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Tamise	2459	1400	Haïphong	1548	1400

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Abeille, Djibouti	50	85	Niçois, Diego Suarez	25	30
Tchad, Dakar	40	80	Mary Ann, Colombo	25	30
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Helène, Suez	22	45	Mouche, Djibouti	--	—

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1. *Via* **AUSTRALIA and VANCOUVER,** by Rail from London to Marseilles, thence by Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamer, *via* Suez Canal, to Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, thence by Steamers working in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, thence to Montreal, Quebec, St. John's, N.B., Halifax, Boston, or New York, thence to Liverpool or Southampton and London and *vice versa.*

2. *Via* **AUSTRALIA and SAN FRANCISCO** (American and Australian Route). By rail from London to Marseilles, thence by Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamer to Colombo, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, thence by the Oceanic Company's Steamers and other Companies concerned, to San Francisco, *via* Auckland, Samoa, and Honolulu, thence across America to New York and London, or *vice versa.*

3. *Via* **AUSTRALIA and SAN FRANCISCO,** as above, from London to Sydney, thence by Oceanic or Union Companies' Steamers to San Francisco, thence across America to New York, and from New York by Steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to Havre, Rail to Paris and London, or *vice versa.*

4. *Via* **JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO,** by Rail from London to Marseilles, thence by Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers to Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, thence by Pacific Mail or Occidental and Oriental Companies' Steamers to San Francisco, across America to New York. From New York by Steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique to Havre, Rail to Paris and London, or *vice versa.*

RAILWAY TICKET ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN LONDON AND MARSEILLES AND VICE VERSA.

First-class Passengers by the Company's steamers will be granted First-class Railway Tickets from London to Marseilles at the price of £5

Second-Class Passengers will be granted Second-class Railway Tickets at the price of—via Dover or Folkestone £4 0 0

Via Newhaven £3 18 2

Or First-class Tickets—via Dover or Folkestone £6 2 4

Via Newhaven £5 12 3

These Railway Tickets will be issued only to holders of Passage Tickets for ports beyond Suez, taken in London, or to bearers of return tickets from such Ports.

The Railway Coupons will be supplied at the Offices of the Company, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall Mall, S.W., the Company paying the balance of price due for such tickets to the Railway Company.

On the **Homeward Voyage** First and Second-class Passengers from Ports beyond Suez can obtain, from the Purser on board, Railway Tickets from Marseilles to London at the prices above-mentioned.

Passengers holding First-class Steamer Tickets (homeward and outward) will alone be granted First-class Tickets by Rail.

The intention to proceed to London must be declared on or before reaching Port Said.

THE

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO.,

LIMITED.

Head Office: 138, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Registered Office: CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND.

The following magnificent full-powered Steamers are despatched from the Royal Albert Dock, London, every fourth Thursday (Plymouth two days later) for New Zealand, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart to land passengers for Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Cargo and passengers booked at through rates to all New Zealand ports.

FLEET.

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Otarama	3992	**Rimutaka** twin screw	9160	**Wakanui**	7003
Papanui	7789	**Tekoa**	4240	**Whakatane**	7067
Paparoa twin screw	7819	**Waikato**	4792	*Building.*	
Rakaia	6801	**Waimate**	6949	**Ruapehu** twin screw	9160
Tongariro twin screw	9160				

These Steamers leave New Zealand every Fourth Thursday for London, via Monte Video, Teneriffe, and Plymouth.

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J. B. WESTRAY & CO., 138, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

WEST END AGENTS:—

GRAY, DAWES & CO., CRAVEN HOUSE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.

Branch Offices at Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, Port Chalmers, Invercargill, Oamaru, Timaru and Napier.

HOBART AGENTS.—Macfarlane Bros. & Company.

ADELAIDE AGENTS.—Geo. Wills & Company.

MELBOURNE AGENTS.—N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited.

SYDNEY AGENTS.—N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited.

BRISBANE AGENTS.—British India and Queensland Agency Co., Limited.

Agencies in all the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom and Australasia.

ROUND THE WORLD PLEASURE TOURS.—Arrangements have been made with the American and Australian Line (San Francisco route), and with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., enabling passengers to make through bookings "Round the World" *viâ* New Zealand and the United States or Canada. Fare, £125.

BRITISH INDIA LINES
OF
MAIL & PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Mediterranean, Egypt, Red Sea, East Africa, Persian Gulf, India, Burmah, Straits, Java, Queensland, Australia.



Under Contract with H.M. Government and the Governments of India and Queensland for Conveyance of the Mails.

FLEET (385,740 Tons).

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Africa	2030	Dunera	5413	Kapurthala	1122	Nevasa	2950	Scindia	2680
Amra	518	Dwarka	1651	Karagola	1168	Nowshera	2962	Secundra	2610
Aska	450	Ellora	1970	Kasara	1195	Nuddea	2964	Simla	1615
Assyria	1495	Ethiopia	2035	Katoria	1127	Obra	5400	Sirdhana	2698
*Avoca	5324	Fazilka	4152	Kerbela	1961	Okara	5400	Sirsa	2610
Baghdad	1271	Fultala	4156	Khandalla	2040	Okhla	5400	Umballa	5400
Bancoora	2880	Goa	1903	Kilwa	1552	Onda	5400	Uganda	5500
Bezwada	5001	Goalpara	2114	Kistna	1115	Onipenta	5400	Umta	5400
Bhundara	2899	Golconda	5923	Kola	1192	Oolobaria	5400	Ula	5400
Booldana	2823	Goorkha	4106	Lalpoora	3269	Orissa	5336	Ujina	5400
Bulimba	2516	Gwalior	4202	Landaura	3271	Pachumba	867	Upada	5257
Byculla	1464	Henzada	2078	Lawada	3269	Palamcotta	3413	Urlana	5253
Camorta	2097	Huzara	2078	Lindula	3346	Palitana	2998	Vadala	3334
Canara	1902	Ikhona	5240	Loodiana	3269	Patna	1797	Vasna	904
Chanda	2022	*India	4074	M.Meanatchy	2111	Pemba	1536	Virawa	3333
Chilka	1944	Islanda	5240	Madura	1951	Pentakota	3418	Vita	904
Chindwara	1983	Ismaila	5240	Malda	1951	Pundua	3305	Wardha	3917
Chupra	1944	Itaura	5240	Manora	4697	Purnea	3306	Warconga	2513
*Chyebassa	2663	Itinda	5240	Matiana	5000	Purulia	1554	Warora	3920
Coconada	862	Itola	5240	Megna	1181	Putiala	2998	Zamania	4515
Colaba	1460	Itria	5240	Mergui	244	Rajpootana	2030	Zaida	4507
Commilla	872	Java	1477	*Merkara	3098	Ramapoora	857	Zibenghla	4163
Culna	1984	*Jelunga	5186	Mombassa	4662	Rangoon	547	*Building*	5300
*Dilwara	5441	*Jumna	5191	Muttra	4644	Rasmara	892	„	5300
Dumra	1651	Kangra	1958	Nerbudda	2977	Rewa	3922		

* British India Associated Steamers.

Line No. 1. Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein—Weekly.
„ „ 2. Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang and Singapore—Weekly; and to Manilla—Three-weekly.
„ „ 3. Calcutta, Chittagong, Arracan and Burmah—Weekly.
„ „ 4. Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy and Mergui—Weekly.
„ „ 5. Madras, North Coromandel Ports and Rangoon—Weekly.
„ „ 6. Bombay, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf—Weekly.
„ „ 7. Bombay, Verawal, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee—Weekly.
„ „ 8. Calcutta and Bombay (coasting)—Weekly.
„ „ 9. Calcutta to Australia—Four-weekly.
„ „ 10. London, Kurrachee and Bombay—As occasion may require.
„ „ 11. London and Calcutta—Fortnightly.
„ „ 12. London, Java and Queensland—Three-weekly.
„ „ 13. Calcutta, Mauritius and Bombay—Four-weekly.
„ „ 14. Rangoon, Negapatam and Madras—Weekly.

PRINCIPAL AGENCIES.

In India: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. (Managing Agents), Calcutta and Bombay.
In London: GRAY, DAWES & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.
In Australia: BRITISH INDIA & QUEENSLAND AGENCY COMPANY, Ltd., Brisbane.
BURNS, PHILP & COMPANY, Limited, Sydney and Townsville.
W. SIDDELEY & COMPANY, Limited, Melbourne.

N.D.L. (NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.)

From SOUTHAMPTON.

FAST MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

(Via SUEZ CANAL).

Under Contract with the Imperial German Government.

N.D.L. FLEET OF AUSTRALIAN TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

"Grosser Kurfurst" ...	13,182 tons.	"Bremen"	10,500 tons.
"Friedrich der Grosse"	10,500 ,,	"Königin Luise"	10,500 ,,
"Barbarossa"	10,500 ,,	"Prinz-Regent Luitpold"	6,200 ,,

These Steamers, which are amongst the largest and finest vessels in the Australian trade, are appointed to leave SOUTHAMPTON every 28 days, for FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, calling only at GENOA, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and COLOMBO.

The Saloon accommodation is exceptionally good, First-Class Passengers being berthed entirely in large Deck State Rooms, containing two berths only. The Four New Vessels have also a number of rooms for Single First-Class Passengers. The Second-Class Saloons and Cabins are on the same deck as the First-Class.

The Cuisine is after the model of the very best Continental Hotels.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed alongside the tender in Southampton Docks, by special train leaving Waterloo Station, London, at 9.25 A.M. on sailing day. Passengers can embark at Genoa or Naples eight or nine days later, respectively, than the advertised date of departure from Southampton.

TO	From LONDON. *Via* Southampton. 1st Class. Single.	Return.	From GENOA. 1st Class. Single.	Return.	From LONDON. *Via* Southampton. 2nd Class. Single.	Return.	From GENOA. 2nd Class. Single.	Return.
GENOA	10 0 0	—	—	—	7 0 0	—	—	—
NAPLES ...	12 10 0	—	3 0 0	—	8 0 0	—	2 0 0	—
PORT SAID ...								
ISMALIA	20 0 0	—	13 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	9 0 0	—
SUEZ								
ADEN	40 0 0	64 10 0	35 0 0	57 5 0	32 0 0	52 0 0	28 0 0	45 15 0
COLOMBO	52 10 0	90 0 0	47 10 0	80 0 0	32 0 0	55 0 0	29 0 0	50 0 0
FREMANTLE ...	57 0 0	100 0 0	52 0 0	90 0 0	32 0 0	55 0 0	29 0 0	50 0 0
ADELAIDE ...	60 0 0	105 0 0	55 0 0	95 0 0	34 0 0	60 0 0	31 0 0	55 0 0
MELBOURNE ...	62 0 0	105 0 0	57 0 0	95 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	32 0 0	55 0 0
SYDNEY	65 0 0	105 0 0	60 0 0	95 0 0	37 0 0	60 0 0	34 0 0	55 0 0

N.B.—10 PER CENT IS ADDED TO ALL FARES EAST OF SUEZ.

The Price to Australian Ports as above varies according to steamer and accommodation engaged.

Through Tickets are issued to the principal **New Zealand** Ports, the price being £3 higher than to Australia upon **Single** Tickets both 1st and 2nd Class; **Return** Tickets cost, 1st Class, £110 from London, and £100 from Genoa or Naples; and 2nd Class, £10 more than Australia.

Children over 12 years, pay Full Fare; 3 to 12, Half-price; one child under 3, Free; for each additional child under 3, one-quarter Fare will be charged. European Servants of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers are charged 2nd Class Fare; Native Servants, one-third of 1st Class Fare. Sole use of Cabin can usually be had by payment of 50 per cent. of the Fare for every extra berth. **Special concessions to Families travelling to long distance Ports.** Passengers failing to embark can claim return of half passage money.

When no Return Ticket has been taken—Passengers returning within six months' are allowed 20 per cent. reduction off the Tariff Fares; returning within twelve months' allowed 10 per cent. reduction.

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And at MANCHESTER and SOUTHAMPTON.

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Messrs. RATAZZI, LURMAN & CO., Fremantle ... ...
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OSTERMEYER, DEWEZ & VAN ROMPAEY, Melbourne
WEBER, LOHMANN & CO., Sydney ... ... } AUSTRALIA.

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Paroo ..	2665	**Mareeba** ..	1747	**Elamang** ..	946
Pilbarra ..	2664	**Warrego** ..	1552	**Yaralla** ..	482
Wodonga ..	2341	**Barcoo** ..	1505	**Palmer** ..	267
Aramac ..	2114	**Maranoa** ..	1505	**Taldora** ..	232
Arawatta ..	2114	**Birksgate** ..	1458	**Dolphin** ..	131
Cintra ..	1979	**Eurimbla** ..	1055	**Dugong** ..	116
Rockton ..	1971	**Katoomba** ..	1006	**Porpoise** ..	110

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Brisbane to Townsville (Mail Line), WEEKLY :—Express Service, calling at Gladstone, Flat Top (for Mackay) and Bowen, connecting at Gladstone with Mail Trains to and from Brisbane, and at Townsville with Mail Trains to and from the West, and with Mail Steamers to and from Cairns, Port Douglas and Cooktown, and Johnstone River Ports.

Melbourne and **Cooktown,** WEEKLY :—calling at Sydney, Brisbane, Keppel Bay (for Rockhampton), Flat Top (for Mackay), Bowen, Townsville, Cairns, and Port Douglas. (Mail Line North of Townsville).

Townsville, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, Geraldton, and **Cairns** (Mail Line), WEEKLY.

Sydney and **Burketown** (Mail Line), EVERY THREE WEEKS :—Via Brisbane, Townsville, Cooktown, Thursday Island, and Normanton.

Sydney and **Rockhampton,** WEEKLY :—Via Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, and Gladstone.

Brisbane and **Bundaberg,** WEEKLY :—Via Maryborough.

Sydney and **West Australian Line,** WEEKLY :—Via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Fremantle. (Passengers and Cargo booked through to Geraldton and North West Australian Ports).

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Sydney: BURNS, PHILP & Co., Ltd., 10, Bridge St.

Melbourne Office: 493, Collins St.

London Office: 23, Great Winchester St., E.C.

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CONCENTRATED POTASH SALTS.

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POTASH MANURE SALT 20% *Minimum pure Potash Guaranteed.*

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THOMAS' PHOSPHATE MEAL (Ground Basic Slag),

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Most Efficient and Cheapest Phosphoric Acid Manure, containing from 17 to 20 % PHOSPHORIC ACID—75 % FINE MEAL.

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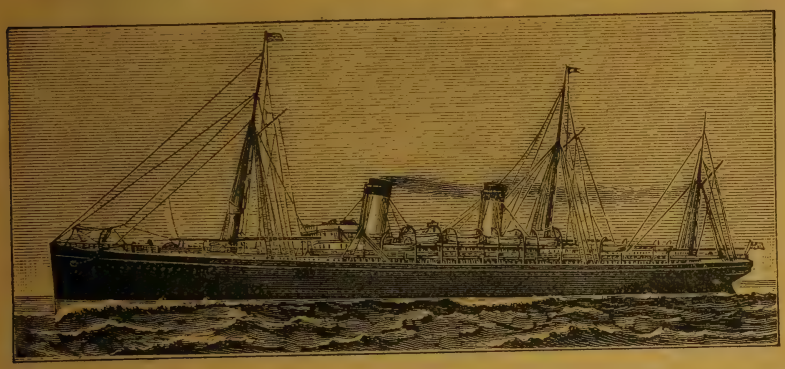
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Agent for the Sale to Australasia of

KAINIT (Guaranteed min. 12·4 Pure Potash).

SULPHATE OF POTASH, 90 per cent and 96 per cent.

MURIATE OF POTASH, 70 per cent. to 98 per cent.

THOMASPHOSPHATE MEAL, "Star Brand," 17 to 20 per cent.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, 75 per cent. Fine Meal.

SUPERPHOSPHATE (Sheep Brand),

NITRATE of SODA, NITRATE of POTASH, &c.

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Coarse Salt for salting hides and curing purposes.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND WAX.
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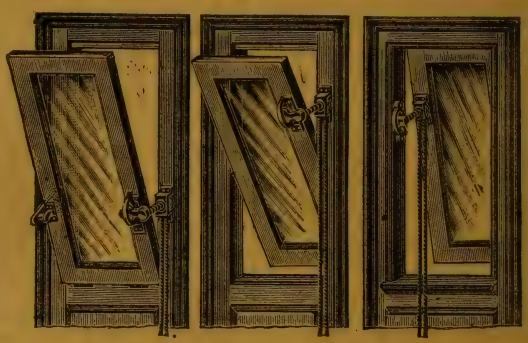
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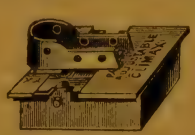
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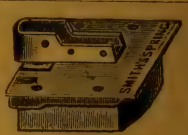
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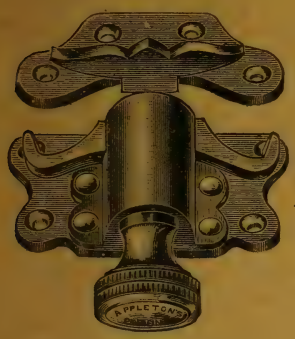
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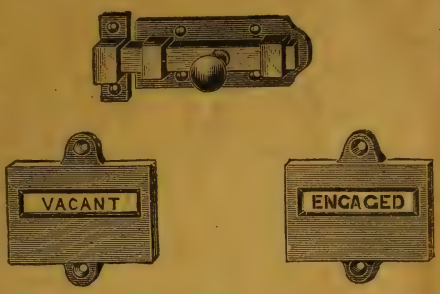
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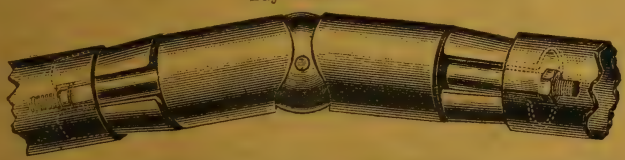
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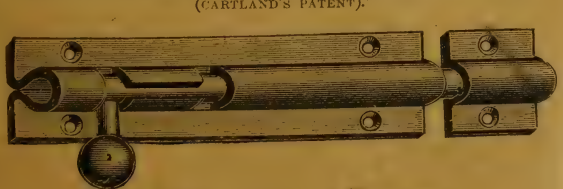
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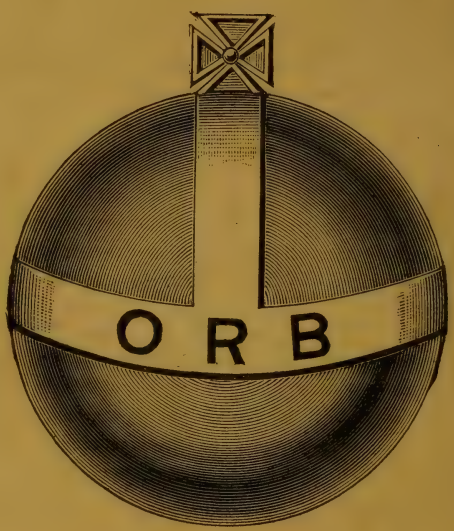
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The value of reliable statistical information cannot be over-rated. We have, therefore—with the assistance in many instances of Government Statisticians—had these particulars brought, as far as possible, up-to-date. They will be found most useful to those interested in the banks, wool markets, &c., of the Colonies, or States, as in future they will be designated.

The large selection of Maps of Cities, States, Railways, &c., have been revised, special thanks being due to the Government of Western Australia for the map prepared by the Government Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, Esq., showing the distribution of Minerals, with the Goldfields and other Mining Districts. This map is published as a supplement to this edition of the Handbook, and should be of great value to mining specialists.

The greatly enlarged Directory of Shippers and Importers has been compiled with considerable care. Particulars respecting the various Towns—about 3,000—having been brought up-to-date by local correspondents, make the Handbook the most reliable work of reference, either for the Commercial, Political, or Travelling World, thus fully maintaining its position as the Standard Work upon Australasia.

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GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL INDEX.

MAPS, PLANS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND CHARTS.

Maps of Mail Steamship Routes, pp. 25–39; Illustrations—Photos, &c., p. 40; Plan of London, p. 41; Map of the World, p. 42; Orographical, Land Surface Characteristics, Rainfall, and Explorations 1900, p. 108; New South Wales and Railway Map, pp. 143, 155; Minerals Map of New South Wales, 153; Sydney and Environs, 217; Victoria and Railway Map, pp. 231, 249; Melbourne and Environs, and Railway Surburban Lines, p. 319; South Australia and Railway Maps, pp. 347, 361; Adelaide and Environs, p. 375; Northern Territory of South Australia, p. 399; Western Australia, Minerals and Railway Maps, pp. 411, 421, 423; Queensland and Railway Map, pp. 445, 447; Plan of Brisbane, p. 473; Tasmania and Railway Map, pp. 507, 517; New Zealand and Railway Maps, pp. 545, 555; Fiji Map, p. 615; New Guinea Map, p. 633; Charts of Australasian Government Securities, pp. 647–653; Charts of Australasian Banks 654-665; and Diagram of Prices of Wool, p. 668.

Dy. refers to the Directory.

	PAGE
Act to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia	126
Advertisements, Index to	**11**
Agents-General	67
Ambassadors, British and Foreign	66
Anniversaries	41
Australian Anniversaries	41
Australasian Colonies—Description, Discovery, Exploration, Physical Features, Products, Statistics	106-125
Bank of England	68
Banks, London, Foreign and Colonial	68-69
Brokerage, Rates of	75
Cab Fares in London	73
Calendar, Historical	44-55
Chambers of Agriculture	71
,, Commerce	70
Chief Officers of State	57
City Police Courts	66
Clubs in London	72
Colonial Buyers' Guide	*facing* 690
Consuls in London	67
Corporation of London	72
County Council, The London	72
,, Courts	66
Courts of Law	65
,, Sessions	66
Crown Agents for the Colonies	67
Customs Drawbacks, British	75
Customs Tariff, British	74
Directory and Business Guide	*Dy.* 43
Dock Companies	74
Eclipses	42
Emigration	82-88
Exhibitions and Buildings Free	73
Explorers' Map of Australasia	108
Federal Ministry	119
FIJI, Colony of	617-632
Fire Insurance Terms	42
Foreign Moneys	76
Geographical Position of Places in Australasia	42
Government Offices	63
,, Securities, Australian (diagrams)	631-637
Her Majesty's Household	57
Holidays in Public Offices in England	42
Hotels in London	72
House of Peers	58-59
,, Commons	59-63
Imperial Institute	72
Importers	43-183
Index to Towns	15-21
Jewish Calendar	41
Land Regulations (Australasian)	89-101
Land Surface Characteristic Map	108
Law and other Terms	42

	PAGE
Licenses, British	75
Lloyd's Register of Shipping	69
,, Committee of Royal Exchange	70
London, Plan of	41
MAIL TABLES, *Maps of Routes*	25-39
Mail Steamers *Illustrations.*	40
Metropolitan Police Courts	66
Mining Regulations (Australasian)	102-105
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.	645
Mohammedan Calendar	41
NEW GUINEA, Colony of	635-644
,, SOUTH WALES, State of (late Colony)	145-230
,, ZEALAND, Colony of	547-613
Newspapers for Colonies, published in London	74
,, (Australian) on sale	74
NORTHERN TERRITORY (South Australia)	398-409
Officers of House of Commons	59
,, Peers	58
Orographical Feature Map	104
Places of Amusement and Recreation	73
Police Courts	66
Population of Great Britain	78
Postal Regulations (British, Foreign and Colonial)	77
,, (Colonial). (*See also each Colony.*)	676
Preface	3
Prince of Wales's Household	57
Public Holidays in England	42
,, Offices	65
Queen and Royal Family	57
QUEENSLAND, State of (late Colony)	447-505
Railway Distances (Australia)	40
Rainfall Map	108
Royal Colonial Institute	72
Sea Distances (Australia)	40
Seasons	42
Shippers. (*See Colonial Buyers' Guide.*)	1-42
,, Importers and Professional Directory and Business Guide	43-187
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, State of (late Colony)	349-397
Stamp Duties, British	75
Statistics, Comparative, of the Australasian Colonies for 1897 and 1898	120-125
Statistics of the United Kingdom	78-81
Steaming Time—Australian Coast	23
Summary of Commonwealth Act	119
TASMANIA, State of (late Colony)	509-543
Taxes, British	75
Theatres and Places of Amusement in London	73
University Terms	42
VICTORIA, State of (late Colony)	233-346
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, State of (late Colony)	413-443
Wool Brokers, &c. (*See Colonial Buyers' Guide.*)	42
Wool Statistics	666-668

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Aborigines	150	Education, Technical	152
Administration of Justice	159	Electric Telegraph	154
Agent-General	163	Emigration	83
Agriculture	152	Exchange, Sydney	164
Animals, Birds and Fish	150	Excise Tariff	167
Banks	158	Expenditure	158
,, and Banking Companies	164	Experimental Farms	153
,, (Savings)	158	Exports and Imports	157
Bonded Warehouses	168	Federation	159
British Ships of War	166	Fire Insurance	158
Chamber of Commerce	164	Fisheries	153-157
Charitable Institutions	159	Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	158
Climate	148	Geographical Features	146
Clubs in Sydney	166	Geological Formation	148
Colleges	164	Government Labour Bureau	159
Commercial Charges	167	Governors	681
Consuls in Sydney	167	Governmental and Political	160
Customs Duties	167	Imports and Exports	157
Dairy Produce	153	Income Tax	167
Description (with Map)	145	*Importers* in New South Wales	*Dy.* 43-65
Distances of Ports from Sydney by Sea	165	Insurance Companies	164
Education	151	Land Board Districts	148

	PAGE
Land Regulations	89
Land Tax	167
Law	163
Life Boats and Life Saving Appliances	157
Lighthouses	157
Licenses	168
Life Assurance Institutions	158
Map of Sydney	217
Mills and Manufactories	158
Ministries	683
Mining Regulations	102
Minerals (*with Map*)	153
Mining	153
Military	159 & 163
Mint, Royal	158 & 162
Municipalities	148
Museums	152
National Art Gallery	151
Naval Forces	159 & 163
Newspapers in Sydney	167
Observatory	162
Parliament	160
Patents, &c.	159
Pilotage and Light Rates	168
Places worth seeing in and near Sydney	169
Police Force	159 & 164
Population	150
Postal, Telegraph, and Money Order	154
Postal and Money Order Rates	154
Prisons	159
Public Library of N.S.W.	151
Public Offices	161
Public Debt	158
Railways (*with Map*)	155
Real Property	158
Registered Companies	158
Religion	151 & 164
Removal Dues	168
Revenue and Expenditure	158
Roads	157
Royal Naval Depôt	166
Savings Banks	158
Ships of War on Australian Station (British)	166
Shipping	157
Soil	149
Stamp Duties	169
Standard Time	148
Steam Navigation Companies	166
Sunday Schools	151
Sydney Exchange	164
Telegraphs	154
Telephone	154
Towns in New South Wales	170-230
Tonnage Duty	168
Trade Unions and Friendly Societies	157
Tramways	157
University of Sydney	152 & 164
Vegetable Productions	149
Wealth of the Colony	158

VICTORIA.

	PAGE
Aborigines	240
Administration of Justice	253
Agriculture	241
Animals	239
Australasia Institute of Mining Engineers	260
Banking	252
Banks and Banking Companies in Melbourne	258
Bays and Harbours	237
Building Societies	253
Capes	236
Chamber of Commerce	261
Chamber of Mines	260
Charitable and Benevolent Institutions	244
Climate	238
Clubs in Melbourne	259
Coins and Accounts	251
Commercial Charges	276
Commonwealth (The)	254
Consuls in Melbourne	261
Constitution	253
Counties	238
Customs Tariff	262
Customs Forwarding Agents	262
Death Rate	238
Description (with Map)	233
Divisions	237
Education	243
Ecclesiastical Appointments	257
Electric Telegraphs	246
Emigration	84
Exchange, Melbourne	261
Excise Duties	276
Expenditure and Revenue	250
Explosives	251
Exports and Imports	250
Fire Underwriters' Association of Victoria	260
Fisheries	252
Forest Conservation	239
Friendly Societies	253 & 260
Geographical (Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Islands, &c.)	236
Geological Formation	238
Geological Society of Australasia	260
Gold	245
Government	255
Governors	681
Hotels in Melbourne	259
Importers in Victoria *Dy.*	66-91
Imports and Exports	250
Income Tax	250
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	245
Insurance Companies in Melbourne	258
Intercolonial and Foreign Parcel Post	248
Intercolonial and Local Steamship Co's.	261
Irrigation and Water Supply	240
Islands	236
Lakes	236
Land (area, &c.)	242
,, Regulations	92
,, Tax	250
Law, Crime, Lunacy, &c.	253
Lighthouses	252
,, and Lightships	253
Loans to Farmers	252
Manufactures	251
Map of Colony	231
Map of Melbourne	318
Marine Salvage Association of Victoria, Ltd.	260
Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, Limited	260
Melbourne Exchange	261
Melbourne University	243
Military Forces	246
Mining	245
,, Regulations	103
Ministries	683
Mint	252
Money Orders, Telegraphic	247
Mountains	236
Municipal Government	254
National Irrigation Works	241
Naval and Military Forces and Defences	246
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	245
Newspapers	260
Parks, Gardens and Arcades	259
Parliament	255
Passenger Ships and Steamers to England	261
Patents, &c.	252
Pensions	250
Pilotage Rates	277
Pneumatic Tubes	247
Population	240
Postal	247
Post Office Savings Banks	252
Probate Duties	277
"Professional Cards," &c.	690
Public Debt	250
,, Institutions	259
,, Libraries	251
,, Service	253
Railways (*with Map*)	248
Railway Lines, Melbourne Suburban, Map of	318
Religion	242
Revenue and Expenditure	250
Rivers	236
Savings' Banks	252
Sewerage of Greater Melbourne	241
Shipping	251
Soil and Products	240
Stamp Duties	276
Standard Zone Time	247
State and Public Departments	256
Steamship Companies (Intercolonial and Local)	261
Stock Exchange, Melbourne	261
Stock Tax	251
Sunday Schools	243
Technical Schools	244
Telegraphic Money Orders	247
Telephone Exchanges	247
Theatres, Places of Amusement, &c., in Melbourne	259
The Public Service	253
Towns in Victoria	278-346
Trade Unions	253
Trust Funds	250
Trustee Companies	258
Tramways	250
United Service Institute of Victoria	260
Victoria Chamber of Mines	260
Victorian Inland Parcel Post	248
Village Settlements	242
Weights and Measures	251

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

PAGE

Aborigines ... 356
Adelaide City Map ... 374
Adelaide Sewers and Sewage Farm ... 354
Adelaide Voluntary Tribunal of Arbitration ... 369
Administration of Justice ... 364
Agriculture and Stock ... 359
Banking ... 362
Bank (State) ... 363
Banks in S.A. ... 369
Boundaries ... 350
Butter Industry ... 360
Chamber of Commerce ... 369
" Manufactures ... 369
Charitable Institutions ... 361
Climate ... 355
Clubs ... 369
Commercial Charges ... 372
Conciliation Act, The ... 364
Constitution ... 364
Consuls ... 369
Cricketing Association (S.A.) ... 370
Customs Tariff ... 370
Description (with Map) ... 349
Earth Shocks ... 355
Ecclesiastical ... 368
Education ... 358
Electric Telegraphs ... 360
Emigration ... 85
Ethnology ... 352
Exploration of Central Australia ... 352
Exports and Imports ... 362
Federation ... 364
Fire Brigades ... 364 & 369
Free List (Customs) ... 371
Friendly Societies and Trade Unions ... 361
Geographical Features (Rivers, Islands, Bays, etc.) ... 351
Geological Features ... 350
Government ... 365
Governors ... 682
Immigration ... 357
Importers in South Australia ... *Dy.* 92-102
Imports and Exports ... 362
Income Tax ... 373
Insurance Companies ... 368
Intercommunication ... 362
Land, Character of ... 354
" Regulations ... 93
" and Income Tax ... 362 & 373
" Tax ... 373
Law, Crime, &c. ... 364
Licenses ... 373
Liens and Mortgages, &c. ... 363
Lighthouses ... 363
Literary Societies Union ... 368
Local Self-Government ... 364
Manufactories ... 363
Mercantile Charges and Rates of Commission ... 373
Military Forces and Defences ... 363
Mineral Resources ... 355
Mining Regulations ... 103
Ministries ... 683
Natural History ... 356
Newspapers ... 369

Northern Territory. *(Description with Map)* ... 398
" " Agriculture ... 403
" " Cattle Export Service ... 406
" " Charitable Institutions ... 406
" " Climate and Soil ... 402

PAGE

Northern Territory. *(Contd.)* Exports ... 406
" " Exploration ... 400
" " Fauna ... 405
" " Flora ... 405
" " Free List ... 407
" " Geological Formation ... 403
" " Government ... 406
" " Harbours ... 398
" " Imports ... 406
" " Intercommunication ... 406
" " Immigration and Emigration ... 406
" " Land Regulations ... 94
" " " Sales ... 406
" " Mail Service ... 406
" " Mineral Resources ... 398
" " Mining ... 400
" " Mountains ... 398
" " Official ... 408
" " Pastoral ... 403
" " Pearl Fishery ... 400
" " Physical Geography ... 401
" " Population ... 406
" " Railway ... 405
" " Revenue ... 406
" " Rivers ... 398
" " Roman Catholic Mission ... 406
" " Shipping (Marine) ... 406
" " Tariff ... 406
" " Towns ... 408-409
Official Departments ... 365
Parcel Post ... 361
Parliament ... 365
Patents, &c. ... 363
Physical Geography ... 351
Police Force ... 364
Population ... 356
Postal ... 360
Press, Adelaide ... 369
" Country ... 369
Products ... 359
Public Debt ... 362
" Library, Museum and Art Gallery ... 357 & 360
Public Service Association ... 370
Railways, with Map ... 361
Religion ... 357
Revenue and Expenditure ... 362
Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Association ... 370
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia ... 352 & 370
Shipping ... 362
" Charges ... 374
Stamp Duties ... 362 & 373
Standard Zone Time ... 361
Steamship Companies ... 369
Stock Exchange of Adelaide ... 368
Sub-Divisions ... 352
Succession Duties ... 372
Sunday Schools ... 357
Technical Education ... 358
Towns in South Australia ... 374-397
Trade Marks ... 363
Tramways ... 362
University, Adelaide ... 358
Village Settlements ... 355
Vine Growers' Association ... 370
Vital Statistics ... 356
Waterworks ... 352
Water Conservation ... 354
Womanhood Suffrage ... 364
Woods and Forests ... 359

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Aborigines ... 415
Administration of Justice ... 426
Agricultural Bank ... 424
Agriculture and Live Stock ... 421
Animals, Fish, &c. ... 418
Area ... 415
Arrivals and Departures ... 418
Assurance ... 426
Banks ... 426
Births, Deaths and Marriages ... 418
Boundaries ... 415
Chamber of Commerce ... 429
" of Manufactures ... 429
" of Mines ... 429
Charitable Institutions ... 425
Climate ... 416
Clubs ... 429
Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. ... 426
Commercial ... 428
Consuls ... 429
Customs Tariff ... 430
Defences, Volunteers and Military ... 425
Description (with Maps) ... 413
District Road Boards ... 415
Divisions ... 416
Ecclesiastical ... 428
Education ... 419
Electric Telegraphs ... 423
Emigration ... 85
Expenditure and Revenue ... 424
Exports and Imports ... 424
Federation ... 426
Fremantle Literary Institute ... 429
Friendly Societies & Building Societies ... 425
Geographical Features (Rivers, Lakes, &c.) ... 415
Geology ... 417
Government ... 426
Governmental ... 426
Governors ... 682
Harbour Works ... 424
Importers in Western Australia ... *Dy.* 103-114
Imports and Exports ... 424
Insurance Companies ... 428
Intercommunication ... 425
Lands ... 422
Land Regulations ... 94

	PAGE
Licenses	431
Lighthouses	425
Lloyd's Agent	429
,, Surveyor	429
Manufactories, Mills, &c.	425
Mineral Resources	419
Mining Regulations	103
Ministry	684
Mint, The	426
Municipalities	415
Museum, The, and Art Gallery	425 & 429
Natural Features	414
Newspapers	429
Official Departments	427
Oyster Culture	422
Parliament	427
Pearl Fishery	422
Perth Museum	425
Places of Public Interest and Amusement	429
Population	418
Police Force	425
Post Office	423
Press	429
Products	417
Public Debt	424
Public Holidays	426
Public Library	424
Railways, with Map	422
Religion	418
Revenue and Expenditure	424
Roads	422
Royal Agricultural Society	429
Savings' Bank	426
Sewerage	417
Soil	416
Shipping	424
Stamp Duties	431
Taxation	424
Telephones	423
Timber Industry	418
Towns in Western Australia	432-443
Volunteers and Military Defences	425
Water Supply	417
Woods and Forests	418

QUEENSLAND.

Agriculture and Stock	455
Animals	453
Articles Exempted from Duty	467
Banking	459
Banks	463
Boundaries	448
Brisbane, Map of	472
Charitable Institutions	460
Climate	451
Clubs	463
Commercial Charges, Brisbane	469
Constitution	460
Consuls and Consular Agents in Brisbane	463
Customs Tariff	465
Defence and Volunteer Forces	459
Description (with Map)	447
Dimensions	448
Distilleries and Breweries	459
Dividend's Duty Act	468
Divisions	449
Divisional Boards	451
Ecclesiastical Appointments	462
Education	454
Electric Telegraphs	456
Emigration	86
Exports and Imports	459
Federation	452
Financial Districts	451
Friendly Societies	459
Geographical Features (Bays, Mountains, &c.)	449
Geology	451
Government and Executive	460
Governors	682
Immigration	460
Importers in Queensland	*Dy.* 116-143
Imports and Exports	459
Indigenous Vegetation	452
Insolvency	459
Insurance Companies (in Brisbane)	462
Land, Character and Products of	452
Land Regulations	97
Law and Justice	460
Licenses	465
Lighthouses	458
Lloyd's Agents	463
Mechanics' Institutes	455
Mills and Manufactories	459
Mineral Resources	455
Mining Regulations	104
Ministries	683
Municipalities	451
Newspapers	463
Official Departments (Principal)	461
Pacific Island Immigration	460
Parliament	460
Patents	459
Pilotage Rates	468
Police	460
Population	454
Postal	456
Press	463
Probate and Letters of Administration	465
Public Debt	459
Railways, with Map	457
Real Property	459
Religion	454
Revenue	459
Savings' Banks	459
Shipping	458
Stamp Duties	463
Succession Duties	465
Sugar Industry	455
Sunday Schools	454
Tobacco	455
Totalisator Tax	468
Towns in Queensland	469-505
Tramways	458
Vegetable Productions	452

TASMANIA.

Aborigines	514
Administration of Justice	518
Agriculture	515
Banks	518 & 520
Chambers of Commerce	521
Climate	512
Clubs	521
Coaches	516
Constitution (Government)	518
Consuls	521
Council of Agriculture	522
Customs Tariff	522
Defence Forces	518
Description (with Map)	509
Department of Agriculture	516
Drawbacks	525
Ecclesiastical Appointments	520
Education	514
Electric Telegraphs	516
Emigration	87
Excise Duties	525
Exports and Imports	518
Fauna	513
Fisheries	516
Flora	513
Friendly Societies	515
Geographical Features	511
Geological Formation	513
Government	518 & 519
Governors	682
Hobart Horticultural Society	522
Imperial Institute (Tasmanian Branch)	522
Importers in Tasmania	*Dy.* 144-150
Imports and Exports	518
Insurance Companies	521
Land	515
,, Regulations	98
Libraries, Public	514
Licenses	525
Lighthouses	516
Live Stock	515
Lloyd's Agents	521
Manufactories and Industries	518
Marine Boards	516
Metropolitan Drainage Board	520
Mineral and other Resources	515
Mining Regulations	104
Ministries	684
Museum, Art Gallery, and Botanical Gardens	516 & 521
Natural Features	513
Newspapers	521
Official Departments, &c.	519
Parliament	519
Patents	518
Philanthropic	514
Population	513
Postal and Money Order	517
Press	521
Probate Duties	525
Public Debt	518
Public Libraries	514
Queen's Domain Committee	522
Railways, with Map	517
Religion	514
Revenue	518
Roads	516

	PAGE
Royal Society of Tasmania	521
Savings' Banks	518
Shipping	516
Soil	513
Stamp Duties	525
Stock Exchanges	520
Subdivisions	512
Taxes	525
Temperance Societies	515
Tourists Associations	522
Towns in Tasmania	526-544
Trustee Agencies	521

NEW ZEALAND.

Administration of Justice	561
Advances to Settlers	559
Agent-General in England	568
Agriculture and Stock	554 & 568
Alienation of Land	554
Animals	552
Area and Dimensions	549
Auckland Islands	566
Auckland Provincial District	561
Auckland Provincial District—Railways	555
Banks	559 & 570
Building Societies	560
Canterbury Provincial District	564
Canterbury Provincial District—Railways	555
Chambers of Commerce	570
Charitable Institutions	560
Chatham Islands	566
Climate	550
Constitution	561
Consuls and Consular Agents	569
Cook Islands	566
Customs Tariff	570
Defences, Volunteers and	555
Department of Labour	560
Description (with Maps)	547
Divisions	549
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	576
Ecclesiastical Dignitaries	569
Education	553
Electric Telegraphs	559
Emigration	88
Excise Duties (Table)	575
Exemptions from Duties of Customs (Table)	573
Expenditure	557
Exports and Imports	557
Friendly Societies	560
Geographical Features (Mountains, Rivers, etc.)	549
Geological Formation	552
Government and Parliament	566
Governors	683
Graving Docks	557
Harbour and Harbour lights	557
Hawke's Bay Provincial District	562
Hawke's Bay Provincial District—Railways	555
Importers in New Zealand	*Dy.* 151-182
Imports and Exports	557
Improved Farms	555
Institute, The New Zealand	553
Insurance Companies	569
,, (Government)	554 & 559
Intercommunication	557
Kermadec Islands	566
Lake Country and Scenery	550
Land, Alienation of	554
Land Regulations	98
Land Valuation	555
Law or Department of Justice	567
Libraries, Public	560
Lighthouses	557
Lloyd's Agents	570
Maoris	553
Marlborough Provincial District	564
Marlborough Provincial District—Railways	556
Mercantile Charges	576
Mills and Manufactories	560
Mines Department	568
Mines, Schools of	554
Mining Regulations	105
Mineral Resources	550
Ministries	684
Nelson Provincial District	563
Nelson Provincial District—Railways	556
Newspapers	570
New Zealand Institute, The	553
Official Departments	567
Old Age Pensions	559
Otago Provincial District	565
Otago Provincial District—Railways	556
Patents, &c.	560
Police	555
Population	552
Postal	558
Press	570
Prisons	561
Private Property	558
Products	552
Public Works	556
,, Debt	558
Public Trust Office	559
Railways, with Maps	555
Religion	553
Revenue and Expenditure	557
Saving Banks	559
Shipping	557
,, Companies	569
Stamp Duties	575
Stewart Island	566
Sunday Schools	553
Taranaki Provincial District	562
Taranaki Provincial District—Railways	555
Taxes	576
Technical Education	554
Towns in New Zealand	577-613
University of New Zealand	568
Village Homestead Settlements	555
Volunteers and Defences	555
Wellington Provincial District	563
Wellington Provincial District—Railways	555
Westland Provincial District	564
Westland Provincial District—Railways	556

FIJI.

Agriculture	622
Animals	620
Bank	624
Chambers of Commerce	624
Climate	619
Condition of Colony	624
Constitution	625
Consuls	625
Criminal Statistics	622
Customs Tariff	627
Description (with Map)	617
Education	621
Expenditure	624
Export, Chief Articles of	623
Fish	620
Flora	620
Foreign Trade, General	623
Friendly Society	624
Geology	619
Government and Legislature	625
Governors	683
Hospital	627
Hotels, &c.	625
Importers in Fiji	*Dy.* 183
Imports	623
Insurance Companies	624
Islands	618
Labour	622
Licenses	629
Manufactures	622
Marine Board	624
Medical Institutions	621
Natives	625
Newspapers	624
Notary, Public	618
Notices to Mariners	626
Official Departments	620
Population	624
Postal	625
Press	624
Public Debt	625
Racing Club	621
Religion	617
Resources	624
Revenue and Expenditure	620
Rivers	625
Rotuma	621
Sanitary	622
Shipping	627
,, Dues	625
Social (Rates of Wages and Price of Provisions)	632
Stamp Duties	618
Survey, Area, Dimensions, &c.	619
Towns	622
Trade and Commerce	625
Western Pacific High Commissioner	629
Wharfage Dues	

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Administration ... 643
Animals ... 639
Climate ... 637
Customs Tariff ... 643
Description ... 635
Discovery ... 635
Expenditure ... 642
Exploration ... 639
Exports ... 637
Geographical Features ... 637
Geological Formation ... 637
Government ... 643
GRANVILLE ... 642
Imports and Exports ... 643
Land Laws ... 642
Land Grants ... 642
Land Settlement ... 642
Lieut-Governor ... 643
Ludest ... 641
Mail Service ... 642
Map ... 636
Mission Work ... 636
Native Labour Laws ... 643
Native Manufactures ... 639
Officials ... 643
Population ... 638
Port Moresby ... 641
Postal ... 642
Productions ... 638
Revenue and Expenditure ... 642
Samarai ... 641
Settlement ... 636
Shipping ... 642

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Australian and Australian Companies in London ... 669
Australasian Ministries ... 683
,, Government Securities, *with Charts* ... 647-653
,, Banks ,, ... 654-665
Australian Banks and Banking Agencies in London ... 670
Australian Postal Service, The ... 676
Carriage of Parcels to Australia ... 677
Commissioners for taking Affidavits ... 674
Debentures, Australian and New Zealand Colonial Government ... 670-674
Events in Australasia, Summary of Leading ... 684-685
Fleets of Mail Steam Ship Companies ... 680
Governors in Australasian Colonies, Succession of ... 681
Mails, Despatch and Arrival of Australian and New Zealand ... 677
Mail Contracts, Australian and New Zealand ... 677
Mail Steam Ship Companies' Fleets ... 680
Ministries, Australasian ... 683
Obituary ... 687
Parcel Post ... 677
Passages by Mail Companies, Particulars of ... 679
Postage to Australia and New Zealand, Rates of ... 677
Postal Service, The Australian ... 676
Remittance of Money to and from Australia ... 677
Summary of Leading Events ... 684-687
Telegraphic Communication between England and Australia ... 675
Wool Imports Table ... 666
,, Prices Diagram ... 668
,, Statistics ... 667

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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTE.—All the Advertisements are paged at foot, except special positions, which are paged in regular order of the book. Coloured pages in front are numbered ii. to xxiv. *Dy.* is contraction for Directory.

ENGLISH.

PAGE

Acme Roller Co. ... ... *Dy.* 33
Aerators, Ltd. ("Sparklets") *Back Cover.*
Aldine Publishing Co. cold. front xix.
Arundell & Marshall... ... *Dy.* 13
Ash, Jos., & Son ... ... *Dy.* 2
Ashford, Brooks & Co. ... *Dy.* 7
Australasian United Steam Navigation Co., Limited ... cold. front xiii.

Badoureau & Jones ... ... *Dy.* 9
Bank of Australasia ... ... *Dy.* 2
Bartholomew, J., & Co., *on back of World Map.*
Bell, G., & Sons cold. front xxi.
"Black & White" *Back Cover.*
British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited (Gray, Dawes & Co.) cold. front xi.
Brooks, H., & Co., *facing General Index* 4
Brown, E., & Son (Blacking) ... 14
Brown, Graham & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 37
Butler, E., & Sons ... ... *Dy.* 129

Cartland, J., & Son cold. front xxii. & xxiii.
Columbia Phonograph Co., *Map of New South Wales.*
Cook, Thos., & Son ... cold. front iii.
Cornelissen, L., & Son ... ... *Dy.* 37
Claridge, W., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 31

Davenport (Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne) ... ... *Dy.* 29

Evered & Co., Ltd. *Front Cover.*

PAGE

Fleming, A. B., & Co. Limited *Dy.* 35
Forman & Sons ... . *Dy.* 13

Gillott, Joseph ... ... *Dy.* 31
Glenboig Union Fire Clay Co., Ltd. ... ... *Dy.* 19
Gordon & Gotch 142, 689 and *Dy.* 25
Gray, Dawes & Co. ... cold. front xi.

Hamilton & Co. .. .. *Dy.* 11
Heath, Henry, Ltd. *Front Cover*
Henderson, James, & Sons ... ... xx.
Hollingsworth & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 21
Hounsell, W., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 7
Hyde & Co. 10

Ismay, Imrie & Co. ...cold. front xvii.

James, J., & Sons ... ... *Dy.* 39
Johnston, W. & A. K. ... *Dy.* 17
Joyce & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 15

Keller, Wallis & Co. (Norddeutscher Lloyd) ... ... cold. front xii.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd. ... *Dy.* 5

Laycock, S., & Sons, Limited *Dy.* 17
Leroy, F. & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 7
Lloyd & Lloyd ... ... cold. front ii.
Lowe, C., & Co. (*Carbolic Acid*) *Dy.* 13
Lysaght, John, Ltd. cold. front xxiv.

Messageries Maritimes de France cold. front vi.—ix
Millward & Son 185

"Newcastle Chronicle" ... *Dy.* 23
Newman, James 22
N. Z. Shipping Co. .. cold. front x.

Orient Steam Navigation Co. (Anderson, Anderson & Co.) cold. front v.

PAGE

Paté, Burke & Co. *Map of London.*
Patent Triangular Nail Co. Ltd. ... 56
Peacock & Buchan, Ltd. .. *Dy.* 41
Pearson, Thos., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 23
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. cold. front iv.

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies ... *Dy.* 184
Red Lion House Publications cold. front xx.
Religious Tract Society ... *Dy.* 9
Royal Exchange Assurance 22

Slater & Palmer ... ... *Dy.* 33
Stevens, H. R. (*Ointment*) ... *Dy.* 39
St. Ermin's Hotel *Back Cover*
St. Gobain, Chauny & Cirey Co. *Dy.* 21

Thomson, W. S., & Co., Ltd. *Dy.* 15
Tuck, R., & Sons, Ltd. 43
Tutill, G. ... ... *Dy.* 37

Union Bank of Australia 2
Upton, J. ... ... *Dy.* 23

Waterston, G., & Sons cold. front xix.
White Star Line (Ismay, Imrie & Co.) ... ...cold. front xvii.
Winsor & Newton, Ltd. 31

'Young Ladies' Journal' ... *Dy.* 186

Zair, G. & J. ... . *Dy.* 41

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PAGE

Australian Mutual Provident Society *Dy.* 45

Bank of New South Wales ... *Dy.* 47
Bennie, Teare & Co. *Map of Queensland*

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney *Dy.* 49
"Cumberland Argus" ... *Dy.* 53

Franks, H. ... ... *Dy.* 53

Gordon & Gotch ... ... *Dy* 63

"Grenfell Record" ... ... *Dy.* 53
"Goulburn Herald" ... ... *Dy.* 53

"Hillgrove Guardian" ... *Dy.* 53
Hotel Metropole ... ...
Map of Sydney Environs.

"Illawarra Mercury" ... *Dy.* 63

"Mudgee Post" ... ... *Dy.* 57
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York *Map of Sydney Environs.*

"Newcastle Morning Herald" *Dy.* 57

"Orange Advocate" ... ... *Dy.* 57

"Richmond River Express" *Dy.* 57

"Tamworth Observer" ... *Dy.* 57

"Wellington Gazette" ... *Dy.* 57
"Western Advocate" ... ... *Dy.* 57
"Western Post" ... ... *Dy.* 57

"Yass Courier" ... ... *Dy.* 63
"Yass Tribune" ... ... *Dy.* 63

VICTORIA.

Adams & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 73
"Age," and "Leader," ... *Dy.* 71
"Argus," and "Australasian" *Dy.* 187
Australian Explosives and Chemical Co., Limited ... ... *Dy.* 73
Australian Financial Gazette and Insurance Chronicle 690
Australian Mortgage, Land & Finance Co. ... ... *Dy.* 69

"Ballarat Star" ... ... *Dy.* 75
Barrow Bros. 690
"Bendigo Advertiser" ... *Dy.* 75
"Bendigo Mail" ... ... *Dy.* 75

Carr & Sons ... ... *Dy.* 77

"Evening Herald," Melbourne *Dy.* 79

Gavin, Gibson & Co., Ltd. 690
"Gippsland Mercury" ... *Dy.* 77
Gordon & Gotch 142
Gray, C. W., & Co. 690

Ham, C. J. & T. 690
"Hamilton Spectator" ... *Dy.* 77
"Herald" ... . *Dy.* 79
Holdenson & Nielson 690

London Bank of Australia ... *Dy.* 67

McIlwrick, W. 690
"Maryborough Advertiser" *Dy.* 77

Melbourne Chilled Butter, &c., Proprietary, Ltd. 690

Professional Cards 690

"St. Arnaud Mercury" ... *Dy.* 77

Union Bank of Australia 2

Warrnambool Standard... ... *Dy.* 77
"Weekly Times," Melbourne *Dy.* 79
White, W. G. 690
Wood & Co. Proprietary, Ltd. ... 690
Wood, Dunn & Co. 690

QUEENSLAND.

Baynes Bros, ... *Dy.* 127
Brisbane Electrical Co. ... *Dy.* 123
Brisbane Newspaper Co. .. *Dy.* 121
Brown, T., & Sons, Limited *Dy.* 131
Butler, E. & Sons .. ... *Dy.* 129

Chambers, Bruce & McNab ... *Dy.* 117
Chapman & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 125
Curtis, W. E., & Co., Ltd. ... *Dy.* 125
Dath, Henderson, Bartholomew & Co., Ltd. ... ... *Dy.* 131

Finney, Isles & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 127

Fletcher, C. ... ... *Dy.* 125

Gordon & Gotch ... ... *Dy.* 142

Karrasch, F., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 129
Keith, W., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 123

Lysaght Bros. & Co., Ltd. ... *Dy.* 123

Murray, D. & W., Ltd. ... *Dy.* 117

O'Reilly, Chas.... ... cold. front xiv.

Queensland National Bank... *Dy.* 119

Rowley, J., & Co. ... ... *Dy.* 129

Telegraph News Co. ... ... *Dy.* 121
Thynne & Macartney .. *Dy.* 117
Tritton, F. ... ... *Dy.* 131

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

	PAGE
"Advertiser"	*Dy.* 97
Bank of Adelaide	*Dy.* 93
"Chronicle"	*Dy.* 97
Faulding & Co.	*Dy.* 99
Fowler, D. & J., Ltd.... ...	*Dy.* 99
"Evening Journal"	*Dy.* 101
"Express"	*Dy.* 97
Hampson, H.	*Dy.* 95
Harris, G. P., Scarfe & Co. ...	*Dy.* 95
"Observer"	*Dy.* 101
"Register"	*Dy.* 101
Simpson & Son	*Dy.* 91
Snow, F. H.	*Dy.* 99

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Couche, Calder & Co. ...	*Dy.* 114
Crown Lands Dept. ...	*Dy.* 104–105
Canning Jarrah Timber ...	*Dy.* 115
Jarrahdale Jarrah Forest and Railways Co., Ltd. ...	*Dy.* 108–109
Sandover & Co....	*Dy.* 111
Pearse Bros.	*Dy.* 115
"West Australian"	*Dy.* 113
Western Australian Bank ...	*Dy.* 107
"Western Mail"	*Dy.* 113

TASMANIA.

"Mail"	*Dy.* 145
"Mercury" (Hobart)	*Dy.* 145
"Mount Lyell Standard" ...	*Dy.* 145
Salisbury Foundry Co. ...	*Dy.* 145

NEW ZEALAND.

"Auckland Star"	*Dy.* 161
"Auckland Weekly News"...	*Dy.* 157
"Dunedin Evening Star" ...	*Dy.* 159
"Napier Daily Telegraph" ...	*Dy.* 155
N.Z. "Farmer"	*Dy.* 161
"Fielding Star"	*Dy.* 161
"Lyttelton Times"	*Dy.* 157
N.Z. "Herald"	*Dy.* 157
N.Z. "Graphic"	*Dy.* 161
N.Z "Times"	*Dy.* 159
"Otago Times"	*Dy.* 159
"Otago Witness"	*Dy.* 159
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand	*Dy.* 153
"Southland News"	*Dy.* 159
"Southland Times"	*Dy.* 161
"Wairarapa Times"	*Dy.* 159

FOREIGN.

Adler, Paul	cold. front, xvi., xviii.
Allgemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft	*Map of Melbourne.*
Blumenthal, August	cold. front xiv., xv.
Heering, Peter F.	*Dy.* 29
St. Gobain, Chauny & Cirey Co.	*Dy.* 21

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INDEX TO TOWNS.

V), Victoria; (*N.S.W.*), New South Wales; (*S.A.*), South Australia; (*W.A.*), Western Australia; (*Q.*), Queensland; (*T.*), Tasmania (*N.Z*), New Zealand; (*N.T.*), Northern Territory of South Australia; (*N.G.*), New Guinea.

A

Abbotsford 577
Aberdeen (*N.S.W.*) 170
,, (*S.A.*) ... 374
Aberfeldy 278
Acheron 278
Adaminaby 170
Adamstown 170
Adavale 469
Addington (*V.*) ... 278
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 577
Addison's Flat ... 577
Adelaide 374
Adelaide Lead... 278
Adelaide River ... 408
Adelong 170
Ahaura 577
Ahipara 577
Airey's Inlet 278
Akaroa 577
Albany 432
Alberton (*V.*) 278
,, and Queenstown (*S.A.*) 375
Alberton (*Q.*) 469
,, (*T.*) 526
Albert Park 278
Albion 469
Albion Park 170
Albury (*N.S.W.*) ... 170
,, (*N.Z.*) 577
Alectown 170
Aldgate 375
Aldinga 375
Alexander Mount ... 278
Alexandra (*V.*) ... 278
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 577
Alexandria 170
Alford Forest 577
Alfredton 278
Alice 469
Alice Springs ... 376
Allandale East ... 376
Allandale North ... 376
Allan's Flat 278
Allansford 278
Allanton... 577
Allendale 278
Allora... 469
Alma (*V.*) 278
,, (*S.A.*) 376
Alphington 279
Alstonville 170
Amberley... 577
Ambleside 376
Amherst 279
Amphitheatre... ... 279
Anderson's Bay ... 577
Angaston 376
Anglegrove 376
Angle Vale 376
Angustown 279
Annandale 171
Antill Ponds 526
Antwerp 171
Anvil Creek 171
Aotea... 577
Apoinga 376
Apollo Bay 279
Appila Yarrowie ... 376
Appin 171
Apsley (*V.*) 279
,, (*T.*) 526
Arakoon 171
Araluen 171
Aramac 470
Aramoho 577
Arapiles 279
Aratapu 577
Ararat 279
Arcadia 279
Archdale 279
Ardrossan 376
Argenton 526
Arltunga 408
Armadale 279
Armidale 171
Armstrongs 279
Arncliffe 171
Arnold's-Bridge ... 279
Arrilalah 470
Arrino 432
Arrowtown 577
Arthur River 432
Arthur's Creek ... 280
Arundel 280
Ascot 280
Ascot Vale 280
Ashburton (*W.A.*)... 432
,, (*N.Z.*) .. 578
Ashens 280
Ashfield 171
Ashford 171
Ashurst 578
Athol 578
Attunga 171
Aubrey 280
Auburn (*N.S.W.*) 171
,, (*S.A.*) ... 376
,, (*T.*) 526
Auckland 578
Augathella 470
Austin 432
Austinmere 171
Australind 432
Avenel 280
Avenal 579
Avisford 171
Avoca (*V.*) 280
,, (*T.*)... 526
Avondale 579
Avon Plains 280
Avon Shire 280
Awaba 172
Axedale 280
Aylesbury 579
Ayr 470

B

Baarmutha 280
Bacchus Marsh ... 280
Back Creek 526
Baddaginnie 281
Bagdad 526
Bagot's Well 376
Bagshot 281
Baillieston 281
Bairnsdale 281
Balaclava 281
Balaklava... 376
Balbarrup... 432
Balcairn 579
Balclutha 579
Balfour 579
Balhannah 376
Ballaarat 281
Ballan 282
Ballandean 470
Ballangeich 282
Ballina 172
Balingup 432
Balla Balla 432
Bally-Shanassy ... 282
Balmain 172
Balmattum 282
Balmoral (*N.S.W.*)... 172
,, (*V.*) 282
Balnarring 282
Balranald 172
Balwyn 282
Bamboo Creek ... 433
Banana 470
Bandon Grove... ... 172
Bangalow 172
Bangerang 282
Bankstown 172
Bannister... 433
Bannockburn Shire (*V.*) 282
Bannockburn (*N.Z.*) 579
Banyena 282
Baradine 172
Bardoc 433
Barber's Creek ... 282
Barcaldine 470
Barfold 282
Baringhup 282
Barker's Creek ... 282
Barkly 282
Barkstead... 282
Barmedman 172
Barnawartha 282
Barnedown 283
Barossa Goldfield ... 376
Barraba 172
Barraboolshire ... 283
Barrakee.. 283
Barrington (*N.S.W.*) 173
,, (*T.*) ... 526
,, Lower... 526
Barringun 173
Barry's Reef 283
Barunah Plain ... 283
Barwon Downs ... 283
Barwon Heads ... 283
Bass 283
Bateman's Bay ... 173
Batesford 283
Bathurst 173
Bathumi 283
Batlow 173
Baulkham Hills ... 173
Baynton 283
Bay of Islands ... 579
Bayswater (*V.*) ... 283
,, (*W.A.*) ... 433
Beachport... 376
Beaconsfield (*T.*) ... 526
,, (*V.*) ... 283
Beaconsfield (*W.A.*) 433
Bealey 579
Bealiba 283
Beaudesert 471
Beaufort 283
Beaumaris 283
Beaumont 579
Beautiful Valley or Wilmington ... 376
Beazley's Bridge ... 283
Beeac 283
Beecroft 173
Beechworth 283
Beenleigh... 471
Beetaloo 377
Bega 173
Belair... 377
Belfast Shire 284
Belfast (*N.Z.*) 579
Belford 174
Belgrove 579
Bellarine Shire ... 284
Bellerive 526
Bellingen 174
Belmont (*N.S.W.*)... 174
,, (*V.*) 284
Beltana (*S.A.*)... ... 377
Beltana (*T.*) 526
Belvidere 377
Bemboka 174
Bena 284
Benalla 284
Benambra 284
Bendemeer 174
Bendigo (*V.*) 284
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 579
Bendleby 377
Bendoc 285
Bengworden 285
Ben Lomond 526
Beremboke 285
Berkshire Valley ... 433
Bermagui... 174
Berridale 527
Berrigan 174
Berrima 174
Berringa 285
Berringama 285
Berry... 174
Berwick (*V.*) 285
Berwick (*N.Z.*) ... 579
Bet-Bet 285
Bethanga 285
Bethesda 377
Betoota 471
Bethungra 174
Beulah (*V.*) 285
,, (*T.*) 527
Beveridge... 285
Beverley (*S.A.*) ... 377
,, (*W.A.*) ... 433
Bibbenluke 174
Bicheno 527
Biggenden 471
Binalong 174
Bingara 175
Birchip 285
Birdsville... 471
Birkenhead (*S.A.*)... 377
Birkenhead (*N.Z.*)... 579
Birregurra 285
Bishopsbourne ... 527
Bismarck (*V.*)... ... 285
,, (*T.*) 527
Blackall 471
Blackburn 285
Black Brush 527
Black Flag 433
Blackheath 175
Black River 527
Blackiston 377
Black Points 580
Black Snake 471
Blackstone Hill ... 580
Blacktown 175
Blackwood (*V.*) ... 286
,, (*W.A.*)... 423
,, (*S.A.*) ... 377
Blakeville 286
Blanchetown 377
Blandford... 175
Blayney 175
Blenheim 580
Bletchley 377
Blinman 377
Bloomfield 286
Bloomfield River ... 471
Blueskin 580
Bluespur 580
Blue Tier 527
,, Junction... 527
Bluff 580
Blumberg 377
Blyth... 377
Boat Harbour... ... 527
Bodalla 175
Bogantungan 471
Boggabri 175
Bolac 286
Bolwarrah 286
Bomaderry 175
Bombala 175
Bombay 580
Bonang 286
Bondi... 175
Bonnie Doone ... 286
Bontherambo 286
Boogardie... 433
Bookham 175
Boolarra 286
Booleroo Centre ... 377
Boolburra... 472
Booligal 175
Boomahnoomoonah 286
Boomleera 408
Boonah 472
Boorabbin 433
Boorhaman 286
Booroopki... 286
Boort 286
Booyoolie 377
Border Town 377
Borongarook 286
Boroondara Shire ... 286
Borroloola 408
Borung 286
Borung Shire 286
Botany 176
Bothwell 527
Boulder 433
Boulia 472
Bourke 176
Bowden 377
Bowen 286
,, (*Q.*) 472
Bowen Downs ... 472
Bowenvale 286
Bowenfels... 176
Bower Bird 472
Bowman's Forest ... 286
Bowna 176
Bowning 176
Bowral 176
Bowraville 176
Box Hill 286
Boyadine 433
Boyanup 433
Bracknell 527
Bradshaw's Creek... 527
Braidwood 176
Bramfield 378
Brandy Creek ... 286
Branxholm 527
Branxholme 286
Branxton 177
Braybrook 287
Breadalbane 527
Breakfast Creek ... 472
Break o' Day 287
Bream Creek 527
Breeza 177
Bremer Bay 433
Brewarrina 177
Brewongle 177
Briagolong 287
Bridge Creek 408
Bridgenorth 527
Bridgetown 433
Bridgewater(*S.A.*)... 378
,, (*T.*) .. 527
,, on Loddon 287
Bridport 527
Bright 287
Brighton (*V.*) 287
,, (*S.A.*) ... 378
,, (*T.*) 528
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 580
Brightwater 580
Brim 287
Brinkworth 378
Brisbane 472
,, South ... 474
,, Water (*N.S.W.*) 177
Broad Arrow 433
Broadford... 287
Broadmarsh 528
Broadmeadows ... 287
Broadwater (*N.S.W.*) 177
,, (*V.*) ... 287
Brocks Creek 408
Broke... 177
Broken Hill 177
Bromley 287
Brompton... 378
Broome 433
Broomehill 433
Brookfield 474
Brooklyn 288
,, (*N.S.W.*)... 177
Broomfield 288
Broughton (*S.A.*) ... 378
Broughton (*Q.*) ... 474
Brown's 288
Brown River... ... 528
Brunner 580
Brunswick (*V.*) ... 288
,, (*W.A.*) 433
,, (*N.S.W.*) 177
Brushgrove 177
Bruthen 288
Buangor 288

PAGE

Buchan 288
Buckland (V.) 288
,, (T.) ... 528
,, (N.Z.) ... 580
Buckley's Crossing Place 177
Buckrabanyule ... 288
Buderim Mountain 474
Bugle Ranges 378
Bulimba 474
Bulla 288
Bulla Bulling 434
Bulla-delah 178
Bullarto 288
Bullendale 580
Bullengarook 288
Bulli 178
Bulls 580
Bull's Creek 378
Buln-Buln 288
Bulong 433
Bulumwaal 288
Bunbury 434
Bundaberg 474
Bundalong 288
Bundamba 475
Bundanoon 178
Bundarra 178
Bungaree 288
Bung Bong 289
Bungendore 178
Buninyong 289
Bunyip 289
Burbanks 434
Burgess 528
Burke's Flat 289
Barketown 475
Burke's 580
Burke's Pass 580
Burnham 580
Burnie 528
Burnside (S.A.) ... 378
Burnside (N.Z.) ... 580
Burnt Creek 289
Burra... 378
Burrabunnia 289
Burramine 289
Burrawang 178
Burrereo 289
Burrowa 178
Burrumbeet 289
Burrundie 408
Burwood (N.S.W.) 178
,, (V.) ... 289
Busselton... 434
Buttlejorrk 289
Buxton 289
Byaduk 289
Byerstown 475
Byrock 178
Byron Bay 178

C.

Cabbage Bay 580
Caboolture 475
Cairns 475
Calcifer 476
Callawadda 289
,, South ... 289
Callignee 289
Callington 378
Calliope 476
Caltowie 378
Camberwell 289
Cambewarra 178
Cambooya... 476
Cambrian Hill ... 289
Cambrian 580
Cambridge 580
Camden 178
Camden Haven ... 179
Camooweal 476
Campania 528
Campaspe... 289
Campbell's Creek ... 290
Campbellfield 289
Campbelltown (V.)... 290
,, (N.S.W.) 179
,, (S.A.) ... 378
,, (T.) ... 528
,, (N.Z.)... 580
Camperdown (N.S.W.) 179
,, (V.) ... 290
Candelo 179
Cannibal Creek ... 476

PAGE

Canning 434
Cannington 434
Canonbar 179
Canowindra 179
Canterbury (N.S.W.) 179
,, (V.) ... 290
,, (N.Z.) ... 581
Cape Bedford ... 476
Cape Borda 378
Cape Clear 290
Cape Foulwind ... 581
Cape Grafton 476
Capella 476
Capertee 179
Capeville 476
Capleston... 581
Captain's Flat... ... 179
Caramut 290
Carapooee 290
Carcoar 179
Cardigan 290
Cardinia Creek ... 290
Cardwell 477
Cargarie 290
Cargo 180
Carisbrook 290
Carlaminda 434
Carlsruhe 290
Carlton (V.) 290
,, (T.) 528
Carnamah... 434
Carnarvon (W.A.)... 434
,, (Q.) ... 477
,, (T.) ... 528
Carngham 291
Caroling 434
Carrathool 180
Carrick 529
Carrieton 378
Carrington 180
Carroll 180
Carterton 581
Cascade 529
,, River ... 529
Cashel 291
Casino 180
Cassilis 180
,, (V.) 291
Casterton 291
Castle Donnington Shire 291
Castle Hill 180
Castlemaine 291
Castle Point 581
Castlereagh 180
Castra 529
Cathcart... 180
Caulfield 291
Cave 581
Cavendish 291
Caversham 581
Caveside 429
Cawarral 477
Ceres 291
Cessnock 180
Chain of Ponds ... 378
Charleston (S.A.) ... 378
,, (N.Z.) ... 581
Charlestown or South Waratah ... 180
Charleville 477
Charlton 291
Charters Towers ... 477
Chatswood 181
Chatsworth 292
Chatsworth Island 180
Cheltenham 292
Chepstowe 292
Chertsey 581
Cherry Gardens ... 378
Chetwynd 292
Cheviot 581
Chewton 292
Chidlows 434
Childers 478
Chiltern 292
Chillagoe 478
Chinaman's Flat ... 292
Chinchilla 478
Chittering 434
Christchurch 581
Christmas Hill ... 292
Chudleigh 529
Chute 292
Circular Head 529
Clare 378
Claremont 434

PAGE

Clarence 529
Clarence River Heads 181
Clarence Town ... 181
Clarendon (N.S.W.) 181
,, (V.) ... 292
,, (S.A.) ... 379
Clarksville 582
Clayton 292
Clementston 292
Clermont 478
Cleveland (T.) ... 529
,, (Q.) ... 478
Clevedon 582
Clifton 181
,, (Q.) 478
,, Hill 292
Clinton (N.Z.) .. 582
,, (S.A.)... ... 379
Clive 582
Cloncurry... 479
Clonmore... 582
Clunes 292
Clyde (V.) 293
,, (N.Z.) 582
,, or Dunstan (N.Z.) 582
Clydebank 293
Clydesdale 293
Coalgate 582
Coalville 293
Cobar... 181
Cobargo 181
Cobbora 181
Cobden 293
Cobden (N.Z.)... ... 582
Cobram 293
Cobungra 293
Coburg 293
Cockburn... 379
Cockle Creek 181
Codrington (N.S.W.) 181
,, (V.) ... 293
Coen 479
Coff's Harbour ... 182
Coghill's Creek ... 293
Cohuna 293
Coimadai 293
Colac 293
Colbinabbin 293
Colbrook 293
Colebrook 529
Coleraine 293
Collector 182
Colliefields 434
Collinsfield 379
Collingwood (V.) ... 294
,, (N.Z.) 582
Colton 379
Comet 479
Como 182
Conara 529
Concord 182
Concordia... 379
Condah 294
Condah Swamp ... 294
Condon 434
Condobolin 182
Condowie... 379
Condamine 479
Constitution Hill ... 529
Coogee 182
Cookardinia 182
Cookernup 434
Cooktown... 479
Coolah 182
Coolaman... 182
Coolangatta 182
Coolatoo 379
Coolgardie 434
Coolgarra 480
Coongulmerang ... 294
Cooma 182
Coomera 480
Coonabarabran ... 182
Coonamble 183
Coonooer Bridge ... 294
Cooper s Creek ... 294
Cooranbong 183
Coorow 435
Cootamundra 183
Cope Cope 294
Copeland 183
Copmanhurst 183
Copperfield 480
Coppington 529
Corack 294
Coraki 183

PAGE

Corindhap 294
Corinella 294
Corinna 529
Corio Shire 294
Corners 529
Coromby 294
Coromandel 582
,, Valley... 379
Corop... 294
Cororooke... 294
Corowa 183
Corryong 294
Cossack 435
Costerfield 294
Cottesloe 435
Cowes 295
Cowflat 184
Cowie's Creek ... 295
Cowper 184
Cowra 184
Cowwarr 295
Cox's Creek 379
Coy's Diggings ... 295
Cradock 379
Crafers 379
Craigie 295
Craiglee 480
Cranbourne 295
Cranbrook (W.A.)... 435
,, (T.)... ... 529
Cravenville 295
Cressy (V.) 295
,, (T.) 529
Creswick 295
Criffel 582
Croajingolong ... 295
Crofton 582
Croki 184
Cromwell... 583
Crookwell 184
Crossley 295
Crossover 295
Crowlands 295
Crow's Nest 480
Croydon (N.S.W.)... 184
,, (Q.) 480
,, (S.A.) ... 379
,, (V.) 295
Crystal Brook... ... 379
Cudal... 184
Cuddingwarra ... 435
Cudgee 295
Cudgegong 184
Cudgewa 295
Cue 435
Culcairn 184
Cullenbone 184
Cullensville 583
Cullenswood 529
Culverden 583
Cumberland 481
Cumnock 184
Cundletown 184
Cunnamulla 481
Cunninghame... ... 296
Curramulka 379
Currency Creek ... 379
Cust 583
Custon 379

D.

Dabyminga 296
Daisy Hill 296
Dalby 481
Dalkey 379
Dalmorton 184
Dalrymple 481
Dalton 185
Dandaloo 185
Dandarragan 435
Dandenong 296
Dannevirke 583
Dangin 435
Dapto... 185
Dardanup... 435
Darfield 583
Dargalong 296
Dargaville 583
Dargo.. 296
Darlimurla 296
Darlingford 296
Darling Point 185
Darlington (N.S.W.) 185
,, (V.) ... 296
,, (T.) ... 529
Darnum 296
Darra... 481
Darraweit Guim ... 296

PAGE

Dart 296
Dartmoor 296
Darwien 529
Dashwood's Gully ... 379
Davenport 379
Daveyston 379
Dawson 379
Day Dawn 435
Daylerking 435
Daylesford 296
Daysdale 185
Deakin Shire 297
Dean 297
Dean's Marsh 297
Dederang 297
Deddington 529
Deebridge... 529
Deep Creek 185
Deep Lead 297
Deepwater 185
Deer Park... 297
Delamare 379
Delegate 185
Deloraine 529
Deniliquin 185
Denison Town ... 185
Denman 185
Denmark 435
Dennington 297
Denniston... 583
Derby (W.A.) 435
,, (T.) 530
,, (V.) 297
Dereel 297
Dergholm 297
Derrimut 297
Derinallum 297
Detention River ... 530
Devenish 297
Devonport (T.) ... 530
,, (N.Z.) ... 583
Diamond Creek ... 297
Diamond Hill ... 297
Diapur 297
Digby 297
Digger's Rest 297
Dillmans Town ... 583
Diorite King 435
Dilston 530
Dimboola 297
Dipton 583
Dockers Plains ... 298
Don 530
Donald 298
Doncaster 298
Donnelly's Creek ... 298
Dongara 435
Donnybrook (V.) ... 298
,, (W.A.) 435
Dooen 298
Dookie South 298
Doon 298
Double Bay 186
Douglas 186
Dover... 530
Doyleston... 583
Drake 186
Drakes Brook ... 435
Drayton 481
Dromana 298
Dromedary 530
Drouin 298
Drummond 298
Drummoyne 186
Drury... 583
Dry Creek (V.) ... 298
,, (S.A.) ... 379
Dry Diggings 298
Drysdale 298
Dubbo 186
Dublin 379
Duckponds 298
Duck River 530
Dugandan 481
Dulvadilla 481
Dulverton 530
Dulwich 380
Dunback 584
Dunach 298
Dunally 530
Dundas (N.S.W.) ... 186
Dundas (W.A.) ... 435
Dundas (T.) 530
Dundas Shire 298
Dunedin 584
Dungeness 481
Dungog 186
Dungowan 186

PAGE

Dunkeld (*V.*) 298
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 584
Dunmunkle Shire ... 299
Dunnstown 299
Dunolly 299
Dunorlan 530
Dunsandel 584
Duntroon 584
Dural 186
Durdidwarrah 299
Duvauchelle 584
Durham 482
Durham Lead 299
,, Ox 299
Dutton 380
Dykehead 482

E.

Eaglehawk 299
Ealing 584
East Kempsey ... 186
East Loddon Shire 299
East Oxford 584
East Town 584
East Trentham ... 299
Eastville 299
Eastwood 380
Eauabalong 186
Echuca 299
Echunga (*V.*) 299
,, (*S.A.*) ... 380
Eddington 299
Eden 186
Edendale 584
Edenhope 299
Eden Valley 380
Edithburgh 380
Edwardstown 380
Eganstown 300
Egerton 300
Eidsvold 482
Eketahuna 585
Elaine 300
Elderslie 530
Eldorado 300
Elizabeth Town ... 530
Ellalong 187
Ellendale 530
Ellerslie (*V.*) 300
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 585
Ellesmere (*T.*) ... 530
Ellesmere (*N.Z.*) ... 585
Elliston 380
Elmhurst 300
Elmore 300
Elphinstone 300
Elsternwick 300
Eltham 300
Elwood 300
Emerald (*V.*) 300
,, (*Q.*) 482
Emerald Hill 300
Emmaville 187
Emu 187
Emu Bay 531
Emu Creek 300
Emu Park 482
Encounter Bay ... 380
Enfield (*N.S.W.*) ... 187
,, (*N.Z.*) 585
Ensay 300
Epping 300
Epping Forest ... 531
Epsom 300
Ermington 187
Eromanga 482
Erskinville 187
Esk 482
Eskdale 300
Esmeralda 482
Essendon 300
Esperance 435
Etheridge 482
Eton 482
Ettrick 585
Eucla 436
Eudunda 380
Eungella 482
Eurelia 380
Euroa 301
Eugowra 187
Eurobodalla 187
Eurongilly 187
Euston 187
Evandale 531
Evansford 301
Eveleen Mine 408

PAGE

Everton 301
Exeter 531
Exton 531
Eyre 436

F.

Fairfax 585
Fairfield (*V.*) 301
Fairfield (*N.Z.*) ... 585
Fairlie 585
Falkirk 436
Falmouth 531
Farina 380
Farrell's Flat 380
Fawkner 301
Featherston 585
Feilding 585
Fentonbury 531
Fenton's Creek ... 301
Fernhill 301
Fern Hills 585
Fernmount 187
Fernihurst 301
Fernshawe 301
Fern-Tree Gully ... 301
Field of Mars 187
Field's Find 436
Fig Tree Pocket ... 483
Findon 380
Fingal 531
Finley 187
Finniss Vale 380
Fitzroy (*V.*) 301
,, (*N.Z.*) 585
,, River 436
Five Dock 188
Flemington 301
Flinders 301
Flinnstead 301
Flinder's Town ... 380
Footscray 302
Forbes 188
Forcett 531
Fordell 585
Forest 531
Forest Grove 483
Forest Reefs 188
Formby 531
Forrest 302
Forster 188
Fortitude Valley ... 483
Fortrose 585
Foster 302
Fosterville 302
Fowler's Bay 380
Foxton 585
Framlingham 302
Frances 380
Frankford 531
Franklin 531
Franklinford 302
Frankston 302
Frankton Junction 585
Frasertown 585
Fredericktown 188
Freeburgh 302
Freeling 380
Fremantle 436
Frenchman's 302
Freshwater Creek ... 302
,, Camp ... 436
Frewville 380
Friedrichswalde ... 380
Frogmore 188
Fryerstown 302
Fulham 380
Fullarton 381
Furner 381
Fyansford 302

G.

Gaffney's Creek ... 302
Galston 188
Galaquil 302
Gambierton 381
Garfield 303
Garlicks 303
Garvoc 303
Garden Island Creek 531
Gatton 483
Gawler 381
Gayndah 483
Geelong 303
Gelantipy 303
Gembrook 303
Geeveston 531

PAGE

George Bay 532
,, River ... 532
George's Plains ... 188
Georgetown (*S.A.*) 381
,, (*T.*) ... 532
,, (*Q.*) ... 483
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 585
Geraldine (*W.A.*) ... 436
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 585
Geraldton (*W.A.*) ... 436
,, (*Q.*) 484
Gerangamete 303
Gerang Gerung ... 303
Germanton 188
Germantown 303
Gerogery 188
Gerringong 188
Gheringhap 303
Gilberton 484
Gilbert Town 381
Giles Corner 381
Gilgandra 188
Gingin 437
Gin Gin Brook 437
Gin Gin (*Q.*) 484
Ginninderra 188
Girilambone 188
Girilambone Mine ... 189
Girofla 484
Gisborne (*V.*) 304
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 586
Gladesville 189
Gladstone (*N.S.W.*) 189
,, (*S.A.*) ... 381
,, (*Q.*) ... 484
,, (*T.*) ... 532
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 586
Glanmire 189
Glassford Creek ... 484
Glebe 189
Glebe Town 532
Glenavy 586
Glenburnie 381
Glencoe (*W.A.*) ... 437
Glencoe (*S.A. N.T.*) 409
Glendaruel 304
Glenelg 381
Glenelg Shire 304
Glenfern 532
Glengarry (*T.*) 532
,, (*V*) 304
Glengower 304
Glengrove 381
Glen Huntly 304
Glen Innes 189
Glen Iris 304
Glenlogie 304
Glenluce 304
Glenlusk 532
Glenlyon 304
Glenmaggie 304
Glenora 532
Glenore 532
Glenorchy (*V.*) ... 304
,, (*T.*) ... 532
Glen Osmond 381
Glenpark 304
Glenrowan 304
Glenroy 304
Glenthompson ... 304
Glenvale 304
Glen Wills 304
Gloucester 189
Gnarwarre 304
Gobur 304
Golconda 532
Golden Point 305
Golden Valley (*W.A.*) 437
,, ,, (*Q.*) ... 484
,, ,, (*T.*) ... 532
Goldsborough (*Q.*) ... 484
,, (*V.*) ... 305
,, (*N.Z.*) 586
Gongolgon 189
Gooburrum 484
Goodna 484
Goodooga 189
Goolagong 189
Goodwood 381
Goolwa 381
Goomallyn 437
Goombungee 485
Goondiwindi 485
Goongarrie 437
Gooramadda 305
Goorambat 305
Goornong 305
Gordon (*N.S.W.*) ... 189
,, (*T.*) 532

PAGE

Gordon (*S.A.*) 382
,, (*V.*) 305
Gordonshire 305
Gore 586
Gormanston 532
Goroke 305
Gosford 189
Goshen 532
Goulburn 190
Goulburn Shire ... 305
Gould Country ... 532
Gowar 305
Grace 382
Grafton 190
Grahamstown 586
Grand Junction ... 382
Granite Creek 485
Granite Flat 305
Grant 305
Grantham 485
Grantville 305
Granville 190
,, (*N.G.*) ... 642
,, West (*N.G.*) 642
,, East (*N.G.*) 642
Granya 305
Grass Valley 437
Graytown 305
Great Northern ... 305
Great Western (*V.*) ... 305
Greatford 586
Greenbushes Tinfield 437
Greendale 305
Green Creek 532
Green Hills 485
Green Island 586
Greenock 382
Greenough 437
Greenponds 532
Green's Creek 305
Greensborough ... 305
Greenwich 190
Gregory 485
Grenfell 191
Grenville 305
Grenvilleshire 306
Gresford 191
Greta (*N.S.W.*) ... 191
,, (*V.*) 306
Grey Lynn 586
Greymouth 586
Greytown, North ... 587
Grove Hill 409
Grunthal 382
Guildford (*V.*) 306
,, (*W.A.*) ... 437
,, (*N.S.W.*) 191
Gulgong 191
Gullewa 437
Gumeracha 382
Gundagai 191
Gundowring 306
Gundaroo 191
Gunnedah 191
Gunning 192
Guntawang 192
Guyra 192
Gymbowen 306
Gympie 485

H.

Haddon 306
Hadspen 532
Hagley 533
Hahndorf 382
Halbury 382
Halcombe 587
Halfmoon Bay 587
Halifax 485
Halkett 587
Hallett 382
Hall's Creek 437
Hall Track 533
Hamelin 437
Hamilton (*N.S.W.*) 192
,, (*V.*) ... 306
,, (*S.A.*) ... 382
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 587
Hamilton-on-Clyde 533
Hamilton-on-Forth 533
Hamiltons 587
Hamley Bridge ... 382
Hammond 382
Hampden 587
Hampden Shire ... 306
Hampstead 587
Hampton 306
Hanging Rock ... 192

PAGE

Happy Valley 306
Harcourt 306
Harden 192
Harford 533
Hargraves 192
Harkaway 306
Harrietville 306
Harrisville 485
Harrogate 382
Harrow 306
Hartley 192
Hartwell 307
Harvey 437
Harwood Island ... 192
Hastings (*V.*) 307
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 587
,, (*T.*) 533
Hautapu 587
Havelock (*V.*) 307
,, North (*N.Z.*) 587
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 587
Hawera 587
Hawker 382
Hawke's Bay ... 588
Hawkesbury 588
Hawkesdale 307
Hawthorn 307
Hay 192
Haydonton 192
Haye's Find 437
Healesville 307
Heathcote 307
Heazlewood 533
Hedi 307
Heemskirk 533
Heidelberg (*V.*) ... 307
,, (*T.*) ... 533
Helena Vale 437
Helensburgh 192
Helensville 588
Helidon 486
Henderson 588
Hendon 486
Henley 588
Hepburn 307
Herbert 588
Herberton 486
Herbertville 588
Hergott Springs ... 382
Heriot 588
Hesket 307
Hesse 308
Hexham (*N.S.W.*) ... 192
,, (*V.*) 308
Heyfield 308
Heytesburyshire ... 308
Heywood 308
Highton 308
Hikurangi 588
Hill's Creek 588
Hill End (*N.S.W.*) ... 193
,, (*V.*) 308
Hillgrove 193
Hillsborough 308
Hillston 193
Hindmarsh 382
,, Island ... 382
Hinds 588
Hinnomunjie 308
Hinton 193
Hit or Miss 308
Hobart 533
Hobsonville 588
Hochkirch 308
Hoddle's Creek ... 308
Hog Bay 382
Hokianga County ... 588
Hokitika 588
Hollowtree 534
Homebush (*N.S.W.*) 193
,, Upper (*V.*) 308
,, Lower ... 308
Home Rule 193
Homestead 486
Honeywood 534
Hopetoun 308
Hope's Hill 437
Hope Valley 382
Hornby 588
Horn Island 486
Hornsby 193
Hororata 588
Horsham 308
Horrock's Creek ... 383
Hotham 308
Hotspur 309
Houghton 383
Howard 486
Howick 588

PAGE

Howlong 193
Howqua Shire ... 309
Hoyleton 383
Hughenden 486
Humpybong 487
Humbug Scrub ... 383
Hunter's Hill 193
Hunterville 588
Huntly (*N.Z.*) 588
Huntly (*V.*) 309
Hunua 588
Huonville 534
Hurleyville 589
Hurstville 193
Hurunui 589
Hutt, Lower 589
Hyde 589
Hyde Park 383

I.

Ida 487
Ilfracombe 534
Illabarook 309
Illabo 193
Illawarra 193
Impression Bay ... 534
Indigo 309
Indooroopilly 487
Ingham 487
Ingleburn 194
Inglewood (*N.Z.*) ... 589
,, (*Q.*) ... 487
,, (*S.A.*) ... 383
,, (*V.*) ... 309
Inman Valley 383
Interlaken 534
Invercargill 589
Inverell 194
Inverleigh 309
Inverloch 309
Invermay 534
Ipswich 487
Irish Town 534
Irrewillipe 309
Irvine Bank 488
Irwin 437
Isisford 488
Israelite Bay 437
Ivanhoe (*N.S.W.*) ... 194
,, (*V.*) 309

J.

Jackson 437
Jackson's 589
Jamberoo 194
Jamestown (*S.A.*) ... 383
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 589
Jamieson 309
Janiember 309
Jan Juc 309
Jarklin 309
Jarrahdale 437
Jayes 437
Jeetho 309
Jenolan Caves 194
Jeparit 309
Jericho (*V.*) 309
,, (*Q.*) 488
,, (*T.*) 534
Jerildirie 194
Jerry's Plains 194
Jerusalem 534
Jetsonville 534
Jimna 488
Jindabyne 194
Jindera 194
Jindivick 310
Joadga Creek 194
Johnsonville 589
Johnstone River ... 488
Jones Island 194
Joyce's Creek 310
Jugiong 195
Jumbunna 310
Junee (Old) 195
,, ... 195
Jung Jung 310
Jupiter Creek 383

K.

Kaarimba 310
Kadina 383
Kaeo 589
Kaiapoi 590
Kaihu 590
Kaikora, North ... 590
Kaikoura 590
Kainton 383
Kaimata 590
Kaitaia 590
Kaitangata 590
Kaitoke 590
Kakanui 590
Kalgoorlie 437
Kalkallo 310
Kamarooka 310
Kamerunga 489
Kamo 590
Kaneira 310
Kangaroo Flat 310
,, Ground ... 310
,, Valley ... 195
Kanier 590
Kaniva 310
Kanmantoo 383
Kanowna 438
Karabeal 310
Kara Kara Shire ... 310
Kaponga 590
Kapunda 383
Karangahake 590
Karkarooc Shire ... 310
Karoii 590
Karoola 534
Karridale 438
Karumba 489
Karyrie 310
Katamatite 310
Katanning 438
Katoomba 195
Kaukapakapa 590
Kawakawa 590
Kawarau Gorge ... 591
Kayuga 195
Keilor 310
Keilli 383
Kekerangu 591
Kellalac 310
Kellerberrin 438
Kellevie 534
Kelly Point 534
Kelly's Basin 534
Kelmscott 438
Kelso (*N.S.W.*) ... 195
,, (*N.Z.*) 591
Kempsey 195
,, West ... 195
Kempton 534
Kennedy Bay 591
Kensington (*V.*) ... 310
,, (*V.*) .. 310
,, (*S.A.*) .. 383
Kentishbury 535
Kerang 310
Kergunyah 310
Kersbrook 383
Kettering 535
Kevington 311
Kew 310
Kewell 311
Keyneton 384
Keysborough 311
Kialla 311
Kiama 195
Kiandra 196
Kiata 311
Kiewa 311
Kihikihi 591
Kilcunda 311
Kilfeera 311
Kilkivan 489
Killarney 489
,, (*V.*) 311
Kilmore 311
Kimberley Goldfield (*W.A.*) ... 438
,, (*Q.*) ... 489
Kindred 535
Kinglake 311
Kingower 311
Kingsborough 489
Kingscote 384
Kingston (*N.Z.*) ... 591
,, (*Q.*) 489
,, (*S.A.*) ... 384
,, (*T.*) 535
,, (*V.*) 311
Kinypaniel 311
Kirkstall 311
Kiwitea 591
Knowsley 311
Knutsford (*N.T.*) ... 409
Knutsford (*W.A.*) ... 438
Koetong 312
Kogarah 196
Kohukohu 591
Kojonup 438
Koogan 438
Kookabookra 196
Koolunga 384
Koondrook 312
Koonunga 384
Koonwarra 312
Koonya 535
Kooreh 312
Kooringa 384
Kooroocheang 312
Koo-wee-rup 312
Kopua 591
Korobeit 312
Koroit 312
Korong Shire 312
,, Vale 312
Korumburra 312
Kotupna 312
Kowree Shire 312
Kuaotunu 591
Krambruk 312
Krushka Bridge ... 535
Kumara 591
Kumeroa 591
Kuranda 489
Kunarra 535
Kurnalpi 438
Kurow 591
Kurrajong, North and South 196
,, Heights ... 196
Kurting 312
Kyabram 312
Kyamba 196
Kyneton 312

L.

Laanecoorie 313
Laang 313
Lachlan 535
Lady Bay 535
Laggan 196
Laidley 489
Lake Boga 313
,, Bolac 313
,, Brunner 591
,, Charm 313
,, Cudgellico ... 196
,, District 535
,, Plains 384
,, Rowan 313
Lal Lal 313
Lambton 196
Lamplough 313
Lancefield 313
Lancelot 384
Landsborough (*V.*) 313
,, (*Q.*) 489
Lane Cove 196
Langhorne's Creek 384
Lang Lang 313
Langwarrin 313
La Perouse 196
Lara 314
Larg's Bay 384
Larpent 314
Latrobe 535
Launceston 535
Launching Place ... 314
Laura 384
Laurieton 196
Lauriston 314
Lawlers 438
Laverton (*V.*) 314
,, (*W.A.*) ... 438
Lawrence (*V.*) 314
,, (*N.S.W.*) 196
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 591
Lawson 196
Lawloit 314
Lawloitshire 314
Layard 314
Learmonth 314
Leasingham 384
Leederville 438
Leeston 591
Lefroy 536
Leichhardt 197
Leigh 592
Leigh Road 314
Leigh Shire 314
Leipzig 536
Leitchville 314
Leonard's Hill ... 314
Leongatha 314
Leonora 438
Leopold 314
Lethbridge (*V.*) ... 314
Lethbridge (*N.Z.*) ... 592
Leven River 536
Levuka (Fiji) 619
Lewis Ponds 197
Lexton 314
Leyburn 489
Lichfield 592
Lidsdale 197
Liffey 536
Lillimur 315
Lilydale (*V.*) 315
,, (*T.*) 536
Limestone 489
Lime Hills 592
Lincoln 592
Lindenow 315
Linton 315
Linwood (*S.A.*) ... 384
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 592
Lionsville 197
Lipson and Yarandale 384
Lisdillon 536
Lisle 536
Lismore (*N.S.W.*) ... 197
,, (*V.*) 315
Lithgow 197
Little Bendigo ... 315
Littlehampton (*S.A.*) ... 384
,, (*T.*) ... 536
Little Oyster Cove ... 536
,, River (*N.Z.*) 592
,, River (*V.*) ... 315
,, Swanport ... 536
,, Yarra Junction 315
Liverpool 197
,, Plains .. 197
Livingstone 592
Llewellyn 536
Lobethal 384
Loch 315
Lochinvar 197
Lockeville 438
Lockwood 315
Logan 315
Logan Village 490
Londonderry 438
Longford (*V.*) 315
,, (*T.*) 536
Longford (*N.Z.*) ... 592
Long Gully 315
Longley 536
Long Reach (*N.S.W.*) 198
,, ,, (*Q.*) .. 490
,, Swamp 198
Longwarry 316
Longwood 316
Lorguon 316
Lorne 316
Lottah 536
Louth 198
Lovett 536
Lowood 490
Low Head 536
Lower Mitcham ... 384
Lowan Shire 316
Lowes Bridge 536
Lowesdale 198
Lubeck 316
Lucinda 490
Lucindale 384
Lucknow (*N.S.W.*) .. 198
,, (*V.*) 316
Ludlow 438
Lukinville 490
Lumsden 592
Lyell 592
Lymington 536
Lynch's Creek 536
Lyndhurst (*N.S.W.*) 198
,, (*T.*) ... 537
Lyndoch 385
Lyrup 385
Lyonville 316
Lyttelton (*N.Z.*) ... 592
Lyttleton (*N.S.W.*) 198
Lytton 490

M.

Macarthur 316
Macclesfield 385
Macedon 316
Macetown 592
McGrath's Flat ... 385
McIvorshire 318
Mackay 490
Mackinnon 316
McLaren Vale 385
Macksville 198
Maclean 198
Macorna 316
Macphail 198
Macquarie Harbour 537
Macquarie Plains ... 537
Macrae's Flat 592
Maddingley 316
Maffra 316
Magill 385
Maheno 592
Mahia 592
Maidstone (*V.*) ... 316
,, (*S.A.*) ... 285
Mailor's Flat 316
Maindample 317
Mainland 438
Main Lead 317
Maitland 198
,, East ... 199
,, West ... 199
,, (*S.A.*) ... 385
Majorca 317
Major's Creek 199
Makara 592
Makaretu 592
Maketu 592
Makikihi 593
Makotuku 593
Malcolm 439
Maldon 317
Mallala 385
Mallina 439
Malmsbury 317
Malvern (*V.*) 317
,, (*S.A.*) ... 385
Manaia 593
Mandeville 593
Mandurah 439
Mangana 537
Mangapai 593
Mangawai 593
Mangawhare 593
Mangonui 593
Manilla 199
Manly 199
Mannahill 385
Mannanarrie 385
Mannum 385
Manoora 385
Mansfield 317
Mansfordtown ... 593
Manurewa 593
Manutahi 593
Maori Hill 593
Mapoon 490
Maradong 439
Marble Bar 439
Marburg 491
Mareeba 491
Marengo 199
Margate 537
Maria Island 537
Marion 385
Marlborough 593
Marong 317
Maroona 317
Maropiu 593
Marrabel 385
Marrickville 199
Marsden 199
Marshalltown 317
Martin's Bay 593
Martinborough ... 593
Marton 593
Marulan 200
Maryborough (*V.*) ... 317
,, (*Q.*) ... 491
Maryland 200
Marysville 318
Maryvale 200
Masterton 593
Matakana 594
Matakanui 594
Mataura 594
Mathinna 537
Mathoura 200
Matlock 318
Maud's Landing ... 439
Mauku 594
Maungatua 594
Maungaturoto 594
Mauriceville 594
Maxwell Town ... 594

PAGE

Maytown 491
McIvorshire 318
Meadows 385
Meanee 594
MELBOURNE 318
Melrose (*S.A.*) ... 385
,, (*T.*) 537
,, (*N.Z.*)... ... 594
Melton 320
,, Mowbray ... 537
Melville 439
Melville Island ... 409
Menangle 200
Menindie 200
Meningie 386
Mentone 320
Menzies 439
Mercer 594
Mercury Bay 594
Meredith 320
Merewether 200
Merimbula 200
Meringandan 492
Merino 320
Merriangshire 320
Merrigum 320
Merriwa 200
Merton 320
Metcalfe 320
Methven 594
Metung 320
Michelago... 200
Middlemarch 594
Middleton (*S.A.*) ... 386
,, (*T.*) 537
Midland Junction ... 439
Milang 386
Milawa 320
Milburn Creek ... 200
Mildura 320
Miles 492
Millbrook (*S.A.*) ... 386
,, (*T.*).. ... 537
Millchester 492
Millfield 200
Millicent 386
Millie 200
Millthorpe 201
Milperinka 201
Milton (*N.S.W.*) .. 201
,, (*N.Z.*) 594
Miner's Rest 320
Mingenew 439
Minhamite Shire ... 321
Minlaton 386
Minmi 201
Mintaro Central ... 386
Minyip 321
Miranda 594
Mirboo North 321
Mitcham (*S.A.*) ... 386
,, (*V.*) 321
Mitchell 492
Mitiamo 321
Mittagong 201
Mitta Mitta 321
Moama 201
Modbury 386
Moe 321
Mogil Mogil 201
Mogo 201
Mohaka 594
Mokau 594
Mokihinui 594
Mole Creek 537
Moliagul 321
Molong 201
Molonglo 202
Monal 492
Monarto 386
Montalbion 492
Montagu River ... 537
Montague 386
Montefiores 202
Montezuma 537
Moonah 537
Moonambel 321
Moonan Brook ... 202
Moonee Ponds ... 321
Moonta 386
Moora... 439
Moorabin Shire ... 321
Moorabool... 321
Moorilim 321
Moorina 537
Mooroopna 321
Moorwatha 202
Morang 322
Morangarell 202

Mordialloc 322
Moree... 202
Morgan 387
Moriarty Road ... 537
Mornington (*V.*) ... 322
.. (*N.Z.*)... 595
Mornington Mills ... 439
Morpeth 202
Morphett Vale ... 387
Morrinsville 595
Morrison's 322
Mortlake (*N.S.W.*)... 202
,, (*V.*) 322
Moruya 202
Morven (*N.S.W.*) ... 202
Morven (*Q.*) 492
Morwell 322
Mosgiel 595
Mosman 202
Mossgiel 202
Moss Vale... 202
Motueka 595
Moulamein 203
Mountain River ... 537
Mount Albert 595
,, Alexander Shire 322
,, Arapiles .. 322
,, Billagoe ... 203
,, Barker (*S.A.*) 387
,, ,, (*W.A.*) 439
,, Biggenden... 492
,, Bischoff ... 537
,, Blackwood... 322
,, Britten ... 492
,, Browne ... 203
,, Bryan 387
,, Buderim ... 493
,, Cameron ... 538
,, Clear 322
,, Costigan ... 203
,, Criffel 595
,, Cotterell ... 322
,, Direction ... 538
,, Doran 322
,, Duneed ... 322
,, Egerton ... 322
,, Farrell... ... 538
,, Franklin Shire .. 323
,, Gambier ... 387
,, Heemskirk 538
,, Hope 203
,, Ida 595
,, Kembla ... 203
,, Lofty 387
,, Magnet ... 439
,, Malcolm ... 439
,, Margaret ... 439
,, McDonald ... 203
,, Mercer... ... 323
,, Morgan ... 493
,, Morgans ... 439
,, Moriac... ... 323
,, Nicholas ... 538
,, Perry 493
,, Pleasant ... 387
,, Prospect ... 323
,, Read 538
,, Rouse Shire 323
,, Rowan... ... 323
,, Seymour ... 538
,, Somers ... 595
,, Stirling ... 439
,, Torrens ... 387
,, Victoria (*N.S.W.*) 203
,, Victoria (*T.*) 538
,, William ... 323
,, Wycheproof 323
Mourilyan 493
Moutajup 323
Moyston 323
Muckleford 323
Mudgee 203
Muldiva 493
Mulgoa 203
Mulgrave (*Q.*) 493
,, (*N.S.W.*)... 204
,, Shire ... 523
Mullengandra 204
Mullewa 439
Mullumbimby... ... 204
Mulwala 204
Mundooran 204
Mungindi... 204
Murchison 323
Murchison Goldfield 439
Murphy's Creek ... 493

Murray Bridge ... 388
Murrin Murrin ... 439
Murroon 323
Murrumburrah ... 204
Murrurundi 204
Muskvale... 323
Murtoa 323
Murwillumbah ... 204
Muswellbrook ... 204
Muttaburra 493
Myall River 204
Myamyn 323
Myers' Flat 323
Myponga 388
Myrniong... 323
Myrtle Bank 538
Myrtleford 323

N.

Nagambie... 323
Nairne 388
Namsour 493
Nanango 493
Nantawarra 588
Nannine 439
Napier 595
Napoleons 324
Narandera 204
Narbethong 324
Narellan 205
Nar-nar-goon 324
Narrabri 205
Narracan 324
Narracoorte 388
Narramine 205
Narellan 205
Narree Worran ... 324
Narridy 388
Narrogin 439
Naseby 595
Nathalia 324
Natimuk 324
National Park ... 205
Natte Yallock ... 324
Navan 388
Navarre 324
Needles 538
Neerim 324
Nebo 494
Neilborough 324
Nelligen 205
Nelson 596
Nelson Creek 596
Nenthorn... 596
Nerang 494
Nerrigundah 205
Nerrina 324
Nerring 324
Neutral Bay 205
Nevertire 205
New Angledool ... 205
Newbridge (*V.*) ... 324
,, (*N.S.W.*) 205
Newbury 324
Newcastle (*N.S.W.*) 206
,, (*W.A.*)... 439
New England 207
Newelton 494
Newham 324
Newham United Shire 324
Newhaven 324
Newington 324
New Lambton ... 207
Newlyn 324
Newmarket (*V.*) ... 324
Newmarket (*N.Z.*)... 596
Newnham 538
New Norcia 440
,, Norfolk ... 538
,, Plymouth ... 596
,, Residence ... 388
Newport (*V.*) 325
,, (*N.S.W.*)... 207
Newry 325
Newstead... 325
Newton 596
Newtown (*N.S.W.*) 207
Newtown (*T.*) ... 538
,, and Chillwell (*V.*) ... 325
Ngahauranga 596
Ngapara 596
Ngaruawahia 596
Niagara 440
Nightcaps... 596
Nhill 325

Nillumbik 325
Nimity Belle 207
Nine-Mile Springs... 538
Noarlunga 388
Noongal... 440
Noorat 325
Noosa 494
Noradjuha 325
Norfolk Bay 538
Normanby (*Q.*) ... 494
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 597
Normanton 494
Normanville 388
Norsewood 597
Norseman.. 440
Northam 440
Northampton 440
Northcote (*V.*) ... 325
,, (*Q.*)... ... 494
Northdown 538
North East Valley ... 597
North Lillimur ... 325
,, Melbourne ... 325
,, Motton 538
,, Ovens Shire 325
,, Pine 494
,, Prentice ... 325
,, Richmond ... 207
,, Sydney... ... 207
North West Bend ... 388
Norton 494
Norton Summit ... 388
Norval 325
Norwood 388
Nowra 207
Nubeena 538
Nudgee 494
Nugent 538
Nullagine 440
Numba 208
Numeralla 208
Numurkah 325
Nunawading Shire 326
Nundah 495
Nundle 208
Nuriootpa... 388
Nymagee 208
Nyngan 208

O.

Oakbank 388
Oaklands 389
Oakey Creek 495
Oakleigh 326
Oamaru 597
Oatlands 538
Oban 597
Oberon 208
O.B. Flat 389
Obley 208
Ocean Grove 326
O'Connell 208
Ohaeawai 597
Ohau 597
Ohaupo 597
Ohinemutu 597
Ohiwa 597
Okaihau 597
Okato... 597
Old Beaeh 539
Old Junee 208
Omapere 597
Omeo 326
Ondit... 326
One Mile 495
Onehunga 598
Ongaonga... 598
Onslow (*W.A.*) ... 440
,, (*N.Z.*)... ... 598
Opaki 598
Opalton 495
Ophir (*N.S.W.*) ... 208
,, (*N.Z.*) 598
Opotiki 598
Opua 598
Opunake 598
Orange 208
,, (East) 209
Orari 598
Orbost 326
Orepuki 598
Orford (*V.*) 326
,, (*T.*) 539
Ormond 598
Ormondville 598
Orroroo 389
Orville 326

PAGE

Otago... 598
Otahuhu 598
Otaki 599
Otakia 598
Otautau 599
Otorohanga 599
Oulnina 389
Ourimbah... 209
Ournie 209
Ouse 539
Outram 599
Overland Corner ... 389
Owaka 599
Oxford (*N.Z.*) 599
,, E. (*N.Z.*) ... 599
Oxley (*V.*) 326
,, (*Q.*)... 495
Oyster Cove 539

P

Paddington 209
,, (*W.A.*) 440
Paeroa 599
Pahautanui 599
Pahi 599
Pahiatua 599
Pakenham 326
Palmer (*S.A.*) 389
,, (*Q.*) 495
Palmer's Island ... 209
Palmerston (*V.*) ... 326
,, (*N.Z.*) 599
,, (*N.T.*)... 409
,, North 599
Palmerville 495
Palm Wood 495
Pambula 209
Panmure (*V.*) 326
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 600
Panton Hill 326
Papakaio 600
Papakura 600
Papanui 600
Paparoa 600
Paradise (*S.A.*) ... 389
,, (*Q.*) 495
Parattah 539
Parker's Range ... 440
Parkes 209
Parkside 389
Parkville 326
Parnell 600
Paroa 600
Parramatta 209
Parua Bay 600
Parupa 326
Paskeville... 389
Patea 600
Pateena 539
Paterson 210
Paterson's Inlet ... 600
Patersonia 539
Patutahi 600
Payneham 389
Payneville 326
Peak Hill 210
,, ,, (*W.A.*) ... 440
Peakhurst 210
Peel 210
Pekina 389
Pembroke... 600
Penguin 539
Pennant Hills... ... 210
Penrith 210
Penola 389
Penrose 600
Penshurst 326
Pentland 495
Penwortham 389
Percydale 327
Percyville... 495
PERTH (*W.A.*) ... 440
,, (*T.*) 539
,, (*N.S.W.*) .. 210
Petersburg 389
Petersham 210
Petane 600
Petone 600
Phillip Island Shire 327
Pialba 495
Picton (*N.S.W.*) ... 210
,, (*N.Z.*) 601
Picton Lakes 211
Pieman River 539
Pigeon Bay 601
Piggoreet 327
Pilbarra 441

	PAGE
Pilliga	211
Pillinger	539
Pimpama	495
Pimpinio	327
Pine Creek (*T.*)	539
Pine Hill	496
Pingelly	441
Pinjarrah	441
Pioneer	539
Piper's River(Lower)	539
Pirongia	601
Pirron Yaloak	327
Pisgah	327
Pitfield	327
Pittsworth	496
Pitt Town	211
Pittwater	539
Plattsburg	211
Playford	409
Pleasant Creek	327
Pleasant Point	601
Plenty	539
Plympton	441
Poiemena	539
Point McLeay	389
,, Parker	496
,, Sturt	390
Pokeno	601
Ponsonby	601
Pontville	539
Pooncarie	211
Pootilla	327
Poowong and Jetho Shire	327
Poowong	327
Porangahau	601
Porcupine Flat	327
Porepunkah	327
Portarlington	327
Portland	328
Portsea	328
Port Ahuriri	601
,, Albert (*N.Z.*)	601
,, ,, (*V.*)	327
,, Adelaide	396
,, Arthur	539
,, Augusta (*S.A.*)	390
,, ,, (*W.A.*)	441
,, Broughton	390
,, Campbell	327
,, Caroline	390
,, Chalmers	601
,, Charles	601
,, Cygnet	539
,, Darwin Camp	409
,, Denison	441
,, Douglas	496
,, Elliot	390
,, Elliston	390
,, Esperance	539
,, Essington	409
,, Fairy	327
,, Gawler	390
,, Germein	390
,, Hedland	441
,, Kennedy	496
,, Lincoln	390
,, Mcdonnell	391
,, Macquarie	211
,, Melbourne	328
,, Morgan	391
,, Moresby (*N.G.*)	641
,, Pirie	211
,, Stephens	211
,, Victor	391
,, Victoria	391
,, Waikato	601
,, Wakefield	391
,, Yankalilla	391
Poverty Bay	601
Prahran	329
Prebbleton	601
Preston	329
Preston River	441
Preymaydena	539
Princetown	329
Prospect (*N.S.W.*)	211
,, (*S.A.*)	391
Pukekohe	602
Pukerau	602
Puketapu	602
Pukeuri Junction	602
Pungarehu	602
Purakanui	602
Purnim	329
Pyalong	329
Pyap	391
Pyengana	539
Pymble	211
Pyramid Hill	329
Pyrmont	211

Q.

Quambatook	329
Quambone	211
Queanbeyan	212
Queenborough	539
Queenscliff (*S.A.*)	391
,, (*V.*)	329
Queensferry	329
Queenstown (*V.*)	329
,, (*N.Z.*)	602
,, (*S.A.*)	391
,, (*T.*)	540
Queenton (*Q.*)	496
Quindalup	441
Quirindi	212
Quorn	391

R

Raglan (*N.S.W.*)	212
,, (*V.*)	330
,, (*N.Z.*)	602
Railton	540
Rakaia	602
Ramahyuck	330
Ramornie	212
Raminea	540
Ramsgate	540
Randallsea	391
Randwick	212
Rangiora	602
Rangiriri	602
Rangitata	602
Rannes	496
Rapid Bay	391
Ravensbourne	602
Ravenswood (*V.*)	330
,, (*Q.*)	496
Ravenswood Junction	497
Rawene	602
Raymond Terrace	212
Raywood	330
Recherche Bay	549
Redbank	330
Redcliffe	497
Redfern	212
Redhill (*V.*)	330
,, (*V.*)	330
,, (*S.A.*)	392
Redland Bay	497
Redruth	392
Reedy Creek	330
,, Flat	212
Reefton (*N.S.W.*)	212
,, (*N.Z.*)	602
Reeves' Plains	392
Reid's Creek (*V.*)	330
,, (*Q.*)	497
Reidsville	497
Reidtoun	392
Remine	540
Rendelsham	392
Renmark	392
Renwick	603
Retreat Creek	497
Reynella	392
Rheola	330
Rhyll	330
Rhynie	392
Rhyndaston	540
Riccarton	603
Richmond (*N.S.W.*)	212
,, (*V.*)	330
,, (*Q.*)	497
,, (*T.*)	540
,, (*N.Z.*)	603
Riddell's Creek	330
Ringarooma	540
Ringville	540
Ringwood	330
Rimu	603
Ripon Shire	331
River Plenty	540
Riversdale	603
Riverstone	213
Riverton (*S.A.*)	392
,, (*N.Z.*)	602
Robe	392
Robertson	213
Robertstown	392
Rochester (*V.*)	331
,, (*S.A.*)	392
Rochford	331
Rockbank	331
Rockdale	213
Rockhampton	497
Rockingham	441
Rockley	213
Rocky Lead	331
,, River	213
,, Water Holes	498
Rodney Shire	331
Roebourne	441
Rokeby (*V.*)	331
,, (*T.*)	540
Rokewood	331
Rolleston (*Q.*)	498
Rolleston (*N.Z.*)	603
Roma	498
Romsey	331
Rongotea	603
Rookwood	213
Rooty Hill	213
Roseberry	331
Rosebrook	331
Rosebud	331
Rosedale	331
Rosenthal	392
Rose Park	392
Rosevears	540
Rosewater	392
Roseworthy	392
Rosewood	498
Roslyn	603
Ross (*T.*)	540
,, (*N.Z.*)	603
,, Creek	331
Rotherham	603
Rothesay	442
Rotorua	603
Rottnest	442
Round Hill	604
Rouse Hill	213
Rowland's Flat	392
Rowsley	331
Roxburgh	604
Royerine	541
Rum Jungle	409
Runnymede	331
Rupanyup	331
Rushworth	332
Russell	604
,, River	498
,, ,, Upper	498
Rutherglen	332
Rydal	213
Ryde	213
Rye	332
Rylstone	213

S.

Saddleworth	393
Sailor's Gully	332
Sale	333
Salisbury (*S.A.*)	393
,, (*Q.*)	498
Saltwater Creek	604
Sandergrove	393
Sandford	333
Sandford (*T*)	541
Sandgate	498
Sandhurst	333
Sandridge	333
Sandringham	333
Sandy Bay	541
Sandy Creek (*V.*)	333
,, (*S.A.*)	393
,, (*Q.*)	498
San Remo	333
Sanson	604
Sarsfield	333
Sassafras	541
Scamander	541
Scarrbury	498
Scarsdale	333
Scone	214
Scottsdale	541
Seacliff	604
Seabrook	442
Seaton	334
Sebastian	334
Sebastopol	334
Second Valley	393
Sedan	393
Seddonville	605
Sefton	605
Sellick's Hill	393
Selwyn	605
Semaphore	393
Serpentine (*W.A.*)	442
,, (*V.*)	334
Serviceton (*V.*)	334
,, (*S.A.*)	393
Sevenhill	393
Sevenhills	214
Seventeen Mile Rocks	498
Seville	334
Seymour	334
,, (*T.*)	541
Shady Creek	334
Shark's Bay	442
Shea Oak Log	393
Sheep Hills	334
Sheffield (*T.*)	541
,, (*N.Z.*)	605
Shelbourne	334
Shelford	334
Shellharbour	214
Shepherd's Flat	334
Shepparton	334
Sherwood	499
Shipwright Point	541
Shoalhaven	214
Shoreham	335
Shortland	605
Sidmouth	542
Silverton	214
Singleton	214
Sir Samuel	442
Skipton	335
Smeaton	335
Smithfield (*N.S.W.*)	215
,, (*S.A.*)	393
Smith's Mill	442
Smithton	542
Smithtown	215
Smythesdale	335
Snake Valley	335
Snowtown	393
Snowy Creek	335
Snug River	542
Sofala	215
Solferino	215
Somerset (*T.*)	542
,, (*Q.*)	499
Somerton (*N.S.W.*)	215
,, (*V.*)	335
Somerville	335
Sorell	542
Sorrento	335
South Barwon Shire	335
Southbridge	605
Southbrook	605
South Brisbane	499
,, Franklin	542
South Gippsland Shire	335
,, Grafton	215
,, Hornsby	215
,, Melbourne	335
,, Petherton	393
,, Yan Yean	336
,, Yarra	336
Southern Cross	442
Southport (*N.T.*)	409
,, (*Q.*)	499
,, (*T.*)	542
Spit	605
Spottiswoode	336
Sprent	542
Spreyton	542
Spring Creek	605
Springfield (*T.*)	542
,, (*N.Z.*)	605
,, (*V.*)	336
Spring Hill	215
Springhurst	336
Springs	336
Springsure	499
Springton	393
Springwood	215
St. Albans (*N.S.W.*)	213
,, ,, (*V.*)	332
,, ,, (*N.Z.*)	604
,, Andrew	604
,, Arnaud	332
,, Bathan's	604
,, George	499
,, Helen	541
,, Helena	499
,, James	332
,, John's	394
,, John's College	604
,, Kilda (*V.*)	332
,, ,, (*N.Z.*)	604
,, Lawrence	499
,, Leonards	333
,, ,, (*T.*)	541
,, Mary's (*N.S.W.*)	214
St. Mary (*T.*)	541
,, Peter's (*N.S.W.*)	214
,, ,, (*S.A.*)	394
Stafford	605
Staffordshire Reef	336
Stanley (*V.*)	336
,, (*T.*)	542
Stannifer	215
Stansbury	393
Stanthorpe	499
Stawell	336
Steelton	393
Steiglitz	336
Stewart's Brook	215
Stirling	605
Stirling East	393
,, North	393
Stockport	394
Stockton	215
Stockwell	394
Stoney Point	500
Strahan	542
Stratford (*V.*)	336
,, (*N.Z.*)	605
Strathalbyn	394
Strathfield	215
Strathfieldsaye	337
Strathmerton	337
Strathmore	337
Streaky Bay	394
Streatham	337
Stroud	215
Stuart (*N.T.*)	409
,, Mill	337
,, Town	216
Studholme Junction	605
Sturt	394
Styx	605
Subiaco	442
Summerhill	216
Summerton	394
Sumner	605
Sunbury	337
Sunny Corner	216
,, Side	337
Surat	500
Surges Bay	542
Surrey Hills	337
Sutherland	216
Sutton Forest	216
Sutton Grange	337
Suva (*Fiji*)	619
Swamp Oak	216
Swan Hill	337
Swan Hill Shire	337
Swansea	542
Switzers	605
Sydenham	605
Sydney	216

T.

Talga Talga	442
Table Top	500
Tabilk	337
Tabulam	219
Taggerty	337
Tahara	337
Taieri	605
Tairua	606
Takaka	606
Takapau	606
Talbot	337
Talia	394
Talisker	394
Tallangatta	337
Tallarook	338
Tally-Ho	338
Tambaroora	219
Tamber Springs	219
Tambo	500
Tambo Shire	338
Tambourine	500
Tamworth	219
Taneatua	606
Tanjil	338
Tantanoola	394
Tanunda	394
Tapanui	606
Tapu	606
Taradale (*V.*)	338
,, (*N.Z.*)	606
Tarago	220
Taralga	220
Taranaki	606
Tarana	220
Taranna	542
Tarawera	606

PAGE

Tarcowie 394
Tarcutta 220
Taree 220
Tarlee 394
Tarnagulla 338
Taroom 500
Tarpeena 394
Tarrangower 338
Tarraville 338
Tarrawingee 338
Tatiara 394
Tatura 338
Taupiri 606
Taupo... 606
Tauranga 606
Taylor Bay 542
Te Aroha 607
Te Aute 607
Te Awamutu 607
Tea Tree 542
,, Gully ... 394
Teesdale 338
Teepookana 542
Teetulpa 395
Te Kopuru 607
Telford 338
Telowie 395
Temora 220
Tempe 220
Templers 395
Templestowe 338
Templeton 607
Temuka 607
Tenningering 500
Tenterfield 220
Tenui 607
Te Puke 607
Terang 339
Terara 221
Terowie 395
Terrick Terrick ... 339
Tewantin 500
Texas... 500
Thackaringa 221
Thames 607
Thargomindah ... 500
Thebarton 395
The Nook 543
The Oaks 221
The Reefs 608
Thirlmere 221
Thomas Plains ... 543
Thomastown 339
Thoona 339
Thornborough... ... 501
Thornleigh 221
Thornbury 608
Thornton 339
Thorpe 608
Thorpdale 339
Three Hut Point ... 543
Thurgoona 221
Thursday Island ... 501
Tiaro 501
Tibooburra 221
Tighe's Hill 221
Tikorangi... 608
Timaru 608
Timbarra 221
Timor 339
Tinana 502
Tinaroo 502
Tingha 221
Tinkers 608
Tinonee 221
Tintaldra 339
Tintenbar 221
Tinwald 608
Tirau 608
Tocumwall 221
Tokomairiro 608
Tomingley 222
Tongala 339
Tongio 339
Tooan... 339
Tolaga Bay 608
Tooborac 339
Toolamba 339
Toolern 339
Tooloom 222
Toongabbie (*V.*) ... 339
,, (*N.S.W.*) 222
Toora 339
Tooradin 339
Toorak (*V.*) 339
,, (*W.A.*)... ... 442
Totaranui 608

PAGE

Toowoomba 502
Toowong 502
Torbanlea... 502
Torbay 442
Toronto 222
Torquay-by-the-Sea 502
Torrens Vale 395
Tourello 339
Towalla 502
Tower Hill 340
Townsville 502
Towitta 395
Towong 340
Trafalgar 340
Trangie 222
Traralgon 340
Trentham 340
Trevallyn 543
Triabunna 543
Trial Harbour 543
Trunkey Creek ... 222
Truro 395
Tuakau 608
Tuamarina 608
Tuapeka 608
Tuena... 222
Tuggerah Lakes ... 222
Tullaroop Shire ... 340
Tumberumba 222
Tumbulgum 222
Tumby Bay 395
Tumut 222
Tunbridge 543
Tungkillo 395
Tungamah 340
Tunnack 543
Turakina 608
Turon... 222
Tweed Heads 222
Twenty One Mile ... 442
Two Wells 395
Tyenna 543
Tylden 340
Tynong 340

U.

Ulam 503
Ularring 442
Ulladulla 222
Ullina 340
Ulmarra 223
Ulverstone 543
Unanderra 223
Underdale 395
Underwood 543
Union Town (*N.T.*) 409
Union Camp 503
University Block ... 395
Unley... 395
Upper Meander ... 543
Upper Swan 442
Upper Sturt 395
Upper Yara Shire ... 340
Uraidla 395
Uralla 223
Urana... 223
Urandangie 503
Urenui... 608
Uxbridge (*N.Z.*) ... 608
,, (*T.*) 543

V.

Vasse 442
Vaughan 340
Veresdale 503
Victor Harbour ... 395
Victoria 548
,, Plains ... 442
Violet Town 340
Virginia 395

W.

Wabdallah 340
Wade 608
Wagga-Wagga 223
Wagin 442
Wagonga 223
Wahgunyah 340
Wahroonga 223
Wahring 340

PAGE

Waianiwa... 608
Waiau 608
Waihi 608
Waihola 609
Waikaia 609
Waikari 609
Waikoikoi... 609
Waikouaiti 609
Waimangaroa 609
Waimate 609
Waiorongomai... ... 609
Waipahi 609
Waipara 609
Waipawa 609
Waipiro Bay 609
Waipu 609
Waipukurau 609
Wairakei Estate ... 609
Wairoa 609
Wairoa 609
Waitahuna 610
,, Gully ... 610
Waitaki 610
Waitara (*N.Z.*)... ... 610
,, (*N.S.W.*) ... 223
Waitati 610
Waitekauri 610
Waitotara... 610
Waiuku 610
Waiwera 610
Wakefield 610
Walbundrie 224
Walcha 224
Walering 442
Walgett 224
Walhalla 340
Walkaway 442
Walkerston 503
Walkerville 395
Wallabadah 224
Wallace 341
Wallacetown 610
Wallangarra 504
Wallan Wallan... ... 341
Wallaroo 395
Wallendbeen 224
Wallerawang 224
Wallingford 610
Walloway 396
Wallsend (*N.S.W.*)... 224
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 610
Walton 610
Wammerawa 224
Wanaaring 224
Wandandian 224
Wandearah 396
Wandering 442
Wandie 409
Wandiligong 341
Wandin Yallock ... 341
Wandong 341
Wanganui... 610
Wangaratta 341
Wanerenooka 442
Wanneroo 442
Wannon 341
Waotu 611
Waranga Shire ... 341
Waratah (*N.S.W.*) ... 224
,, (*T.*) 544
Warburton 341
Wardell 225
Warialda 225
Warkworth (*N.S.W.*) 225
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 611
Warnertown 396
Warneton 225
Warooka 396
Warracknabeal ... 341
Warragul 341
Warrandyte 342
Warrawoona 442
Warren 225
Warrenbane 342
Warrenheip 342
Warrnambool 342
Warwick 504
Washdyke... 611
Wasley's 396
Watawa 504
Watchem 342
Waterford 504
Waterloo (*N.S.W.*)... 225
,, (*V.*) 342
,, (*S.A.*) ... 396
Watervale... 396
Watson's Bay 225

PAGE

Watsonville 504
Wattle Flat 225
Wauchope... 225
Waubra 342
Waukaringa 396
Waurn Ponds 342
Wauraltee... 396
Waverley (*N.S.W.*)... 225
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 611
,, Wedderburn 342
Wee Waa 225
Wee Wee Rup 343
Weldborough 544
Wellingrove 225
Wellington (*N.Z.*) 611
Wellington (*N.S.W.*) 226
,, (*S.A.*) ... 396
Wellsford 611
Welshpool... 343
Wensleydale 343
Wentworth 226
Wentworth Falls ... 226
Wenvoe 544
Werracknabeal ... 343
Werribee 343
Werris Creek 226
Wesley Vale 544
West Botany 226
,, Collie 442
Westbury 544
West Harbour 611
Westland 611
West Melton 611
West Milang 396
Weston 611
Westport 612
Westwood... 505
Whakatane 612
Whangarei 612
Whangerie Heads ... 612
Whangapoua 612
Whangaroa 612
Whatawhata 612
Wheeo 226
Whipstick 343
White Cliffs (*N.S.W.*) 226
,, (*N.Z.*) 612
Whitefoord 544
,, Hills ... 544
White Hills (*V.*) ... 343
,, (*T.*) ... 544
Whittlesea 343
Whitton 226
Whroo 343
Wickham 226
Wickliffe 343
Wickliffe Road ... 343
Widgemooltha ... 442
Wilberforce 226
Wilby... 343
Wilcannia... 226
Wild River 505
Willaston 396
Willenabrina 343
Williamsford 544
Williams River ... 443
Williamstown (*V.*)... 343
,, (*S.A.*) 396
William Town... ... 227
Willochra... 396
Willoughby 227
Willow Grove 344
Willunga 396
Wilmington 396
Wilson 396
Wimmera Shire ... 344
Winchelsea 344
Winchester 613
Windermere 344
Windeyer 227
Windorah 505
Windsor (*N.S.W.*) ... 227
,, (*V.*) 344
Wingen 227
Wingham 227
Winkleigh 544
Winslow 344
Winton (*N.Z.*)... ... 613
,, (*Q.*) 505
Winton (*V.*) 344
Wirrabarra 396
Wiseman's Ferry ... 228
Wistow 397
Withersfield 505
Wodonga 344
Wollombi 228
Wollongong 228

PAGE

Wolseley 397
Wolumla 228
Wombat 228
Wonwondah East... 344
Woodbridge 544
Woodburn 228
Woodchester 397
Woodarra 443
Woodend (*V.*) 344
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 613
Woodford 344
Woodhouslee 228
Woodlands 613
Woodsdale 544
Woodside (*V.*) 344
,, (*N.S.W.*) 228
,, (*S.A.*) ... 397
Wood's Point 344
Woodstock (*N.S.W.*) 228
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 613
Woodville (*S.A.*) ... 397
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 613
Woolgar 505
Woollahra... 228
Woolloongabba ... 505
Woolsthorpe 344
Woomargama 229
Woongarra 505
Woonoona... 229
Wooragee 345
Woorayl 345
Woorndoo 345
Woy Woy 229
Wunghnu 345
Wyalong 229
,, West 229
Wyandra 505
Wybong 229
Wycheproof 345
Wyndham (*W.A.*) ... 443
,, (*N.Z.*) ... 613
,, (*N.S.W.*) 229
,, Shire .. 345
Wynyard 544
,, River... ... 544
Wyrallah 229

Y.

Yaamba 505
Yacka... 397
Yackandandah ... 345
Yahl 397
Yalgoo 443
Yalwal 229
Yamba 229
Yambuk 345
Yandilla 505
Yandoit 345
Yangery 345
Yankalilla 397
Yannathan 345
Yanyarrie.. 397
Yan Yean 345
Yarcowie 397
Yarloop 443
Yarra Glen 345
Yarragon 345
Yarram Yarram ... 345
Yarrandale (*Lipson and Yarrandale*)... 384
Yarraville 346
Yarrawonga 346
Yarroweyah 346
Yass 229
Yatala 505
Yatheroo 443
Yatina 397
Yea 346
Yendon 346
Yengarie 505
Yerilla 443
Yetman 229
Yeulba 505
Yilgarn Goldfield ... 443
Yinnar 346
Yongala 397
York 443
Yorke Town 397
Young 230
,, Town 544
Youndegin 443
Yudanamutana .. 397

Z

Zeehan 544



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MAIL TABLES for 1901.

Mails are subject to alteration in Time.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME AT CHIEF PLACES.

GREENWICH MEAN TIME 12.0.

	SLOW—H.	M.	S.	FAST—H.	M.	S.
Adelaide	—			9	0	0
Alexandria	—			1	59	34
Auckland	—			11	39	8
Brisbane	—			10	0	0
Colombo	—			5	19	23
Gibraltar	0	21	23			
Hobart	—			10	0	0
Honolulu	10	31	27			
Launceston	—			10	0	0
Malta	—			0	58	5
Marseilles	—			0	21	35
Melbourne	—			10	0	0
New York	4	55	56			
Perth, W.A.	—			8	0	0
Plymouth	0	16	36			
San Francisco	8	9	40			
Sydney	—			10	0	0

NOTE.—By the adoption of the Zone System on February 1st, 1895, the time in the Australian colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, is reckoned by the 150th meridian; the colony of South Australia by the 135th meridian: and the colony of Western Australia by the 120th meridian. Thus the clocks in all towns in the first four colonies are now alike, while those in South Australia and Western Australia are respectively one hour and two hours later.

STEAMING TIME—AUSTRALIAN COAST.

From Normanton to Thursday Island	2 days.
Thursday Island to Cooktown	2 ,,
Cooktown to Port Douglas	6 hours.
Port Douglas to Cairns	2½ ,,
Cairns to Geraldton	4 ,,
Geraldton to Cardwell	3 ,,
Cardwell to Dungeness	2 ,,
Dungeness to Townsville	6 ,,
Townsville to Cape Bowling Green	1½ ,,
Cape Bowling Green to Bowen	7 ,,
Bowen to Mackay	8 ,,
Mackay to Flattop Island	1½ ,,
Flattop Island to Keppel Bay	18 ,,
Keppel Bay to Cape Capricorn	1 ,,
Cape Capricorn to Bustard Head	4½ ,,
Bustard Head to Sandy Cape	6½ ,,
Sandy Cape to Double Island	7 ,,
Double Island Point to Tewantin	4 ,,
Tewantin to Cape Moreton	5 ,,
Cape Moreton to Bulwer	¾ ,,
Bulwer to River Bar	1¾ ,,
River Bar to Lytton	¼ ,,
Lytton to Brisbane	1¼ ,,
Brisbane to Ballina Heads, N.S.W.	15 ,,
Ballina Heads to Sydney	25 ,,
Sydney to Melbourne	40 ,,
Melbourne to Adelaide	40 ,,
Adelaide to Cape Borda	8 ,,
Adelaide to Albany	4 days.

From Brisbane direct.

To Tewantin	0 days, 9 hours.
Inskip Point	0 ,, 13 ,,
Maryborough	0 ,, 17 ,,
Bundaberg	1 ,, 0 ,,
Gladstone	1 ,, 8 ,,
Rockhampton	1 ,, 12 ,,
Flattop Island	2 ,, 6 ,,
Mackay	2 ,, 7 ,,
Bowen	2 ,, 16 ,,
Townsville	3 ,, 0 ,,
Dungeness	3 ,, 7 ,,
Cardwell	3 ,, 9 ,,
Geraldton	3 ,, 12 ,,
Port Douglas	3 ,, 19 ,,
Cooktown	4 ,, 0 ,,
Thursday Island	6 ,, 0 ,,
Normanton	8 ,, 0 ,,

Sea Hill to Rockhampton	4 hours.
Keppel Bay to Sea Hill	½ ,,
Keppel Bay to Capricorn	1 ,,
Capricorn to Gladstone	3½ ,,
Gladstone to Bustard Head	3½ ,,
Bustard Head to Burnett Heads	6½ ,,
Burnett Heads to Bundaberg	1 ,,
Burnett Heads to White Cliffs	5 ,,
White Cliffs to Woody Island	½ ,,
White Cliffs to Maryborough	3½ ,,
Woody Island to Inskip Point	3 ,,
Inskip Point to Double Island Point	1 ,,

P. & O. MAIL.

OUTWARD.—BRINDISI TO ADELAIDE.

Mails leave London.	Expresses Leave Brindisi.	Arrive Port Said.	Arrive Aden.	Arrive Colombo.	Arrive Fremantle.	Arrive Adelaide. (Semaphore).
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 4	Jan. 6	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 4
Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	Feb. 3	Feb. 14	Feb. 18
Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 11	Feb. 17	Feb. 28	March 4
Feb. 15	Feb 17	Feb. 20	Feb. 25	March 3	March 14	March 18
March 1	March 3	March 6	March 11	March 17	March 28	April 1
March 15	March 17	March 20	March 25	March 31	April 11	April 15
March 29	March 31	April 3	April 8	April 14	April 25	April 29
April 12	April 14	April 17	April 22	April 28	May 9	May 13
April 26	April 28	May 1	May 6	May 12	May 23	May 27
May 10	May 12	May 15	May 20	May 26	June 6	June 10
May 24	May 26	May 29	June 3	June 9	June 20	June 24
June 7	June 9	June 12	June 17	June 23	July 4	July 8
June 21	June 23	June 26	July 1	July 7	July 18	July 22
July 5	July 7	July 10	July 15	July 21	Aug. 1	Aug. 5
July 19	July 21	July 24	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
Aug. 2	Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 12	Aug. 18	Aug. 29	Sept. 2
Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 21	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 16
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 9	Sept. 15	Sept. 26	Sept. 30
Sept. 13	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 10	Oct. 14
Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Oct. 2	Oct. 7	Oct. 13	Oct. 24	Oct. 28
Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 21	Oct. 27	Nov. 7	Nov. 11
Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 21	Nov. 25
Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Dec. 5	Dec. 9
Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 8	Dec. 19	Dec. 23
					1902	1902
Dec. 6	Dec. 8	Dec. 11	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Jan. 2	Jan. 6
				1902		
Dec. 20	Dec. 22	Dec. 25	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 16	Jan. 20

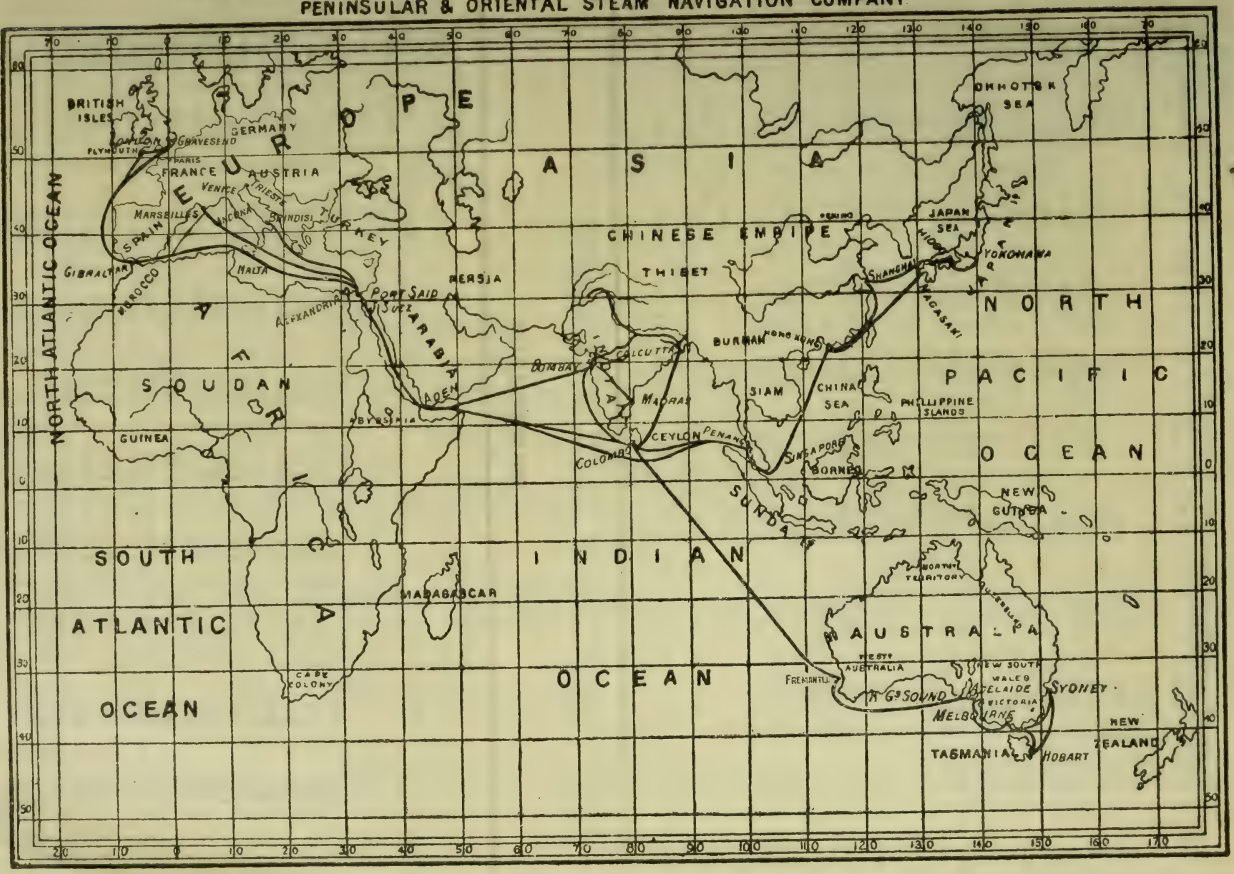
Mails are delivered by Railway to Melbourne and Sydney.

HOMEWARD.—ADELAIDE TO BRINDISI.

Leave Adelaide. (Semaphore.)	Leave Fremantle.	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Aden.	Arrive Port Said.	Expresses Arrive at Brindisi.	Mails arrive in London.
1900	1900	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 20
1901	1901					
Jan. 3	Jan. 7	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 26	March 1	March 3
Feb. 14	Feb. 18	March 1	March 7	March 12	March 15	March 17
Feb. 28	March 4	March 15	March 21	March 26	March 29	March 31
March 14	March 18	March 29	April 4	April 9	April 12	April 14
March 28	April 1	April 12	April 18	April 23	April 26	April 28
April 11	April 15	April 26	May 2	May 7	May 10	May 12
April 25	April 29	May 10	May 16	May 21	May 24	May 26
May 9	May 13	May 24	May 31	June 5	June 8	June 10
May 23	May 27	June 7	June 14	June 19	June 22	June 24
June 6	June 10	June 21	June 28	July 3	July 6	July 8
June 20	June 24	July 5	July 12	July 17	July 20	July 22
July 4	July 8	July 19	July 26	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 5
July 18	July 22	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 19
Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 28	Aug. 31	Sept. 2
Aug. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Sept. 14	Sept. 16
Aug. 29	Sept. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	Sept. 25	Sept. 28	Sept. 30
Sept. 12	Sept. 16	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 13
Sept. 26	Sept. 30	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	Oct. 27
Oct. 10	Oct. 14	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 10
Oct. 24	Oct. 28	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 24
Nov. 7	Nov. 11	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 8
Nov. 21	Nov. 25	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	Dec. 22
					1902	1902
Dec. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 5

Mails are despatched from Sydney and Melbourne by rail to Adelaide two days and one day respectively before the Steamer leaves Adelaide homewards.

Map shewing the Lines of Communication carried on by the Steamers of the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY



ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS TO AUSTRALIA.

(Subject to Modification).

OUTWARDS.

Steamer leaves								Steamer arrives at		
London (Tilbury).	Plymouth.	Gibraltar.	Marseilles.	Naples.	Port Said.	Suez.	Colombo.	Fremantle.	Adelaide. †	Melbourne.	Sydney
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	JAN. 11	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 16
Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 23	JAN. 25	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 11	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	Feb. 27	Mar. 2
Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 6	FEB. 8	Feb. 10	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 25	Mar. 7	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 16
Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 20	FEB. 22	Feb. 24	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 11	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 6	MAR. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 25	Apr. 4	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 13
Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 20	MAR. 22	Mar. 24	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Apr. 8	Apr. 18	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 27
Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Apr. 3	APRIL 5	Apr. 7	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 22	May 2	May 6	May 8	May 11
Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 17	APRIL 19	Apr. 21	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	May 6	May 16	May 20	May 22	May 25
Apr. 26	Apr. 27	May 1	MAY 3	May 5	May 9	May 10	May 20	May 30	June 3	June 5	June 8
May 10	May 11	May 15	MAY 17	May 19	May 23	May 24	June 3	June 13	June 17	June 19	June 22
May 24	May 25	May 29	MAY 31	June 2	June 6	June 7	June 17	June 27	July 1	July 3	July 6
June 7	June 8	June 12	JUNE 14	June 16	June 20	June 21	July 1	July 11	July 15	July 17	July 20
June 21	June 22	June 26	JUNE 28	June 30	July 4	July 5	July 15	July 25	July 29	July 31	Aug. 3
July 5	July 6	July 10	JULY 12	July 14	July 18	July 19	July 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 17
July 19	July 20	July 24	JULY 26	July 28	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 12	Aug. 22	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 31
Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	AUG. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 26	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 14
Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 21	AUG. 23	Aug. 25	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 9	Sept. 19	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Sept. 28
Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 4	SEPT. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 12
Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 18	SEPT. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	Sept 27	Oct. 7	Oct. 17	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 26
Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Oct. 2	OCT. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 9
Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 16	OCT. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 14	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 23
Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 30	NOV. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	Dec. 7
Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 13	NOV. 15	Nov. 17	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Dec. 2	Dec. 12	Dec 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 21
										1902	1902
Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 27	NOV. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	Jan. 1	Jan. 4
								1902	1902		
Dec. 6	Dec 7	Dec. 11	DEC. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 18
					1902	1902	1902				
Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 25	DEC. 27	Dec. 29	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 13	Jan. 23	Jan. 27	Jan. 29	Feb. 1

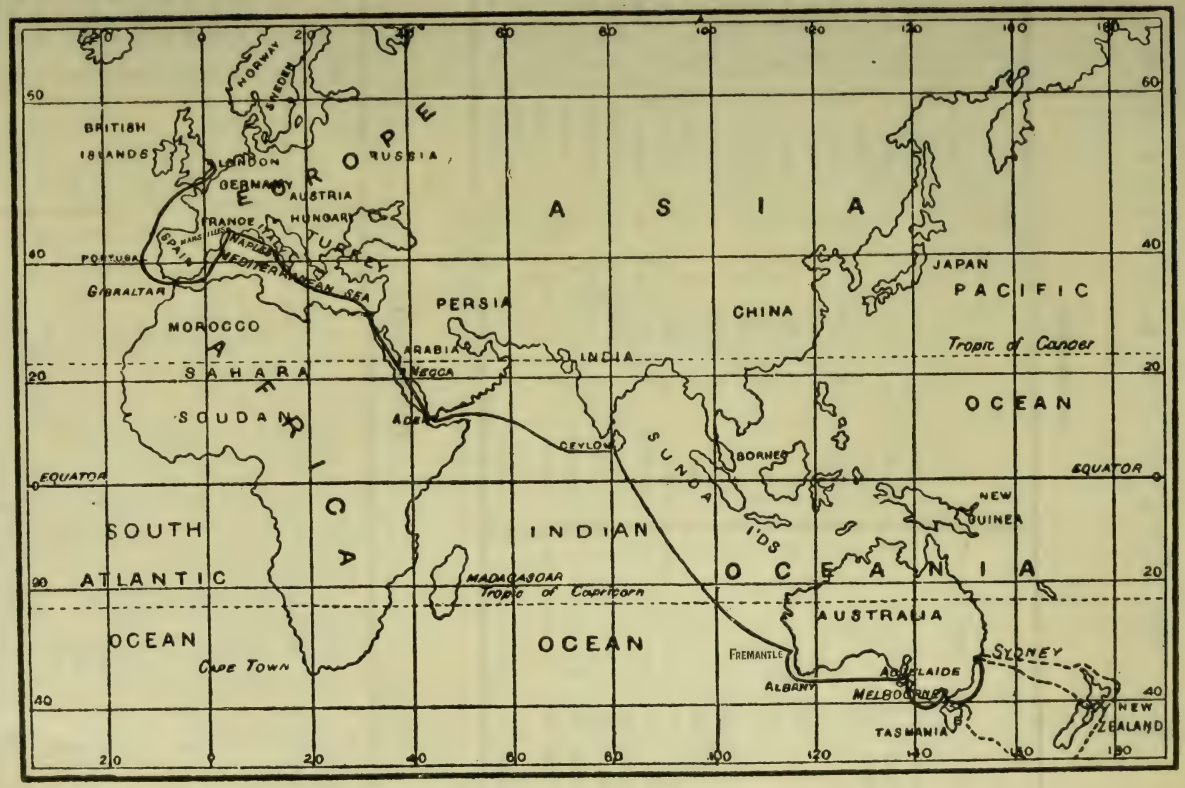
* Mails are despatched from London on same date as Steamer leaves Marseilles.
† Mails due in Melbourne and Sydney one and two days later respectively.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer leaves							Steamer arrives at				
Sydney.	Melbourne.	Adelaide. *	Fremantle.	Colombo.	Suez.	Port Said.	Naples.	Marseilles. †	Gibraltar.	Plymouth.	London (Tilbury)
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 5	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	FEB. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	FEB. 24	Feb. 26	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
Feb. 2	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	MAR. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 16
Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	Mar. 7	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	MAR. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 29	Mar. 30
Mar. 2	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	Mar. 11	Mar. 21	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	APR. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 13
Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	Mar. 25	Apr. 4	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	APR. 21	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 27
Mar. 30	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	Apr. 8	Apr. 18	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 3	MAY 5	May 7	May 10	May 11
Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 22	May 2	May 14	May 15	May 19	MAY 21	May 23	May 26	May 27
Apr. 27	Apr. 30	May 2	May 6	May 16	May 28	May 29	June 2	JUNE 4	June 6	June 9	June 10
May 11	May 14	May 16	May 20	May 30	June 11	June 12	June 16	JUNE 18	June 20	June 23	June 24
May 25	May 28	May 30	June 3	June 13	June 25	June 26	June 30	JULY 2	July 4	July 7	July 8
June 8	June 11	June 13	June 17	June 27	July 9	July 10	July 14	JULY 16	July 18	July 21	July 22
June 22	June 25	June 27	July 1	July 11	July 23	July 24	July 28	JULY 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
July 6	July 9	July 11	July 15	July 25	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 11	AUG. 13	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
July 20	July 23	July 25	July 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 25	AUG. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 2
Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 12	Aug. 22	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	SEPT. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 16
Aug. 17	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 26	Sept. 5	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	SEPT. 24	Sept. 26	Sept. 29	Sept. 30
Aug. 31	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	Sept. 19	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	OCT. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 14
Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 23	Oct. 3	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 20	OCT. 22	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 17	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	NOV. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 9
Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	NOV. 17	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 23
Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 4	Nov. 14	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	DEC. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 7
Nov. 9	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 18	Nov. 28	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	Dec. 21
										1902	1902
Nov. 23	Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Dec. 2	Dec. 12	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	DEC. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 4
					1902	1902	1902	1902	1902		
Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 16	Dec. 26	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	JAN. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 18

* Mails are despatched from Sydney and Melbourne one and two days earlier respectively.
† Mails due in London on same date as Steamer leaves Marseilles.

ORIENT LINE (AUSTRALIAN) ROUTE.



THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Mail Steamers to New Zealand and Australia, via San Francisco and Honolulu, carrying United States and British Mails.

TIME TABLE FOR THE MAIL SERVICE, 1901.

Subject to Alteration.

OUTWARD.

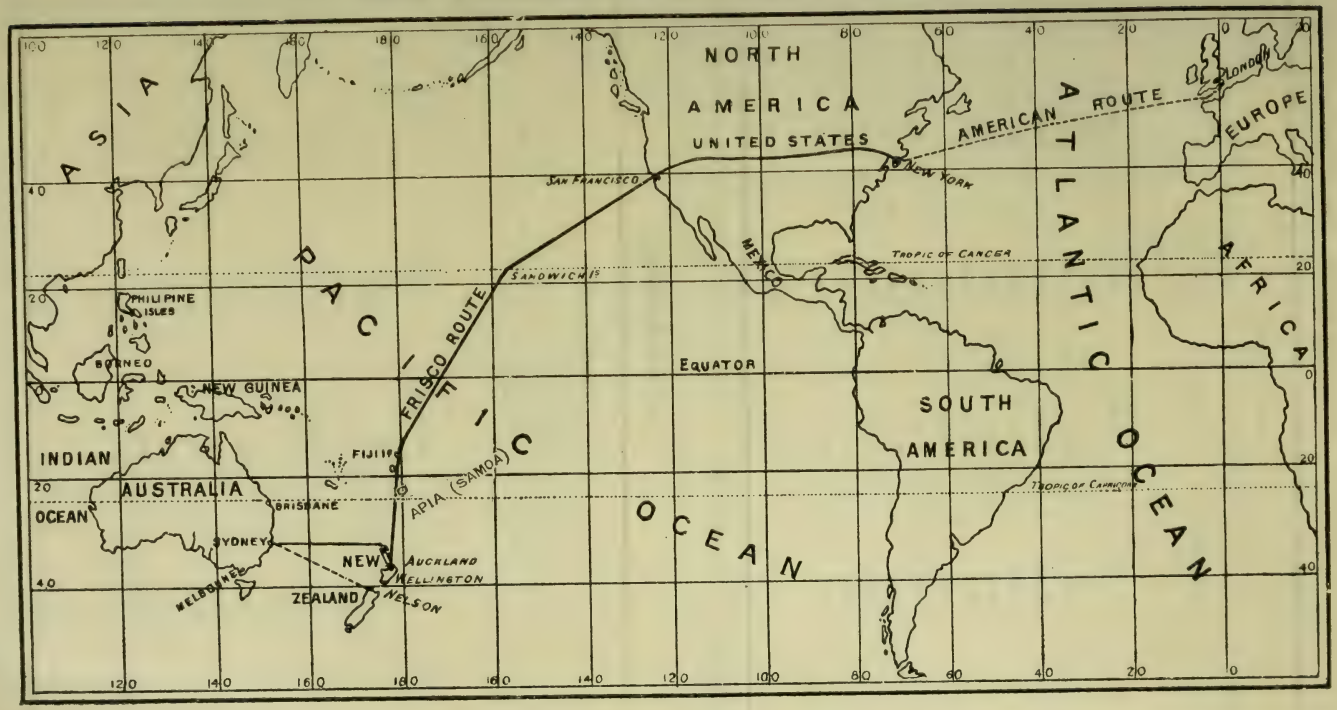
Leave				Arrive at							
London.		* San Francisco		Honolulu.		Apia.		Auckland.		Sydney.	
January	**12**	January	23	January	29	February	5	February	11	February	14
February	**2**	February	13	February	19	February	26	March	4	March	7
February	**23**	March	6	March	12	March	19	March	25	March	28
March	**16**	March	27	April	2	April	9	April	15	April	18
April	**6**	April	17	April	23	April	30	May	6	May	9
April	**27**	May	8	May	14	May	21	May	27	May	30
May	**18**	May	29	June	4	June	11	June	17	June	20
June	**8**	June	19	June	25	July	2	July	8	July	11
June	**29**	July	10	July	16	July	23	July	29	August	1
July	**20**	July	21	August	6	August	13	August	19	August	22
August	**10**	August	21	August	27	September	3	September	9	September	12
August	**31**	September	11	September	17	September	24	September	30	October	3
September	**21**	October	2	October	8	October	15	October	21	October	24
October	**12**	October	23	October	29	November	5	November	11	November	14
November	**2**	November	13	November	19	November	26	December	2	December	5
November	**28**	December	4	December	10	December	17	December	23	December	26
						1902		1902		1902	
December	**14**	December	25	December	31	January	7	January	13	January	16

* Or awaits arrival of the British Mails.

HOMEWARD.

Leave								Arrive at			
Sydney.		Auckland.		Apia.		Honolulu.		San Francisco.		London.	
January	15	January	19	January	23	January	29	February	4	**February**	**16**
February	5	February	9	February	13	February	19	February	25	**March**	**9**
February	26	March	2	March	6	March	12	March	18	**March**	**30**
March	19	March	23	March	27	April	2	April	8	**April**	**20**
April	9	April	13	April	17	April	23	April	29	**May**	**11**
April	30	May	4	May	8	May	14	May	20	**June**	**1**
May	21	May	25	May	29	June	4	June	10	**June**	**22**
June	11	June	15	June	19	June	25	July	1	**July**	**13**
July	2	July	6	July	10	July	16	July	22	**August**	**3**
July	23	July	27	July	31	August	6	August	12	**August**	**24**
August	13	August	17	August	21	August	27	September	2	**September**	**14**
September	3	September	7	September	11	September	17	September	23	**October**	**5**
September	24	September	28	October	2	October	8	October	14	**October**	**26**
October	15	October	19	October	23	October	29	November	4	**November**	**16**
November	5	November	9	November	13	November	19	November	25	**December**	**7**
November	26	November	30	December	4	December	10	December	16	**December**	**28**
								1902		1901	
December	17	December	21	December	25	December	31	January	6	**January**	**18**

NEW ZEALAND MAIL ('FRISCO) ROUTE.



THE CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

(The dates for July to December inclusive are Subject to Alteration.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamers.	Steamer Leaves				Mails arrive Sydney overland.		Arrives at Sydney.	
	Vancouver.*		Honolulu.		Brisbane.			
	1901 *Friday.*		1901 *Saturday.*		1901 *Saturday.*		1901 *Wednesday.*	
Miowera	Jan.	11	Jan.	19	Feb.	2	Feb.	6
Aorangi	Feb.	8	Feb.	16	March	2	March	6
Warrimoo	March	8	March	16	March	30	April	3
Miowera	April	5	April	13	April	27	April	29	May	1
Aorangi	May	3	May	11	May	25	May	27	May	29
Warrimoo	May	31	June	8	June	22	June	24	June	26
Miowera	June	28	July	6	July	20	July	22	July	24
Aorangi	July	26	Aug.	3	Aug.	17	Aug.	19	Aug.	21
Warrimoo	Aug.	23	Aug.	31	Sept.	14	Sept.	16	Sept.	18
Miowera	Sept.	20	Sept.	28	Oct.	12	Oct.	14	Oct.	16
Aorangi	Oct.	18	Oct.	26	Nov.	9	Nov.	11	Nov.	13
Warrimoo	Nov.	15	Nov.	23	Dec.	7	Dec.	9	Dec.	11
					1902		1902		1902	
Miowera	Dec.	13	Dec.	21	Jan.	4	Jan.	6	Jan.	8

* Leaving Liverpool or Southampton 13 or 17 days before Vancouver departure date, according to route of travel and Atlantic Steamship taken.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamers.	Steamer Leaves						Arrive at Vancouver.*	
	Sydney.		Mails leave Sydney overland for Brisbane.		Brisbane.		Honolulu.		
	1901 *Monday.*		1901 *Wednesday.*		1901 *Friday.*		1901 *Wednesday.*		1901 *Thursday.*	
Aorangi	Dec.	31/00	Jan.	2	Jan.	4	Jan.	16	Jan.	24
Warrimoo	Jan.	28	Jan.	30	Feb.	1	Feb.	13	Feb.	21
Miowera	Feb.	25	Feb.	27	March	1	March	13	March	21
Aorangi	March	25	March	27	March	29	April	10	April	18
Warrimoo	April	22	April	24	April	25	May	8	May	16
Miowera	May	20	May	22	May	24	June	5	June	13
Aorangi	June	17	June	19	June	21	July	3	July	11
Warrimoo	July	15	July	17	July	19	July	31	Aug.	8
Miowera	Aug.	12	Aug.	14	Aug.	16	Aug.	28	Sept.	5
Aorangi	Sept.	9	Sept	11	Sept.	13	Sept.	25	Oct.	3
Warrimoo	Oct.	7	Oct.	9	Oct.	11	Oct.	23	Oct.	31
Miowera	Nov.	4	Nov.	6	Nov.	8	Nov.	20	Nov.	28
Aorangi	Dec.	2	Dec.	4	Dec.	6	Dec.	18	Dec.	26
			1902		1902		1902		1902	
Warrimoo	Dec.	30	Jan.	1	Jan.	3	Jan.	15	Jan.	23

* Arriving Liverpool or Southampton 13 to 17 days after arrival at Vancouver according to route of travel, and Atlantic Steamship taken.

Letters must be addressed "Via Vancouver."

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

(Subject to alteration.)

OUTWARD.

Leaves London.	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at Cape Town.	Due at Melbourne.	Due at Sydney.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 29	February 4	February 21	March 13	March 18
February 19	February 25	March 14	April 3	April 8
March 12	March 18	April 4	April 24	April 29
April 2	April 8	April 25	May 15	May 20
April 23	April 29	May 16	June 5	June 10
May 14	May 20	June 6	June 26	July 1
June 4	June 10	June 27	July 17	July 22
June 25	July 1	July 18	August 7	August 12
July 16	July 22	August 8	August 28	September 2
August 6	August 12	August 29	September 18	September 23
August 27	September 2	September 19	October 9	October 14
September 17	September 23	October 10	October 30	November 4
October 8	October 14	October 31	November 20	November 25
October 29	November 4	November 21	December 11	December 16
			1902	1902
November 19	November 25	December 12	January 1	January 6
December 10	December 16	January 2/02	January 22	January 27
December 31	January 6/02	January 23	February 12	February 17

HOMEWARD.

Leaves* Melbourne.	Due at Port Natal.	Due at Cape Town.	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at London.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 16	February 7	February 11	February 28	March 7
February 6	February 28	March 4	March 21	March 28
February 27	March 21	March 25	April 11	April 18
March 20	April 11	April 15	May 2	May 9
April 10	May 2	May 6	May 23	May 30
May 1	May 23	May 27	June 13	June 20
May 22	June 13	June 17	July 4	July 11
June 12	July 4	July 8	July 25	August 1
July 3	July 25	July 29	August 15	August 22
July 24	August 15	August 19	September 5	September 12
August 14	September 5	September 9	September 26	October 3
September 4	September 26	September 30	October 17	October 24
September 25	October 17	October 21	November 7	November 14
October 16	November 7	November 11	November 28	December 5
November 6	November 28	December 2	December 19	December 26
			1902	1902
November 27	December 19	December 23	January 9	January 16
December 18	January 9/02	January 13/02	January 30	February 6

* The Steamers leave Sydney Five days earlier.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

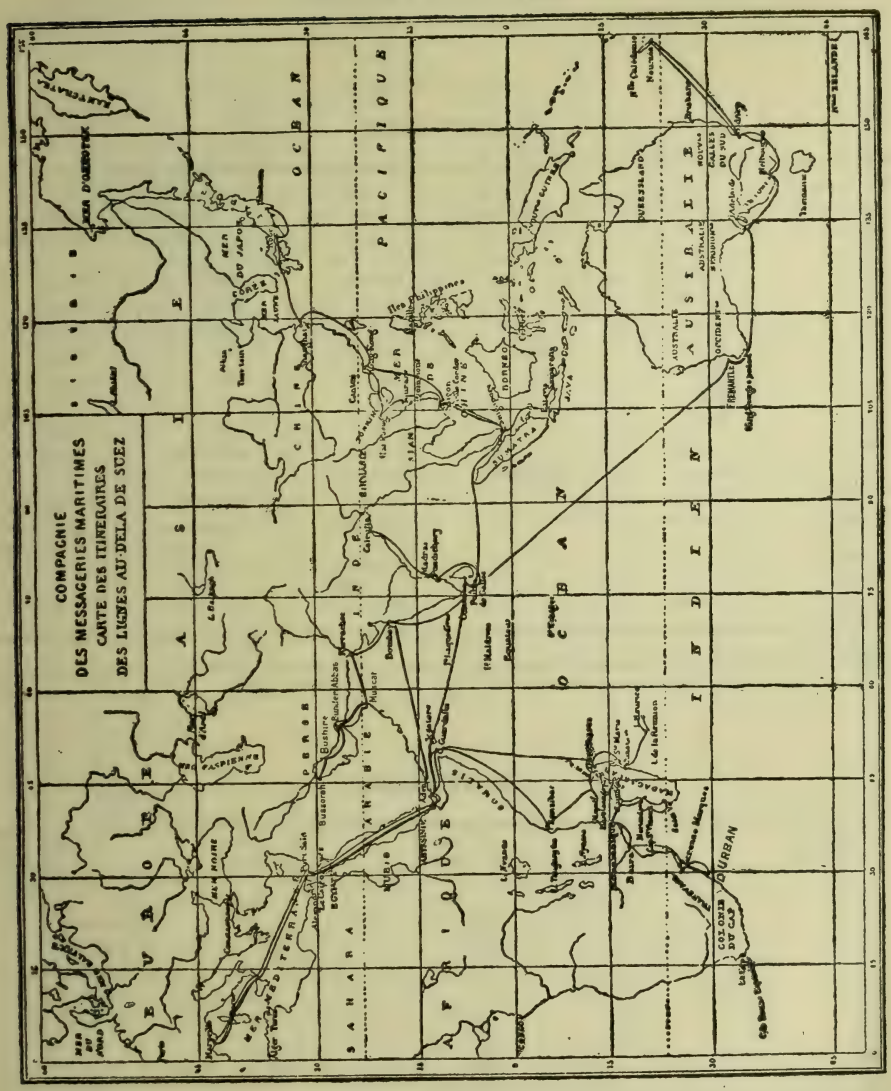
MAIN LINE.

Leave Marseilles.	Arrive at Port Said.	Suez.	Colombo.	Fremantle.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Nouméa.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 27	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 11	Feb. 21	Feb. 26	March 1	March 5
Feb. 24	Feb. 28	March 1	March 11	March 21	March 26	March 29	April 2
March 24	March 28	March 29	April 8	April 18	April 23	April 26	April 30
April 21	April 25	April 26	May 6	May 16	May 21	May 24	May 28
May 19	May 23	May 24	June 3	June 13	June 18	June 21	June 25
June 16	June 20	June 21	July 1	July 11	July 16	July 19	July 23
July 14	July 18	July 19	July 29	August 8	August 13	August 16	August 20
August 11	August 15	August 16	August 26	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 17
Sept. 8	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 15
Oct. 6	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 12
Nov. 3	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 10
Dec. 1	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 26	Dec. 31	1902—Jan. 3	1902—Jan. 7
Dec. 29	1902—Jan. 2	1902—Jan. 3	1902—Jan. 13	1902—Jan. 23	1902—Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 4

HOMEWARD MAILS.

MAIN LINE.

Leave Nouméa. Local Service.	Leave Sydney.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Adelaide.	Arrive at Fremantle.	Arrive at Colombo.	Arrive at Suez.	Arrive at Port Said.	Arrive at Marseilles.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 16	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Jan. 30	Feb. 9	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 25
Feb. 13	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	March 9	March 19	March 20	March 25
March 13	March 18	March 21	March 23	March 27	April 6	April 16	April 17	April 22
April 10	April 15	April 18	April 20	April 24	May 4	May 14	May 15	May 20
May 8	May 13	May 16	May 18	May 22	June 1	June 11	June 12	June 17
June 5	June 10	June 13	June 15	June 19	June 29	July 9	July 10	July 15
July 3	July 8	July 11	July 13	July 17	July 27	August 6	August 7	August 12
July 31	August 5	August 8	August 10	August 14	August 24	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 9
August 28	Sept. 2	Sept. 5	Sept. 7	Sept. 11	Sept. 21	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 7
Sept. 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	Oct. 19	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Nov. 4
Oct. 23	Oct. 28	Oct. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 16	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Dec. 2
Nov. 20	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	Dec. 14	Dec. 24	Dec. 25	Dec. 30
Dec. 18	Dec. 23	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	1902—Jan. 1	1902—Jan. 11	1902—Jan. 21	1902—Jan. 22	1902—Jan. 27


COMPAGNIE
DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
CARTE DES ITINERAIRES
DES LIGNES AU-DELA DE SUEZ
EUROPE
ASIE
AFRIQUE
AUSTRALIE
OCEAN
PACIFIQUE
INDIEN
ATLANTIQUE
MER ROUGE
MER CASPIENNE
MER NOIRE
MER DE CHINE
MER DU JAPON
SAHARA
ARABIE
PERSE
INDE
CHINE
JAPON
AUSTRALIE OCCIDENTALE
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE
NOUVELLE ZELANDE
COLONIES DU CAP
NATAL
MADAGASCAR
MAURICE
LA REUNION
DJIBOUTI
ADEN
SUEZ
PORT SAID
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
PONDICHERY
SINGAPOUR
SAIGON
HONG KONG
YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI
SHANGHAI
MELBOURNE
SYDNEY
NOUMEA
TAHITI
MARSEILLE
BORDEAUX
LE HAVRE
ANVERS
LONDRES
SOUTHAMPTON
GIBRALTAR
MARSEILLE

LONDON AND NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA AND AUSTRALIA.

THE SHAW SAVILL & ALBION COMPANY'S LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

(Subject to alteration).

OUTWARDS.

Leave Gravesend.	Leave Plymouth.	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at Cape Town.	Due at Hobart.	Due in New Zealand.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 17	January 19	——	February 10	March 4	March 10
February 14	February 16	——	March 10	April 1	April 7
March 14	March 16	——	April 7	April 29	May 5
April 11	April 13	April 18	May 3	May 22	May 27
May 9	May 11	——	June 2	June 24	June 30
June 6	June 8	——	June 30	July 22	July 28
July 4	July 6	——	July 28	August 19	August 25
August 1	August 3	——	August 25	September 16	September 22
August 29	August 31	September 5	September 20	October 9	October 14
September 26	September 28	——	October 20	November 11	November 17
October 24	October 26	——	November 17	December 9	December 15
				1902	1902
November 21	November 23	——	December 15	January 6	January 12
			1902		
December 19	December 21	——	January 12	February 3	February 9

Mails for conveyance by these Steamers are made up in London on the evening previous to the date of departure from Plymouth. Letters should be addressed "Per R.M.S.———————*viâ* Plymouth."

HOMEWARDS.

Leave New Zealand.	Due at Rio de Janeiro.	Due at Teneriffe.	Due at Plymouth.	Due at Gravesend.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 3	——	February 14	——	February 21
January 31	February 22	March 7	March 12	March 13
February 28	——	April 11	——	April 18
March 28	——	May 9	——	May 16
April 25	——	June 6	——	June 13
May 23	——	July 4	——	July 11
June 20	July 12	July 25	July 30	July 31
July 18	——	August 29	——	September 5
August 15	——	September 26	——	October 3
September 12	——	October 24	——	October 31
October 10	——	November 21	——	November 28
November 7	November 29	December 12	December 17	December 18
		1902	1902	1902
December 5	——	January 16	——	January 23

Letters from New Zealand and ports of call should be addressed "Per R.M.S.———————."

CHART showing Route taken by the SHAW SAVILL & ALBION Co.'s Steamers to & from New Zealand.



THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY'S

Royal Mail Line of Steamers direct to and from New Zealand.

OUTWARDS.

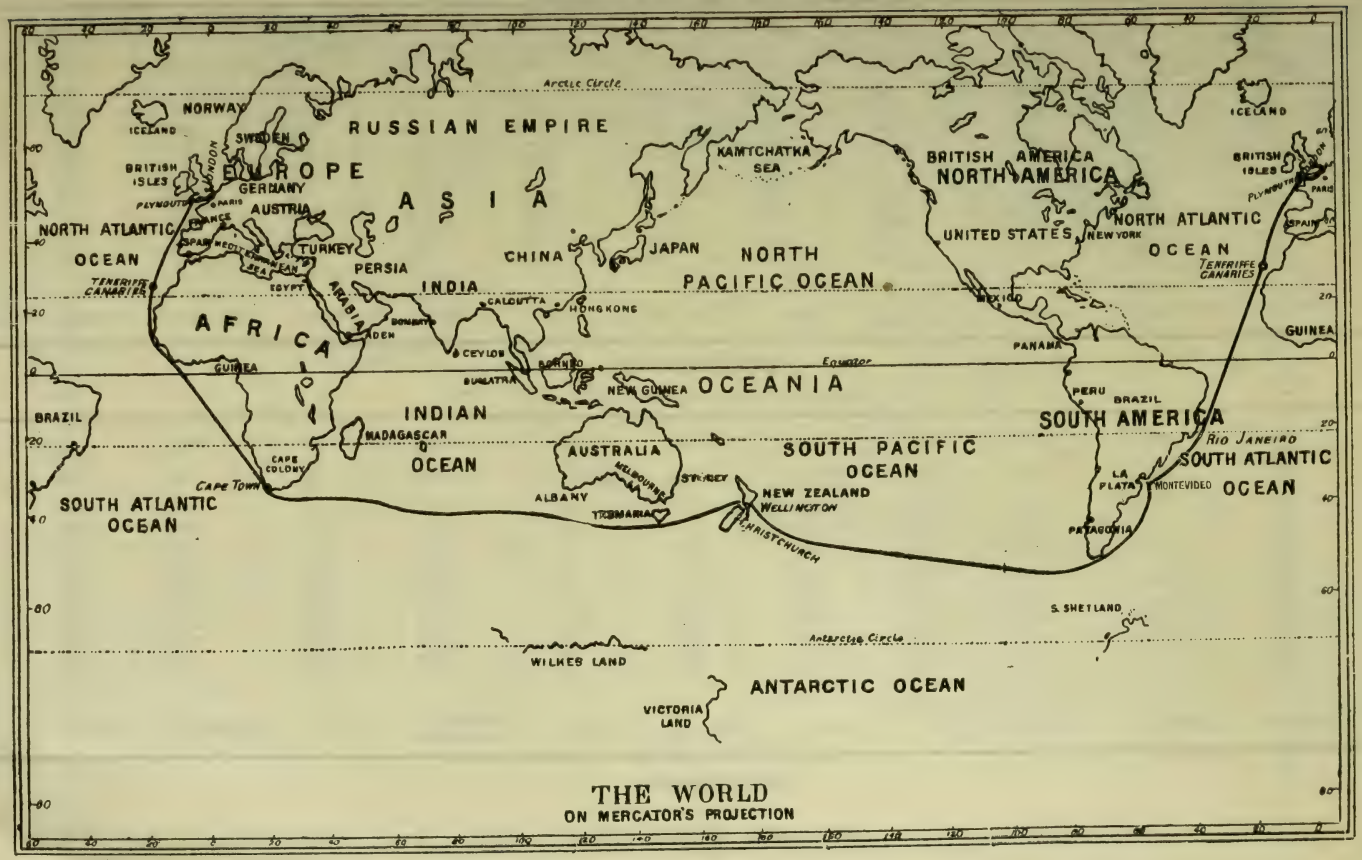
Mail Leaves London.	Leaves Plymouth.	Calls Teneriffe.	Calls Cape Town.	Calls Hobart.	Due in New Zealand.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 3	January 5	January 10	January 28	February 18	February 22
January 31	February 2	February 7	February 25	March 18	March 22
February 28	March 2	March 7	March 25	April 15	April 19
March 28	March 30	April 4	April 22	May 13	May 17
April 25	April 27	May 2	May 20	June 10	June 14
May 23	May 25	May 30	June 17	July 8	July 12
June 20	June 22	June 27	July 15	August 5	August 9
July 18	July 20	July 25	August 12	September 2	September 6
August 15	August 17	August 22	September 9	September 30	October 4
September 12	September 14	September 19	October 7	October 28	November 1
October 10	October 12	October 17	November 4	November 25	November 29
November 7	November 9	November 14	December 2	December 23	December 27
				1902	1902
December 5	December 7	December 12	December 30	January 20	January 24

HOMEWARDS.

Leaves New Zealand.	Calls Monte Video.	Calls Teneriffe.	Calls Plymouth.	Due in London.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
January 24	February 13	March 3	March 9	March 10
February 21	March 13	March 31	April 6	April 7
March 21	April 10	April 28	May 4	May 5
April 18	May 8	May 26	June 1	June 2
May 16	June 5	June 23	June 29	June 30
June 13	July 3	July 21	July 27	July 28
July 11	July 31	August 18	August 24	August 25
August 8	August 28	September 15	September 21	September 22
September 5	September 25	October 13	October 19	October 20
October 3	October 23	November 10	November 16	November 17
October 31	November 20	December 8	December 14	December 15
		1902	1902	1902
November 28	December 18	January 5	January 11	January 12
	1902			
December 26	January 15	February 2	February 8	February 9

Mails by these Steamers are made up in London the evening previous to the date of their sailing from Plymouth. Letters sent by the New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers must be specially addressed "Per New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers *viâ* Plymouth."

NEW ZEALAND MAIL ROUTE



AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

TIME TABLE FOR 1901.

OUTWARDS.

Bremerhaven.	Antwerp.	Southampton.	Genoa.	Mails made up in London.	Naples.	Port Said.	Suez.	Aden.	Colombo.	Fremantle.	Adelaide.	Melbourne.*
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 2	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 15	JAN. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 14	Feb. 19	Feb. 22
Jan. 30	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	FEB. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 14	Mar. 19	Mar. 22
Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 12	MAR. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	April 11	April 16	April 19
Mar. 27	Mar. 31	April 1	April 9	APRIL 8	April 10	April 14	April 15	April 20	April 27	May 9	May 14	May 17
April 24	April 28	April 29	May 7	MAY 6	May 8	May 12	May 13	May 18	May 25	June 6	June 11	June 14
May 22	May 26	May 27	June 4	JUNE 3	June 5	June 9	June 10	June 15	June 22	July 4	July 9	July 12
June 19	June 23	June 24	July 2	JULY 1	July 3	July 7	July 8	July 13	July 20	Aug. 1	Aug. 6	Aug. 9
July 17	July 21	July 22	July 30	JULY 29	July 31	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 29	Sept. 3	Sept. 6
Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 27	AUG. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Oct. 4
Sept. 11	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 24	SEPT. 23	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 24	Oct. 29	Nov. 1
Oct. 9	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Oct. 22	OCT. 21	Oct. 23	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	Nov. 21	Nov. 26	Nov. 29
Nov. 6	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 19	NOV. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
									1902	1902	1902	1902
Dec. 4	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 17	DEC. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 28	Jan. 4	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	Jan. 24

* Arrives in Sydney three days later.

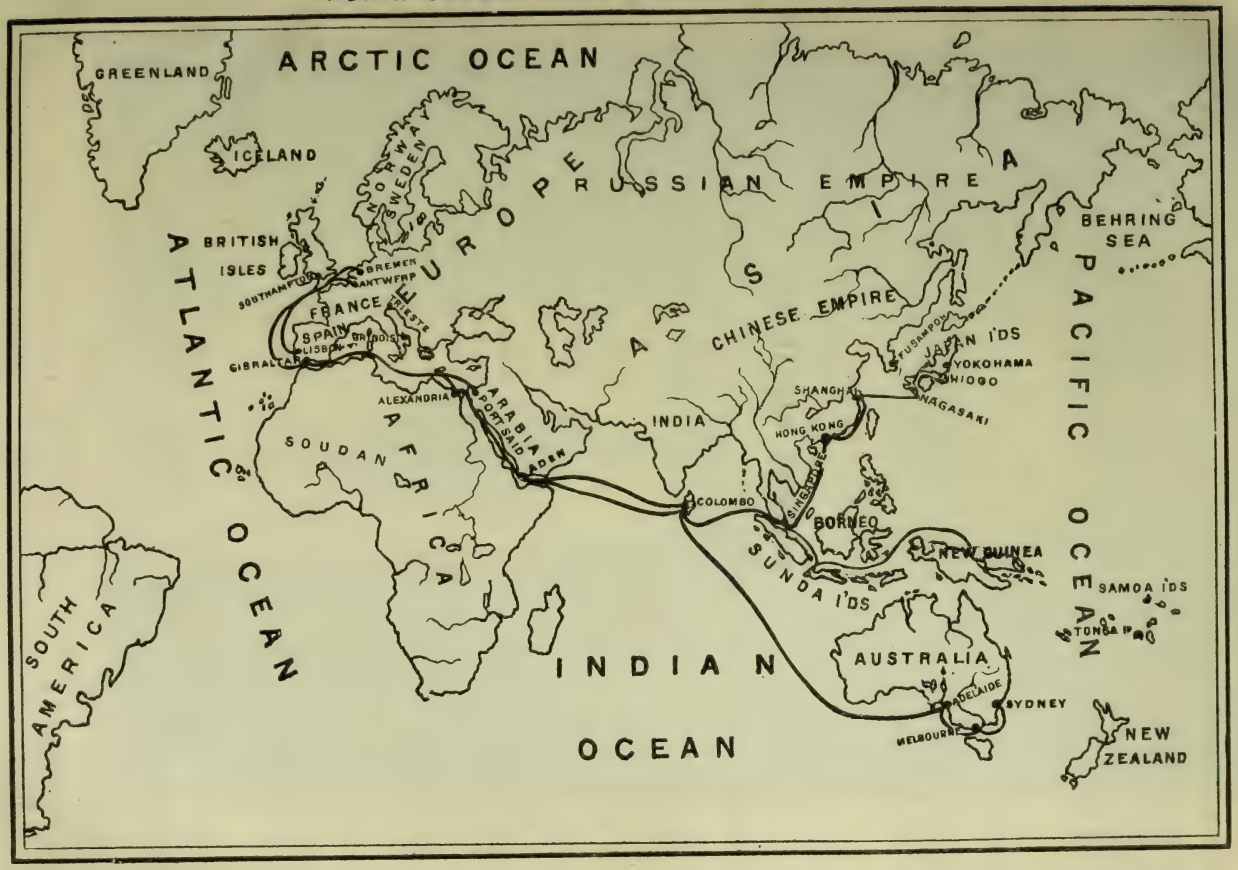
HOMEWARDS.

Melbourne.*	Adelaide.	Fremantle.	Colombo.	Aden.	Suez.	Port Said.	Naples.	Mails due in London.	Genoa.	Southampton.	Antwerp.	Bremerhaven.
1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
Jan. 14	Jan. 19	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Feb. 16	Feb. 20	FEB. 22	Feb. 22	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 6
Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 16	Mar. 16	Mar. 20	MAR. 22	Mar. 22	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	April 3
Mar. 11	Mar. 16	Mar. 21	April 1	April 8	April 13	April 13	April 17	APRIL 19	April 19	April 27	April 28	May 1
April 8	April 13	April 18	April 30	May 8	May 13	May 14	May 18	MAY 20	May 19	May 28	May 29	May 31
May 6	May 11	May 16	May 28	June 5	June 10	June 11	June 15	JUNE 17	June 16	June 25	June 26	June 28
June 3	June 8	June 13	June 25	July 3	July 8	July 9	July 13	JULY 15	July 14	July 23	July 24	July 26
July 1	July 6	July 11	July 23	July 31	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 10	AUG. 12	Aug. 11	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 23
July 29	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 20	Aug. 28	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 7	SEPT. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
Aug. 26	Aug. 31	Sept. 5	Sept. 17	Sept. 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 5	OCT. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 18
Sept. 23	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Oct. 15	Oct. 21	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 30	NOV. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 13
Oct. 21	Oct. 26	Oct. 31	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Nov. 27	NOV. 29	Nov. 29	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 11
										1902	1902	1902
Nov. 18	Nov. 23	Nov. 28	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 25	DEC. 27	Dec. 27	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 8
			1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902			
Dec. 16	Dec. 21	Dec. 26	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	Jan. 18	Jan. 22	JAN. 24	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 5

* Starts from Sydney about five days earlier.

With the exception o the departure from Naples outward bound, the arrivals and departures may be earlier or later than shown above.
Letters must be addressed per German Packet *viâ* Naples.

Map shewing the Routes of the
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY



SEA DISTANCES.

*FREMANTLE to ADELAIDE, 1,370 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Fremantle to Bunbury	86
Bunbury to Busselton	28
Busselton to Hamelin	86
Hamelin to Albany	150
Albany to Esperance Bay	190
Esperance Bay to Adelaide	880

*Regular and frequent services from Fremantle to Adelaide by different Steamship Companies.

ADELAIDE to MELBOURNE, 504 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Adelaide to C. Jervis	52
C. Jervis to C. Willoughby	15
C. Willoughby to C. Northumberland	162
C. Northumberland to C. Bridgewater	62
C. Bridgewater to C. Otway	107
C. Otway to Port Phillip Heads	64
Port Phillip Heads to Hobson's Bay	42

MELBOURNE to SYDNEY, 567 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Hobson's Bay to Port Phillip Heads	42
Port Phillip Heads to C. Shank	19
C. Shank to Wilson's Promontory	82
Wilson's Promontory to Gabo Island	190
Gabo Island to Montagu Island	82
Montagu Island to Cape St. George	70
Cape St. George to C. Banks	72
C. Banks to Sydney Heads	10

ADELAIDE to BRISBANE .. .. 1,463 miles.

NEW ZEALAND:—

	Miles.
Auckland to New Plymouth	135
New Plymouth to Wellington	172
Wellington to Napier	203
Wellington to Westport	226
Wellington to Greymouth	273
Wellington to Christchurch	175
Christchurch to Otago Harbour (Dunedin)	190
Dunedin to Bluff	170

RAILWAY DISTANCES.

ADELAIDE to MELBOURNE, 506½ miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Adelaide to Murray Bridge	60½
Murray Bridge to Serviceton	135½
Serviceton to Horsham	83½
Horsham to Ararat	72½
Ararat to Ballarat	56¾
Ballarat to Geelong	53¾
Geelong to Melbourne	45

MELBOURNE to SYDNEY, 576¾ miles, as follows:—

Melbourne to Seymour	61¼
Seymour to Benalla	60
Benalla to Wangaratta	24½
Wangaratta to Albury	45
Albury to Wagga Wagga	77
Wagga Wagga to Junee	22
Junee to Yass	100
Yass to Goulburn	53
Goulburn to Mittagong	57
Mittagong to Sydney	77¼

SYDNEY to BRISBANE, 723 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Sydney to Hawkesbury River	36
Hawkesbury River to Newcastle	66
Newcastle to Singleton	45½
Singleton to Werris Creek	106¾
Werris Creek to Armidale	104
Armidale to Glen Innes	64
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	57
Tenterfield to Wallangarra	11
Wallangarra to Warwick	66½
Warwick to Toowoomba	65½
Toowoomba to Helidon	31
Helidon to Ipswich	46
Ipswich to Brisbane	24

FREMANTLE to ALBANY, 350 miles as follows:—

	Miles.
Fremantle to Perth	11
Perth to Spencers Brook	59
Spencers Brook to Beverley	38
Beverley to Narrogin	64
Narrogin to Wagin Lake	31
Wagin Lake to Kataning	32
Kataning to Mount Barker	77
Mount Barker to Albany	38

HOBART to LAUNCESTON, 133 miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
Hobart to Bridgewater	13½
Bridgewater to Paratah	41½
Paratah to Conara	43
Conara to Launceston	35

NEW ZEALAND, North Island:—

	Miles.
Auckland to Helensville	38
,, to Rotorua	171
,, to Mokau	135
,, to Cambridge	101
,, to Thames	148
New Plymouth to Wanganui	107
,, to Napier	276
,, to Wellington (via W. & M. Raily.)	251
,, ,, (via Rimutaka)	301
Napier to Wellington (via W. & M. Railway)	199
,, ,, (via Rimutaka)	215

NEW ZEALAND, South Island:—

	Mile
Christchurch to Culverden	6
,, to Dunedin	23
Oamaru to Dunedin	7
Dunedin to Ranfurly	8
,, to Invercargill	13
,, to Lawrence	6
,, to Bluff	15
,, to Kingston (via Waimea Plains Line)	17
,, to Kingston (via Invercargill)	22
Bluff to Kingston	10

Travellers contemplating visiting the Colonies and wishing to know time of trains, may consult time tables at the offices of the Agents-General in London, for the various Colonies, and thus can arrange and map out their routes.

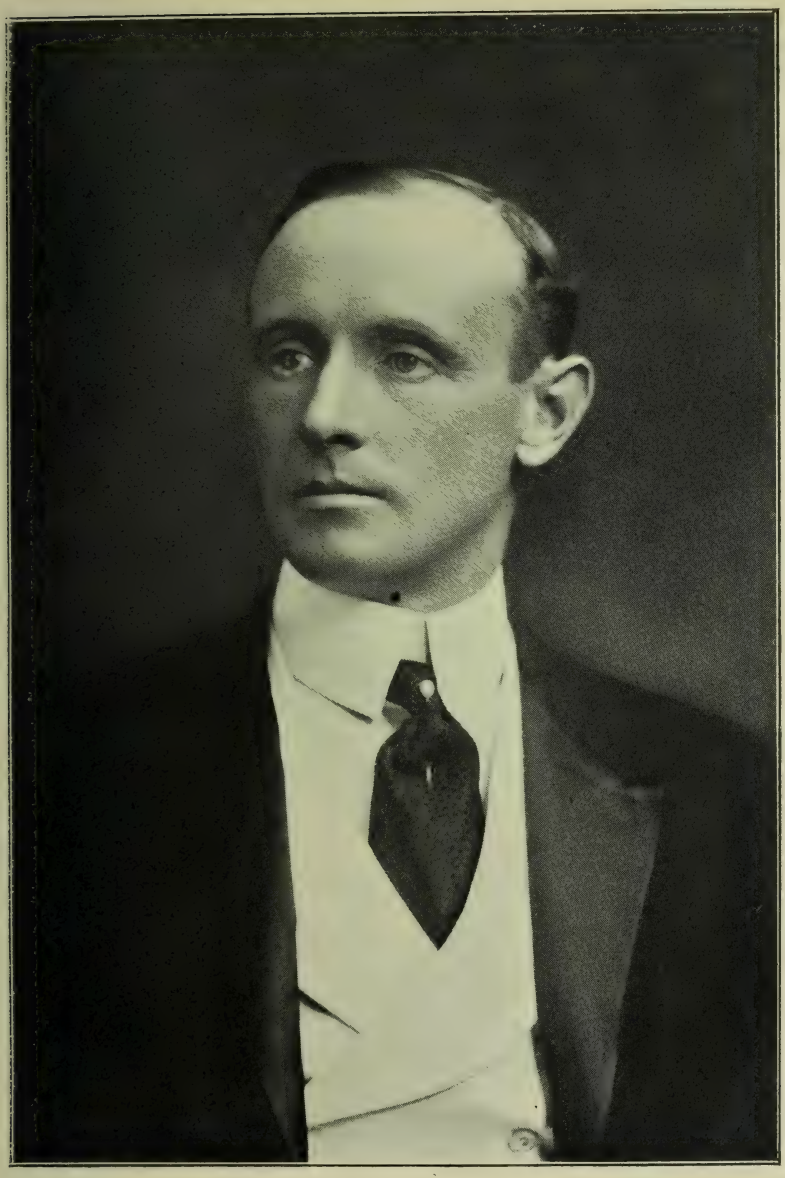


Photo by Elliott & Fry.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF HOPETOUN, P.C., KT., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

(First Governor-General of the Commonwealth).



Photo by Grenzebie.

THE RT. HON. EDMUND BARTON, Q.C.

First Premier of the Commonwealth).

HON. SIR ED. WITTENOOM. THE HON. SIR HORACE TOZER. THE HON. SIR JOHN COCKBURN



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THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK

Colonial Buyers' Guide

AND

SHIPPERS AND IMPORTERS' DIRECTORY

FOR 1901.

CALENDAR, ANNIVERSARIES, AND FESTIVALS, 1901.

Golden Number	2	*Low Sunday*	April 14
Epact	10	St. George	,, 23
Solar Cycle	6	*Rogation Sunday*	May 12
Roman Indiction	14	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	,, 16
Dominical Letter	F.	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	,, 24
Julian Period (Year of)	6614	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	,, 26
Sundays after Trinity	25	*Corpus Christi*	,, 30
Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Trinity Sunday*	June 2
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 3	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	,, 20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	,, 17	Proclamation	,, 21
Ash Wednesday	,, 20	*St. John Baptist*—Midsummer Day in England	,, 24
Quadragesima Sunday (first Sunday in Lent)	,, 24	*Michaelmas Day*	Sept. 29
St. David	Mar. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
St. Patrick	,, 17	*St. Andrew*	,, 30
Annunciation—Lady Day	,, 25	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1
Palm Sunday	,, 31	*St. Thomas*	,, 21
Good Friday	April 5	CHRISTMAS DAY	,, 25
Easter Sunday	,, 7		

AUSTRALIAN ANNIVERSARIES AND HOLIDAYS.—New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Anniversary Day (Wellington), Jan. 22; Anniversary Day (New South Wales), Jan. 26; Anniversary Day (New Zealand), Jan. 29; Anniversary Day (Nelson), Feb. 1; Anniversary Day (Tasmania), Feb. 16; St. David's Day, March 1; St. Patrick's Day, March 17; Anniversary Day (Otago), March 23; Anniversary Day (Taranaki), March 31; St. George's Day, April 23; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Foundation Day (West Australia), June 1; Separation Day (Melbourne), July 1; Anniversary Day (Hawke's Bay), Nov. 1; Anniversary Day Marlborough), Nov. 1; Prince of Wales's Birthday, Nov. 9; St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30; Separation Day (Queensland), Dec. 10; Anniversary Day (Canterbury), Dec. 17; Anniversary Day (South Australia), Dec. 28.

The year 1901, Gregorian or new style, answers to the 6614th of the Julian year; to the 2654th from the foundation of Rome; to the 2677th year of the Olympiads; and to the year 7409 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 5661 of the Jewish Era commenced on Sept. 24th, 1900, and will end on September 13th, 1901.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1901.

5661.		NEW MOONS, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1901.
Tebet	10	*Fast (Siege of Jeru)*	Jan. 1
Sebat	1	New Moon	,, 21
Adar	1	,,	Feb. 20
,,	13	*Fast of Esther*	Mar. 4
,,	14	PURIM	,, 5
,,	15	SHUSAN PURIM	,, 6
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 21
,,	15	*Passover*	April 4
,,	16	*2nd Day Passover*	,, 5
,,	21	*7th Day Passover*	,, 10
,,	22	*Passover ends*	,, 11
Yiar	1	New Moon	,, 20
,,	14	*2nd Passover*	May 13
,,	18	Festival, 33rd day of Omer	,, 7
Sivan	1	New Moon	,, 19
,,	6	SEBUOT (Pentecost)	,, 24
,,	7	2nd Day	,, 25
Tamuz	1	New Moon	June 18
,,	17	*Fast (Taking of Jerusalem)*	July 4

5661.		NEW MOONS, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1901.
Ab	1	New Moon	July 17
Ab	9	*Fast (Destruction of Temple)*	,, 25
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 16
5662.			
Tisri	1	New Year	Sept. 14
,,	2	2nd Day	,, 15
,,	3	*Fast of Guedaliah*	,, 16
,,	10	KIPUR (*Fast of Expiation*)	,, 23
,,	15	*Feast of Tabernacles*	,, 28
,,	16	2nd Day	,, 29
,,	21	HOSANA RABA	Oct. 4
,,	22	*Feast of the Eighth Day*	,, 5
,,	23	*Rejoicing of the Law*	,, 6
Hesvan	1	New Moon	,, 24
Kislev	1	,,	Nov. 12
,,	25	Dedication of the Temple	Dec. 6
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 11
,,	10	*Fast (Siege of Jeru)*	,, 20

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1901.

YEAR.	NAMES OF MONTHS.	MONTH BEGINS.
1318.	Shawal	Jan. 22, 1901
,,	Dulkadah	Feb. 20, ,,
,,	Dulhagee	Mch. 22, ,,
1319.	Muharram	April 20, ,,
,,	Saphar	May 20, ,,
,,	Rabia	June 18, ,,

YEAR.	NAMES OF MONTHS.	MONTH BEGINS.
1319.	Latter Rabia	July 18, 1901
,,	Gomada	Aug. 16, ,,
,,	Latter Gomada	Sept. 15, ,,
,,	Rajab	Oct. 14, ,,
,,	Schabân	Nov. 13, ,,
,,	Ramadan	Dec. 12, ,,

LAW AND OTHER TERMS.

LAW SITTINGS, 1901.

Hilary Term begins January 11, and ends April 3.
Easter Term begins April 16, and ends May 24.
Trinity Term begins June 4, and ends August 12.
Michaelmas Term begins October 24, and ends December 21.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1901.

OXFORD.

Lent begins January 14, and ends March 30.
Easter begins April 10, and ends May 24.
Trinity begins May 25, and ends July 6.
Michaelmas begins October 10, and ends December 17.

CAMBRIDGE.

Lent begins January 8, and ends March 26.
Easter begins April 18, and ends June 24.
Michaelmas begins October 1, and ends December 17.

QUARTERLY TERMS.

These days are the periods at which leases and rents usually begin and cease:—In England.—Lady-day, 25th March Midsummer, 24th June; Michaelmas, 29th September; Christmas, 25th December. In Scotland.—Candlemas, 2nd February Whitsuntide, 1st June; Lammas, 1st August; Martinmas, 11th November. In England the "Old" Terms are each 12 days after the above.

FIRE INSURANCE TERMS.

Fire Policies due at Christmas must be paid before January 9 if due at Lady-day, they must be paid before April 9; if due at Midsummer, they must be paid before July 9; if due at Michaelmas, they must be paid before October 14. The policies are due, of course, at the date first mentioned, but 15 days grace is allowed by the insurance offices.

ECLIPSES, 1901.

In the year 1901 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon, at the following Greenwich Mean Times.

I.—A Penumbral Eclipse of the Moon on May 23rd, partly visible at Greenwich, begins at 4h. 6m. A.M., and ends 8h. 55m. A.M.

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun on May 17th, invisible at Greenwich, begins on the earth generally at 3h. P.M. and ends at 8h. 7m. P.M.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on October 27th, partly visible at Greenwich, begins at 1h. 5m. A.M., and ends at 5h. 25m. A.M.

IV.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on November 10th, invisible at Greenwich, begins on the earth generally at 4h. 29m. P.M., and ends on the earth generally at 10h. 27m. P.M.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1901.

Spring commences March 21, at 7h. A.M.; Summer, June 22, 3h. A.M.; Autumn, September 23, 6h. P.M.; Winter, December 22 at 1h. P.M.

HOLIDAYS IN PUBLIC OFFICES IN ENGLAND.

All Banks (in England and Ireland)—Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August, Christmas Day, December 26 or 27. In Scotland—New Year's Day, also the first Mondays in May and August, December 25 or 26.

Docks and Custom House—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, December 25.

Excise Office—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, December 25.

Stamp and Tax Offices—Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, December 25.

Law Offices—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and December 26 or 27.

The Statute Holidays, which came into force in 1871 by the Bank Holidays Act, are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and December 26 or 27.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF PLACES IN AUSTRALASIA.

	South Latitude.		East Longitude.	
	°	′	°	′
Adelaide, S.A.	34	57	138	38
Auckland, N.Z.	36	50	174	50
Ballarat, V.	37	33	143	52
Bathurst, N.S.W.	33	25	149	42
Bendigo, V.	36	46	144	17
Brisbane, Q.	27	28	153	6
Dunedin, N.Z.	45	52	170	31
Gawler, S.A.	34	39	138	45
Geelong, V.	38	10	144	21
Goulburn, N.S.W.	34	45	149	46
Grafton, N.S.W.	29	40	152	55
Hobart, T.	42	53	147	21
Ipswich, Q.	27	37	152	48
Kapunda, S.A.	34	21	138	57
Launceston, T.	41	30	147	14
Maryborough, Q.	25	33	152	43
Maryborough, V.	37	3	143	44
Melbourne, V.	37	49	144	58
Mount Gambier, S.A.	37	50	140	50
Newcastle, N.S.W.	32	55	151	49
Palmerston, Northern Territory	12	27	130	50
Perth, W.A.	31	57	115	52
Port Moresby, New Guinea	9	20	147	30
Rockhampton, Q.	23	24	150	30
Sydney, N.S.W.	33	51	151	11
Toowoomba Q.	27	34	151	58
Townsville, Q.	19	10	146	57
Wellington, N.Z.	41	16	174	16
			West Lon	
Suva, Fiji	18	75	178	25

For difference in time between chief places in Australia and London see page 23.



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Lofoden Is.
Arctic Circle
Lapland
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Archangel
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Faroe Is.
Trondhiem
Bergen
Christiania
Tundras
Shigansk
Verkhoyansk
Obdorsk
Turukhansk
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Bay of Bengal
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Nicobar Is.
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Nerchinsk
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Stanovoi Mts.
Aldan R.
Lena R.
Vilui R.
Yana R.
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Wei-hai-wei
TIBET
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Himalaya Mts.
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Canary Is.
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Reunion
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INDIAN OCEAN
Walfish Bay
German S.W. Africa
Hottentot
Bulowaya
Natalia
Lourenco Marquez
Durban
CAPE COLONY
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Table Bay
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St. Paul I.
Marion I.
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen I.
Heard I.
Bouvet I.
Antarctic Circle
Enderby Ld.
Wilkes Land
Royal Company I.
Macquarie I.
Ancklland
Auckland Is.
Stewart I.
Dunedin
Invercargill
Hobart
TASMANIA
Launceston
Melbourne
Adelaide
Port Darwin
Timor
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Cape York
Torres Str.
Thursday I.
Booby I.
Prince of Wales I.
Banda Sea
Celebes
Moluccas
Amboina
Ternate
Gilolo
Bismarck Archipelago
NEW GUINEA
Papua
Louisiade Archipelago
Solomon Is.
Bougainville
New Hebrides
Caledonia
Norfolk I.
New Zealand
Auckland
Wellington
Cook Strait
Christchurch
Port Denison
Cooktown
Rockhampton
Brisbane
Sydney
Newcastle
Wollongong
Port Jackson
Botany Bay
Port Phillip
Geelong
Ballarat
Portland
Warrnambool
Port Lincoln
Spencer Gulf
Gulf St. Vincent
Kangaroo I.
Streaky Bay
Eucla
Albany
Fremantle
Perth
Swan R.
King George Sound
Coolgardie
Kalgoorlie
Esperance Bay
Recherche Archipelago
Nuyts Archipelago
Great Australian Bight
Eyre Peninsula
Flinders I.
Barrier Reef
Coral Sea
Roebuck Bay
Broome
Dampier Archipelago
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QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
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WEST AUSTRALIA
Melbourne
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Roebuck Bay
Broome
Dampier Archipelago
Nicol Bay
Cossack
Roebourne
Port Hedland
Derby
Cambridge Gulf
Wyndham
Timor Laut
Aru Is.
Philippine Islands
Manila
Marianne or Ladrones
Caroline Is.
Pelew Is.
Bonin Is.
Formosa
Hong Kong
Canton
Amoy
Foochow
Ningpo
Shanghai
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Tokio
JAPAN
SEA OF JAPAN
Yellow Sea
Gulf of Pechili
Peking
CHINESE EMPIRE
Gobi or Shamo Desert
MONGOLIA
Urga
L. Baikal
Irkutsk
Nerchinsk
Yablonoi Mts.
Stanovoi Mts.
Aldan R.
Lena R.
Vilui R.
Yana R.
MANCHURIA
Vladivostock
Port Arthur
Wei-hai-wei
TIBET
CHINA
Lhasa
Nepal
Bhutan
Assam
Yarkand
Khotan
Kuenlun Mts.
Himalaya Mts.
Sahara or Great Desert
Canary Is.
Rio de Oro
Rio Ad Oro
Mogador
Morocco
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
Cairo
Suez
Alexandria
Jerusalem
Damascus
Beyrout
Aleppo
Mecca
Medina
Jeddah
Red Sea
ARABIA
Aden
Socotra
Gulf of Aden
Abyssinia
Addis Abeba
Harar
Zeyla
Berbera
Somali Coast
Mursuk
Ghadames
Timbuctu
Bathurst
French Soudan
Sierra Leone
Monrovia
Ivory Coast
Cape Coast Castle
Accra
Lagos
Kano
Sokoto
Kuka
Bida
Nupe
NUBIA
Khartum
SUDAN
AFRICA
Wadelai
Brit. E. Africa
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Seychelles
Amirante Is.
Chagos Arch.
Equator
Gaboon
French Congo
Loango
Boma
CONGO STATE
German East Africa
Lake Nyassa
Mozambique
Portuguese East Africa
Ascension
S. Paul de Loanda
Benguela
St. Helena
Mossamedes
Brit. Central Africa
Tamatave
MADAGASCAR
Rodrigues I.
Mauritius
Reunion
Tropic of Capricorn
INDIAN OCEAN
Walfish Bay
German S.W. Africa
Hottentot
Bulowaya
Natalia
Lourenco Marquez
Durban
CAPE COLONY
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Table Bay
Tristan da Cunha
Amsterdam I.
St. Paul I.
Marion I.
Crozet Is.
Kerguelen I.
Heard I.
Bouvet I.
Antarctic Circle
Enderby Ld.
Wilkes Land
Royal Company I.
Macquarie I.
Ancklland
Auckland Is.
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Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	4	12	13	P.M.	New Moon	20	2	35	A.M.
Last Quarter	12	8	38	A.M.	First Quarter	26	9	52	A.M.

Apogee 11th. Perigee 23rd.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun				Moon			
			Rises.		Sets.		Rises.		Sets.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Tu	New Year's Day.	8	8	4	0	1	7	4	10
		Sir Saul Samuel made a Baronet 1898								
2	W	First elective Legislative Council opened 1852	8	8	4	1	1	58	5	20
		Sir John Madden created K.C.M.G. 1899								
3	Th	Bass discovered Western Port 1798	8	7	4	2	2	54	6	23
		Melbourne Gasworks opened 1856								
4	F	Dampier landed on East Coast of Australia 1686	8	7	4	4	4	0	7	14
		First Minister of Education appointed 1873								
5	S	Prince Alfred visited Hobart 1868	8	6	4	5	5	10	7	55
		The Alien Immigration Act enforced by N.Z. ... 1899								
6	S	Epiphany. Old Christmas Day.	8	6	4	6	6	22	8	29
		Sir John Franklin made Governor of Tasmania... 1837								
7	M	Calais lost to the British... 1558	8	6	4	7	7	34	8	56
8	Tu	First Newspaper printed in Tasmania 1810	8	5	4	8	8	41	9	20
9	W	Bass's Straits discovered... 1798	8	5	4	10	9	47	9	41
		First mail, via Torres Straits, from Brisbane ... 1866								
10	Th	Uniform Penny Post established in England 1840	8	4	4	11	10	54	9	59
		Victor Emanuel died 1878								
11	F	Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, born 1859	8	4	4	12	11	59	10	19
		Ruapakapeka taken 1846								
12	S	Gold first discovered in N.S.W. 1857	8	3	4	14	morn.		10	40
		Earl of Crewe born 1858								
13	S	First Sunday after Epiphany. St. Hilary.	8	2	4	14	1	4	11	2
		Extensive bush fires in Gippsland... 1898								
14	M	Prince Albert Victor died 1892	8	2	4	17	2	7	11	28
		Oxford Lent Term begins.								
15	Tu	Convicts first sent to Botany Bay 1788	8	1	4	18	3	11	0	1
		Sandwich Islands discovered 1778								
16	W	Railway to Adelaide opened 1887	8	0	4	20	4	13	0	39
		Battle of Corunna 1809								
17	Th	New Zealand Constitution Act proclaimed 1852	7	59	4	22	5	12	1	28
		Melbourne and Williamstown Railroad opened ... 1859								
18	F	German Empire proclaimed 1871	7	58	4	24	6	2	2	26
		Prince Alfred left Hobart 1868								
19	S	James Watt born 1736	7	57	4	25	6	47	3	35
		Sir W. Denison, Colonial Governor, died... ... 1871								
20	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.	7	56	4	27	7	25	4	47
		First election in Australia under Hare System .. 1897								
21	M	Prince Alfred arrived in Sydney 1868	7	55	4	29	7	54	6	4
		Miles Coverdale died 1568								
22	Tu	Disaster at Isandhlwana... 1879	7	54	4	31	8	23	7	25
		Wellington, N.Z., founded 1840								
23	W	Capt. Hobson, first Governor of N.Z., arrived in colony 1840	7	53	4	32	8	47	8	44
		Duké of Kent (father of Queen Victoria) died ... 1820								
24	Th	La Perouse landed at Botany Bay 1788	7	51	4	34	9	11	10	4
		First Bishop of Melbourne arrived 1848								
25	F	Constitutions of Clarendon enacted 1164	7	50	4	35	9	36	11	23
		Dr. Wallis consecrated Bishop of Wellington ... 1895								
26	S	The Colony of N.S.W. founded by Governor Phillip... 1788	7	49	4	37	10	1	morn.	
		Cook anchored in Adventure Bay 1777								
27	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany.	7	48	4	39	10	33	0	43
		Gold discovered at Snowy River, N.S.W. ... 1860								
28	M	Henry VIII. died 1547	7	46	4	40	11	9	2	0
		Paris Capitulated 1871								
29	Tu	Cotton exported from Queensland 1854	7	45	4	42	11	54	3	10
		Anniversary Day (Auckland).								
30	W	*Anniversary Day* (Tasmania).	7	43	4	44	0	47	4	14
		Charles Bradlaugh died 1891								
31	Th	Cape Horn doubled... 1616	7	42	4	46	1	47	5	9
		Port Phillip abandoned as unfit for Settlement ... 1804								

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	3	3	29	A.M.	New Moon	18	2	45	P.M.
Last Quarter ...	11	6	12	A.M.	First Quarter ..	25	6	38	A.M.

Apogee 8th. Perigee 20th.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	Australasian Anti-transportation League inaugurated 1851 Nelson, N.Z., founded 1842	7 41	4 47	2 54	5 53
2	S	CANDLEMAS DAY Railway from Ballaarat to Maryborough opened 1875	7 39	4 49	6 29	11 38
3	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Royal assent to the Electoral Act rec'd in Tas. ... 1899	7 37	4 51	6 58	morn.
4	M	Governor Davey arrived in Tasmania ... ... 1813 John Rogers burnt at Smithfield 1555	7 35	4 53	7 22	0 25
5	Tu	General Paoli, Corsican patriot, died ... ... 1807 First Judge appointed to Melbourne 1841	7 33	4 55	7 44	1 10
6	W	Sir Henry Irving born ... ... 1838 Treaty of Waitangi, N.Z., signed 1840	7 32	4 56	8 4	1 54
7	Th	New overland postal service com'cd, Burnie to Zeehan 1899 Melbourne Savings Bank Bill assented to ... 1853	7 31	4 57	8 26	2 37
8	F	First resident Judge at Port Phillip ... ... 1841 Cetewayo died 1884	7 29	4 59	8 45	3 19
9	S	Sir Robert Meade (N.Z.) died ... ... 1898 2,269 oz. Nugget found at Mohagul 1869	7 27	5 1	9 5	4 1
10	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. Queen Victoria married 1840	7 25	5 3	9 30	4 35
11	M	Melbourne Public Library opened ... ... 1856 Thomas A. Edison, electrician, born 1847	7 23	5 5	10 0	5 31
12	Tu	Lady Jane Grey beheaded ... ... 1555 Hargreaves discovered gold in N.S.W. 1851	7 21	5 7	3 34	6 18
13	W	Surrender of Admiral Ting to Japanese ... ... 1895 Catherine Howard beheaded 1542	7 19	5 9	11 18	7 8
14	Th	ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee 1779	7 17	5 11	0 10	8 0
15	F	Sir Edward Clarke born ... ... 1841 N.S.W. and Queensl'd connected by through rly. 1888	7 15	5 13	1 12	8 53
16	S	J. Gurney Hoare died ... ... 1875 S.S. *Waihora* wrecked 1886	7 13	5 15	2 23	9 47
17	S	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. First wool ship from Moreton Bay to London ... 1851	7 11	5 17	3 39	10 41
18	M	Martin Luther died ... ... 1546 King George of Tonga died, aged 94 1893	7 10	5 18	4 59	11 35
19	Tu	International Exhibition, Melbourne, founded ... 1879 Copernicus born 1473	7 8	5 20	6 21	0 28
20	W	ASH WEDNESDAY. Cable from N.S.W. to N.Z. opened 1876	7 6	5 22	7 42	1 21
21	Th	Bank of England stopped payment 1799	7 4	5 24	9 6	2 15
22	F	Bank of Australasia established ... ... 1826 Prince Alfred's second visit to Australia 1869	7 2	5 26	10 27	3 9
23	S	Governor Gipps arrived in Sydney ... ... 1838 The *Quetta*, B.I.SS., wrecked 1890	7 0	5 28	11 46	4 4
24	S	QUADRAGESIMA. FIRST SUNDAY in LENT. Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled in Sydney ... 1888	6 58	5 29	morn.	5 1
25	M	Earl of Essex beheaded ... ... 1601 Stoppage of Commercial Bank of Australia ... 1886	6 55	5 31	1 0	5 58
26	Tu	Great Floods in Hobart ... ... 1807 Centennial celebrations in Sydney 1888	6 54	5 32	2 7	6 55
27	W	Ellen Terry born ... ... 1848 Perth Exhibition opened 1886	6 52	5 34	3 5	7 50
28	Th	Foundation stone, Trades' Hall, Sydney, laid ... ... 1888 First Supreme Court held at Auckland, N.Z. ... 1842	7 50	5 36	3 52	8 43

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	4	8	4	P.M.	New Moon	20	12	53	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	1	6	A.M.	First Quarter	26	4	38	P.M.

Apogee 8th. Perigee 20th.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	St. David.	6 48	5 38	1 53	4 30
		Mamelukes massacred 1811				
2	S	First Census taken in N.S.W. 1846	6 46	5 39	3 4	5 0
		Attempt to shoot the Queen, by Maclean ... 1882				
3	S	Second Sunday in Lent.	6 43	5 41	4 11	5 26
		Contingent for the Soudan left Sydney 1885				
4	M	Nitro-glycerine explosion in Sydney 1866	6 41	5 43	5 18	5 48
		Convict outbreak in Sydney 1804				
5	Tu	Lord Hampden left Sydney, term of office having exp'd 1899	6 39	5 45	6 25	6 10
		First Chief Justice arrived in Sydney 1824				
6	W	First Newspaper published in Australia 1803	6 37	5 46	7 30	6 30
7	Th	General Post Office established 1837	6 34	5 48	8 35	6 50
		Sir G. Grey ass'm'd duties as 1st Gov. of N.Z. ... 1853				
8	F	Melbourne named after Viscount Melbourne by Sir R. Bourke 1837	6 32	5 50	9 40	7 12
9	S	William I. (German Emperor) died 1888	6 30	5 52	10 43	7 34
		Merrimac and Monitor engagement 1862				
10	S	Third Sunday in Lent.	6 27	5 54	11 45	8 3
		New Holland discovered by the Dutch 1606				
11	M	First Local Option poll in Victoria 1888	6 24	5 56	morn.	8 35
		Income Tax imposed 1842				
12	Tu	Electric Telegraph first used in Victoria 1855	6 22	5 58	0 46	9 14
		Return of the *Antarctic* from polar seas 1895				
13	W	Emperor of Russia assassinated 1881	6 20	6 0	1 39	10 1
		Duke of Connaught married 1879				
14	Th	Sir Robert Duff, Governor of N.S.W., died 1895	6 18	6 1	2 27	10 57
		Queen's College, Melbourne, opened 1888				
15	F	Bank of South Australia sold its Assets 1892	6 16	6 2	3 11	0 2
		Hurricane and great loss of life in Samoa ... 1889				
16	S	First Chief Justice arrived in Tasmania 1824	6 14	6 4	3 47	1 12
		Great Flood in Melbourne... 1878				
17	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. St. Patrick.	6 12	6 6	4 19	2 29
		Sir Lambert Dobson died 1898				
18	M	Princess Louise born 1848	6 10	6 7	4 47	3 50
		Sydney School of Arts founded 1833				
19	Tu	Discovery of Gold at Waterhouse, Tasmania 1869	6 7	6 9	5 11	5 11
		Commonwealth Bill passed, Melbourne 1898				
20	W	Sir Isaac Newton died 1727	6 5	6 10	5 37	6 35
21	Th	Battle of Alexandria 1801	6 2	6 12	6 6	8 0
		Princess Louise married 1871				
22	F	First elected Aust. Federal Convention at Adelaide ... 1897	5 59	6 14	6 34	9 24
		N.S.W. Squatting Act passed 1827				
23	S	First meeting Melbourne Board of Works 1891	5 57	6 17	7 9	10 43
		Sir P. Cunliffe Owen died 1894				
24	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent.	5 55	6 18	7 49	11 56
		Glen Iris railway opened 1890				
25	M	Slave Trade in British Dominions abolished 1807	5 53	6 19	8 41	morn.
26	Tu	Price murdered at Williamstown 1859	5 51	6 20	9 37	0 58
		Lord Hopetoun left Melbourne 1895				
27	W	Prince Alfred laid F'ndation Stone, Capt. Cook's Statue 1869	5 48	6 22	10 40	1 49
		John Bright died 1889				
28	Th	Duke of Albany died 1884	5 46	6 24	11 46	2 20
		War declared against Russia 1854				
29	F	First Gold-Field Regulations issued in N.S. Wales ... 1857	5 44	6 26	0 55	3 4
		Paris taken by the allies 1814				
30	S	Don Carlos, Spanish pretender, born 1848	5 42	6 27	2 3	3 31
		Peace with Russia signed 1856				
31	S	Palm Sunday.	5 39	6 29	3 11	3 54
		Anniversary Day (Taranaki, N.Z.)				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	3	1	20	A.M.	New Moon	18	9	37	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	3	57	A.M.	First Quarter	25	4	14	A.M.

Apogee 4th. Perigee 18th.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	Union of England and Scotland 1707	5 37	6 31	4 15	4 16
		Prince Bismark born 1815				
2	Tu	Railway from Melbourne to Oakleigh opened 1879	5 35	6 32	5 20	4 35
		Battle of the Baltic 1801				
3	W	Sir J. Ross died 1862	5 32	6 34	6 25	4 55
		Governor Bourke arrived in Melbourne 1837				
4	Th	Foundation stone, Sydney Town Hall, laid 1868	5 30	6 36	7 30	5 17
		Railway to Bathurst opened 1876				
5	F	Good Friday.	5 28	6 38	8 34	5 40
		First Supreme Court held in Melbourne 1841				
6	S	Martial law proclaimed in Sydney 1804	5 26	6 39	9 36	6 5
		Prince Alfred left Sydney 1868				
7	S	Easter Sunday.	5 24	6 40	10 36	6 36
		Ballarat and Ararat railway opened 1862				
8	M	Irish Home Rule Bill introduced 1886	5 22	6 42	11 32	7 13
		Bank of New South Wales established 1817				
9	Tu	First Volunteer Encampment, N.S.W.... 1873	5 20	6 44	morn.	7 57
		Lord Lamington, Gov. of Qnsld., arr. at Brisbane 1896				
10	W	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed 1829	5 18	6 45	0 22	8 50
		Chartist Day 1848				
11	Th	N.E. Railroad, Victoria, opened to Seymour 1872	5 15	6 47	1 7	9 52
		The A.S.N. formed 1833				
12	F	Gold discovered in Australia 1851	5 13	6 49	1 43	10 55
		First Criminal Sessions held in Melbourne ... 1841				
13	S	Federal enabling Bill carried in N.S.W. Legis. Assem. 1899	5 11	6 51	2 16	0 7
		Sydney Gas Co. established 1836				
14	S	First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	5 9	6 52	2 44	1 23
		Governor King arrived in Sydney... 1800				
15	M	Port Phillip settled by John P. Fawkner 1835	5 6	6 54	3 11	2 42
		Murray Bridge at Tocumwal, Victoria, opened ... 1895				
16	Tu	Luther excommunicated by Diet of Worms 1521	5 4	6 56	3 35	4 3
		Queen's Bridge, Melbourne, opened 1890				
17	W	War declared between Greece and Turkey 1897	5 2	6 58	4 2	5 26
		American Revolution 1775				
18	Th	Relief of Chitral 1895	5 0	6 59	4 30	6 52
		Benjamin Franklin died 1790				
19	F	Primrose Day. Beaconsfield died. 1881	4 58	7 0	5 2	8 14
		Lord Byron died 1824				
20	S	Statue of late Rt. Hon. Bede Dalley unvld. in Sydney 1897	4 56	7 2	5 42	9 33
		Darwin died aged 74 1882				
21	S	Second Sunday after Easter.	4 54	7 4	10 42	2 33
		Anniversary of eight hours system, Victoria				
22	M	Royal Society founded 1662	4 52	7 5	11 41	3 33
		First South Australian Parliament opened ... 1857				
23	Tu	St. George.	4 49	7 7	morn.	4 31
		America commenced war against Spain 1898				
24	W	Russo-Turkish War commenced 1877	4 48	7 8	0 27	5 25
		Count Von Moltke died 1891				
25	Th	Railway opened to Kyneton 1862	4 46	7 10	1 4	6 16
		William Cowper, poet, died 1800				
26	F	Great Plague of London 1665	4 44	7 12	1 33	7 3
		Toleration Act passed 1689				
27	S	Submarine Cable to Victoria laid 1869	4 42	7 14	1 58	7 47
		Fiji Seat of Govt. transferred from Levuka to Suva 1877				
28	S	Third Sunday after Easter.	4 40	7 15	2 20	8 30
		Tasmanian Submarine Cable laid 1869				
29	M	S.S. *Tararua* wrecked 1881	4 37	7 17	2 40	9 12
		Cook anchored in Botany Bay 1770				
30	Tu	First Horse Races in Australia... 1810	4 35	7 19	3 1	9 54
		London University founded 1827				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	3	6	18	A.M.	New Moon	17	5	37	P.M.
Last Quarter...	11	2	38	A.M.	First Quarter...	24	5	39	P.M.

Apogee 1st. Perigee 16th. Apogee 29th.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	National Museum, Melbourne, opened... 1864	4 33	7 21	5 21	3 21
		First Message sent through Bass Straits Cable ... 1869				
2	Th	Chartist demons't'n & monster petit'n to House of Lords 1842	4 32	7 22	6 25	3 44
		Viscount Hampden born 1841				
3	F	New Zealand declared independent of N.S.W. ... 1841	4 30	7 24	7 28	4 9
		Postal Union ratified 1875				
4	S	Moreton Bay proclaimed 1842	4 28	7 26	8 30	4 39
		Foundation Stone of Adelaide Town Hall laid ... 1864				
5	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.	4 26	7 27	9 27	5 14
		New Constitution of Victoria proclaimed ... 1853				
6	M	Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated 1882	4 25	7 28	10 19	5 55
		Working Men's College, Victoria, inaugurated ... 1887				
7	Tu	Earl of Rosebery born 1847	4 23	7 29	11 5	6 45
		Anti-Chinese Demonstration in Australia ... 1888				
8	W	Last Tasmanian Aborigine died 1868	4 22	7 30	11 44	7 43
		J. S. Mill died 1873				
9	Th	Half Quarter Day.	4 20	7 32	morn.	8 46
		Gold Rush to Bathurst, N.S.W. 1851				
10	F	Imperial Institute, London, opened 1893	4 18	7 34	0 17	9 54
		Indian Mutiny commenced at Meerut 1857				
11	S	Final Treaty of Peace between France and Germany 1871	4 16	7 36	0 47	11 6
		Spencer Percival assassinated 1812				
12	S	Rogation Sunday. Fifth Sunday after Easter.	4 15	7 37	1 13	0 21
		Last Transport arrived at Moreton Bay 1850				
13	M	Oatlands and Parratah Railway opened 1885	4 13	7 39	1 36	1 39
		Melbourne and St. Kilda Railway opened ... 1857				
14	Tu	Illustrated London News first issued 1842	4 12	7 40	2 1	2 57
		Sydney Mint established 1855				
15	W	Edwin Long died... 1891	4 10	7 42	2 28	4 20
		Internat. Centennial Temp. Cong. met in Sydney 1888				
16	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	4 9	7 43	2 56	5 43
		Penny Post Jubilee (U.K.)... 1890				
17	F	Charter of N.S.W. promulgated 1844	4 7	7 45	3 32	7 4
		King of Spain born 1886				
18	S	Sailor's Home, Sydney, established 1839	4 5	7 46	4 14	8 19
		First steamer, Sydney to Vancouver 1893				
19	S	Sunday after Ascension.	4 4	7 48	5 6	9 25
		W. E. Gladstone died 1898				
20	M	Robert Howe, first printer in Australia, died... ... 1821	4 3	7 49	6 8	10 15
		Christopher Columbus died... 1506				
21	Tu	Manchester Ship Canal opened 1894	4 2	7 50	7 17	11 0
		New Zealand proclaimed a British Colony ... 1840				
22	W	N.S.W. Parl. opened 1st time under responsible Governt. 1856	4 0	7 51	8 27	11 34
		Dr. Conan Doyle born 1859				
23	Th	Lord Loch born 1827	3 59	7 53	9 40	morn.
		First Queensland Parliament assembled 1860				
24	F	National Gallery of Victoria opened 1875	3 58	7 55	10 49	0 2
		Queen Victoria born 1819				
25	S	Revised Bible published 1885	3 57	7 57	11 57	0 24
		Roma, Queensland, proclaimed a municipality ... 1867				
26	S	Pentecost. Whit Sunday.	3 56	7 58	1 3	0 47
		Duchess of York born... 1867				
27	M	Sir Henry Parkes born 1815	3 55	7 59	2 8	1 7
		First Sugar shipped from Palmerston 1831				
28	Tu	Burial of Gladstone in Westminster Abbey 1898	3 54	8 0	3 12	1 28
		First Steam Engine used in Sydney 1815				
29	W	Constantinople taken by the Turks 1453	3 53	8 1	4 16	1 49
		Restoration of Charles II. 1660				
30	Th	Corpus Christi.	3 52	8 2	5 19	2 12
		Batman arrived at Port Phillip 1835				
31	F	First Free Immigrant Ship arrived in Sydney ... 1831	3 51	8 3	6 22	2 41
		Melbourne International Exhibition closed ... 1881				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon ...	1	9	52	P.M.	New Moon ...	16	1	32	A.M.
Last Quarter ...	9	9	59	A.M.	First Quarter...	23	8	58	A.M.

Perigee 13th. Apogee 25th.

			GREENWICH, ENGLAND.			
			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	First Newspaper published in Tasmania ... ... 1816 West Australia proclaimed a British Colony ... 1829	3 50	8 6	7 20	3 14
2	S	TRINITY SUNDAY. "Melbourne Argus" first issued 1846	3 49	8 6	8 15	3 53
3	M	Federation polling day ... ... 1898 The N.S.W. new Land Act came into operation 1895	3 49	8 7	9 4	4 41
4	Tu	Lord Wolseley born .. .. 1833 First theatrical performance in Aust., at Sydney 1789	3 48	8 8	9 44	5 36
5	W	First Protestant Bishop arrived in Sydney ... ... 1836 Sturt, explorer, died 1835	3 47	8 9	10 20	6 38
6	Th	Batman's Treaty with Aborigines ... ... 1835 Lord Anson, circumnavigator, died 1762	3 47	8 10	10 51	7 45
7	F	Melbourne Mint opened ... ... 1872 Chamber of Commerce established, Sydney ... 1826	3 47	8 11	11 17	8 55
8	S	Pitcairn Islanders placed on Norfolk Island ... ... 1856 Mahomet died 632	3 47	8 11	11 43	10 10
9	S	FIRST SUNDAY after TRINITY. Charles Dickens died 1870	3 46	8 12	morn.	11 25
10	M	Earthquake at Tarawera, N.Z. .. .. 1886 Good water supply discovered at Coolgardie, W.A. 1896	3 45	8 13	0 5	0 41
11	Tu	First Land Sale in Melbourne ... ... 1837 Welcome Nugget found, value £8,376 1858	3 44	8 14	0 30	1 58
12	W	Dr. Arnold died ... ... 1842 Charles Kingsley born 1819	3 44	8 14	0 56	3 19
13	Th	Great Flood in Hunter River District ... ... 1863 King of Bavaria commited suicide 1886	4 44	8 15	1 27	4 35
14	F	Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania, Discovered ... ... 1816 First Victorian gold escort.. 1852	3 44	8 15	2 5	5 55
15	S	First General Election New South Wales ... ... 1843 Emperor Frederick of Germany died 1888	3 44	8 16	2 51	7 5
16	S	SECOND SUNDAY after TRINITY. Heligoland exchanged 1890	3 44	8 17	3 40	8 5
17	M	John Wesley born ... ... 1703 Trinity College, Melbourne, opened 1878	3 44	8 18	4 54	8 52
18	Tu	Archbishop of York born ... ... 1826 Small pox epidemic in Sydney 1881	3 44	8 18	6 4	9 31
19	W	First conveyance between Hobart and Launceston ... 1832 Bishop Colenso died... 1883	3 44	8 18	7 17	10 1
20	Th	Federal Ref'ndum taken in N.S.W., Vict., S.A. & Tas. 1899 Queen Vict. completed the 60th year of her reign 1897	3 44	8 18	8 31	10 28
21	F	First line of Telegraph between Perth and Fremantle 1869 Battle of Teranga, N.Z. 1864	3 44	8 19	9 41	10 51
22	S	Queen Victoria's Day ... ... 1897 Right Hon. R. J. Seddon born 1845	3 44	8 19	10 48	11 12
23	S	THIRD SUNDAY after TRINITY. Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) settled 1803	3 45	8 19	11 54	11 32
24	M	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. MIDSUMMER DAY. "Brisbane Courier" first published 1845	3 45	8 19	1 0	11 54
25	Tu	Melbourne and Geelong Railroad opened ... ... 1857 First Wesleyan Conference... 1784	3 45	8 19	2 4	morn.
26	W	Navigation Act repealed ... ... 1849 George IV. died 1830	3 46	8 19	3 8	0 16
27	Th	Victorian Irrigation Bill published ... ... 1886 Melbourne & Adelaide Intr.-Col. Raily. completed 1886	3 47	8 19	4 11	0 42
28	F	Coronation of Queen Victoria ... ... 1838 Destruction of Kelly Gang 1880	3 47	8 19	5 11	1 13
29	S	ST. PETER'S DAY. Fingal railway opened 1886	3 47	8 19	6 8	1 50
30	S	FOURTH SUNDAY after TRINITY. Credit Foncier Bill passed in Tasmanian L.A. ... 1898	3 48	8 18	7 0	2 35

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	1	11	17 A.M.	New Moon	15	10	10 A.M.
Last Quarter ...	8	3	19 P.M.	First Quarter...	23	1	58 A.M.
				Full Moon	30	10	33 P.M.

Perigee 11th. Apogee 23rd.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	Victoria separated from New South Wales ... ... 1851 Parcel Post betwn. Victoria & Great Britain estab. 1886	3 49	8 19	7 44	3 28
2	Tu	President Garfield shot ... ... 1881 Rich Gold found at Coolgardie, W.A. 1894	3 49	8 19	8 22	4 28
3	W	Destruction of Spanish Fleet off Santiago ... ... 1898 Melbourne Public Library opened 1854	3 50	8 18	8 55	5 34
4	Th	The Bishop of Adelaide enthroned ... ... 1895 Deniliquin and Moama railway opened 1876	3 50	8 18	9 23	6 46
5	F	Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes born .... 1853 Crown lands leased in Tasmania 1828	3 51	8 17	9 48	7 59
6	S	Hobart Bay Railroad purchased by Government ... 1878 Star Office, Sydney, burnt down 1897	3 52	8 17	10 12	9 14
7	S	Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Ballarat, Creswick and Maryborough Rail'y opened 1874	3 53	8 16	10 36	10 29
8	M	Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., born ... ... 1836 First issue of 40,000 Sovs. from the Melb. Mint... 1872	3 54	8 16	11 1	11 45
9	Tu	Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G, born..... .... 1845 Eruption of Mount Tarawera, N.Z. 1886	3 55	8 15	11 30	1 3
10	W	John Calvin, Protestant reformer, born ... ... 1509 Melbourne University founded 1854	3 56	8 14	morn.	2 22
11	Th	Alexandria bombarded by the British fleet ... ... 1892 Sir G. Gipps issued amended Squatting Reg., Vict. 1845	3 57	8 13	0 6	3 38
12	F	First Election of Legislative Council for N. S. Wales.. 1843 The Crimea evacuated 1856	3 58	8 12	0 44	4 50
13	S	Treaty of Berlin signed ... ... 1878 Richard Cromwell died 1712	3 59	8 11	1 34	5 51
14	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity... Great Loyal meeting in Sydney 1887	4 1	8 10	2 36	6 44
15	M	St. Swithin. Cardinal Manning born ... ... 1808 Chicago burnt 1874	4 3	8 9	3 42	7 27
16	Tu	Cawnpore massacre ... ... 1857 Melbourne Hospital opened 1847	4 4	8 8	5 54	8 1
17	W	First Petty Sessions held in Victoria ... ... 1838 France declared war against Germany 1870	4 5	8 6	6 8	8 29
18	Th	Foundation stone of Sydney Lighthouse laid ... ... 1813 W. G. Grace born 1848	4 6	8 5	7 20	8 53
19	F	Line of telegraph opened between Melbourne & Adelaide 1858 Bishop Wilberforce killed..... 1873	4 7	8 4	8 31	9 16
20	S	Ireland declared independent .... 1689 Army purchase abolished 1871	4 8	8 3	9 38	9 37
21	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. First Steamer arrived at Otago, N.Z. 1858	4 10	8 2	10 45	9 59
22	M	Patrick Moran, R. C. Bishop of Dunedin, died ... 1895 Sir H. Oakley born 1833	4 11	8 0	11 50	10 21
23	Tu	General Grant died ... ... 1885 *Chusan*, first ss. arrvd. at Melbourne from England 1852	4 12	7 58	0 54	10 46
24	W	Smallpox epidemic in Sydney ... ... 1825 Gibraltar captured 1705	4 13	7 57	1 57	11 15
25	Th	St. James. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour born 1848	4 15	7 56	3 0	11 49
26	F	St. Anne. First Insurance Company established ... 1700 The Irish Church Disestablished 1869	4 16	7 55	3 57	morn.
27	S	Atlantic Cable completed ... . 1866 New Cut, River Yarra, opened 1887	4 18	7 54	4 50	0 29
28	S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Gregory reached Adelaide overland from Dawson 1858	4 19	7 53	5 38	1 18
29	M	Spanish Armada finally dispersed ... ... 1588 First overland mail arrived in Australia 1852	4 20	7 52	6 20	2 15
30	Tu	Prince Bismark died ... ... 1898 Imp. Act passed for electing Legis. Council N.S.W. 1842	4 21	7 51	6 56	3 20
31	W	First Queensland Railway opened 1865	4 23	7 49	7 27	4 30

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter ...	6	8	1	P.M.	First Quarter...	21	7	52	P.M.
New Moon	13	8	27	P.M.	Full Moon	29	8	21	A.M.

Perigee 5th. Apogee 20th.

GREENWICH, ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	LAMMAS DAY. Centen'l Inter. Exhibit'n op'n'd at Melb. 1888	4 25	7 47	7 52	5 43
		First Representative Assembly met in Sydney ... 1843				
2	F	Telegraphic communication opened in Tasmania ... 1857	4 27	7 45	8 17	7 0
		Rebellion of Indian hillmen 1897				
3	S	Columbus sailed for America 1492	4 29	7 43	8 42	8 17
		Earl of Aberdeen born 1847				
4	S	NINTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	4 30	7 41	9 10	9 34
		Gold discovered at Buninyong, Victoria 1851				
5	M	Old St. James's Day. Grotto Day	4 32	7 40	9 34	10 52
		Royal assent given to Port Phillip Separation Bill 1850				
6	Tu	TRANSFIGURATION. Wreck of the *Admella* n'r Adelaide 1859	4 33	7 39	10 7	0 9
		Star Office, Sydney, burnt down 1897				
7	W	City of Melbourne Bank, Limited, suspended... ... 1895	4 35	7 37	10 45	1 25
		Governor Hunter arrived at Sydney 1795				
8	Th	Annual Election of Councillors in Victoria.	4 36	7 35	11 30	2 37
		Right Hon. Sir Geo. Turner, K.C.M.G., born ... 1851				
9	F	First land sales in Brisbane 1843	4 37	7 33	morn.	3 42
		Melbourne Town Hall opened 1870				
10	S	ST. LAURANCE. Van Diemen's Land taken by British 1805	4 38	7 32	0 26	4 37
		The Earl of Ranfurly sworn in Governor of N.Z. 1897				
11	S	TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	4 40	7 30	1 28	5 32
		First N.S.W. Legislative Council opened ... 1824				
12	M	Melbourne Post Office opened 1841	4 42	7 28	2 37	6 0
		Spanish-American War ceased 1898				
13	Tu	Governor Manners Sutton arrived in Melbourne ... 1866	4 44	7 26	3 49	6 30
		Imperial Defence Act 1888				
14	W	Tasman sailed from Batavia on a Voyage of Discovery 1642	4 45	7 24	5 1	6 56
		Cologne Cathedral, 632 y'rs in b'lding, completed 1880				
15	Th	Leigh, first Wesleyan Minister, arrived in Sydney ... 1815	4 47	7 21	6 13	7 19
		Gas first used in London 1807				
16	F	Commencement of Great Strike in Melbourne ... 1890	4 49	7 19	7 21	7 41
		Beach defeated Hanlan, sculling, at Sydney ... 1884				
17	S	Severe earthquake shock felt in New Zealand ... 1895	4 51	7 17	8 28	8 3
		Sir W. Jervois, formerly Gov. of N.Z. & S.A., died 1897				
18	S	ELEVENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	4 52	7 15	9 35	8 26
		Brisbane Waterworks commenced 1864				
19	M	First trip on Tasmanian railway 1869	4 53	7 13	10 39	8 49
		First municipality, Adelaide, established ... 1840				
20	Tu	Burke and Wills' exploring party left Melbourne ... 1860	4 54	7 12	11 44	9 16
		Sir C. Lilley, formerly Ch'f Justice of Q'nsl'd., died 1897				
21	W	Prince Alexander of Bulgaria deposed 1886	4 56	7 10	0 45	9 48
		Lady Mary Wortley Montague died 1762				
22	Th	Irish Land Act passed 1881	4 58	7 8	1 44	10 24
		Right Hon. Sir John Forrest born... 1847				
23	F	*Enterprise*, first vessel to sail up Yarra, Melbourne .. 1835	5 1	7 5	2 39	11 10
		Treaty of Prague 1866				
24	S	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.	5 2	7 3	3 29	morn.
		Huguenot Massacre... 1572				
25	S	TWELFTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 3	7 1	4 12	0 3
		Michael Faraday died 1867				
26	M	Prince Consort born 1819	5 4	6 59	4 51	1 3
		Battle of Cressy 1346				
27	Tu	Diocese of Tasmania founded 1842	5 6	6 57	5 24	2 9
		Government bought Essendon railway 1867				
28	W	ST. AUGUSTIN.	5 7	6 55	5 52	3 17
		Count Leo Tolstoi born 1828				
29	Th	First encampment on site of Melb'rne by J. P. Fawkner 1835	5 9	6 53	6 20	4 38
		Loss of *Royal George* 1782				
30	F	The Queen's first Ministry resigned 1841	5 10	6 51	6 45	5 51
		Turks defeated at Plevna 1880				
31	S	General Roberts, V.C., relieved Kandahar 1880	5 12	6 48	7 11	7 12
		John Bunyan died, aged 60 1688				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	5	1	27	A.M.	First Quarter	20	1	33	P.M.
New Moon	12	9	18	A.M.	Full Moon	27	5	35	P.M.

Perigee 1st. Apogee 17th. Perigee 29th.

			GREENWICH, ENGLAND. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	THIRTEENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 14	6 46	7 38	8 35
		New Sydney Post Office opened 1874				
2	M	Battle of Omdurman 1898	5 15	6 44	8 10	9 56
		Moreton Bay settled 1844				
3	Tu	"New Style" adopted in Calendar 1752	5 17	6 41	8 47	11 13
		Sedan capitulated 1870				
4	W	New Caledonia discovered by Captain Cook 1774	5 19	6 39	9 30	0 28
		French Republic declared 1870				
5	Th	N.Z. Gov. off'd Site for new University, Wellington 1898	5 21	6 37	10 23	1 35
6	F	Gold discovered at Ballarat 1851	5 22	6 35	11 22	2 32
		Bishop Sandford arrived at Hobart 1883				
7	S	St. EVERTIUS. Brisbane incorporated 1859	5 24	6 32	morn.	3 20
		Great Floods at Melbourne 1870				
8	S	FOURTEENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 25	6 30	0 29	4 0
		Sebastapol taken by the allies 1855				
9	M	First ton of Queensland sugar made 1864	5 26	6 28	1 39	4 33
		Port Curtis gold rush 1858				
10	Tu	Mungo Park, explorer, born 1771	5 28	6 26	2 48	4 59
		Treaty Great Britain and Spain 1814				
11	W	Delhi captured 1858	5 30	6 24	3 58	5 23
		New reserve water supply, Hobart, opened ... 1888				
12	Th	Tasmania first settled by Lieut. Bowen 1803	5 31	6 22	5 7	5 46
		Sale of Port Phillip lands at Sydney 1838				
13	F	Mining Act Amendment Bill, Victoria, passed ... 1853	5 33	6 19	6 14	6 7
		Hobson's Bay railway opened 1854				
14	S	Railway opened to Echuca 1864	5 34	6 17	7 21	6 29
15	S	FIFTEENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 36	6 14	8 26	6 53
		King, the explorer, found by Howitt's party ... 1861				
16	M	Capt. Speke died 1864	5 37	6 12	9 30	7 18
		Sydney Anti-Transportation Society established 1850				
17	Tu	ST. LAMBERT.	5 39	6 9	10 32	7 49
		Parnell Commission met 1888				
18	W	First arrival of Free Immigrants at Hobart Town, Tas. 1816	5 40	6 8	11 33	8 24
		Dr. Samuel Johnson born 1709				
19	Th	Sydney Floral and Horticultural Society's first show... 1838	5 42	6 6	0 28	9 4
		British Flag hoisted at Auckland 1840				
20	F	Melbourne and Geelong Railway opened 1852	5 44	6 3	1 19	9 53
		Bishop Patterson murdered 1871				
21	S	ST. MATTHEW, APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST.	5 46	6 0	2 5	10 50
		Electric tram service commenced in Hobart ... 1893				
22	S	SIXTEENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 47	5 58	2 45	11 52
		Sultan of Turkey born 1842				
23	M	Royal College of Physicians founded 1515	5 49	5 55	3 20	morn.
		Queen Vict.'s reign exceeded any other Brit. Sov. 1896				
24	Tu	First Tasmanian scholarships (Hope & Garrett) conf'rd 1862	5 50	5 54	3 51	1 0
		Foundation stone of Royal Mint, Perth, W.A., laid 1896				
25	W	Earl of Hopetoun born 1860	5 51	5 52	4 18	2 14
		Ipswich Grammar School opened, Queensland ... 1863				
26	Th	First New South Wales Railway opened 1855	5 53	5 50	4 44	3 30
		First Tasmanian degree (AA.) conferred ... 1860				
27	F	First railway in England opened 1825	5 55	5 47	5 10	4 48
28	S	First convict ship arrived in Tasmania 1817	5 56	5 45	5 38	6 9
		First Act of Parliament passed in Australia ... 1824				
29	S	SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY after TRINITY. MICHAELMAS DAY	5 58	5 42	6 8	7 31
		Nelson born 1758				
30	M	Lord Roberts born 1832	6 0	5 40	6 44	8 54
		Fiji ceded unconditionally to Great Britain ... 1874				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter...	4	8	52	A.M.	First Quarter...	20	5	57	A.M.
New Moon ...	12	1	11	A.M.	Full Moon ...	27	3	6	A.M.

Apogee 14th. Perigee 27th.

			GREENWICH, ENGLAND.			
			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	St. Remigius. First cargo of Wool down the Murray 1852 The T.M.L. Rly. transferred to Tasmanian Govt. 1890	6 2	5 38	7 27	10 11
2	W	Fremantle Bridge, West Australia, opened 1867	6 3	5 36	8 16	11 24
3	Th	The New Zealand Seat of Gov. fixed at Wellington ... 1864 Melbourne University opened 1855	6 5	5 33	9 17	0 28
4	F	Sydney Benevolent Society opened ... ... 1821 Signor Crispi born 1819	6 7	5 30	10 22	1 18
5	S	N.S.W. Rifle Association established ... ... 1860 Gunpowder first made in Australia 1829	6 9	5 27	11 30	2 0
6	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Captain Cook first sighted New Zealand... ... 1769	6 11	5 25	morn.	2 35
7	M	Coal discovered in Gippsland ... ... 1872 Syd. created an Archbishopric by Ch. of Eng. Synod 1896	6 13	5 23	0 40	3 3
8	Tu	Collins landed at Port Phillip ... ... 1803 Captain Cook landed at Poverty Bay, N.Z. ... 1769	6 14	5 21	1 50	3 28
9	W	St. Denys. Disastrous fire at Coolgardie, W.A. ... 1895 Memorial Stones of New Parl. House, Victoria, laid 1886	6 16	5 18	2 59	3 51
10	Th	Brit. Protectrate declared over S. part of New Guinea 1884 President Krüger born 1825	6 17	5 17	4 5	4 13
11	F	Old Michaelmas Day Sydney University inaugurated 1852	6 19	5 15	5 10	4 34
12	S	Queensland Assembly passed Constitution Bill ... 1892 Geelong Incorporated as a Town 1849	6 20	5 13	6 16	4 58
13	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. First Vict. Parliament under Manhood Suffrage... 1859	6 22	5 10	7 20	5 22
14	M	Battle of Hastings ... ... 1066 Victoria River discovered 1839	6 24	5 8	8 23	5 50
15	Tu	Foundation stone of Brisbane cathedral tower laid ... 1887 Abolition of Provinces Bill, N.Z., passed... ... 1875	6 26	5 6	9 23	6 24
16	W	N.Z. Gov. app't'd. 12 New Members to Leg. Council 1892 First Japan railway 1872	6 27	5 4	10 21	7 2
17	Th	St. Ethelreda. First Victorian Exhibition... ... 1854 Caulfield Cup accident 1885	6 29	5 1	11 14	7 48
18	F	St. Luke, Evangelist. Lord Palmerston died ... 1865 Napoleon defeated at Leipsic 1813	6 30	5 0	0 1	8 40
19	S	Planet Uranus discovered ... ... 1781 Dean Swift died 1745	6 32	4 58	0 42	9 39
20	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Railway to Bendigo opened 1862	6 34	4 56	1 17	10 43
21	M	Battle of Glencoe and Elandslaagte 1899	6 36	4 54	1 44	11 52
22	Tu	Governor Sir J. H. Lefroy arrived at Hobart... ... 1880 Right Hon. C. C. Kingston born 1850	6 37	4 52	2 16	morn.
23	W	First through telegram from London to Hobart ... 1872 Bishop Montgomery arrived in Tasmania ... 1889	6 39	4 49	2 42	1 4
24	Th	First Election of Tasmanian Legislative Council ... 1851 Battle of Riefontein... 1899	6 41	4 47	3 8	2 21
25	F	St. Crispin. Charge of the light brigade at Balaclava 1854	6 43	4 45	3 35	3 38
26	S	Ararat to Hamilton Railway opened ... ... 1877 1st Telegraph com. between Melbourne and Sydney 1858	6 44	4 44	4 2	4 57
27	S	Twenty-First Sunday after Trinity. Captain Cook born 1728	6 46	4 42	4 35	6 12
28	M	Queen's warehouse & Custom House, Fremantle, burnt 1895 St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, founded 1829	6 48	4 40	5 18	7 44
29	Tu	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded ... ... 1618 Opening of the First Queensland Exhibition ... 1861	6 50	4 38	6 6	9 2
30	W	Fire in Tower of London ... ... 1841 Battle at Ladysmith 1899	6 52	4 36	7 3	10 12
31	Th	Hallowmas Eve. First Publican's License issued in Melbourne ... 1835	6 54	4 34	8 9	11 11

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter...	2	7	24	P.M.	First Quarter...	18	8	23	P.M.
New Moon	10	7	34	P.M.	Full Moon	25	1	17	P.M.

Apogee 11th. Perigee 25th.

GREENWICH ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	ALL SAINTS' DAY.	6 55	4 32	9 19	11 27
		First Quarter Sessions held in N.S.W. 1824				
2	S	ALL SOULS' DAY.	6 58	4 30	10 30	0 36
		Assignment system ceased 1838				
3	☽	TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY after TRINITY.	7 0	4 28	11 41	1 6
		Garfield elected president of U.S.A 1880				
4	M	Melbourne municipal elections	7 1	4 27	morn.	1 33
		Aust. ballot system introduced into United States 1890				
5	Tu	William III. landed at Torbay 1688	7 3	4 25	0 51	1 56
		Gunpowder Plot 1605				
6	W	ST. LEONARD.	7 5	4 24	1 56	2 18
		Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne 1872				
7	Th	Fifth parliament of Tasmania opened 1871	7 6	4 22	3 2	2 39
		First Gazette published in England 1665				
8	F	Governor Brisbane arrived at Sydney 1821	7 7	4 21	4 7	3 2
		John Milton died 1674				
9	S	Prince of Wales born (Lord Mayor's Day.) 1841	7 9	4 19	5 11	3 25
		Sydney Protestant Hall foundation laid 1875				
10	☽	TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY after TRINITY.	7 11	4 17	6 15	3 53
		Brisbane named after Sir Thomas Brisbane ... 1825				
11	M	First Meeting of Legislative Council of Victoria ... 1851	7 13	4 15	7 15	4 24
12	Tu	Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed in Victoria ... 1872	7 14	4 14	8 13	5 1
		First Mayor and Aldermen in Sydney 1842				
13	W	ST. BRICE.	7 16	4 12	9 8	5 44
		Robert Louis Stevenson born 1850				
14	Th	First Bank opened at Moreton Bay 1850	7 18	4 10	9 59	6 35
		Victoria River discovered 1839				
15	F	ST. MACHUTUS. Captain Cook took possession of N.Z. 1769	7 20	4 9	10 41	7 31
		William Cowper, poet, born 1731				
16	S	First Legislative Council held at Auckland, N.Z. ... 1848	7 21	4 7	11 17	8 32
		John Bright born 1811				
17	☽	TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	7 23	4 6	11 49	9 38
		ST. HUGH. First house erected on site of Melb. 1835				
18	M	Duke of Wellington buried 1852	7 25	4 5	0 18	10 49
		First frozen meat exported from Australia ... 1880				
19	Tu	Melbourne and Wodonga Railroad opened 1873	7 27	4 4	0 44	11 59
		Charles I. born 1600				
20	W	ST. EDMUND.	7 28	4 3	1 7	morn.
		John Williams, missionary, murdered 1839				
21	Th	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., born ... 1841	7 29	4 2	1 33	1 13
		Viscount Hampden arrived in Sydney 1895				
22	F	ST. CECILIA.	7 31	4 1	1 59	2 30
		Sir J. Franklin left Tasmania 1843				
23	S	ST. CLEMENT. First Gold arrived from Aust. in Eng. 1852	7 33	3 59	2 29	3 49
		Father Ignatius (Rev. J. L. Lyne) born 1837				
24	☽	TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY after TRINITY.	7 35	3 58	3 5	5 11
		Tasmania discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman ... 1642				
25	M	Intercolonial Exhibition opened, Launceston 1891	7 37	3 57	3 50	6 32
		War against Van Dieman's Land Natives ended 1830				
26	Tu	Marshall Soult died 1850	7 38	3 56	4 44	7 47
		Electric Telegraph in South Australia opened ... 1855				
27	W	Pacific discovered... 1519	7 40	3 55	5 47	8 54
		Parliament House in Melbourne opened 1856				
28	Th	Great Flood in Melbourne 1849	7 41	3 55	6 58	9 49
		Earl of Hopetoun arrived in Victoria 1889				
29	F	Melb'r'e Town Hall Mem'l Stone laid by Prince Alfred 1867	7 42	3 54	8 11	10 32
		Tasman entered Van Dieman's Land 1642				
30	S	ST. ANDREW'S DAY.	7 43	3 54	9 26	11 7
		Georgetown first settled 1816				

Moon's Phases for Great Britain.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter ...	2	9	49	A.M.	First Quarter...	18	8	35	A.M.
New Moon	10	2	53	P.M.	Full Moon	25	12	15	A.M.

Apogee 8th. Perigee 23th.

GREENWICH ENGLAND.

			Sun		Moon	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	FIRST SUNDAY in ADVENT.	7 44	3 54	10 37	11 35
		Victorian Mallee Act came into force 1883				
2	M	First parliament of Tasmania 1856	7 46	3 53	11 45	11 59
		Capture of Eureka Stockade, Ballarat 1854				
3	Tu	Robert Louis Stevenson died at Samoa 1894	7 48	3 52	morn.	0 23
		Tasmania separated from New South Wales ... 1825				
4	W	Professor Tyndal, F.R.S., died 1893	7 49	3 52	0 53	0 45
		First Salmon caught in Tasmania... 1873				
5	Th	Melbourne to Geelong Telegraph opened 1854	7 51	3 51	1 58	1 7
		Tasman sailed from Tasmania 1642				
6	F	ST. NICOLAS. Leichardt's last expedition 1846	7 52	3 51	3 3	1 31
		The N S.W. Customs Duties Bill passed... ... 1895				
7	S	Macquarie River, N.S.W., discovered 1813	7 53	3 51	4 6	1 56
		Fatal accident to Lady Fitzroy at Parramatta ... 1847				
8	S	SECOND SUNDAY in ADVENT.	7 54	3 51	5 8	2 27
		Bendigo gold fields discovered 1851				
9	M	The late W. E. Gladstone's first ministry formed ... 1868	7 55	3 49	6 8	3 1
		First Mayor of Melbourne elected... 1842				
10	Tu	Launceston first lighted by electricity 1895	7 56	3 49	7 6	3 42
		Queensland separated from New South Wales ... 1859				
11	W	The Pilgrim Fathers landed in America 1620	7 57	3 49	7 56	4 29
12	Th	Robert Browning died 1889	7 58	3 49	8 42	5 24
		New Zealand sighted by Tasman 1642				
13	F	ST. LUCY. 1st Gov. Immigt. Ship, *Artemesia*, arr., Bris. 1848	7 59	3 49	9 21	6 25
		Council of Trent 1545				
14	S	Prince Consort died 1861	8 0	3 49	9 53	7 29
		Bank of Australasia opened, Sydney 1835				
15	S	THIRD SUNDAY in ADVENT.	8 1	3 49	10 23	8 38
		Railway from Auckland to Rotorua, N.Z., opened 1894				
16	M	First settlers arrived at Canterbury, N.Z. 1850	8 2	3 49	10 49	9 48
		George Whitfield born 1714				
17	Tu	Ludwig Beethoven born... 1770	8 3	3 49	11 13	10 58
		Anniversary Day (Canterbury).				
18	W	First Act of Parliament passed in Victoria 1852	8 3	3 49	11 38	morn.
		Slavery abolished in U.S.A. 1862				
19	Th	Railway to Mordialloc opened 1881	8 4	3 50	0 3	0 17
		Twofold Bay discovered by Bass 1797				
20	F	Frank Buckland died 1880	8 4	3 50	0 28	1 27
		Battle of Suakim 1888				
21	S	ST. THOMAS' DAY.	8 5	3 51	1 1	2 45
		St. Kilda and Brighton Railway opened 1861				
22	S	FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	8 5	3 51	1 38	4 4
		New Charter issued to New Zealand 1846				
23	M	Assassination of Duke of Guise 1588	8 6	3 52	2 24	5 19
		Melbourne city baths opened 1860				
24	Tu	W. M. Thackeray died 1863	8 6	3 52	3 22	6 31
		Peace with America signed 1814				
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY.	8 7	3 53	4 30	7 32
		William I. crowned King of England 1066				
26	Th	ST. STEPHEN. BOXING DAY.	8 7	3 54	5 43	8 22
		Thomas Gray born 1716				
27	F	ST. JOHN, APOSTLE and EVANGELIST.	8 7	3 55	7 0	9 2
		Sir Henry Barkly arrived at Melbourne 1856				
28	S	INNOCENTS' DAY.	8 7	3 56	8 15	9 36
		South Australian Anniversary 1836				
29	S	FIRST SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS.	8 7	3 57	9 26	10 3
		W. E. Gladstone born 1809				
30	M	Marrickville tramway opened 1881	8 7	3 57	10 37	10 27
		Sydney Exchange opened 1857				
31	Tu	ST. SILVESTER.	8 8	3 58	11 45	10 50
		Terrible bush fires in Tasmania 1897				

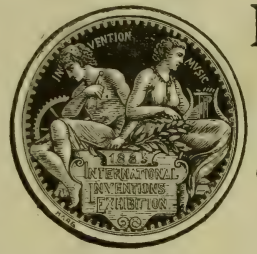
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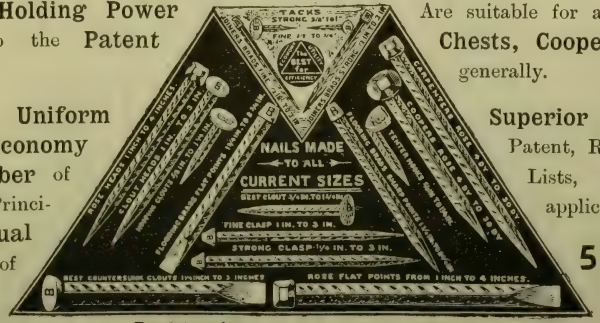
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THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY, VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia (afterwards Emperor of Germany), Jan. 25, 1858 (died June 15, 1888); and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, Emperor of Germany, born Jan, 27, 1859, and has issue; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married Feb. 18, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married his cousin Irene, May 24, 1888; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864 (died June 18, 1866); Frederika Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; married, November 19, 1890, H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868 (died March 27, 1879); Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 14, 1870; married, October 27, 1889, Duke of Sparta; Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872; married, February 26, 1893, Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863; Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844; and has had issue, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1864 (died Jan. 14, 1892); George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, his cousin Victoria Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudina, only daughter of the late Duke of Teck, born May 26, 1867, and has issue, Edward, born June 23, 1894, and Albert, born Dec. 14, 1895, Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897, and Henry, born March 31, 1900; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married, July 27, 1889, Alexander William George, Duke of Fife, has issue, Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Maud, born April 3, 1893; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and Alexander John C. Albert, b. April 6, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843 (died Dec. 14. 1878); married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, July 1, 1862, born September 12, 1837, died March 13, 1892; issue living, one son and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844, died July 30, 1900; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 9, 1874: had issue a son and four daughters, the eldest of whom married Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and has a son, born Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter: the second, Victoria Melita, married her cousin, the Grand Duke of Hesse, April 19, 1894; and the third, Alexandra, married to Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; issue living, one son and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, Arthur, Earl of Sussex, born Jan. 13, 1883; and a daughter, Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married to Princess Helene of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 28, 1884; issue, a daughter, Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883; and a son, Leopold, Duke of Albany, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenburg (died Jan. 20, 1896); issue, three sons and a daughter.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty; born Nov. 27, 1833; married the Duke of Teck, June 12, 1866 (died October 27, 1897); issue three sons and one daughter (now Duchess of York).

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Abercorn, D.
Abercromby, B.
Aberdare, B.
Aberdeen, E.
Abergavenny, M.
Abingdon, E.
Abinger, B.
Acton, B.
Addington, B.
Ailesbury, M.
Ailsa, M.
§ Airlie, E.
M ALBANY, D.
Albemarle, E.
Aldenham, B.
Alington, B.
Alverstone, B.
Amherst, E.
Amherst of Hackney, B.
Ampthill, B.
Ancaster, E.
Anglesey, M.
Annaly, B.
**Annesley, E.
‡ Antrim, E.
§ Arbuthnott, V.
Ardilaun, B.
Argyll, D.
Armstrong, B.
Arran, E.
Arundell of Wardour, B.
Ashbourne, B.
‡ Ashbrook, V.
Ashburnham, E.
Ashburton, B.
Ashcombe, B.
Ashton, B.
‡ Ashtown, B.
Athlumney, B.
Atholl, D.
Auckland, B.
Avebury, B.
‡ Avonmore, V.
Aylesford, E.
‡ Aylmer, B.
Bagot, B.
* Balfour of Burleigh, B.
**Bandon, E.
**Bangor, V.
Barnard, B.
Barrington, V.
Basing, B.
Bateman, B.
Bath, M.
Bath & Wells, Bp.
Bathurst, E.
Battersea, B.
Beauchamp, E.
P Beaumont, Bs.
Beaufort, D.
Bedford, D.
§ Belhaven, B.
‡ Bellew, B.
**Belmore, E.
Belper, B.
P Berkeley, Bs.
Berkeley, E.
P Berners, Bs.
Berwick, B.
Bessborough, E
§ Blantyre, B.
Blythswood, B.
Bolingbroke, V.
Bolton, B.
§ Borthwick, B.
Boston, B.
Boyne, V.
Brabourne, B.
Bradford, E.
Brassey, B.
Braybrooke, B.
Braye, B.
Breadalbane, M.
Bridport, V.
Bristol, M.
Brougham & Vaux,
Brownlow, E. [B.
Buccleuch, D.
§ Buchan, E.
Buckinghamshire, E. [Bs.
P Burdett-Coutts,
Burghclere, B.
Burton, B.
M Bute, M.
Byron, B.
Cadogan, E.
Cairns, E.
§ Caithness, E.
‡ Caledon, E.
Calthorpe, B.
CAMBRIDGE, D.
Camden, M.
M Camoys, B.
Camperdown, E.
Canterbury, Abp.
Canterbury, V.
‡ Carbery, B.
Carew, B.
Carlisle, Bp.
Carlisle, E.
Carnarvon, E.
* Carnwath, E.
‡ Carrick, E.
Carrington, E.
Carysfort, E.
**Castlemaine, B.
‡ Castle Stuart, E.
Castletown, B.
Cathcart, E.
‡ Cavan, E.
Cawdor, E.
‡ Charlemont, V.
Chelmsford, B.
Chesham, B.
Chester, Bp.
Chesterfield, E.
‡ Chetwynd, V.
Cheylesmore, B.
Chichester, Bp.
Chichester, E.
Cholmondeley, M.
Churchill, B.
Churston, B.
Clancarty, E.
‡ Clanmorris, B.
Clanricarde, M.
Clanwilliam, E.
Clarendon, E.
Clifden, V.
Clifford of Chudleigh, B.
Clinton, B.
**Clonbrock, B.
Cloncurry, B.
‡ Clonmell, E.
Cobham, V.
Colchester, B.
Coleridge, B. [B.
Colville of Culross
M Combermere, V.
Congleton, B.
CONNAUGHT, D.
Connemara, B.
P Conyers, Bs.
M Conyngham, M.
Cork & Orrery, E.
Cottenham, E.
Cottesloe, B.
Courtown, E.
Coventry, E.
Cowley, E.
Cowper, E.
Cranbrook, E.
Craven, E.
Crawford, E.
Crawshaw, B.
P Cromartie, Cs.
Crewe, E.
**Crofton, B.
Cromer, V.
Cross, V.
Cumberland, D.
Currie, B.
‡ Curzon, B.
Dalhousie, E.
Darnley, E.
Dartmouth, E.
Dartrey, E.
† Davey, B.
‡ De Blaquiere, B.
‡ Decies, B.
M De Clifford, B.
De Freyne, B.
Delamere, B.
De La Warr, E.
De L'Isle & Dudley, B.
De Mauley, B.
**De Montalt, E.
Denbigh, E.
Denman, B.
Deramore, B.
De Ramsey, B.
Derby, E.
De Ros, B.
Derwent, B.
‡ Desart, E.
De Saumarez, B.
De Vesci, V.
Devon, Rev., E.
Devonshire, D.
Digby, B.
‡ Dillon, V.
Dinevor, B.
Donegall, M.
Donoughmore, E.
‡ Doneraile, V.
P Dorchester, Bs.
Dormer, B.
Downe, V.
Downshire, M.
**Drogheda, E.
Ducie, E.
Dudley, E.
Dufferin & Ava, M.
**Dunalley, B.
‡ Dunboyne, B.
* Dundonald, E.
Dunleath, B.
Dunmore, E.
Dunraven, E.
‡ Dunsandle, B.
**Dunsany, B.
Durham, Bp.
Durham, E.
§ Dysart, E.
Ebury, B.
Effingham, E. [E.
Egerton of Tatton,
Eglintoun & Winton, E.
Egmont, E.
Eldon, E. [dine, E.
Elgin & Kincardine,
Ellenborough, B.
Ellesmere, E.
§ Elibank, B.
Elphinstone, B.
Ely, Bp.
Ely, M.
Emly, B.
Enniskillen, E.
Erne, E.
Erroll, E.
Erskine, B.
Esher, V.
Essex, E.
Exeter, Bp.
Exeter, M.
M Exmouth, V
§ Fairfax, B.
* Falkland, V.
Falmouth, V.
**Farnham, B.
Farquhar, B.
Farrer, B.
‡ Fermoy, B.
Ferrers, E.
Feversham, E.
‡ Ffrench, B.
Field, B
Fife, D.
Fingall, E.
Fitzhardinge, B.
Fitzwilliam, E.
Foley, B.
* Forbes, B.
Forester, B.
Fortescue, E.
**Frankfort, V.
Gage, V.
Gainsborough, E.
Galloway, E.
Galway, V.
Gardner, B.
‡ Garvagh, B.
Gerard, B.
Gifford, B.
Glanusk, B.
Glasgow, E.
Glenesk, B.
Gloucester & Bristol, Bp.
Gormanston, V.
‡ Gort, V.
Goschen, V.
Gosford, E.
Gough, V.
P§Gray Bs.
Grafton, D.
Granby, M.
Granard, E.
Grantley, B.
Granville, E.
‡ Graves, B.
Greville, B.
Grey de Ruthyn, B.
Grey, E.
Grimthorpe, B.
Guilford, E.
‡ Guillamore, V.
Gwydyr, B.
* Haddington, E.
Haldon, B.
Halliburton, B.
Halifax, V.
Halsbury, E.
P Hambleden, Vs.
Hamilton, D.
Hamilton of Dalzell, B.
Hampden, V.
Hampton, B.
‡ Harberton, V.
Hardinge, V.
Hardwicke, E.
Harewood, E.
Harlech, B.
Harrington, E.
Harris, B.
Harrowby, E.
Hastings, B.
**Hawarden, V.
Hatherton, B.
Hawke, B.
Hawkesbury, B.
Headfort, M.
**Headley, B.
Heneage, B.
Henley, B.
Henniker, B.
Hereford, V.
Herries, B.
Herschell, B.
Hertford, M.
Heytesbury, B.
Hill, V.
Hillingdon, B.
Hindlip, B.
Hobhouse, B.
M Holm Patrick, B.
Home, E.
Hood of Avalon, B.
Hood, V.
Hopetoun, E.
Hothfield, B.
‡ Hotham, B.
M Howard de Walden, B.
Howard of Glosthorpe, E. [sop, B.
Howth, E.
Huntingdon, E.
‡ Huntingfield, B.
Huntly, M.
Hylton, B.
Iddesleigh, E.
Ilchester, E
**Inchiquin, B.
Inverclyde, B.
Iveagh, B.
James of Hereford,
Jersey, E. [B.
Keane, B.
Kelvin, B.
Kenmare, E.
Kensington, B.
Kenyon, B.
Kesteven, B.
**Kilmaine, B.
**Kilmorey, E.
Kimberley, E.
‡ Kingsale, B.
‡ Kingston, E.
P§Kinloss, Bs.
Kinnaird, B.
Kinnear, B.
Kinnoull, E
Kintore, E.
Kitchener, B.
Knutsford, V.
Lamington, B.
**Lanesborough, E.
**Langford, B.
Lansdowne, M.
Lathom, E.
* Lauderdale, E.
Lawrence, B.
Leconfield, B.
Leeds, D.
Leicester, E.
Leigh, B.
M Leinster, D.
M Leitrim, E.
* Leven & Melville,
Lichfield, Bp. [E.
Lichfield, E.
‡ Lifford, V.
Lilford, B.
Limerick, E.
‡ Lincoln, Bp.
Lindley, B.
§ Lindsay, E.
* Lindsey, E.
Lingen, B.
‡ Lisburne, E.
‡ Lisle, B.
Lister, B.
Listowel, E.
Liverpool, Bp.
Llandaff, Bp.
Llandaff, V.
Llangattock, B.
Loch, B.
Londesborough, E.
London, Bp.
Londonderry, M
Longford, E.
Lonsdale, E.
Lothian, M.
Loudoun, E.
‡ Louth, B.
Lovat, B.
Lovelace, E.
**Lucan, E.
Ludlow, B.
Lurgan, B.
Lytton, E.
Lyveden, B.
M Macclesfield, E.
‡ Macdonald, B.
P Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Bs.
† Macnaghten, B.
Magheramorne, B.
Malcolm, of Poltallock, B.
Malmesbury, E.
Manchester, Bp.
Manchester, D.
Manners, B.
Mansfield, E.
Manvers, E.
* Mar, E.
* Mar & Kellie, E.
Marlborough, D.
Masham, B.
Massereene & Ferrard, V.
**Massy, B.
**Mayo, E.
Meath, E.
Melville, V.
Methuen, B.
‡ Mexborough, E.
Middleton, B.
Midleton, V.
‡ Milltown, E.
Minto, E.
‡ Molesworth, V.
Monck, V.
Moncreiff, B.
Monk Bretton, B.
Monkswell, B.
Monson, B.
Montagu of Beaulieu, B.
Monteagle of Brandon, B.
Montrose, D.
Moray, E.
Morley, E.
† Morris, L.
* Morton, E.
Mostyn, B.
Mt.-Edgcumbe, E.
‡ Mountcashell, E.
‡ Mountgarret, V.
‡ Mountmorres, V.
Mount Stephen, B.
Mowbray, Seagrave & Stourton, B.
Muncaster, B.
Munster, E.
**Muskerry, B. [B.
Napier & Ettrick,
Napier of Magdala,
Nelson, E. [B.
‡ Newborough, B.
§ Newburgh, E.
Newcastle, D.
Newlands, B.
Newton, B.
‡ Norbury, E.
Norfolk, D. [M.
Normanby, Rev.
Normanton E.
North, B.
Northampton, M.

Northbourne, B.
Northbrook, E.
; Northcote, B.
* Northesk, E.
Northumberland. D.
Norton, B.
Norwich, Bp.
O'Brien, B.
M O'Hagan, B.
O'Neill, B.
Onslow, E.
**Oranmore and Browne, B.
Orford, E.
§ Orkney, E.
Ormathwaite, B.
Ormonde, M.
Overtoun, B.
Oxford, Bp.
Pauncefote, B.
Peel, V.
· Pembroke & Montgomery, E.
Penrhyn, B.
§ Perth & Melfort, E.
Petre, B.
Pirbright, B.
Playfair, B.
Plunket, B.
Poltimore, B.
§ Polwarth, B.
**Portarlington, E.
Portland, D.
Portman, V.
Portsmouth, E.
Poulett, E.
**Powerscourt, V.
Powis, E.
§ Queensberry, M.
Radnor, E.
‡ Radstock, B.
Raglan, B.
Ranfurly, E.
**Rathdonnell, B.
Rathmore, B.
Ravensworth, E.
Rayleigh, B.
Reay, B.
Rendel, B.
‡ Rendlesham, B.
Revelstoke, B.
Ribblesdale, B.
Richmond & Gordon, D.
Ripon, Bp.
Ripon, M.
Roberts of Kandahar, B.
† Robertson, B.
‡ Roden, E.
Rodney, B.
Rollo, B.
Romilly, B.
Romney, E.
Rookwood B.
Rosebery, E.
Rosmead, B.
**Rosse, E.
Rosslyn, E.
Rossmore, B.
§ Rothes, E.
Rothschild, B.
Rowton, B.
Roxburghe, D.
Russell, E.
Rutland, D.
§ Ruthven, B.
Sackville, B.
St. Albans, D.
St. Albans, Bp.
St. Asaph, Bp.
St. Germans, E.
St. John of Bletsoe, B.
St. Leonards, B.
St. Levan, B.
St. Oswald, B.
St. Vincent, V.
Salisbury, Bp.
Salisbury, M.
* Saltoun, B.
Sandhurst, B.
Sandwich, E.
Sandys, B.
Savile, B.
Saye & Sele, B.
Scarbrough, E.
Scarsdale, Rev., B.
Seafield, E.
Seaton, B.
Sefton, E.
Selborne, E.
§ Sempill, B.
Shaftesbury, E.
Shand, B.
Shannon, E.
Sheffield, E.
Sherborne, B.
‡ Sherard, B.
Shrewsbury and Talbot, E.
Sidmouth, V.
* Sinclair, B.
Sligo, M.
M Somers, B.
Somerset, D.
Sondes, E.
Southampton, B
Southesk, E.
Southwell, Bp.
‡ Southwell, V.
Spencer, E.
Stafford, B.
Stair, E.
Stalbridge, B.
Stamford, E.
Stanhope, E.
Stanley of Alderley, B.
Stanmore, B.
Stradbroke, E.
Strafford, Rev., E.
§ Strathallan, V.
Strathcona & Mt. Royal, B.
Stratheden and Campbell, B.
Strathmore and Kinghorne, E.
Sudeley, B.
Suffield, B.
Suffolk & Berks. E.
Sutherland, D.
Swansea, B.
‡ Taafe, V.
Talbot de Malahide. B.
Tankerville, E.
‡ Teignmouth, B.
Temple, E.
Templemore, B.
**Templetown, V.
Tennyson, B.
Tenterden, B.
Teynham, B.
Thring, B.
Thurlow, B.
Tollemache, B.
* Torphichen, B.
M Torrington, V.
Townshend, M.
Tredegar, B.
Trevor, B.
‡ Trimlestown, B.
Tweeddale, M.
Tweedmouth, B.
‡ Valentia, V., M.P.
Vaux of Harrowden, B.
**Ventry, B.
M Vernon, B.
Verulam, E.
Vivian, B.
Waldegrave, E.
WALES, PRINCE OF
‡ Wallscourt, B.
Walsingham, B.
Wandsworth, B.
Wantage, B.
Warwick & Brooke
Waterford, M. [E.
‡ Waterpark, B.
§ Watson, B.
Welby, B.
Wellington, D. [E.
Wemyss & March,
Wensleydale, B.
Wenlock, B.
Westbury, B.
‡ Westmeath, E.
Westminster, D.
Westmorland, E.
Wharncliffe, E.
‡ Wicklow, E.
Willoughby de Broke, B.
Wilton, E.
Wimborne, B.
Winchester, Bp.
Winchester, M.
Winchelsea & Nottingham, E.
Windsor, B.
‡ Winterton, E.
Wolseley, V.
Wolverton, B.
Worcester, Bp.
Wrottesley, B.
Wynford, B.
Yarborough, E.
York, Abp.
YORK, D.
Zetland, M.
Zouche of Haryngworth, B.

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ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
Whiteley, H. (*C*)

ASTON MANOR.
Cecil, The Hon. E. (*C*)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
Cayzer, Sir C. W. (*C*)

BATH.
Murray, Col. C. W. (*C*)
Wodehouse, E. R. (*U*)

BATTERSEA & CLAPHAM
Battersea Division
Burns, J. (*L., Lab.*)
Clapham Division.
Thornton, P. M. (*C*)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
North or Biggleswade Division.
Compton, Lord Alwyne (*U*)
South or Luton Div.
Ashton, T. G. (*L*)

BEDFORD BOROUGH.
Pym, C. G. (*C*)

BERKSHIRE.
North or Abingdon Division.
Loyd, A. K., Q.C. (*C*)
South or Newbury Division.
Mount, W. A. (*C*)
East or Wokingham Division.
Young, Captain O. (*C*)

BETHNAL GREEN.
North-East Division.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M. K.C.I.E. (*C*)
South-West Division
Ridley, Sir F. (*C*)

BIRKENHEAD.
Lees, Sir Elliot, Bart. (*C*)

BIRMINGHAM.
Edgbaston Division.
Lowe, F. W. (*C*).
West Division.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (*U*)
Central Division.
Parkes, E. (*U*)
North Division.
Middlemore, J. T. (*U*)
East Division.
Stone, Sir J. B., Bart. (*C*)
Bordesley Division.
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (*U*)
South Division.
Williams, J. P. (*U*)

BLACKBURN.
Hornby, Sir W. H. Bt. (*C*)
Coddington, Sir W., Bart. (*C*)

BOLTON.
Harwood, Geo. (*L*)
Cross, H. S. (*C*)

BOSTON.
Garfit, W. (*C*)

BRADFORD.
West Division.
Flower, E. (*C*)
Central Division.
Wanklyn, J. M. L. (*C*)
East Division.
Greville, Capt. Hon. R. F. (*C*)

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
Morley, C. (*L*)

BRIGHTON.
Loder, G. W. E. (*C*)
Vernon - Wentworth, Bruce C. (*C*)

BRISTOL.
West Division.
Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E., Bt. (*C*)
North Division.
Wills, Sir F. (*U*)
East Division.
Hobhouse, C. E. (*L*)
South Division.
Long, W. (*C*)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
North or Buckingham Division.
Carlile, W. W. (*C*)
Mid or Aylesbury Div.
Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (*U*)
South or Wycombe Div.
Grenfell, W. H. (*C*)

BURNLEY.
Mitchell, W. (*C*)

BURY (LANC.).
Kenyon, J. (*C*)

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
Greene, Sir W. E. (*C*)

CAMBERWELL.
North Division.
Macnamara, Dr. (*L*)
Peckham Division.
Banbury, F. G. (*C*)
Dulwich Division.
Maple, Sir J. B., Bt. (*C*)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
North or Wisbech Div.
Brand, Hon. A. (*L*)
West or Chesterton Div.
Greene, W. R. (*C*)
East or Newmarket Div.
M'Calmont, H. L. B. (*C*)

CAMBRIDGE BOROUGH.
Penrose-Fitzgerald, Sir R. U., Bart. (*C*)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
Jebb, R. C. (*C*)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J., (*C*)

CANTERBURY.
Heaton, J. H. (*C*)

CARDIFF.
Reid, Sir E. J. (*L*)

CARDIGANSHIRE.
Vaughan-Davies, M. L. (*L*)

CARLISLE.
Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C., (*L*) Speaker

CARMARTHENSHIRE.
East Division.
Abel, Thomas (*L*)
West Division.
Morgan, J. L. (*L*)

CARMARTHEN DISTRICT.
Davies A. (*L*)

CARNARVONSHIRE.
South or Eifion Division.
Roberts, J. B. (*L*)
North or Arvon Div.
Jones, W. (*L*)

CARNARVON DISTRICT.
Lloyd-George, D. (*L*)

CHATHAM.
Davies, Sir H. D., K.C.M.G. (*C*)

CHELSEA
Whitmore, C. A. (*C*)

CHELTENHAM.
Gardner, T. Agg (*C*)

CHESHIRE.
Wirral Division.
Holt, J. (*C*)
Eddisbury Division.
Tollemache, H. J. (*C*)
Macclesfield Division.
Bromley-Davenport, W. (*C*)
Crewe Division.
Tomkinson, J. (*L*)
Northwich Division.
Brunner, Sir J. T., Bt. (*L*)
Altrincham Division.
Disraeli, C. R. (*C*)
Hyde Division.
Chapman, E. (*C*)
Knutsford Division.
Egerton, Hon. A. de Tatton (*C*)

CHESTER BOROUGH.
Yerburgh, R. A. (*C*)

CHRISTCHURCH.
Balfour, Major (*C*)

COLCHESTER.
Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. (*L*)

CORNWALL.
West or St. Ives Division.
Hain, E. (*U*)
North-West or Camborne Division.
Caine, W. S. (*L*)

Truro Division.
Lawrence, Sir E., Bt. (*U*)
Mid or St. Austell Div.
M'Arthur, W. A. (*L*)
South-East or Bodmin Division.
Molesworth, Sir L. (*U*)
North-East or Launceston Division.
Moulton, J. F. (*L*)

COVENTRY.
Murray, C. J. (*C*)

CROYDON.
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. (*C*)

CUMBERLAND.
North or Eskdale Division
Lowther, Lieut. C. W. (*C*)
Mid or Penrith Division.
Lowther, J. W. (*C*)
Cockermouth Division.
Randles, J. S. (*C*)
West or Egremont Div.
Bain, J. R. (*C*)

DARLINGTON.
Pease, H. P. (*U*)

DENBIGHSHIRE.
East Division.
Moss, S. (*L*)
West Division.
Roberts, J. H. (*L*)

DENBIGH BOROUGH.
Kenyon, Hon. G. (*C*)

DEPTFORD.
Morton, A. H. A. (*C*)

DERBYSHIRE.
High Peak Division.
Partington, O. (*L*)
North-East Division.
Bolton, T. D. (*L*)
Chesterfield Division.
Bayley, T. (*L*)
West Division.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (*U*)
Mid Division.
Jacoby, J. A. (*L*)
Ilkeston Division.
Foster, Sir B. W. (*L*)
South Division.
Gretton, J. A., Jnr. (*C*)

DERBY BOROUGH.
Roe, Sir T. (*L*)
Bell, R. (*Lab. & L*)

DEVONPORT.
Hudson, E. K. (*L*)
Morton, E. J. C. (*L*)

DEVONSHIRE.
East or Honiton Div.
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bt. (*C*)
North-East or Tiverton Division.
Walrond, Col. Sir W. H., Bt. (*C*)
North, or South Molton Division.
Lambert, G. (*L*)
North-West or Barnstaple Division.
Soares, E. J. (*L*)
West or Tavistock Div.
Speir, F. W. (*U*)
South or Totnes Division.
Mildmay, F. B. (*U*)
Torquay Division.
Barratt, Leyland (*L*)
Mid or Ashburton Div.
Seale-Hayne, Rt. Hon. C. (*L*)

DEWSBURY.
Oldroyd, M. (*L*)

DORSETSHIRE.
North Division.
Wingfield-Digby, J. K D. (*C*)
East Division.
Sturt, Hon. H. N. (*C*)
South Division.
Brymer, Col. W. E. (*C*)
West Division.
Williams, Lt.-Col. R. (*C*)

DOVER.
Wyndham, G. (*C*)

DUDLEY.
Robinson, B. (*C*)

DURHAM.
Jarrow Division.
Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. (*L*)
Houghton-le-Spring Div.
Cameron, A. R. (*L*)
Chester-le-Street Div.
Joicey, Sir J., Bt. (*L*)
North-West Division.
Atherly-Jones, L. A. (*L*)
Mid or Brancepeth Div.
Wilson, J (*L & Lab.*)
South-East Division.
Lambton, Hon. F. W. (*U*)
Bishop Auckland Div.
Paulton, J. M. (*L*)
Barnard Castle Div.
Pease, Sir J. W., Bt. (*L*)

DURHAM BOROUGH.
Elliott, Hon. A. R. D. (*U*)

ESSEX.
South-West or Walthamstow Division.
Morgan, D. J. (*C*)
South or Romford Div.
Sinclair, L. (*C*)
West or Epping Div.
Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. A.R.M. (*C*)
North or Saffron Walden Division.
Wodehouse, Hon. A. (*L*)
North-East or Harwich Division.
Round, James (*C*)
East or Maldon Div.
Strutt, Hon. C. H. (*C*)
Mid or Chelmsford Div.
Rasch, Major (*C*)
Tilbury or South Eastern Division.
Tufnell, Col. E. (*C*)

EXETER.
Vincent, Sir E., K.C.M.G. (*C*)

FINSBURY.
Holborn Division.
Remnant, J. F. (*C*)
Central or Clerkenwell Division.
Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. (*C*)
East Division.
Richards, H. C. (*C*)

FLINTSHIRE.
Smith, S. (*L*)

FLINT BOROUGHS.
Lewis, J. H. (*L*)

FULHAM.
Fisher, W. H. (*C*)

GATESHEAD.
Allan, William (*L*)

GLAMORGANSHIRE.
East Division.
Thomas, J. A. (*L*)
Rhondda Division.
Abraham, W. (*L*)
West or Gower Div.
Thomas, Ald. J. A. (*L*)
Mid Division.
Evans, S. T. (*L*)
South Division.
Quin, Major W. H. W. (*C*)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Mid or Stroud Division.
Allen, C. P. (*L*)
North or Tewkesbury Div.
Dorington, Sir J. E., Bt. (*C*)
East or Cirencester Div.
Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (*C*)
Forest of Dean Division.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C., Bt. (*L*)
South or Thornbury Div.
Colston, C. E. H. A. (*C*)

GLOUCESTER BOROUGH.
Rea, R. (*L*)

GRANTHAM.
Priestley A. (*L*)

GRAVESEND.
Parker, G. (*C*)

GREENWICH.
Cecil, Lord Hugh (*C*)

GRIMSBY.
Doughty, G. (*U*)

HACKNEY.
North Division.
Bousfield, W. R. (*C*)
Central Division.
Scoble, Sir A. R., K.C.S.I. (*C*)
South Division.
Robertson, H. (*C*)

HALIFAX.
Crossley, Sir S. (*C*)
Whiteley, J. H. (*L*)

HAMMERSMITH.
Bull, W. J. (*C*)

HAMPSTEAD.
Hoare, E. B (*C*)

HANLEY.
Heath, A. (*C*)

HANTS.
North or Basingstoke Division.
Jeffreys, A. F. (*C*)
West or Andover Div.
Beach, W. W. B. (*C*)
East or Petersfield Div.
Nicholson, W. G. (*C*)
South or Fareham Div.
Lee, Capt. (*C*)
New Forest Division.
Douglas-Scott-Montague Hon. J. W. E. D. (*C*)

ISLE OF WIGHT.
Seeley, Capt. V. (*U*)

HARTLEPOOL.
Furness, Sir C. (*L*)

HASTINGS.
Thomas, F. (*L*)

HEREFORDSHIRE.
North or Leominster Div.
Rankin, Sir J., Bt. (*C*)
South or Ross Division.
Clive, Capt. P. (*U*)

HEREFORD BOROUGH.
Arkwright, J. S. (*C*)

HERTFORDSHIRE.
North or Hitchin Div.
Hudson, G. B. (*C*)
East or Hertford Div.
Smith, A. H. (*C*)
Mid or St. Albans Div.
Gibbs, Hon. V. (*C*)
West or Watford Div.
Halsey, T. F. (*C*)

HUDDERSFIELD.
Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (*L*)

HULL, KINGSTON-ON-
East Division.
Firbank, J. T. (*C*)
West Division.
Wilson, C. H. (*L*)
Central Division.
King, Sir H. S., K.C.I.E. (*C*)

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
South or Huntingdon Div.
Montagu, G. (*C*)
North or Ramsey Div.
Fellowes, Hon. A. E. (*C*)

HYTHE.
Sassoon, Sir E., Bart. (*C*)

IPSWICH.
Goddard, D. F. (*L*)
Dalrymple, Sir C., Bt. (*C*)

ISLINGTON.
North Division.
Bartley, G. C. T. (*C*)
West Division.
Lough, T. (*L*)
East Division.
Cohen, B. L. (*C*)
South Division.
Rollit, Sir A. K., L.L.D. (*C*)

KENSINGTON.
North Division.
Sharpe, W. E. T. (*C*)
South Division.
Percy, Earl (*C*)

KENT.
West or Sevenoaks Div.
Foster, H. W. (*C*)
North-West or Dartford Division.
Hart-Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*)
South-West or Tunbridge Division.
Griffith-Boscawen, A. S. T. (*C*)
Mid or Medway Division.
Warde, Lt.-Col., C.E. (*C*)
North-East or Faversham Division.
Howard, Capt. J. (*C*)
South or Ashford Division
Hardy, L. (*C*)
East or St. Augustine's Division.
Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*)
Isle of Thanet Division.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*)

KIDDERMINSTER.
Godson, A. F. (*C*)

KING'S LYNN.
Bowles, T. G. (*C*)

LAMBETH.
Brixton.
Mowbray, Sir R. G. (*C*)
North Division.
Horner, F. (*U*)
Kennington Division.
Cook, F. L. (*C*)
Norwood Division.
Tritton, C. E. (*C*)

LANCASHIRE (NORTH).
North Lonsdale Division.
Cavendish, R. F. (*U*)
Lancaster Division.
Helme, N. W. (*L*)
Blackpool Division.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. W., Bt. (*C*)
Chorley Division.
Balcarres, Lord (*C*)

LANCASHIRE (NORTH-EAST).
Darwen Division.
Rutherford, J. (*C*)
Clitheroe Division.
Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir U. J., Bt. (*L*)
Accrington Division.
Leese, Sir J. F., Q.C. (*L*)
Rossendale Division.
Mathen, J. H. (*L*)

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-EAST).
West Houghton Division.
Stanley, Lord (*C*)
Heywood Division.
Kemp, G. (*U*)
Middleton Division.
Fielden, E. B. (*C*)
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth. Division.
Taylor, T. C. (*L*)
Eccles Division.
Clare, O. L. (*C*)
Stretford Division.
Maclure, Sir J. W. (*C*)
Gorton Division.
Hatch, E. F. G. (*C*)
Prestwich Division.
Cawley, F. (*L*)

LANCASHIRE (SOUTH-WEST.)
Southport Division.
Hall, E. M., Q.C. (*C*)
Ormskirk Division.
Stanley, Hon. A. (*C*)
Bootle Division.
Sandys, Lieut.-Col. T. M. (*C*)
Widnes Division.
Walker, Col. Hall (*C*)
Newton Division.
Pilkington, Leut-Col. R. (*C*)
Ince Division.
Hollinshed-Blundell, Col. H. B., C.B. (*C*)
Leigh Division.
Scott, C. P. (*L*)

LEEDS.
North Division.
Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L. (*C*)
Central Division.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. (*C*)
East Division.
Cautley, H. S. (*C*)
West Division.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (*L*)
South Division.
Walton, J. L. (*L*)

LEICESTERSHIRE.
East or Melton Division.
Manners, Lord Edward (*C*)
Mid or Loughborough Division.
Levy, M. (*L*)
West or Bosworth Div.
Maclaren, C. B. (*L*)
South or Harborough Division.
Logan, J. W. (*L*)

LEICESTER BOROUGH.
Broadhurst, Henry (*L., Lab.*)
Rolleston, Sir J. C. (*C*)

LEWISHAM.
Penn, J. (*C*)

LINCOLNSHIRE.
West Lindsey or Gainsborough Division.
Gore, Hon. S. O. (*C*)
North Lindsey or Brigg Division.
Reckitt, H. J. (*L*)
East Lindsey or Louth Division.
Perks, R. W. (*L*)
South Lindsey or Horncastle Division.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (*C*)
North Kesteven or Sleaford Division.
Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (*C*)
South Kesteven or Stamford Division.
Younger, W. (*C*)
Holland or Spalding Division.
Mansfield, H. R. (*L*)

LINCOLN BOROUGH.
Seeley, C. H (*U*)

LIVERPOOL.
Kirkdale Division.
MacIver, D. (*C*)
Walton Division.
Stock, J. H. (*C*)

Everton Division.
Willox, J. A. (*C*)
West Derby Division.
Higginbottom, S. W. (*C*)
Scotland Division.
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*)
Exchange Division.
McArthur, C. (*C*)
Abercromby Division.
Lawrence, W. F. (*C*)
East Toxteth Division.
Warr, A. F. (*C*)
West Toxteth Division.
Houston, R. P. (*C*)

LONDON CITY.
Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. (*C*)
Dimsdale, Ald. Sir J. (*C*)

LONDON, UNIVERSITY OF.
Foster, Sir M. (*C*)

MAIDSTONE.
Barker, J. (*L*)

MANCHESTER.
North-West Division.
Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt. (*C*)
North Division.
Schwann, C. E. (*L*)
North-East Division.
Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.C.S.I. (*C*)
East Division.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (*C*)
South Division.
Peel, Hon. W. (*U*)
South-West Division.
Galloway, W. J. (*C*)

MARYLEBONE.
East Division.
Boulnois, E. (*C*)
West Division.
Scott, Sir S. E., Bt., (*C*)

MERIONETHSHIRE.
Williams, A. O. (*L*)

MERTHYR TYDVIL.
Thomas, D. A. (*L*)
Hardie, Keir (*I. Lab.*)

MIDDLESBOROUGH.
Sadler, Col, (*C*)

MIDDLESEX.
Enfield Division.
Bowles, Lieut.-Col. H. F. (*C*)
Tottenham Division.
Howard, J. (*C*)
Hornsey Division.
Balfour, C. B. (*C*)
Harrow Division.
Cox, I. E. B. (*U*)
Ealing Division.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. (*C*)
Brentford Division.
Bigwood, J. (*C*)
Uxbridge Division.
Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bt. (*C*)

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
North Division.
M'Kenna, R. (*L*)
West Division.
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. (*L*)
South Division.
Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C. (*C*)

MONMOUTH BOROUGH.
Harris, Dr. Rutherford (*C*)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
Humphreys-Owen, A. C. (*L*)

MONTGOMERY BOROUGH.
Pryce-Jones, Lieut.-Col. E. (*C*)

MORPETH.
Burt, T (*L*)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.
Haslam, Sir A. (*U*)

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Plummer, W. R. (*C*)
Renwick, G. (*C*)

NEWINGTON.
West Division.
Norton, Captain C. (*L*)
Walworth Division.
Bailey, J. (*C*)

NORFOLK.
North-West Division.
White, Ald. (*L*)
South-West Division.
Hare, T. L. (*C*)
North-Division.
Gurdon, Sir W. B. (*L*)
East Division.
Price, R. J. (*L*)
Mid Division.
Wilson, F. W. (*L*)
South Division.
Soames, A. W. (*L*)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
North Division.
Stopford, Sackville (*C*)
East Division.
Channing, F. A. (*L*)
Mid Division.
Spencer, Hon. C. R. (*L*)
South Division.
Fitzroy, Hon. E. (*C*)

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH.
Labouchere, H. (*L*)
Shipman, Dr. G. (*L*)

NORTHUMBERLAND.
Wansbeck Division.
Fenwick, C. (*L*)
Tyneside Division.
Smith, H. C. (*U*)
Hexham Division.
Beaumont, W. C. B. (*L*)
Berwick-upon-Tweed. Division.
Gray, Sir E., Bt. (*L*)

NORWICH.
Hoare, S. (*C*)
Bullard, Sir H., Bt. (*C*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Bassetlaw Division.
Milner, Sir F. G., Bt. (*C*)
Newark Division.
Welby, Sir C. (*C*)
Rushcliffe Division.
Ellis, J. E. (*L*)
Mansfield Division.
Markham, A. B. (*L*)

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH.
West Division.
Yoxall, J. H. (*L*)
East Division.
Bond, E. (*C*)
South Division.
Cavendish-Bentinck, Ld H. (*C*)

OLDHAM.
Emmet, A. (*L*)
Churchill, Winston (*C*)

OXFORDSHIRE.
North or Banbury Div.
Brassey, A. (*C*)
Mid or Woodstock Div.
Morrell, G. H. (*C*)
South or Henley Div.
Hermon-Hodge, R. T. (*C*)

OXFORD BOROUGH.
Valentia, Viscount (*C*)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
Anson, Sir R. A., Bart. (*C*)
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (*C*)

PADDINGTON.
North Division.
Aird, J. (*C*)
South Division.
Fardell, Sir T. G. (*C*)

PEMBROKESHIRE.
Phillipps, J. W. (*L*)

PEMBROKE BOROUGH AND HAVERFORDWEST.
Laurie, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. (*C*)

PENRHYN and FALMOUTH
Horniman, F. J. (*L*)

PETERBOROUGH.
Purvis, R. (*U*)

PLYMOUTH.
Duke, H. E. (*C*)
Guest, Ivor. (*C*)

PONTEFRACT.
Nussey, T. W. (*L*)

PORTSMOUTH.
Majendie, J. H. A. (*C*)
Lucas, R. (*C*)

PRESTON.
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. R. W. (*C*)
Tomlinson, W. E. M. (*C*)

RADNORSHIRE.
Edwards, T. (*L*)

READING.
Palmer, G. W. (*L*)

ROCHDALE.
Royds, Col. C. M. (*C*)

ROCHESTER.
Cranbourne, Viscount (*C*)

RUTLANDSHIRE
Finch, G. H. (*C*)

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.
Legge, Hon., Col. (*C*)

ST. HELENS.
Seton-Karr, H. (*C*)

ST. PANCRAS.
North Division.
Moon, E. R. P. (*C*)
East Division.
Wrightson, T. (*U*)
West Division.
Graham, H. R. (*C*)
South Division.
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton (*U*)

SALFORD.
North Division.
Platt-Higgins, F. (*C*)
West Division.
Knowles, L. (*C*)
South Division.
Groves, J. G. (*C*)

SALISBURY.
Palmer, W. H. (*C*)

SCARBOROUGH.
Rickett, J. C. (*L*)

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe Division.
Langley, Batty (*L*)
Brightside Division.
Hope, J. F. (*C*)
Central Division.
Vincent, Col. C. E. H., C.B., K.C.M.G. (*C*)
Hallam Division.
Stuart-Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. (*C*)
Eccleshall Division.
Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir E. (*C*)

SHOREDITCH.
Hoxton Division.
Haye, C. A. (*C*)
Haggerston Division.
Cremer, W. R. (*L*)

SHREWSBURY.
Greene, H. D., Q.C. (*C*)

SHROPSHIRE.
West or Oswestry Div.
Leighton, S. (*C*)
North or Newport Div.
Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. (*C*)
Mid or Wellington Division.
Brown, A. H. (*U*)
South or Ludlow Division.
More, R. J. (*U*)

SOMERSETSHIRE.
North Division.
Llewellyn, E. H. (*C*)
Wells Division.
Dickinson, R. E. (*C*)
Frome Division.
Barlow, J. E. (*L*)
East Division.
Hobhouse, H. (*U*)
South Division.
Strachey, E. (*L*)
Bridgwater Division.
Stanley, E. J. (*C*)
West or Wellington Division.
Hood, Sir Acland, Bt. (*C*)

SOUTHAMPTON.
Simeon, Sir J. B., Bt. (*U*)
Chamberlayne, T. (*C*)

SOUTH SHIELDS.
Robson, W. S., (*L*)

SOUTHWARK.
West Division.
Causton, R. K. (*L*)
Rotherhithe Division.
Macdona, J. C. (*C*)
Bermondsey Division.
Cust, C. H. (*C*)

STAFFORDSHIRE.
Leek Division.
Bill, C. (*C*)
Burton Division.
Radcliffe, R. F. (*U*)
West Division.
Henderson, A. (*U*)
North-West Division.
Heath, J. (*C*)
Lichfield Division.
Warner, T. C. T. (*L*)
Kingswinford Division.
Webb, Col. W. G. (*C*)
Handsworth Division.
Meysey-Thompson, Sir H. M., Bt. (*U*)

STAFFORD BOROUGH.
Shaw, C. E. (*L*)

STALYBRIDGE.
Ridley, M. White (*C*)

STOCKPORT.
Leigh, Sir J. (*L*)
Melville, B. V. (*C*)

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.
Ropner, Col. (*C*)

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Coghill, D. H. (*U*)

STRAND.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (*C*)

SUFFOLK.
North or Lowestoft Div.
Lucas, Col. (*C*)
North-East or Eye Div.
Stevenson, F. S. (*L*)
North-West or Stowmarket Division.
Malcolm, Ian (*C*)
South or Sudbury Div.
Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. (*U*)
South-East or Woodbridge Division.
Pretyman, Capt. E. G. (*C*)

SUNDERLAND.
Doxford, W. T. (*C*)
Pemberton, T. S. G. (*C*)

SURREY.
North-West or Chertsey Division.
Bennet, H. C. L. (*C*)
South-West or Guildford Division.
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. W. St. J. P.C. (*C*)
South-East or Reigate Division.
Cubitt, Hon. H. (*C*)
Mid or Epsom Division.
Keswick, Wm. (*C*)
Kingston Division.
Skewes-Cox, T. (*C*)
North-East or Wimbledon Division.
Hambro, E. (*C*)

SUSSEX.
North-West or Horsham Division.
Johnstone, J. H. (*C*)
South-West or Chichester Division.
Talbot, Lord Edmund B. (*C*)
North or East Grinstead Division.
Goschen, G. J., Junr. (*C*)
Mid or Lewes Division.
Fletcher, Sir H., Bart. (*C*)
South or Eastbourne Division.
Hogg, L. (*C*)
East or Rye Division.
Brookfield, A. M. (*C*)

SWANSEA.
Swansea Town.
Newnes, Sir G., Bart. (*L*)
Swansea District.
Brymor-Jones, D. (*L*)

TAUNTON.
Earle-Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. (*C*)

TOWER HAMLETS.
Whitechapel Division.
Samuel, S. M. (*L*)
St. George's Division
Dewar, T. (*C*)
Limehouse Division.
Samuel, H. S. (*C*)
Mile End Division.
Charrington, S. (*C*)
Stepney Division.
Evans, Major Gordon (*C*)
Bow and Bromley Division.
Guthrie, W. (*C*)
Poplar Division.
Buxton, S. C. (*L*)

TYNEMOUTH.
Harris, F. L. (*C*)

WAKEFIELD.
Milton, Viscount (*U*)

WALSALL.
Hayter, Sir A. (*L*)

WANDSWORTH.
Kimber, H (*C*)

WARRINGTON.
Pierpoint, R. (*C*)

WARWICKSHIRE.
North or Tamworth Division.
Muntz, P. A. (*C*)
North-East or Nuneaton Division.
Newdigate, F. A. (*C*)

South-West or Stratford-on-Avon Division.
Milward, Col. V. (*C*)
South-East or Rugby Division.
Grant, Corrie (*L*)

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.
Lyttleton, Hon. A. (*U*)

WEDNESBURY.
Green, W. D. (*C*)

WEST BROMWICH.
Spencer, J. E. (*C*)

WEST HAM.
North Division.
Gray, E. (*C*)
South Division.
Banes, Major G. E. (*C*

WESTMINSTER.
Burdett-Coutts, W. A. B. (*C*)

WESTMORELAND.
North or Appleby Div.
Rigg, R., jun. (*L*)
South or Kendal Division.
Bagot, Major J. (*C*)

WHITEHAVEN
Helder, A. (*C*)

WIGAN.
Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. (*C*)

WILTSHIRE.
North or Cricklade Division.
Petty-Fitzmaurice, Lord E. G. (*L*)
North-West or Chippenham Division.
Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bt. (*C*)
West or Westbury Division.
Fuller, J. (*L*)
East or Devizes Division.
Goulding, E. A. (*C*)
South or Wilton Division.
Morrison, Lieut. A. (*C*)

WINCHESTER.
Myers, W. H. (*C*)

WINDSOR.
Barry, Sir F. T., Bt. (*C*)

WOLVERHAMPTON.
West Division.
Hickman, Sir A. (*C*)
East Division.
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., G.C.S.I. (*L*)
South Division.
Norman, H. (*L*)

WOOLWICH.
Hughes, Col. E. (*C*)

WORCESTERSHIRE.
West or Bewdley Division.
Baldwin, A. (*C*)
South or Evesham Division.
Long, Lt.-Col. C. W. (*C*)
Mid or Droitwich Division.
Martin, R. B. (*U*)
North or Oldbury Division.
Wilson, J. W. (*U*)
East Division.
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (*U*)

WORCESTER BOROUGH.
Allsopp, Hon. G. H. (*C*)

YARMOUTH.
Colomb, Sir J. C. R., K.C.M.G. (*C*)

YORKSHIRE.
NORTH RIDING.
Thirsk and Malton Div.
Lawson, J. G. (*C*)
Richmond Division.
Hutton, J. (*C*)
Cleveland Division.
Pease, A. E. (*L*)
Whitby Division.
Beckett, E. W. (*C*)

EAST RIDING.
Holderness Division.
Wilson, A. S. (*C*)
Buckrose Division.
White, L. (*L*)
Howdenshire Division.
Wilson-Todd, Col. (*C*)

WEST RIDING.
Skipton Division.
Thomson, F. W. (*L*)
Keighley Division.
Brigg, John. (*L*)
Shipley Division.
Flannery, J. F. (*U*)
Sowerby Division.
Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W. (*L*)
Elland Division.
Trevelyan, C. P. (*L*)
Morley Division.
Hutton, A. E. (*L*)
Normanton Division.
Pickard, B. (*L*)
Colne Valley Division.
Kitson, Sir J., Bt. (*L*)
Holmfirth Division
Wilson, H. J. (*L*)
Barnsley Division.
Walton, J. (*L*)
Hallamshire Division.
Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart. (*L*)
Rotherham Division.
Holland, H. W. (*L*)
Doncaster Division.
Fison, F. W. (*C*)
Ripon Division.
Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. L. (*C*)
Otley Division.
Duncan, J. H. (*L*)
Barkston Ash Division.
Gunter, Col. R. (*C*)
Osgoldcross Division.
Austin, Sir J., Bt. (*L*)
Pudsey Division.
Whiteley, G. (*L*)
Spen Valley Division.
Whittaker, T. P. (*L*)

YORK BOROUGH.
Butcher, J. G. (*C*)
Faber, G. D. (*C*)

SCOTLAND.

(*L*) Liberal—(*C*) Conservative—(*U*) Unionist.

ABERDEENSHIRE.
East Division.
Maconochie, A. W. (*U*)
West Division.
Farquharson, Dr. R. (*L*)

ABERDEEN BOROUGH.
North Division.
Pirie, D. V. (*L*)
South Division.
Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. (*L*)

ARGYLLSHIRE.
Nicol, D. N. (*C*)

AYRSHIRE.
North Division.
Cochrane, Hon. T. (*U*)
South Division.
Arrol, Sir W. (*U*)

AYR BURGHS.
Orr-Ewing, C. L. (*C*)

BANFFSHIRE.
Black, A. W. (*L*)

BERWICKSHIRE.
Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J. (*L*)

BUTESHIRE.
Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G. (*C*)

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.
Harmsworth, L. (*L*)

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS-SHIRES.
Watson, E. (*L*)

DUMBARTONSHIRE.
Wylie, A. (*C*)

DUMFRIESSHIRE.
Maxwell, W. A. (*U*)

DUMFRIES BURGHS.
Reid, Sir R. T. (*L*)

DUNDEE.
Robertson, E. (*L*)
Leng, Sir J. (*L*)

EDINBURGH.
East Division.
McCree (*L*)
West Division.
M'Iver, Sir Lewis, Bart. (*U*)
Central Division.
Brown, G. M. (*L*)
South Division.
Agnew, Sir A. (*U*)

EDINBURGH AND ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITIES.
Tuke, Sir J. Batty (*C*)

EDINBURGHSHIRE.
The Master of Ellibank (*L*)

ELGINSHIRE AND NAIRNSHIRE.
Gordon, J. E. (*C*)

ELGIN BURGHS.
Asher, A. (*L*)

FALKIRK BURGHS.
Wilson, J. (*U*)

FIFESHIRE.
East Division.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (*L*)
West Division.
Hope, J. D. (*L*)

FORFARSHIRE.
Sinclair, Capt. J. (*L*)

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton Division.
Dickson, C. Scott (*C*)
Camlachie Division.
Cross, A. (*U*)
St. Rollox Division.
Wilson, J. (*C*)
Central Division.
Baird, J. G. A. (*C*)
College Division.
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J., Bart. (*C*)
Tradeston Division.
Corbett, A. C. (*U*)
Blackfriars & Hutchesontown Division.
Law, A. Bonar (*U*)

GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES.
Campbell, Dr. J. A. (*C*)

GREENOCK.
Reid, J. (*U*)

HADDINGTONSHIRE.
Haldane, R. B., Q.C. (*L*)

HAWICK BURGHS.
Shaw, T., Q.C. (*L*)

INVERNESS-SHIRE.
Baillie, J. E. B. (*C*)

INVERNESS BURGHS.
Finlay, Sir R. B., Q.C. (*U*)

KILMARNOCK BURGHS.
Denny, Col. J. M'A. (*C*)

KINCARDINESHIRE.
Crombie, J. W. (*L*)

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.
Dalziel, J. H. (*L*)

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.
Stewart, Sir M. J., Bt. (*C*)

LANARKSHIRE.
Govan Division.
Craig, R. Hunter (*L*)
Partick Division.
Smith, J. P. (*U*)
North-West Division.
Douglas, Dr. C. M. (*L*)
North-East Division.
Colville, John. (*L*)
Mid Division.
Caldwell, J. (*L*)
South Division.
Hozier, Hon. J. H. C. (*C*)

LEITH BURGHS.
Munro-Ferguson, R. C. (*L*)

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.
Ure, A. (*L*)

MONTROSE BURGHS.
Morley, Rt. Hon. John (*L*)

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.
Wason, J. C. (*U*)

PAISLEY.
Dunn, Sir W., Bt. (*L*)

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK.
Thorburn, W. (*U*)

PERTHSHIRE.
East Division.
Kinloch, Sir J. G. S., Bt. (*L*)
West Division.
Stroyan, J. (*U*)

PERTH BOROUGH.
Wallace, R., Q.C. (*L*)

RENFREWSHIRE.
East Division.
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (*C*)
West Division.
Renshaw, C. B. (*C*)

ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Weir, J. G. (*L*)

ROXBURGSHIRE.
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*)

ST. ANDREW'S BURGHS.
Anstruther, H. T. (*U*)

STIRLINGSHIRE.
M'Killop, J. (*C*)

STIRLING BURGHS.
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SUTHERLANDSHIRE.
Leveson-Gower, F. S. (*U*)

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Bignold, A. (*U*)

WIGTOWNSHIRE.
Maxwell, Sir H. E., Bt. (*C*)

IRELAND.

(*L*) Liberal—(*C*) Conservative—(*U*) Unionist—(*N*) Nationalist—(*P*) Parnellite.

ANTRIM COUNTY.
North Division.
Moore, W. (*C*)
Mid Division.
O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (*C*)
East Division.
McCalmont, Col. J. (*C*)
South Division.
Ellison-Macartney, W. G. (*C*)

ARMAGH COUNTY.
North Division.
Saunderson, Col. E. J. (*C*)
Mid Division.
Lonsdale, J. B. (*U*)
South Division.
Campbell, J. (*I N*)

BELFAST.
East Division.
Wolff, G. W. (*C*)
South Division.
Johnston, W. (*C*)
West Division.
Arnold-Forster, H. O. (*U*)
North Division.
Haslett, Sir J. H. (*C*)

CARLOW COUNTY.
Hammond J. (*N*)

CAVAN COUNTY.
West Division.
McGovern, T. (*N*)
East Division.
Young, S. (*N*)

CLARE COUNTY.
East Division.
Redmond, W. H. K. (*P*)
West Division.
Jameson, Major J. E. (*N*)

CORK COUNTY
North Division.
Flynn, J. C. (*N*)
North-East Division.
Abraham, W. (*N*)
Mid Division.
Tanner, Dr. C. K. D. (*N*)
East Division.
Donelan, Captain (*N*)
West Division.
Gilhooly J. (*N*)

South Division.
Barry, E. (*N*)
South-East Division.
Crean, E. (*N*)

CORK BOROUGH.
O'Brien, J. F. X. (*N*)
O'Brien, W. (*N*)

DONEGAL COUNTY.
North Division.
O'Doherty, W. (*N*)
West Division.
Boyle, J. (*N*)
East Division.
McFadden, E. (*N*)
South Division.
MacNeill, J. G. S., (*N*)

DOWN COUNTY.
North Division.
Corbett, T. L. (*C*)
East Division.
Rentoul, J. A., LL.D. (*C*)
West Division.
Hill, Captain A. (*C*)
South Division.
M'Cartan, M. (*N*)

DUBLIN COUNTY.
North Division.
Clancy, J. J. (*P*)
South Division.
Mooney, J. (*N*)

DUBLIN BOROUGH.
College Green Division.
Nanetti, J. P. (*I N*)
Dublin Harbour Division.
Harrington, T. (*N*)
St. Stephen's Green Division.
NcCann (*N*)
St. Patrick Division.
Field, W. (*P*)

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.
Carson, Rt. Hon. E. H. (*C*)
Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H. (*U*)

FERMANAGH COUNTY.
North Division.
Archdale, E. M. (*C*)
South Division.
Jordan, J (*N*)

GALWAY COUNTY.
Connemara Division.
O'Malley, Wm. (*N*)
North Division.
Nolan, Col. (*N*)
East Division.
Roche, J. (*N*)
South Division.
Duffy, W. J. (*N*)

GALWAY BOROUGH.
Morris M. (*C*)

KERRY.
North Division.
Flavin, M. J. (*N*)
West Division.
O'Donnell, J. (*N*)
South Division.
Boland, J. P. (*N*)
East Division.
Murphy, (*N*)

KILDARE.
North Division.
Leamy, E. (*I N*)
South Division.
Minch, M. J. (*N*)

KILKENNY COUNTY.
North Division.
McDermott, P. A. (*N*)
South Division.
O'Meara, J. (*N*)

KILKENNY BOROUGH
O'Brien, P. (*P*)

KING'S COUNTY.
Birr Division.
Reddy, M. (*N*)
Tullamore Division.
Burke, H. (*N*)

LEITRIM COUNTY.
North Division.
McHugh, P. A. (*N*)
South Division.
Tully, J. (*N*)

LIMERICK COUNTY.
West Division.
O' Shaughnessy, (*N*)
East Division.
Lundon, W. (*N*)

LIMERICK BOROUGH.
Joyce, Ald. M. (*N*)

LONDONDERRY COUNTY.
North Division.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. J. (*C*)
South Division.
Gordon J., Q.C. (*U*)

LONDONDERRY BOROUGH.
Hamilton, Marquis of (*C*)

LONGFORD COUNTY.
North Division.
Farrell, J. P. (*N*)
South Division.
Blake, E. (*N*)

LOUTH COUNTY.
North Division.
Healy, T. M. (N)
South Division.
Nolan, J. (*I N*)

MAYO COUNTY.
North Division.
O'Kelly, Conor, (*N*)
West Division.
Ambrose, Dr. R. (*N*)
East Division.
Dillon, J. (*N*)
South Division.
O'Donnell, J. (*N*)

MEATH COUNTY
North Division.
White, P. (*N*)
South Division.
Carew, J. L. (*P*)

MONAGHAN COUNTY.
North Division.
MacAleese, D. (*N*)
South Division.
Daly, Jas. (*N*)

NEWRY.
Carvill, P. G. (*N*)

QUEEN'S COUNTY.
Ossory Division.
Delany (*N*)
Leix Division.
MacDonnell, Dr. M. A. (*N*)

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.
North Division.
O'Kelly, J. J. (*P*)
South Division.
Hayden, J. P. (*P*)

SLIGO COUNTY.
North Division.
McKillop, J. O. (*P*)
South Division.
O'Dowd, John, (*N*)

TIPPERARY COUNTY.
North Division.
O'Brien, P. J. (*N*)
Mid Division.
O'Brien, K. E. (*N*)
South Division.
Cullinan, J. (*N*)
East Division.
Condon, T. J. (*N*)

TYRONE COUNTY.
North Division.
Hemphill, Rt. Hon. C. H. (*L*)
Mid Division.
Murrighan, G. (*N*)
East Division.
Doogan, P. C. (*N*)
South Division.
Russell, T. W. (*U*)

WATERFORD COUNTY.
West Division.
Shee, J. J. (*N*)
East Division.
Power, P. J. (*N*)

WATERFORD BOROUGH.
Redmond, J. E. (*P*)

WESTMEATH COUNTY.
North Division.
Kennedy, P. J. (*I N*)
South Division.
Sullivan, D. (*N*)

WEXFORD COUNTY.
Esmonde, T. G. (*I N*)
North Division.
South Division.
Ffrench, P. (*N*)

WICKLOW COUNTY.
West Division.
O'Connor, J. (*N*)
East Division.
Cogan, D. J. (*N*)

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PRIVY SEAL OFFICE, 3, St. James's Square, S.W.—Lord Privy Seal, Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. Private Secretary, A. W. Williams-Wynn, Esq.

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PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, 12, Whitehall Place.—Chief Commissioner, Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas. Secretary, Viscount Esher, C.B. Private Secretary, H. J. Hapgood, Esq. Principal Clerks, J. Willis and H. R. Potter, Esqs.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.—Deputy Master and Comptroller, Horace A. D. Seymour, Esq.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON, Victoria Embankment, W.C.—Chairman, Marquis of Londonderry. Vice-Chairman, General Moberly. Private Secretary to Chairman, T. A. Spalding, L.L.B.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, South Kensington.—Secretary, Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B. Assistant Secretary, A. J. R. Trendell, C.M.G. Director for Science, Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., late R.E.

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. Vice-President of Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Secretary, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.

SCOTCH OFFICE, Dover House, Whitehall.—Chief Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Private Secretary, G. A. J. Lee, Esq. Under Secretary, Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G. Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. R. A. G. Murray. Solicitor-General, C. Scott Dickson, Esq. Legal Secretary J. Rutherford Clark, Esq.

SPOILED STAMPS.—The hours of attendance for the allowance o spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3 o'clock daily, except Saturday, when the hours are from 10 to 1. The hours of attendance at Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C., for the allowance of sea policy and general spoiled stamps, are from 11 to 3 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 1. The owner of the stamps (*i.e.*, the person for whose use and business the stamps were purchased, or his agent authorised by him in writing), must attend in person within two years of the date at which the stamps were spoilt or became useless, to make a Declaration as to the facts of the case. 2. Spoiled instruments must he presented in a complete state without mutilation. Claims for the allowance of spoiled fee stamps impressed upon or affixed to forms, &c., which have in any way the appearance of having been lodged in the court, registry, or office to which the forms, &c., relate; claims for the allowance of adhesive fee stamps removed from forms, &c., by a court officer as unnecessary, and given back to the public, can only be entertained on a certificate from the chief officer of the court, registry, or office, that such stamps are fit subjects for allowance. 4. Other adhesive stamps which have been affixed to material must not be removed before the claim is made.

STATIONERY OFFICE, Princes Street, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.—Controller, T. Digby Pigott, Esq., C.B. Assistant Controller, E. P. Plowman. Accountant, J. M. Galer. Registrar, F. Hayward. Storekeeper, W. H. Harrison. Clerk of Publications, J. J. Anderson.

TREASURY, Whitehall.—Premier, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. Private Secretaries, Hon. S. McDonnell, C.B., and Viscount Newport. First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. Private Secretaries, J. S. Sandars and F. S. Parry, Esqs. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P. Private Secretary, L. N. Guillemard, Esq. Lords Commissioners, H. T. Anstruther, Esq., W. Hayes Fisher, Esq. Joint Secretaries, Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart. and Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain. Permanent Secretary, Sir F. Mowatt, K.C.B. Assistant Secretary, Sir E. W. Hamilton, K.C.B. Principal Clerks, G. E. V. Gleadowe, Esq. (auditor of Civil List) F. A'Court Bergne, S. E. Spring-Rice, Esq., C.B., and R. Chalmers, Esq., C.B. Solicitor, Earl of Desart, K.C.B. Assistant Solicitors, J. F. Chance, Esq., B. Thomas, Esq., J. P. Mellor, Esq. Parliamentary Counsel, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill.—Master, H.R.H. Duke of York. Deputy, Captain G. R. Vyvyan, R.N.R. Secretary, Charles A. Kent, Esq.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall.—Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick. Assistant Under Secretary, Sir Charles Welby, C.B. Private Secretary, Major Hanbury Williams, C.M.G. Assistant Private Secretaries, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, H. W. W. McAnnally, and Lieut.-Col. Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P. (unpaid). Under Secretaries, Lord Raglan, Sir R. H. Knox, K.C.B. Assistant, G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, C.B. Financial Secretary, Lord Stanley. Accountant-General, F. T. Marzials, Esq.

WOODS AND FORESTS, 1 & 2, Whitehall Place.—Commissioners, E. Stafford Howard and F. F. Horner, Esqs. Principal Clerks, F. Hellard and C. E. Howlett, Esqs.

WORKS, PARKS AND BUILDINGS, Storey's Gate, S.W.—First Commissioners, E. Stafford Howard, Esq., C.B., John F. Horner, Esq. Principal Clerks, F. Hellard, Esq., and C. E. Howlett, Esq.

PUBLIC OFFICES, WITH HOURS OF BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice, 10 to 4, delivery of drafts, 11 to 2.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Office, Pall Mall, 11 to 5.
ADMIRALTY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Whitehall, 11 to 5.
ADMIRALTY, CIVIL, Northumberland Avenue, 10 to 4.
ALIEN OFFICE, at the Home Office, 11 to 4.
ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 6, Whitehall Yard, 10 to 5.
ARMY PAY OFFICE (Paymaster-General's), Whitehall, 10 to 4.
ASYLUMS BOARD, Norfolk Street, Strand, 10 to 4.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice, 10 to 6.
BANKRUPTCY COURT, 33, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4.
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 11 to 2.
BISHOP OF LONDON'S OFFICE, for granting Marriage Licenses, Faculties, &c., 5, Dean's Court, E.C., 10 to 4.
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Downing Street, S.W.
BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, Buckingham Palace, 11 to 4.
BOARD OF TRADE, Whitehall, 11 to 5.
BOARD OF TRADE, STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, and Meteorological Department, 2, Parliament Street.
CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER'S OFFICE, 11, Downing Street.
CHANCERY OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice, 10 to 4.
CHAPLAIN-GENERAL'S OFFICE, War Department, Pall Mall.
CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, Gwyder House, Whitehall, 10 to 4.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Cannon Row, Westminster, 10 to 5.
COAST GUARD OFFICES, 26, Spring Gardens, 10 to 5.
COLONIAL OFFICE, 13 and 14, Downing Street. Hours uncertain.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE, Horseguards, 11 to 5.
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 5, New Street, Spring Gardens, 10 to 4.
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, 19, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4.
CONVICT PRISONS BOARD, Home Office, Whitehall, 11 to 5.
COPYHOLD INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION OFFICE, 3, St. James's Square, 10 to 4.
COUNTY COURTS REGISTRY, 2, New Street, Spring Gardens, 11 to 3.
CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, in-door Office, 10 to 4; water-side Offices, from March 1 to October 31, 8 to 4; November 1 to February 28, 9 to 4.
DESIGNS REGISTRATION OFFICE 25, Southampton Bldgs., 10 to 4.
DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES (COURT OF), Royal Courts of Justice; Registry Office, Somerset House, 9 to 3.
DUCHY OF CORNWALL OFFICE, Buckingham Gate, 10 to 4.
DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, 10 to 5.
EAST INDIA OFFICE, Charles Street, Westminster Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4.
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, 10, Whitehall Place, 10 to 5.
EDUCATION (COMMISSIONERS FOR), Whitehall, 10 to 4.
EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE, 31, Broadway, Westminster.
EXCISE, EXPORT AND IMPORT, Tower Dock, 9 to 4.
FACTORIES INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 13, Whitehall, 11 to 4.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, 10 to 4.
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY, Abingdon Street, S.W., 10 to 4.
GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand, 10 to 5.
GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE, 25, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4.
HAWKERS' AND PEDLARS' OFFICE, Somerset Place, 10 to 3.
HERALDS' COLLEGE, St. Benet's Hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4.
HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, 11 to 5. In the same building are the offices of the Factory Department, Inspectors of Mines and Explosives, Inspectors of County and Borough Constabulary, Convict Prisons, the Prison Commissioners, Salmon Fisheries, &c. Office hours, 10 to 4; information of the doorkeepers and messengers; letters generally to Secretary or Chief Clerk.
INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS, Somerset House, 10 to 4.
INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, 10 to 4.
INLAND REVENUE OFFICES, Somerset House, 10 to 3, Saturdays, 10 to 2.
IRISH OFFICE, 17 and 18, Great Queen Street, Westminster, 11 to 5.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRATION OFFICE, Somerset House, 10 to 4.
JUDGES' CHAMBERS, Royal Courts of Justice.
LABOUR BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION, 31, Broadway, Westminster.
LAND REGISTRY OFFICE, Staple Inn, Holborn, 10 to 4.
LAND REVENUE AND RECORD OFFICE, 24, Spring Gardens, 10 to 4.
LAND TAX REDEMPTION, Somerset House, 10 to 4.
LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE, Somerset House, 10 to 3.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Whitehall, 10 to 4.
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, Spring Gardens, S.W.
LONDON SCHOOL BOARD OFFICES, Victoria Embankment, 10 to 5.
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE, Princes Street, Westminster, 10 to 4.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Stable Yard, St. James's, 11 to 4.
LORD MAYOR'S COURT OFFICE, Guildhall Yard, 10 to 4.
LUNATIC VISITORS' OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice, 10 to 4.
MASTER OF ROLLS' CHAMBERS, Royal Courts of Justice.
MASTERS' OFFICE (Q.B.), Royal Courts of Justice.
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, Scotland Yard, 10 to 5.
MINT, ROYAL, Tower Hill, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
NATIONAL DEBT, 19, Old Jewry, City, 10 to 4.
OFFICE FOR SALE OF PATENT PUBLICATIONS, 35, Cursitor Street.
PATENT OFFICE, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.
POLICE (COMMISSIONERS OF), 4, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4.
POOR LAW BOARD, Gwyder House, Whitehall, 10 to 4.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, 10 to 4.
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE, 8, Richmond Terrace, 10 to 3.
PROBATE, COURT OF, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand; principal Registry, Somerset House, 10 to 4, and 11 to 3 in winter.
PROPERTY TAX DEPARTMENT, INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, Somerset Place, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Rolls House, Chancery Lane, 10 to 4.
QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3, Dean's Yard West, 10 to 4.
QUEEN'S BENCH OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.
QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice, 11 to 4 in Term.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, Board of Trade, Whitehall.
RECORD OFFICE, Fetter Lane, 10 to 4.
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 6, Old Palace Yard, S.W., 10 to 4.
REGISTER OFFICE OF DEEDS IN MIDDLESEX, 12, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C. Registrar attends 11 to 2 only.
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE, Strand.
ROYAL MARINE OFFICE, 40, Spring Gardens, 10 to 5.
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, South Kensington, 10 to 5.
SEWERS, COMMISSIONERS OF, Guildhall, 10 to 5.
SHIPPING AND SEAMEN, REGISTRAR-GENERAL, 82, Basinghall Street, E.C., 10 to 4.
STAGE, HACKNEY CARRIAGE, AND RAILWAY DUTY OFFICE, Somerset House, 10 to 3.
STAMP OFFICE, Somerset House, 10 to 4; no money received after 3.
STATIONERY OFFICE, HER MAJESTY'S, Princes Street, Westminster, 10 to 5.
TAX OFFICE, Somerset House, 10 to 3.
TITHE COMMISSIONERS, 3, St. James's Square, 10 to 4.
TRANSPORT OFFICE, Admiralty, 10 to 4.
TREASURY, Whitehall, 10 to 4.
VICTUALLING OFFICE, Admiralty, Whitehall, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
WAR OFFICE, 86, Pall Mall, 10 to 4.
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, 1 and 2, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4.
WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 12, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4.

COURTS OF LAW.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Lord High Chancellor.—Right Hon. Lord Halsbury.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary.—Right Hons. Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Davey, and Lord Lindley.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Lord Hobhouse, Lord Morris and Killamis, the Right Hon. Lord James of Hereford, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Couch, E. J. Way, Right Hon. Sir Henry de Villiers, Right Hon. Sir S. Strong, and Right Hon. Sir Ford North.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury (Lord High Chancellor), Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chief Justice of England), Right Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune (President of the Probate division), Right Hon. Sir Archibald L. Smith, Right Hon. Sir John Rigby, Right Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, Right Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, Sir James Stirling.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Halsbury.
Vice-Chancellors.—Sirs Arthur Kekewich, E. Widdrington Byrne, H. Cozens-Hardy, George Farwell, H. Burton Buckley, and Mathew J. Joyce, Esq.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICERS.

Permanent Secretary.—Sir K. M. MacKenzie, K.C.B.
Private Secretary and Secretary of Commissions.—E. H. Alderson, Esq.
Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage.—A. G. C. Liddell, Esq.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice.—Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.
Judges.—Sirs J. C. Day, W. R. Kennedy, A. Wills, J. C. Matthew, W. Grantham,, John C. Lawrance, R. S. Wright, J. C. Bingham, C. J. Darling, A. M. Channell, W. Phillimore, Gainsford Bruce, Ed. Ridley, and T. T. Bucknill.

OFFICIAL REFEREES.

H. W. Verey, G. W. Hemming, and E. J. Pollock, Esqs.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

President.—Right Hon. Sir Francis H. Jeune.
Judge.—Sir John G. Barnes.
Admiralty Advocate.—Right Hon. Sir J. P. Deane.
Admiralty Registrar.—J. G. Smith, Esq.
Registrars of Principal Probate Registry.—D. H. Owen, R. A. Pritchard, J. C. Hannen, and A. Musgrave, Esqs.

PAY OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Assistant Paymaster-General.—Thomas Lewis, Esq.

COURT OF ARCHES.
REGISTRY, 23, Knightrider Street, E.C.

Judge.—Sir A. Charles.
Registrar.—Frederick H. Lee, Esq.
Record Keeper.—K. Munro, Esq.

CONSISTORY COURT.
1, Dean's Court, E.C.

Judge.—T. H. Tristram, D.C.L.
Registrar.—J. B. Lee, Esq.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
3, Creed Lane, E.C.

Vicar-General.—Rt. Hon. Sir James Parker Deane.
Registrar.—Harry W. Lee, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Judge.—Sir R. S. Wright.
Registrars.—J. R. Brougham, H. S. Giffard, J. E. Linklater, H. J. Hope, H. J. Hood, Esqs.
Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.—John Smith, C.B.,4, Whitehall Yard, S.W.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General.—Robert Finlay, Esq.
Solicitor General.—Sir E. H. Carson.

COURTS OF SESSIONS.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, OLD BAILEY.

Sessions held monthly. Dates fixed for 1901, January 17th, February 4th and 25th, March 25th, April 22nd, May 13th, June 24th, July 22nd, September 10th, October 21st. Judges, the Right Hon. Sir Forrest Fulton, Knt., Q.C., M.P.; F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C., Common Serjeant; Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., Commissioner.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS

In England and Wales are held in the first full week after the 31st of March, the 24th of June, the 11th of October, and the 28th of December. A discretionary power is given as to the Spring Quarter Sessions, so that it be not earlier than March 7, nor later than April 22, nor interfere with the time for the Assizes.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, GUILDHALL.

Judges.—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., and the Common Serjeant, Sir Forrest Fulton, Kt., Q.C.
Assistant Judge.—Francis Roxburgh, LL.M.
Registrar.—Frank Stather Jackson.
Assistant Registrar.—David Harrison.

CITY OF LONDON COURT (formerly Sheriff's Court).
Guildhall Yard.

Judge.—Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D.
Registrar.—J. A. Wild, Junr.
High Bailiff.—J. E. Sly.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, E.C.

Custos Rotulorum, The Duke of Fife, K.T.; Chairman, W. R. McConnell, Q.C.; Clerk of the Peace, Sir R. Nicholson, Sessions House, Clerkenwell; Clerk to the Lieutenancy, Sir R. Nicholson, 2, Princes Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.; Deputy Clerk of the Peace, John Dix, Esq.

SOUTHWARK COURT OF RECORD.

Steward and Judge.—Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.
Prothonotary.—Henry Devereux Pritchard.
High Bailiff and Parliamentary Returning Officer.—Thomas Roderick, Esq., Guildhall, E.C.

SURREY SESSIONS.
County Hal', Kingston-on-Thames.

Custos Rotulorum.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Midleton.
Chairman.—George Cade.
Deputy Chairmen.—H. C. Leigh Bennett, M.P., and Sir Wm. Vincent Bart.
Clerk of the Peace.—Sir R. H. Wyatt, D.L., J.P.

CITY POLICE COURTS.

Mansion House.—Chief Magistrate, the Lord Mayor. Chief Clerk, C. G. Douglas.
Guildhall.—An Alderman in rotation. Chief Clerk, H. G. Savill.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Bow Street.—Magistrates, Sir Franklin Lushington and Robert H. B. Marsham. Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish.
Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road.—Magistrates, J. R. W. Bros and C. M. Chapman. Chief Clerk, O. Wheeler,
North London, Stoke Newington Road.—Magistrate, E. S. Fordham Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott Bower.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—Magistrates, G. G. Kennedy and E. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt. Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton.
West London, Vernon Street, West Kensington.—Magistrates, John Rose and R. O. B. Lane, Q.C. Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris, LL.B.
Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane.—Magistrates, A. A. Hopkins and Charles King Francis. Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin.
Great Marlborough Street.—Magistrates, E. N. Fenwick-Fenwick and G. L. Denman. Chief Clerk, J. R. Lyell.
Marylebone, Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W.—Magistrates, H. Curtis-Bennett and A. C. Plowden. Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate.
Southwark, 298, High Street, Borough, S.E.—Magistrates, W. Slade and G. P. Taylor. Chief Clerk, H. Nairn.
Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney.—Magistrates, Frederick Mead and J. Dickinson. Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill.
Westminster, Vincent Square.—Magistrates, J. Sheil and Horace Smith. Chief Clerk, A. H. Safford.
South Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.—Magistrate, Edmund Wm. Garrett. Chief Clerk, G. A. Bird.
Worship Street, Finsbury.—Magistrates, Haden Corser and A. R. Cluer. Chief Clerk, Harry Titterton.
West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford.—Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay. Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler.

POLICE.

City Police, 26, Old Jewry.—Commissioner, Lieut-Col. Sir Henry Smith, K.C.B. Assistant Commissioner, Major E. F. Wodehouse. Surgeon, F. G. Brown, M.R.C.S.

Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, S.W. Commissioner, Col. Sir E. R. C. Bradford, G.C.B. Assistant Commissioners, A. C. Bruce, Robert Anderson, C.B., and Sir Andrew Charles Howard, C.B. Surgeon-in-Chief, Alex. O. MacKellar, M.D. Chief Clerk, C. L. Bathurst.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bow, Bow Road, E.—His Honour Judge French, Q.C.
Bloomsbury, Great Portland Street, W.—His Honour Judge Bacon.
Brompton, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.—His Honour Judge Stonor.
City of London, Guildhall.—Judge, Robt. M. Kerr, LL.D.
Clerkenwell, 33, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.—His Honour Judge Edge.
Lambeth, Camberwell New Road.—His Honour Judge Emden.
Marylebone, 179, Marylebone Road, N.W.—His Honour Judge Stonor.
Shoreditch, 221, Old Street, E.C.—His Honour Judge French, Q.C.
Southwark, 50, Swan Street, S.E.—His Honour Judge Addison, Q.C.
Westminster, 82, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.—His Honour Judge Lumley Smith.
Whitechapel, 16, Great Prescot Street, E.—His Honour Judge Bacon.
Registry of County Courts' Judgments, &c., Treasury, Whitehall, Westminster, S.W.—Registrar, F. A. C. Bergne, Esq. Chief Clerk, Henry Allen, Esq.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Ambassadors, Ministers, &c., abroad.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ...	Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ...	Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.M.G.
BELGIUM	E. C. H. Phipps, Esq., C.B.
BRAZIL	Sir H. N. Dering, Bt., C.B.
CENTRAL AMERICA ...	G. F. B. Jenner, Esq.
CHILE	A. C. Gosling, Esq.
CHINA	Sir E. M. Satow, K.C.M.G.
COBURG, &c.	Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G.
COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)	George Earle Welby, Esq.
DENMARK	W. E. Goschen, Esq.
EGYPT	Right Hon. Lord Cromer, G.C.B.
FRANCE	Right Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B.
GERMANY	Right Hon. Sir F. C. Lascelles, G.C.B.
GREECE	Sir Edwin H Egerton, Esq., K.C.B.
GUATEMALA (REPUBLIC OF)	G. Francis Birt Jenner, Esq.
HAYTI	Augustus Cohen, Esq.
HESSE and BADEN ...	Alan Johnstone, Esq.
ITALY	Rt. Hon. Lord Currie, G.C.B.
JAPAN	Sir C. M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G.
MEXICO	George Greville, Esq., C.M.G.
MOROCCO	Sir A. Nicholson, Bt., K.C.I.E.
NETHERLANDS	Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G.
PARAGUAY (REPUBLIC OF)	Hon. W. A. C. Barrington.
PERSIA	Sir A. H. Hardinge. K.C.M.G.
PERU and EQUATOR ...	Wm. Nelthorpe Beauclerk, Esq.
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ROUMANIA	John Gordon Kennedy, Esq.
RUSSIA	Sir C. S. Scott, G.C.B.
SERVIA	Sir G. F. Bonham Bart.
SIAM	Vacant.
SPAIN	Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY ...	Hon. F. J. Pakenham, K.C.M.G.
SWITZERLAND	Francis Robert St. John, Esq.
TRIPOLI	Thomas S. Jago, Esq.
TUNIS	E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.
TURKEY	Right Hon. Sir N. R. O'Conor, G.C.B.
UNITED STATES	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Pauncefote, G.C.B.
URUGUAY (REPUBLIC OF)	Walter Baring, Esq.
VENEZUELA	William H. Doveton Haggard, Esq.

Foreign Ambassadors in England.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ...	Señor Don Luis Dominguez.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ...	Count Deym.
BELGIUM	Baron Whettnall.
BRAZIL	Vacant.
CENTRAL AMERICA ...	John A. Le Lacheur (Costa Rica). M. J. Kelly, Señor Machado.
CHILE	Domingo Gana.
CHINA	Sir Chichen Lo Fenglugh, K.C.V.O.
COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)	G. R. Calderon.
DENMARK	F. E. de Bille.
FRANCE	M. Paul Cambon.
GERMANY	Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg.
GREECE	M. Metaxas.
HAYTI	L. J. Jauvien.
ITALY	Vacant.
JAPAN	Baron T. Hayashi.
MEXICO	Sebastian Mier.
NETHERLANDS	Baron Gericke Van Herwynen.
PARAGUAY (REPUBLIC OF)	Alfred James.
PERSIA	Mirza Mahomet Ali Khan.
PERU and EQUATOR ...	Señor Don José F. Canevaro.
PORTUGAL	Luiz de Soveral, G.C.M.G.
ROUMANIA	M. De Balaceano.

Russia	M. de Staal.
Servia	S. M. Losanitch.
Siam	Phya Prassidi Salakar.
Spain	Duque de Mandas.
Sweden and Norway ...	Count Lewenhaupt.
Switzerland	M. Chas. D. Bourcart.
Turkey	Costaki Pasha.
United States	Joseph H. Choate.
Uruguay (Republic of)	Vacant.
Venezuela	Vacant.

CONSULS OF FOREIGN STATES IN LONDON.

America (United States of).
Consulate.—12, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Consul-General.—William McKinley Osborne.
Vice-Consul-General.—Richard Westacott.
Deputy Consul-General.—F. W. Frigout.

Argentine Republic.
Consul-General.—Don Sergio Garcia Uriburu, New Broad Street, E.C.
Consul.—A. Lumb.
Vice-Consul.—F. Torromé.

Austria-Hungary.
Office.—11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Consul-General.—Baron A. C. de Rothschild ;
F. Stockinger, acting.
Vice-Consul.—A. Steiger Ritter von Danóez.
Secretary.—J. Kohn.

Belgium.
Consul-General.—M. François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—Henri De Grelle, 130, London Wall, E.C.

Bolivia.
Consul-General.—Col. Don Pedro Suarez, 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Brazil.
Consul.—F. Alves Vierira, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Chile.
Consul.—A. G. Kendall, 148, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Colombia (Republic of).
Consul-General.—Guillermo R. Calderon.
Vice-Consul.—Leopold Schloss, 36, Mark Lane, E.C.

Congo Free State.
Consul-General.—Jules Houdret, 13, London Wall, E.C.
Consul.—J. T. Grein, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Corea.
William Pritchard Morgan, 1, Queen Victoria Street.

Costa Rica.
Consul-General.—Señor J. A. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard St., E.C.

Denmark.
Consul-General.—E. A. Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—J. Clan.
Consul.—J. F. Caröe, Liverpool.

Ecuador.
Consul-General.—Don Celso Nevares, 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

France.
Consulate.—38, Finsbury Circus, E.C
Consul-General.—M. André Lequeux.
Consul Suppléant.—M. C. Périen.

German Empire.
Consul-General.—Baron G. Von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—Herr Reimer.

Greece.
Consul-General.—Leon Messinesis, 19, Eastcheap, E.C.
Consul and Secretary.—J. M. Joannides.

Guatemala.
Consul-General.—Señor Machado, 150, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Hayti.
Consul.—Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hawaii.
Vice-Consul.—T. R. Walker, 32, Cornhill, E.C.

Honduras.
Consul-General.—Marco Jamestown Kelly, 7 and 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

Italy.
Consulate.—44, Finsbury Square, E.C.
Consul-General.—Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, J.P.
Vice-Consul.—Cavaliere P. F. Righetti.

Japan.
Consul.—Minoji Arakawa, 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

Liberia.
Consul-General.—Henry Hayman, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.
Consul.—Sigismund Sinawer De Stein.

Mexico.
Consul.—Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.

Monaco.
Consul-General.—Theodore Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.
Vice-Consul.—Paul Crémien-Javal, J.P., 43, Hill Street, W.

Netherlands.
Consul-General.—H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Nicaragua.
Consul-General.—Marco Jamestown Kelly, 7 and 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

Paraguay.
Consul-General.—Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
Consul.—Alejandro F. Baillie, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.

Persia.
Consul-General.—H. S. Foster, M.P., 46, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Peru.
Consul-General.—Don Eduardo Lembcke, 237, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Portugal.
Consul-General.—Carlos d' Abneida Affonceca, 6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—Abraham Bensabat, 3c, Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, W.

Roumania.
Consul-General.—Captain James Inman, 68, Basinghall St., E.C.

Russia.
Consul-General.—Baron Ungern Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Salvador.
Consul-General.—Marco Jamestown Kelly, 7 and 8, Idol Lane, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—Manuel de Montis.

San Domingo.
Consul-General.—Señor M. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

Servia.
Consul-General.—H. W. Christmas, 9, Southampton Street, W.C.

Siam.
Consul.—J. Riches, 6, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Spain.
Consul-General.—Don Erneste Merlé, 20, Mark Lane, E.C.

Sweden and Norway.
Consul-General.—D. Danielsson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

Switzerland.
M. Charles D. Bourcart, 52, Lexham Gardens, W.

Turkey.
Consul-General.—Emin Effendi Frérejullah, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Uruguay.
Consul-General.—Carlos Nery.

Venezuela.
Consul-General.—Josè Gil Fortoul, Liverpool.
Consul.—Nathaniel Geach Burch, 31 and 32, King William Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul.—Walter White.

AGENTS-GENERAL AND CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

New South Wales.
Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Agent-General.—The Hon. Henry Copeland.
Secretary.—S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G., J.P., (N.S.W.)

Victoria.
15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Agent-General (acting).—Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.. C.I.E., J.P. for Victoria.
Chief Clerk and Accountant.—H. Myddleton.

South Australia.
1, Crosby Square, E.C.
Agent-General.—Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Secretary.—T. Fred. Wicksteed, Esq., C.M.G.

Queensland.
Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Agent-General.—The Hon. S. Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.
Secretary.—C. S. Dicken, Esq., C.M.G.

New Zealand.
Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Agent-General.—Hon. W. P. Reeves.
Secretary.—Walter Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.

Western Australia.
15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Agent-General.—The Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.
Secretary.—Reginald Chas. Hare, Esq.

Tasmania.
Westminster Chambers, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, S W.
Agent-General.—Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., J.P. (Vict.).
Secretary.—Herbert W. Ely.

Fiji.
Crown Agents, Downing Street, S.W., for Financial and Emigration Business.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Downing Street, S.W.
City Offices—1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
Crown Agents.—Sir M. F. Ommaney, K.C.M.G., E. E. Blake, Esq., and Major M. A. Cameron.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY WILLIAM III., JULY 27, 1694.

CHIEF OFFICE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.—HOURS 9 TO 4
WEST END BRANCH, BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.
Agent—Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G.
LAW COURTS BRANCH, TEMPLE BAR, W.C.
Agent—Sir Christopher William Baynes, Bt.

BRANCH BANKS.

Manchester, C. G. Ross; Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith; Liverpool, T. F. A. Agnew; Bristol, M. A. Shee; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, H. A. Erskine; Hull, J. D. Nicol; Plymouth, A. S. Adair; Portsmouth, W. B. Molyneux; Leeds, R. J. West.

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AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Charles George Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry C. O. Bonsor, Esq., M.P.
Herbert Brooks, Esq.
Wm. Middleton Campbell, Esq.
Alfred Clayton Cole, Esq.
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Walter Cunliffe, Esq.
James Pattison Currie, Esq.
Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq.
J. Saunders Gilliat, Esq., M.P.
Chas. Hermann Goschen, Esq.
Everard A. Hambro, Esq.
William Douro Hoare, Esq.
Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, M.P.
Fredk. Huth Jackson, Esq.
Reginald Eden Johnston, Esq.
Right Hon. W. Lidderdale.
Edgar Lubbock, Esq.
Samuel Hope Morley, Esq.
Robert Lydston Newman, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke.
Albert George Sandeman, Esq.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Alex. F. Wallace, Esq.

Secretary, K. Grahame.
Chief Accountant, George Frederick Stutchbury.
Chief Cashier, Horace G. Bowen.
Principal (Discount Office), H. W. Search.
Principal (Branch Banks Office), E. Edye.
Principal (Drawing Office for Private accounts), George Sanders.
Principal (Drawing Office for Public accounts) A. A. de Steiger.
Solicitors, Messrs. Freshfield.

TRANSFER DAYS, &c., AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Divs. due and payable.
Bank Stock	April 5; Oct. 5.
Two-and-Three-quarters per Cent. Consols —quarterly (1923)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities—quarterly (1905)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
Two-and-Three-quarters per Cent. Annuities —quarterly (1905)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
India Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1931)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
India Three per Cent. Stock (1948)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
India Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1926)	Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.
New South Wales Four per Cent. Stock (1933)	Jan. 1; July 1.
New South Wales Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1924)	April 1; Oct. 1.
New South Wales Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1918)	Mar. 1; Sept. 1.
New South Wales Three per Cent. Stock (1935)	April 1; Oct. 1.
New Zealand Four per Cent. Consolidated Stock (1929)	May 1; Nov. 1.
New Zealand Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Stock (1940)	Jan. 1; July 1.
New Zealand Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock (1945)	April 1; Oct. 1.
Queensland Four per Cent. Stock (1915)	Jan. 1; July 1.
Queensland Four per Cent. Stock (1924)	,, ,,
Queensland Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1921, &c.)	,, ,,
Queensland Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1924)	,, ,,
Queensland Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1930)	,, ,,
Queensland Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock (1945)	,, ,,
Queensland Three per Cent. Stock (1922—1947)	,, ,,
Annuities for Terms of Years	Jan. 5; July 5; April 5; Oct. 5; Jan. 5; April 5; July 5; Oct. 5.

TRANSFER DAYS.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Instructions for transfers are received between 9.30 and 1; and between 1 and 3, on payment of 2s. 6d. Transfers must be executed between 11 and 3. Transfers can be accepted between 9.30 and 4 (9.30 and 2 on Saturdays). Transfers can be made on Saturdays between 11 and 1, upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. Dividends accepted and paid, 9 to 4 (9 to 2 on Saturdays).

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. To the Stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, at the Bank of England. [Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends, free of charge, at any of the country branches, on application to the agent.]

II. By transmission of dividend-warrants by post, at the risk of the Stockholder, under the following regulations:—

1. Any Stockholder residing within the United Kingdom who desires to have his dividend-warrant sent to his address by post, must fill up a form of application, to be obtained at the Bank or at any of its branches, and for English Government Stocks at any Money Order Office.

2. In the case of joint accounts, the application must be signed by all the members of the account, directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.

The dividend office is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays when it closes at 2.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Applications for Powers of Attorney must be lodged by hand at the Power of Attorney Office. Applications made through the Post cannot be attended to. Applications are received between the hours of 9.30 A.M. and 4 P.M. (9.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. on Saturdays), but if Sale or Transfer Powers are required, before 4 P.M. the same day, applications must be lodged before 12.30 P.M., or 2 P.M., with a fee of 2s. 6d. (on Saturdays, 11 A.M. or 12 noon, with a fee of 2s. 6d.) Powers of Attorney for Dividends will be ready after 2 P.M. (1 P.M. on Saturdays,) on the day *after* that on which they are applied for. Powers for Acceptance, Sale, or Transfer cost 11s. 6d.; powers for Acceptance, Sale or Transfer, or Sale and Transfer combined, and Dividends. 11s. 6d; powers for Acceptance and Sale or Transfer, or Sale and Transfer combined, 11s. 6d.; powers for Sale or Transfer, or Sale and Transfer combined, and Dividends, 11s. 6d. Powers for Sale of Stock *where the nominal amount does not exceed* £100, cost 4s. Powers for Dividends *only* cost 5s. Powers for a *Single* Dividend cost 1s. Powers for the receipt of Dividends *under* £3 *per annum*, on Government Stock, FREE.

Executed Powers *for Dividends only*, which must be presented for examination at the *Dividend Office*, if in order, may be acted upon at once.

Executed Powers *for Sale, Transfer, &c.*, which must be presented for examination at the *Power of Attorney Office*, if lodged before 2 P.M. (12 noon on Saturdays), and found to be in order, may be acted upon on the following day.

LIFE ANNUITIES.

All communications with respect to the Purchase, &c., of Life Annuities must be addressed to the National Debt Commissioners, Old Jewry, E.C., at whose Office the Warrants for the half-yearly or quarterly payments are issued.

The Dividends are payable in January and July, or April and October; or in January, April, July and October.

Warrants can be sent by Post upon application being made to the National Debt Commissioners.

LEADING LONDON, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL BANKS AND REGISTERED BANKERS.

Those marked with an asterisk are Australian Banks, of which fuller particulars will be found at the end of the Handbook.

African Banking Corporation, Limited, 43 to 46, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Agra Bank, Limited, 35, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
Alexanders & Co., Limited, 24, Lombard Street, E.C.
Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Anglo-Argentine Bank, Limited, 15, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
Anglo-Austrian Bank, Limited, 31, Lombard, Street, E.C.
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
Anglo-Foreign Banking Co., 2, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
Anglo-Italian Bank, Limited, 9, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Armstrong & Co., 93, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
*Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Ltd., 2, King William Street, E.C.
Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Bank of Africa, Limited, 113, Cannon Street, E.C.
*Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Bank of British Columbia, 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
Bank of British North America, 3, Clement's Lane, E.C.
Bank of British West Africa, Limited. 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Bank of China and Japan, Limited, 36, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
Bank of Egypt, Limited, 26, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Bank of Mauritius, Limited, 10, George Yard, Lombard St., E.C.
Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
*Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.
*Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Bank of North Queensland, Limited, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Bank of Roumania, 7 and 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Bank of Scotland, 19, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Bank of Tarapacá and London, Limited, 123, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*Bank of Victoria, Limited, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.
Banque Francaise de L'Afrique du Sud, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
Barclay & Co., Limited, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Biggerstaffe, W. & J., 18, West Smithfield.
Birkbeck Bank, 29 & 30, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Limited, 41, Eastcheap, E.C.
British Bank of South America, Limited, 2A, Moorgate Street, E.C.
British Linen Company Bank, 41, Lombard Street, E.C.
British Mutual Banking Co., Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street, E.C.
Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall, S.W.
Burt, Frederick, & Co., 80, Cornhill, E.C.
Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, 39, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., 9, Idol Lane, E.C.
Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street, E.C.
City Bank, Limited, 5, Threadneedle Street, E.C. (Amalgamated with London and Midland Bank, and is called London City and Midland Bank).
Civil Service Bank, Limited, 10, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
Clare & Harvey, 4, Hercules Passage, E.C.
Clydesdale Bank, Limited, 30, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.
Cohn & Co., 27, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
Colonial Bank, 138, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, 62, Lombard Street, E.C.
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.
*Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Commercial Bank of India, Limited, 12, King William St., E.C.
Comptoire National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Cook, Thomas, & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
Coutts & Co., 59, Strand, W.C.
Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
Credit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
Cripplegate Bank, Limited, 1, Whitecross Street, E.C.
Cunliffe, Sons, & Co., 22, Finch Lane, E.C.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
Dobree & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
Economic Bank, Limited, 34, Broad Street, E.C.
*English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited, 38, Lombard Street, E.C.
Erlanger, E., & Co., 20, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
Forbes, Forbes & Co., Limited, 9, King William Street, E.C.
German Bank of London, Limited, 34, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Gillett Bros., 58, Lombard Street, E.C.
Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
Grant, M., 61, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament Street, S.W.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33, Lombard Street, E.C.
Hickie, Borman, & Co., 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Hill & Sons, 66, West Smithfield, E.C.
Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.
Holt, —, 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
Hutchinson, W. & Co., Charing Cross, W.C.
Imperial Bank of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
International Bank of London, Limited, Winchester House, E.C.
Ionian Bank, Limited. Palmerston Buildings, E.C.
Joseph & Berfel, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.
Keyser & Co., 21, Cornhill, E.C.
King, H. S., & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.
Lloyd's Bank, Limited, 72, Lombard Street, E.C.
*London Bank of Australia, Limited, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C.
London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
London and County Banking Co., Ltd., 21, Lombard Street, E.C.
London and Hansiatic Bank, Limited, 38 Lombard Street, E.C.
London Bank of Mexico and South America, Limited, 144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
London Joint-Stock Bank, Limited, 5, Princes Street, Bank, E.C.
London and Midland Bank, Limited, 52, Cornhill, E.C. (Amalgamated with City Bank, and now is called London City and Midland Bank).
London & Northern Bank, Limited, 81, Cheapside, E.C.
London and Provincial Bank, Limited, 7, Bank Buildings Lothbury, E.C.
London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Princes Street, E.C.
London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.
London and South Western Bank, Limited, 170, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.
London Bank of Australia, Limited, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C.
London and Yorkshire Bank, Limited, 7, Drapers Gardens, E.C.
London Bank of Central America, 20, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
London Bank of Mexico and South America, Limited, 94, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
London City and Midland Bank, Limited, 5, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
London, Paris and American Bank 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
London Trading Bank, Limited, 12, Coleman Street, E.C.
Macfadyen & Co., Winchester House, E.C.
MacGrigor & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James, S.W.
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Limited, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
Martin's Bank, Limited, 68, Lombard Street, E.C.
Melville, Tickus & Co., Limited, 75, Lombard Street, E.C.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Mercantile Bank of London, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
Merchant Banking Co., Limited, 112, Cannon Street, E.C.
Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales, 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Middlesex Banking Co., Limited, 80-90, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Natal Bank, Limited, 18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
National Bank, Limited, 13, Old Broad Street, E.C.
*National Bank of Australasia, Limited, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
National Bank of China, Limited, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
National Bank of India, Limited, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
National Bank of Scotland, Limited, 37, Nicholas Lane, E.C.
*National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd, 15, Moorgate Street, E.C.
National Bank of South African Republic, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
National Discount Co., Limited, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, 112, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Parr's Bank, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, 52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Parry & Co. 70, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Co., Limited, 50, Cornhill, E.C.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Prudential Bank of London, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.
*Queensland National Bank, Limited, 8, Princes Street, E.C.
Quin, Cope & Co., 29, Royal Exchange, E.C.
Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, S.W.
Robarts, Lubbock, & Co., 15, Lombard Street, E.C.
Robinson's South African Banking Co., Limited, 1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
*Royal Bank of Queensland, Limited, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Royal Bank of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, 61-2, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Salvation Army Bank, 107, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Seyd & Co., 38, Lombard Street, E.C.
Smith, Payne, & Smiths, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.
Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 126, Cannon Street, E.C.
Société Générale Pour Favouriser Le dévelopement du Commerce et de L'Industrie en France, 53, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
Swiss Bankverein, Basle, Zurich and St. Gall, 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Tweedie & Co., 5, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, 62, Cornhill, E.C.
*Union Bank of Australia, Limited, 71, Cornhill, E.C.
Union Bank of London, Limited, 2, Princes Street, E.C.
Union Bank of Spain and England, Limited, 21, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Union Deposit Bank, 17, King William Street, Charing Cross W.C.
Union Discount Co., of London, Limited, 39, Cornhill, E.C.
Watson, Wm. & Co., 7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
*Western Australian Bank, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Wheatley & Co., 10, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
White & Shuxon, 8, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.
Whiteley, William, 39, Westbourne Grove, W.
Williams, Deacon, and Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, 120, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Bankers' Clearing House, Post-Office Court, Lombard Street, E.C.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

No. 2, WHITE LION COURT, CORNHILL.
Established 1834.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1900-1901.
Sir John Glover, Chairman.

Joseph Edward Street, Esq., Deputy-Chairman and Treasurer.
George Lidgett, Esq., Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN LONDON.

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Edward Beauchamp.	Akroyd Hyslop, Esq.
G. Elliott Bromage, Esq.	William Lund, Esq.
M. Hart Brooking, Esq.	Allan McGregor, Esq.
J. Corry, Esq.	W. Milburn, Jun., Esq.
S. I. Da Costa, Esq.	G. Frederick Miller, Esq.
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J. Dixon, Esq.	J. H. Tod, Esq.
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CHRISTCHURCH AND LYTTELTON, N.Z. ... (Residing at Lyttelton).	Stewart Willis.
DUNEDIN, N.Z. Telegrams, "Gunwale"	W. Thomson.
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HOBART, TASMANIA ... ... Telegrams, "Macmillan, Hobart."	Donald Macmillan.
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, Office, New Zealand Chambers, 483, Collins St. Telegrams, "Reports."	Alexander McCowan.
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SYDNEY, N.S.W., Ship and Engineer Surveyor. Telegrams, "Miramar."	R. Pollock. (Exclusive Surveyor)

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Berks and Oxon	2	J. Neale, Valpy Street, Reading.
Blackburn District Farmers' Association	1	J. Lord, Lower Hill Farm, Lower Darwen.
Blandford Farmers' Club	1	W. H. Creech, Sturminster Newton, Dorset.
Bristol District Property Protection Society	1	J. Hunt, 39, Broad Street, Bristol.
British Agricultural Organisation Society	1	W. D. Rowland, 24, Castle Gate, Newark-on-Trent.
British Dairy Farmers' Association	2	W. C. Young, 12, Hanover Square, W.
Buckinghamshire	3	Geo. Fell, Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely	2	R. Peters, 7, Downing Street, Cambridge.
Canterbury	1	E. L. Gardener, 1, Castle Street, Canterbury.
Cheshire	2	C. B. Davies, Eardswick Hall, Middlewich.
Chester Farmers' Club...	1	A. P. Smith, Grosvenor Chambers, Chester.
Cirencester	1	R. Ellett, Junr., Cirencester.
Cleveland	1	Christopher Middleton, Marton, R.S.O., Yorks.
Cowbridge Farmers' Club	1	W. Vincent Huntley, Welsh St. Donatts, Cowbridge.
Craven Agricultural Society and Farmers' Club	1	R. Wilson, Bank Buildings, Skipton.
Cumberland and Westmoreland	1	J. W. Hayton, 9, Bank Street, Carlisle.
Darlington, Durham, and North Riding	3	R. C. Pearce, Darlington.
Derbyshire Dairy Farmers' Association	1	H. Shaw, Weston-under-Wood, Derby.
Devon and Cornwall ..	1	W. Henry Jago, 22, Princess Square. Plymouth.
Fareham and Hampshire Farmers' Club	1	Archibald Wyatt, Fareham, Hants.
Farmers' Club, London	1	S. B. L. Druce, Salisbury Hotel Salisbury Square, London, E.C.
Federation of Farmers' Associations	1	F. S. Barrow, Oldham Road, Failsworth, near Manchester.
Gillingham Farmers' Club	1	H. Kaines, Milton, Gillingham, Dorset.
Gloucestershire	2	S. Gibbins, 99, Northgate Street.
Goole and Marshland Farmers' Club	1	H. T. Bennett, Swinfleet, Goole.
Hampshire	2	T. W. Chalcroft, Alton, Hants.
Holderness Agricultural Club	1	R. Hayton Thorp, County Buildings, Hull.
Howdenshire Agricultural Club	1	John Biggs, Laxton Manor, Howden, Yorkshire.
Hurstmonceux & District Farmers' Club	1	W. A. Haviland, Brightling Place, Brightling.
Ixworth Farmers' Club	1	C. Lawrence, 11, Brentgovel Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Kendal	1	Arthur Hoggarth, 69, Highgate, Kendal.
Leicestershire...	2	John Harrison, 33, Market Place, Leicester.
Lincolnshire	2	Stephen Upton, St. Benedict's Square, Lincoln.
Liverpool District Farmers' Club	1	Austin Peppin, Ivy Villa, Rock Lane, Melling, Liverpool.
Maidstone...	1	H. J. Bracher, Earl Street, Maidstone.
Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, & Farmers' Association	2	Herbert B. Bell, solicitor, 32, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
Milborne St. Andrews Farmers' Club ...	1	J. W. Walker, Boys' Farm House, Milborne St. Andrews, Blandford, Dorset.
Monmouthshire	3	T. Morris Prosser, Emlyn Works, Newport.
Newcastle Farmers' Club	2	W. A. Temperley, 2, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Street, Norwich.
Norfolk	3	J. B. Forrester, 1, Upper King Street, Norwich.
Northamptonshire... ...	2	T. C. Woods, 2, Derngate, Northampton.
North Cotswold Farmers' Association	1	G. Haines, Campden, Gloucestershire.
North Lancashire Farmers' Association	1	W. H. Thwaites, 18, Winckley Street, Preston.
Ripon Agricultural Association.	1	B. North, Market Place, Ripon.
Scottish		Isaac Connell, 52, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
Settle and District Farmers' Association	1	G. K. Charlesworth, Duke Street, Settle, Yorks.
Shropshire	3	Alfred Mansell, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Snaith and District ...	2	W. Latham, Snaith, R.S.O., Yorks.
Somersetshire...	1	W. Marsh, 1, Park Road, Yeovil.
South Western Farmers' Association	1	R. T. Nightingale, 41, Castle Street, Salisbury.
Staffordshire	1	Jas. Smellie, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Staffordshire Farmers' Association	1	Edwin Smithells, Bank Passage, Stafford.
Stockton-on-Tees	2	Ralph Appleton, 134, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.
East Suffolk	2	J. A. Smith, Gippeswyk Hall, Ipswich.
East Sussex Farmers' Club	1	Walter Lintott, the Estate Office, Lewes.
Sussex Dairy Farmers' Association.	1	Walter Lintott, The Estate Offices, Lewes.
Taunton Farmers' Club	1	W. R. J. Greenslade, 3, Hammet Street, Taunton, Somerset.
Tendring Hundred Farmers' Club ...	1	Herbert E. Wenden, Moreham's Hall, Frating Colchester.
Totnes	1	A. Tucker, Hazard, Totnes, Devon.
Tunbridge Wells Farmers' Club	1	E. Durrant, The Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells.
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Knight, Sir Henry E.	Cripplegate	1874
Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bart.,	Billingsgate	1880
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Evans, Sir David, K.C.M.G.	Castle Baynard	1884
Renals, Sir Joseph, Bart.	Aldersgate	1888
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Davies, Lt.-Col. Sir Horatio David, M.P.	Bishopsgate	1889
Moore, Sir John Voce, Kt.	Candlewick	1889
Newton, Sir Alfred J., Bart.	Bassishaw	1890

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Ritchie, Sir James Thompson, Kt.	Tower	1891
Pound, John	Aldgate	1892
Morgan, Walter Vaughan	Cordwainers	1892
Treloar, Sir William Purdie, Knt.	Farringdon Without	1892
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Truscott, George Wyatt	Dowgate	1895
Alliston, Frederick Prat	Bread Street	1895
Green, Samuel	Walbrook	1897
Knill, John C.	Bridge Within	1897
Strong, Thos. Vegey	Queenhithe	1897
Smallman, Henry George	Cheap	1898
Crosby, Thomas Boor, M.D.	Langbourn	1899

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ARTS, 40, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.
ATHENÆUM, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.
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BADMINTON, 100, Piccadilly, W.
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BROOKS'S, 60, St. James's Street, S.W.
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CITY LIBERAL, Walbrook, E.C.
CITY OF LONDON, 19, Old Broad Street, E.C.
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ORLEANS, 29, King Street, S.W.
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WHITEHALL, 47, Parliament Street, S.W.
WINDHAM, 13, St. James's Square, S.W.
YORICK, 5, Beaufort Buildings, W.C.
YORK, 15, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

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PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN LONDON.

ADELPHI, 1 to 4, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
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ANDERTON'S, 162 to 165, Fleet Street, E.C.
ARUNDEL, 8, Arundel Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
BAILEY'S HOTEL, Gloucester Road, S.W.
BEDFORD, Piazzas, Covent Garden, W.C.
BERKELEY HOTEL, 77, Piccadilly, W.
BRIDGE HOUSE, 4, Borough High Street, S.E
BRITISH, 82 and 83, Jermyn Street, S.W.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE, 9, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
BURLINGTON, 19 and 20, Cork Street, Bond Street, W.
CASTLE AND FALCON, 5, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
CAVENDISH, 81, Jermyn Street, S.W.
CHARING CROSS, Strand (South Eastern Railway Terminus), 1, Charing Cross Chambers, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.
CLARIDGE'S, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
COVENT GARDEN, 22 to 25, Southampton Street, W.C.
CRAVEN, 43 to 46, Craven Street, W.C.
CRITERION (Spiers & Pond, Ltd.), Regent Circus, W
DE KEYSER'S ROYAL, Victoria Embankment, Blackfriars E.C.
FIRST AVENUE, High Holborn, W.C.
GOLDEN CROSS, 452, West Strand, W.C.
GRAND, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
GREAT CENTRAL, Marylebone.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, King's Cross, opposite Station.
GREAT WESTERN ROYAL, Praed Street, Paddington, W.
GROSVENOR, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
GUILDHALL, 81 & 83, Gresham Street, E.C.
HAXELL'S ROYAL EXETER, 369 to 375, Strand, W.C.
HOLBORN VIADUCT (Spiers & Pond, Ltd.), Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
HOTEL CECIL, Strand and Victoria Embankment, W.C.
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HOTEL VICTORIA, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
IMPERIAL, 6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
INNS OF COURT, 269, High Holborn, W.C.
LANGHAM, Portland Place, W.
MANCHESTER, 136 to 145, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
MIDLAND GRAND, St. Pancras Station, N.W.
MORLEY'S, 1, 2 and 3, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
RUSSELL, Russell Square.
NORFOLK SQUARE, 2, Norfolk Square, Paddington, W.
ST. ERMIN'S, Westminster, S.W. (*see back cover*).
ST. JAMES'S, 69 to 75, Regent Street, W.
SALISBURY, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, 37, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
WALSINGHAM HOUSE, Piccadilly.
WATERLOO, 85 and 86, Jermyn Street, S.W.
WESTMINSTER PALACE, 4, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

ESMOND, Montague Street, Russell Square.
THE LONDON CENTRAL, 23, Long Lane, E.C.
SHIRLEY STEPHEN, 37, Queen Square, W.C.
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WEST CENTRAL, 75 to 105, Southampton Row, W.C.
WAVERLEY, 37, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
WILD'S, 34 to 40, Ludgate Hill. E.C.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI, 411, Strand, W.C.
ALEXANDRA, High Street, Stoke Newington.
AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
BOROUGH, High Street, Stratford, E.
BRITANNIA, between 115 & 117, Hoxton Street, N.
BRIXTON, Brixton Oval, S.W.
BROADWAY, Deptford.
COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.
COURT, Sloane Square, W.
COVENT GARDEN, Bow Street, W.C.
CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus.
CROWN, High Street, Peckham.
DALSTON, Dalston Lane.
DALY'S, Leicester Square, S.W.
DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, Strand.
DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane.
ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, between 26 & 28, New Kent Road.
GAIETY, 345, Strand.
GARRICK, 2, Charing Cross Road.
GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand.
GRAND, Upper Street, Islington, N.
GREAT QUEEN STREET (Penley's)
HAYMARKET, between 7 & 8, Haymarket, Pall Mall.
HER MAJESTY'S (Tree's), Haymarket, S.W.
KENNINGTON, Kennington Park Road.
LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand.
LYRIC, 29, Shaftesbury Avenue.
MARYLEBONE, 32, High Street, Marylebone, N.W.
METROPOLE, Camberwell, S.E.
NATIONAL STANDARD, 204, High Street, Shoreditch, E.
NEW OLYMPIC, Wych Street, Strand, W.C.
NEW ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho, W.
NOVELTY, 8, Great Queen Street, W.C.
PAVILION, 85, Whitechapel Road, E.
PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street, W.
PRINCESS'S, 152, Oxford Street.
QUEEN'S OPERA HOUSE, Crouch End.
ROYAL DUCHESS, Balham.
ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho.
SAVOY, Victoria Embankment.
SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
SHAKESPEARE, Clapham Junction.
ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James', S.W.
STANDARD, Bishopsgate, E.
STRAND, between 168 & 169, Strand.
SURREY, 124, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
TERRY'S, 105 and 106, Strand.
VAUDEVILLE. 404, Strand.
WYNDHAM'S, Cranbourne Street.

MISCELLANEOUS PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington.
ALBERT HALL, Kensington.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.
ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square, W.C.
BEDFORD, 80, Arlington Road, Camden Town.
BOTANICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.
CAMBRIDGE, 136, Commercial Street, E.
CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 143, Westminster Bridge Road.
COLLINS'S, Upper Street, Islington.
CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.
EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND EMPRESS THEATRE, Earl's Court. (Open May to October.)
EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square.
HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C.
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W.
LONDON, Shoreditch.
LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus.
METROPOLITAN, 307 Edgware Road, W.
MIDDLESEX, 167, Drury Lane, W.C.
OLYMPIA, Addison Road.
OXFORD MUSIC HALL, Oxford Street.
PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, Cambridge Circus.
PARAGON, 95, Mile End Road, E.
QUEEN'S, Poplar High Street, E.
QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, Oxford Circus.
ROYAL, 242, High Holborn.
ROYAL AQUARIUM, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.
SADLERS' WELLS, Arlington Street, E.C.
SOUTH LONDON PALACE, 92, London Road, S.E.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.
ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
STANDARD, Victoria Street, S.W.
TIVOLI THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 65 to 70, Strand W.C.
TUSSAUD'S, MADAME (Waxworks), Marylebone Road.
VARIETY, 20, Pittfield Street, Hoxton, N.
WEST LONDON, 69, Church Street, Edgware Road, N.W.
WESTMINSTER AQUARIUM (Imperial Theatre), Tothill Street, S.W.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.

CRICKET GROUNDS.

LORD'S (Marylebone Cricket Club), St. John's Wood Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
PADDINGTON, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
OVAL (Surrey Cricket Club), Kennington Oval, S.E.
The admission fee to these grounds is Sixpence. Matches commence at 11, and play ceases at about 6.30.

EXHIBITIONS AND BUILDINGS FREE.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER (Houses of Parliament).—By free tickets, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, near the Victoria Tower, every Saturday, from 10 to 3.30.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—From 9 to 6 every day in Summer, and from 11 to 2.30 in winter, except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and General Fasts. Nave, Transept, and Cloisters, free; Choir and Chapel, 6d. Choir service every day, including Sundays, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. No fees on Mondays from 11 to 2.30 p.m.
WESTMINSTER HALL.—See Palace of Westminster regulations.
MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, 28 to 32, Jermyn Street, Regent Street.—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4.
BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.—Daily, except Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and certain days for cleaning; 10 to sunset.
THE NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, free. Students' days, Thursdays and Fridays, when the public are admitted after 11 a.m. at a fee of 6d.
THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART (TATE GALLERY), Grosvenor Road, S.W.
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.—Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 or 6, according to season.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, free; on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d.
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—First four days of the week, 12 to 4, by ticket.
GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Open Daily, at 10 a.m.
HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—Daily at 10, except Fridays.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—See Palace of Westminster regulations. Admission to the Galleries during session by member's order.
KEW BOTANICAL GARDENS.—Daily, at 12 a.m., Sundays, at 1 p.m.
SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from March to August, 11 to 5.
ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill.—Admission by order.
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Daily. Nave and Transept free; choir closed except during Divine service. To go over the whole Cathedral, 3s. 0d.
THE GUILDHALL, City.—Daily, 10 to 4.
BANK OF ENGLAND.—Daily, 10 to 4, Saturdays, 10 to 2, except holidays; to certain parts by special order from Governor or Director.
ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Daily.
TOWER OF LONDON.—Daily, except Sundays, from 10.30 to 4, 6d. Armoury and Crown Jewels, 6d. extra—free on Mondays and Saturdays.
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., by order obtained at War Office.
BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM. Branch of the South Kensington Museum.—Daily from 10.
PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E.

CAB FARES IN LONDON.

BY DISTANCE.

If taken from a regular cabstand, *One Shilling* for any distance not exceeding two miles, and *Sixpence* for every mile or part of a mile beyond.

If the cab be engaged beyond the four mile radius from Charing Cross, the fare is *One Shilling* per mile to the place where it is

discharged, whether in or out of the radius; if engaged within the four mile radius, but discharged outside, not exceeding one mile *One Shilling*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the radius, *Sixpence*, and each mile ended outside *One Shilling*.

For stoppages the rate is *Sixpence* for four-wheel and *Eightpence* for hansom cab for every fifteen minutes, if hired within the radius; if hired without, it is *eightpence* for either two or four wheels.

BY TIME.

Inside the four mile radius for any time not exceeding the hour, *Two Shillings* for close cabs, and *Two Shillings and Sixpence* for hansoms. After the hour *Sixpence* for every fifteen minutes for four-wheeled cabs, and *Eightpence* for hansoms.

If hired outside the radius, *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per hour, and *eightpence* every quarter of an hour beyond. The same applies if hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the radius.

When more than two persons are conveyed, a sum of *Sixpence* for each person above the number of two is to be paid for the whole hiring, in addition to the fare: two children under ten years count as an adult person.

No driver, if hired by distance, can be compelled to drive more than *Six* miles from the place of hiring. Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, also to produce a Book of Fares when desired.

LUGGAGE.—*Twopence* for every package carried outside the cab.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN LONDON FOR AND CONCERNING AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

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THE CRITIC.

Price 6d.

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In addition to the foregoing, periodical lists of the wool and other markets are issued by the leading brokers and factors.

Nearly every paper published in the Colonies is filed at Gordon & Gotch's, 15, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, and can be seen by special arrangement, while all of the leading papers are on sale or can be obtained by subscription.

DOCK COMPANIES.

THE LONDON AND INDIA DOCKS COMPANY (Head Office, Dock House, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C., managers, F. Greenway and T. Hardy, secretary, J. G. Broodbank) own and work the following Docks, &c.:

LONDON AND ST. KATHARINE DOCKS, superintendent, J. Braithwaite.

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ROYAL ALBERT DOCK } Superintendent, E. H. Baily.
ROYAL VICTORIA DOCK }

TILBURY DOCK, superintendent, R. C. Norris.

Warehouses:—Cutler Street, Houndsditch, E.; Commercial Road East, E.; 28 to 30, Crutchedfriars, E.C.; West Smithfield Frozen Meat Stores, St. John Street, West Smithfield, E.C., superintendent, H. I. Lefeaux.

MILLWALL DOCKS, F. E. Duckham, M.I.C.E., general manager and engineer; G. Hazlehurst, outdoor superintendent; Capt. Henry White, dockmaster. MILLWALL, E., W. S. T. Biggs, secretary; Dock House, 1, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, E.C., and 36, Crutchedfriars, E.C. Cartage Depot, Dock Street, London Docks, E.

SURREY COMMERCIAL, Thomas Henry Cullis, secretary; Office, 106, Fenchurch Street, E.C. (Telegraphic Address, "Ingriff," Telephone No. 4302 Avenue), Samuel Brownfield, superintendent; DOCK OFFICE, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E. (Telegrapic Address, "Surdal"), and 3, (dock stands) Old Corn Exchange, E.C.

STEAMSHIP BERTHS.—The following list shows the stations at which passengers should alight for the various lines of steamers berthed in the Royal Albert and Victoria, East and West India, South West India, and Tilbury Docks:—Aberdeen Line (to and from Australia), Gallions station, R.A.D.; British India Steam Navigation Company, Central Station, R.A.D.; Messageries Maritimes de France, Central Station, R.A.D.; New Zealand Shipping Company, Manor Way Station, R.A.D.; Ocean Steamship Company, Connaught Road Station, R.A.D.; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Central Station R.A.D.; Shaw-Savill and Albion Company, Manor Way Station, R.A.D.; Houlder Bros. and Co.'s River Plate Line, South Dock Station, S.W.I.D.; London Line to Australia, South Dock Station, S.W.I.D.; Anglo-Australasian Line, Tilbury Docks Station T.D.; Orient Line, Tilbury Docks Station, T.D. The North German Lloyd use the London or St. Katharine Docks, which are within a few minutes' walk of the Tower.

The London Docks and St. Katharine's Docks adjoin each other in Upper East Smithfield. The road to them, taking the Bank of England as the starting-point, is by way of Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, and the Minories. The West India Docks and the South Dock (S. W. I. D.) lie between Poplar and Millwall. They are reached by the London and Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch Street. There is a station at the Dock gates, called the West India Dock Station. Passengers for the South Dock go on to the Millwall Junction, there changing into a train running through the Dock and on to the Isle of Dogs, in connection with Steam Ferry to Greenwich. The East India Docks are at Blackwall, which is the terminus of the London and Blackwall Line. The Victoria Docks are a little further down the river. Trains from Fenchurch Street put passengers down at Tidal Basin, or Custom House Station or carry them on to the Albert Docks (contiguous to the Royal Victoria), at which are four Railway Stations, viz.: Connaught Road, Central, Manor Way, and Gallions.

BRITISH CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.
BEER: Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and beer called Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce or black beer, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding 1,215 degrees, for every 36 gallons	1	12	0
Exceeding 1,215 degrees, per barrel	1	17	6
And Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,055 degrees, for every 36 gallons	0	8	0
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
CARDS (PLAYING) ... ... per dozen packs	0	0	9
CHICORY—Raw or kiln-dried ... ...per cwt.	0	13	3
Roasted or ground ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
(or other vegetable substances), and coffee, roasted and ground, mixed ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
CHLORAL HYDRATE ... ... ,,	0	1	4
CHLOROFORM ... ... ,,	0	3	3
COCOA ... ... ,,	0	0	1
Husks and Shells ... ...per cwt.	0	2	0
Or Chocolate, ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Butter ... ... ,,	0	0	1
COFFEE—raw ... ...per cwt.	0	14	0
Kiln-dried, roasted or ground ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
COLLODION ... ... per gallon	1	6	3
CONFECTIONERY, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used ... ... per lb.	0	0	0½
ETHER, sulphuric ... ... per gallon	1	7	5
,, butyric ... ... ,,	0	16	5
,, acetic ... ... per lb.	0	1	11
ETHYL, Chloride of ... ... per gallon	0	16	5
Bromide of ... ... per lb.	0	1	1
ETHYL, Iodide of ... ... per gallon	0	14	3
FRUIT, dried—Currants ... ...per cwt.	0	2	0
Figs, Fig-cake, Plums not preserved in Sugar, Prunes, Raisins ... ...per cwt.	0	7	0
NAPHTHA, OR METHYLIC ALCOHOL (purified), proof per gallon	0	11	4
SOAP, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
SPIRITS OR STRONG WATERS, proof ... per gallon	0	11	4
Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations containing spirit, in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength ... per gallon	0	16	4
PERFUMED SPIRITS AND COLOGNE WATER— ,,	0	18	1
TEA ... ... per lb.	0	0	6
TOBACCO—Unmanufactured, containing 10 per cent. or more of moisture ... ... per lb.	0	3	0
Containing less than 10 per cent. ... ,,	0	3	4
Manufactured—			
Cigars ... ... per lb.	0	5	6
Cavendish or Negrohead ... ... ,,	0	4	4
Snuff, containing in every 100 lb. weight thereof, not more than 13 lb. of moisture ... per lb.	0	4	4
Ditto, more than 13 lb. of moisture ... ,,	0	3	7
Other Manufactured Tobacco, and Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond from unmanufactured Tobacco ... ... per lb.	0	3	10
VARNISH, containing spirit, same as Spirits.			
WINE—Not exceeding 30 degrees of Proof Spirit per gallon	0	1	3
Exceeding 30 degrees but not exceeding 42 degrees of Proof Spirit ... per gallon	0	3	0
With an additional duty for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees. .. per gallon	0	0	3
SPARKLING WINE, imported in bottles, additional duty ... ... per gallon	0	2	6
STILL WINE, imported in bottles ... per gallon	0	1	0

These duties on sparkling wines are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.	£	s.	d.
Coffee, roasted, shipped as stores ... per 100 lbs.	0	14	0
Tobacco, manufactured in the United Kingdom (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores ... ... per lb.	0	2	9
Snuff of British manufacture ... per lb.	0	2	9

All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue, are charged with countervailing duties if imported from abroad, for which see Tariff.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.—The luggage of all Passengers arriving in England is subjected to examination; but the Customs House Officers are instructed to exercise a liberal discretion in carrying out their duties, and very little trouble is given to Australian Passengers unless there be an attempt at concealment of dutiable goods. The foreign Tariff will show what come under this head. All merchandise brought by Passengers must be entered and passed in the usual manner, or it is liable to forfeiture, together with any other goods with which it may be packed. Passengers' boxes and effects are usually sent to the Baggage Warehouse for examination; the owner, or agent appointed by him, being present when the inspection is made. There are several agents in London who make this their special business, supposing the owner has not the time or inclination to see after it himself; the captain or officers of the ship can generally name reliable persons.

RATES OF BROKERAGE.

The Charges usually made by brokers in buying and selling stock (Shares of all kinds, Debentures, &c.) are about as follows; there is, however, no fixed commission either among themselves, or recognised by the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

	s.	d.
British and Foreign Funds, per £100 stock	2	6
Exchequer Bills	1	0
Colonial Govt. Debentures and Railway Bonds ... per cent.	5	0
Shares under £5 ... ... per share	1	0
Shares £5 and under £10 ... ... ,,	1	6
,, £10 ,, £25 ... ... ,,	2	0
,, £25 ,, £50 ... ... ,,	5	0
,, £50 and above ... ... per cent.	10	0

Sale of Stock under £50, ¼ per cent.

TAXES, LICENSES, AND STAMP DUTIES.

TAXES.

INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20 AND UNDER £40.—The duty is 2d. in the pound per year in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer; hotel or coffee-house keeper; or as a farm-house by a tenant or farm servant, and *bonâ fide* use for the purpose of husbandry only. If not so used or occupied, 3d. in the pound. From £40 to £60, 4d. if used as above. If not so used or occupied, 6d.; Exceeding £60, 6d. and 9d. respectively.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX:—

		£	s.	d.
Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c.	In the £	0	1	0
,, B, Occupiers of Farms, &c.		0	1	0
Schedules C, D, and E (Income)		0	1	0

If under £160, exempt; if under £400, the tax is not chargeable upon the first £160. Above £400 and up to £500, an abatement of £100. Other exemptions: The premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his Widow, are declared free from Income Tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one sixth of his returnable income. The balance of average profits for the three years previous, from April to April, deductions allowed to be made for repairs of premises occupied for purposes of trade, and supply and repair of implements and utensils employed in trade or profession.

LICENSES.

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS—			
Painted, marked, or affixed, on or to any carriage	2	2	0
Worn or otherwise used	1	1	0
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers	9	0	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Bankers	30	0	0
Brewers—various.			
Hawkers	2	0	0
House Agents	2	0	0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	1	0	0
Persons not makers, for every pack, duty	0	0	3
Medicine (Patent) Dealers, &c., Great Britain	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers	7	10	0
Solicitors, &c., London, Edinburgh, and Dublin (half only charged for first three years' practice), per annum	9	0	0
Ditto, elsewhere	6	0	0
Spirit Distillers and Rectifiers	10	10	0
Vinegar Makers	1	0	0
Wine Merchants	10	10	0
CARRIAGES—			
(Other than Hackney Carriages) With four wheels, and drawn, or adapted, or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, or drawn or propelled by mechanical power	2	2	0
Ditto. ditto. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	1	1	0
Carriages with four wheels, and drawn, or adapted, or fitted to be drawn by one horse or mule only	1	1	0
Ditto. ditto. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	0	10	6
Carriages with less than four wheels...	0	15	0
Ditto. ditto. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31	0	7	6
MOTOR CARS—			
For every light Locomotive, in addition to the Carriage License duty as above, a further Excise duty is chargeable as follows:—			
If the weight exceeds one ton, but not two tons, unladen	2	2	0
If the weight exceeds two tons, unladen	3	3	0
(In calculating the weight of a vehicle unladen, the weight of water, fuel, or accumulator shall not be included).			
GAME—			
License or Certificate for Game taken out after July 31 and before Nov. 1, to expire on July 31 in the following year	3	0	0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the License or Certificate shall be taken out	2	0	0
If License or Certificate be taken out on or after 31st Oct., to expire on July 31 following	2	0	0
Occasional, available 14 days...	1	0	0
License to carry a Gun or pistol	0	10	0
License to deal in Game	2	0	0
Gamekeepers (Great Britain) to expire July 31st ...	2	0	0
SERVANTS—			
For every male servant (hotel waiter excepted) ...	0	15	0
DOGS—			
License for every dog, of whatever description or denomination	0	7	6
(Penalty of £5 for keeping a dog without a license.)			

Provided always that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £23 10s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

Dogs under six months of age, those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.

STAMP DUTIES.

(Stamps are issued at Somerset House from 10 to 4; on Saturdays from 10 to 2.)

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION of any person as a burgess or into any company	1	0	0
AFFIDAVIT, or Statutory Declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT or Contract or Memorandum of an Agreement	0	0	6
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee in execution of a power of any property, or of any use, share, or interest in property by an instrument not being a will ...	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION OF ANY PROPERTY—			
Not exceeding £5	0	0	3
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	0	0	6
Exceeding £10, and not exceeding £20	0	1	0
And so on for every additional £10.			
APPRENTICESHIP—Instrument of, if no premium ...	0	2	6
For every £5 premium or fractional part	0	5	0
(Exemptions if apprenticed by a Parish or Charity.)			
ATTORNEY—Power of, for the sale or transfer of any Government Stocks or Funds, not exceeding £20, or dividends not exceeding £10 per annum ...	0	5	0
If for one payment only	0	1	0
In any other case	0	10	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not exceeding £5	0	0	1
For every £100 and fractional part of same	0	1	0
BILL OF LADING—Of goods or merchandise exported ...	0	0	6
BOND, COVENANT, or Instrument of any kind, for every £5 or part of same	0	0	6
BOND—On obtaining letters of administration, &c. ...	0	5	0
(If given by the widow or other relatives, or not exceeding £100, exempt.)			
CERTIFICATE to practise as an attorney, in London ...	9	0	0
In the country	6	0	0
CHEQUE drawn on banker	0	0	1
COLONIAL BONDS, Stocks or Shares, when negotiated in United Kingdom, per £100	0	5	0
COMPANY'S CAPITAL, on each £100	0	5	0
CONTRACT NOTE relating to sale or purchase, of the value of £5, and not exceeding £100	0	0	1
Of the value of £100 or upwards	0	1	0
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of Stock (Bank of England), for every £100	0	2	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any Colonial Debenture Stock or Funded Debt, for every £100 or fractional part	0	2	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale of any property, if not exceeding £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	1	0
And so on.			
COPY OR EXTRACT from a will or register of births and deaths	0	1	0

ESTATE DUTY.—Where the principal value of all property passing on the death of a person exceeds £100, and does not exceed £500, 1s. PER CENT.; £500 to £1,000, 2s.; £1,000 to £10,000, 3s.; £10,000 to £25,000, 4s.; £25,000 to £50,000, 4s. 10d.; £50,000 to £75,000, 5s.; £75,000 to £100,000, 5s. 10d.; £100,000 to £150,000, 6s.; £150,000 to £250,000, 6s. 10d.; £250,000 to

£500,000, 7s. ; £500,000 to £1,000,000, 7s. 10d. ; £1,000,000, 8s. Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross, are charged with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

	£	s.	d.
GRANT OR LICENSE to take and use as surname and arms under a will	50	0	0
Upon a voluntary application	10	0	0
GRANT OF ARMS or armorial ensigns only	1	0	0
GRANTS—Lease or Tack, for any term not exceeding a year, and a rental of £10	0	0	1
For a dwelling or furnished apartment not exceeding £25	0	2	6
Not exceeding £50	0	5	0
And for every additional £50	0	5	0
(If the term does not exceed thirty-five years.)			
LETTER OF ALLOTMENT of shares in a company, or scrip certificate, less than £5	0	0	1
£5 and upwards	0	0	6
LEGACY DUTY—SUCCESSION DUTY :— From 1 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to relationship.			
LICENSE FOR MARRIAGE—Special	5	0	0
Not Special	0	10	0
MORTGAGE BOND for the payment or repayment of moneys not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Exceeding £10, and under £25	0	0	8
Exceeding £25, and under £50	0	1	3
And for every £50 and fractional part	0	1	3
MORTGAGE DUTY on loan capital or debenture stock, created by any Corporation or Company, under Statute, per £100	0	2	6
POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE not exceeding £10	0	0	1
For every full sum of £100...	0	1	0
Against accident or damage done to property	0	0	1
Sea Insurance, for every £100 or fraction	0	0	3
RECEIPTS given on the payment of money amounting to £2 and upwards	0	0	1
SETTLEMENT—Any definite amount of stock or other security, settled or agreed to be settled, for every £100 of value	0	5	0
TRANSFER of any share in any mining company	0	0	6
WARRANT OF ATTORNEY to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security or for transfer of stock, &c.	0	10	0
WARRANT under the sign-manual of her Majesty	0	10	0

FOREIGN MONEYS, AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

It is only possible to give the approximate value in English money of Foreign coins. In Cornhill, Messrs. Cook & Son's, Ludgate Circus, and other parts of London, are offices where money can be exchanged by tourists or travellers to the Continent or elsewhere, but in nearly all places the English sovereign is available.

AMERICA. (United States of)

Monetary Unit—1 Dollar of 100 Cents.	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 cent	0	0	0½
Nickel, 3 cents	0	0	1½
Silver, 3 cents	0	0	1½
,, 5 cents	0	0	2½
,, 10 dime	0	0	5
,, 25 dime	0	1	0½
,, 50 dime	0	2	1
,, 1 dollar	0	4	2
Gold, 1 dollar	0	4	2
,, 2½ dollars	0	10	5
,, 3 dollars	0	12	6
,, 5 dollars	1	0	10
,, 10 dollars	2	1	8
,, 20 dollars	4	3	4

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Notes are issued by the Banks, of £1 and upwards. English Bank Notes are at a discount of 1 to 2½ per cent. English sovereigns circulate throughout the Colonies.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Monetary Unit—1 Florin of 100 Kreutzers.	£	s.	d.
Gold, florin	0	2	0
Silver, florin	0	1	8
,, krone	0	0	10

Exchange is 11·95 per £.

BELGIUM.

Monetary Unit—Franc of 100 Centimes.	£	s.	d.
Bronze, 2 centimes			
Nickel, 5 centimes	0	0	0½
,, 10 centimes	0	0	1
,, 20 centimes	0	0	2
Silver, 50 centimes	0	0	4¾
,, 1 franc	0	0	9½
,, 2 francs	0	1	7
,, 5 francs	0	4	0
Gold, 20 francs	0	16	0

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Monetary Unit—1 Dollar of 100 Cents.	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 cent	0	0	0½
,, 2 cents	0	0	1
Silver, 5 cents	0	0	2½
,, 10 cents	0	0	5
,, 20 cents	0	0	10
,, 25 cents	0	1	0½
Silver, 50 cents	0	2	1

Gold coin of United States is current at par in Canada.

EGYPT.

Monetary Unit—Piastre of 20 Milliémes.	£	s.	d.
Copper, ¼ mil.			
,, ½ mil.			
Nickel, 1 mil.	0	0	0¼
,, 2 mil.	0	0	0½
,, 5 mil.	0	0	1½
Silver, 1 piastre	0	0	2½
,, 2 piastres	0	0	5
,, 5 piastres	0	1	0¼
,, 10 piastres	0	2	0½
,, 20 piastres	0	4	1
Gold, 50 piastres, £½, E.	0	10	3
,, 100 piastres, £1, E.	1	0	6

English sovereigns are current throughout Egypt as 97½ piastres.

FRANCE.

Monetary Unit— Franc of 100 Centimes.	£	s.	d.
Bronze, 5 centimes	0	0	0¼
,, 10 centimes	0	0	1
Silver, 50 centimes	0	0	4¾
,, 1 franc	0	0	9½
,, 2 francs	0	1	7
,, 5 francs	0	4	0
Gold, 5 francs	0	4	0
,, 10 francs	0	8	0
,, The "Napoleon" or "Louis" 20 francs	0	16	0

GERMANY.

Monetary Unit—The Mark of 100 Pfennigs.	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 pfennig			
,, 2 pfennigs			
Nickel, 5 pfennigs	0	0	0½
,, 10 pfennigs	0	0	1¼
,, 20 pfennigs	0	0	2½
Silver, 20 pfennigs	0	0	2½
,, 50 pfennigs	0	0	6
,, 1 mark	0	1	0
,, 2 marks	0	2	0
,, 3 marks (thaler)	0	3	0
,, 5 marks	0	5	0
,, 10 marks	0	10	0
,, 20 marks	1	0	0

GREECE.

Monetary Unit—The Drachmè of 100 Leptá.

The circulating medium of Greece consists principally of paper, notes being issued for 1, 2, 10, 25, 100 dr. and upwards, with copper coins of 5 and 10 leptá, and nickel coins of 5, 10 and 20 leptá for the divisional money. The 10 dr. notes divided in half, circulate as 5 dr. each half.

Travellers are recommended to carry French gold. Exchange, 20 francs gold, about 35 dr. 20 leptá, English £, 44 dr. The rate of exchange varies considerably.

HOLLAND.

Monetary Unit—1 Gulden of 100 Cents.	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 cent			
Silver, 5 cents	0	0	1
,, 10 cents	0	0	2
,, 25 cents	0	0	5
,, 50 cents	0	0	10
,, 1 gulden	0	1	8
,, 2½ gulden	0	4	2
Gold, 10 gulden	0	16	8

INDIA.

Monetary Unit—Rupee of 16 Annas.	£	s.	d.
Bronze, ¼ anna			
,, ½ anna, about	0	0	0½
Silver, 2 annas ,,	0	0	2
,, 4 annas ,,	0	0	3¾
,, 8 annas ,,	0	0	7½
,, 1 rupee ,,	0	1	3

Rate of exchange, about 1/2½ per rupee.

ITALY.

Monetary Unit—The Lira of 100 Centesimi.

The money in general use is a paper currency in notes of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 lire.

Gold is invariably at a premium. The rate of exchange varies considerably, about 26·25 per £.

The silver coins anterior to 1863, except 5 lire pieces, are no longer current; also all the silver Papal coins.

MEXICO.

	£	s.	d.
Gold, doubloon	3	5	0
Silver, dollar	0	4	2
,, ¼ dollar	0	1	0

NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

Monetary Unit—Kroner of 100 D'or.	£	s.	d.
Copper, 1 d'or			
,, 2 d'or			
,, 5 d'or	0	0	0½
Silver, 10 d'or	0	0	1
,, 25 d'or	0	0	2¼
,, 50 d'or	0	0	6¾
,, 1 kroner	0	1	1½
,, 2 kroners	0	2	3
,, 5 kroners	0	5	6¾

	£	s.	d.
Gold, 10 kroners	0	11	1½
,, 20 kroners	1	2	3

The above coins pass in all three countries. 18 kroners = £1.

PERSIA.

10 Krans, 1 Goed, Toman 8/-. Present exchange, 50 Krans, silver or paper = £1.

The coins in common use are the ½ kran, 1 kran and 2 krans silver pieces. Gold is not in general circulation.

PORTUGAL.

Monetary Unit—1 Milreis of 1,000 Reis.

Copper, 3 reis			
,, 5 reis	0	0	0¼
,, 10 reis	0	0	0½
,, 20 reis	0	0	1
Silver, 50 reis	0	0	2½
,, 100 reis	0	0	5¼
,, 200 reis	0	0	10½
,, 500 reis	0	2	2½
Gold, 1 milreis	0	4	5
,, 2 milreis	0	8	10
,, 5 milreis	1	2	2
,, 10 milreis	2	4	4

PERU.

Silver, 1 sol	0	1	10

RUSSIA.

Monetary Unit—Rouble of 100 Kopeks.

1 rouble	0	2	1½

The circulating medium of Russia is entirely forced paper currency, nickel and copper being used for fractions of the rouble. The notes are 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The coinage is the same as in England, except in the Transvaal and Portuguese Territory. English gold circulates freely, and notes are issued by the local Banks under arrangement with the Government for 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, and £50, and are legal tender throughout British South Africa.

On Portuguese territory the milreis (1,000 reis), about 3s., is principally used.

In the Transvaal the coins are similar to those of Great Britain, but only circulate at par in the South African Republic.

SPAIN.

Monetary Unit—Peseta of 100 Centesimas.

Bronze, 5 cents	0	0	0½
,, 10 cents	0	0	1
Silver, 50 cents	0	0	5
,, 1 peseta	0	0	9½
,, 2 pesetas...	0	1	7
,, 5 pesetas...	0	4	0
Gold, 20 pesetas...	0	16	0
,, 25 pesetas (Alfonso)	1	0	0

SWITZERLAND.

Monetary Unit—The Franc of 100 Cents.

Bronze, 1 centime			
,, 2 centimes			
Nickel, 5 centimes	0	0	0½
,, 10 centimes	0	0	1
,, 20 centimes	0	0	2
Silver, 50 centimes	0	0	4¾
,, 1 franc	0	0	9½
,, 2 francs	0	1	7
,, 5 francs	0	4	0
Gold, 20 francs	0	16	0

TURKEY.

Monetary Unit—The Piastre of 40 Paras.

1 piastre, nearly...	0	0	2¼
20 piastres = 1 silver medjidie	0	3	4
100 piastres = 1 gold medjidie or Turkish pound	0	18	0

The best money for travellers to take for use in Turkey is French 20 franc pieces.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Postmaster-General—MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.

Secretary—Sir G. H. MURRAY, K.C.B.

Second Secretary—J. C. LAMB, Esq., C.B., C.C.M.

Assistant Secretaries—G. W. SMYTH, Esq., H. B. FORMAN, Esq., C.B., E. YELD, Esq., C.B., J. ARDRON, Esq., W. ROCHE, Esq., and S. R. THOMPSON, Esq.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

POSTAL RATES.—The rates of prepaid postages to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, British New Guinea, by all routes, are, for letters—2½d. per ½ oz.; postcards, single, 1d. each, reply, 2d. each. Foreign postage to all places is also 2½d. the ½ oz. Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, the West Coast, and Zanzibar, are included in these rates. The charge for letters to New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland, The Cape, British Central Africa, British East Africa, Natal, India, Ceylon, Fiji, the Orange River Colony (Orange Free State), the Transvaal, and any Crown colony reciprocating, is 1d. the ½ oz., and for any other part of the world outside the United Kingdom, with few exceptions, the postage of a prepaid letter is 2½d. the ½ oz. The 1d. postcards and 2d. reply postcards are available for transmission to all places abroad. Private cards bearing adhesive penny stamps, and private reply cards with adhesive penny stamps on each half are now admissible as postcards, provided they are in conformity with the official postcards, and that they have the words "postcard" printed on the address side, without the Royal Arms. The reply halves of private double cards which will be available only for return to Great Britain, must bear in print the words "Post Card—Great Britain and Ireland," and "Reply."

Letters for the colonies and foreign countries must not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth. The registration fee in all cases is 2d. Letters can be sent to passengers.

Letters sent to passengers on board mail steamers must be registered and sent addressed care of the commander of the packet.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c., FOR PLACES ABROAD.—The postage chargeable on newspapers, books, printed papers, commercial papers, patterns, and samples for all destinations outside the United Kingdom, is fixed uniformly at the undermentioned rates:—

For newspapers, books, and printed papers generally, per 2 oz. ... ... ½d.

For patterns and samples, per 2 oz., but with a minimum charge of 1d.... ... ... ½d

For commercial papers, per 2 oz., but with a minimum charge of 2½d. for which sum a weight of 10 oz. may be sent.

The postage on packets containing more than one newspaper is no longer chargeable on each paper, but simply according to the bulk weight of the packet.

The above-named rates should in all cases be prepaid: no packet can be sent forward wholly unpaid; but if by inadvertence the postage is insufficiently prepaid, double the deficit will be chargeable on delivery.

Newspapers for abroad, if not posted within eight days of publication, must be prepaid at the book rates of postage.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PARCEL POST.—Parcels must not exceed certain limits in weight and size, which vary according to the country they are sent to. Every parcel must have a customs declaration respecting the contents, such declaration to be made out on a form obtainable at any post office. Arrangements have been made whereby persons sending parcels to New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, Cape Colony, Natal, and some foreign countries can pay the customs and other charges usually payable by the addressees. Otherwise the postage cannot be prepaid but is collected on delivery. Certain articles are forbidden.

Insurance can be effected on parcels to most foreign countries and British Colonies.

The postal charges to the Australasian Colonies are—For the first lb., 1s.; for each additional lb. or fraction of a lb. up to 11 lb., 6d. To the Fiji Islands—For the first lb., 1s.; for each additional lb. or fraction of a lb., 8d. Parcels for New Zealand exceeding 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in breadth or depth are only delivered at places to which there is regular communication by railway, coach, or steamer. A list of places where parcels cannot be delivered may be seen at any post office.

The dimensions must not exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. length and girth combined.

Parcels to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, are conveyed by the P. & O. and Orient Co.'s steamers. Those to New Zealand are carried by the New Zealand Shipping Co. and the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.'s steamers.

REGISTRATION OF PARCELS, as well as letters, to a number of British colonies, now insures compensation up to £50. If not registered, the Post Office accepts a liability up to £1.

TELEGRAMS TO THE COLONIES.—See Telegraphic Communication between England and Australia, *post*.

POSTAL ORDERS for certain fixed sums from 1s. up to £1 are issued in the United Kingdom, and at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, India, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Newfoundland, at the following rates—

s.	d.		s.	d.
For 1	0 ... ... ½d.	For 4	6 ... ... 1d.	
,, 1	6 ... ... ½d.	,, 5	0 ... ... 1d.	
,, 2	0 ... ... 1d.	,, 7	6 ... ... 1d.	
,, 2	6 ... ... 1d.	,, 10	0 ... ... 1d.	
,, 3	0 ... ... 1d.	,, 10	6 ... ... 1d.	
,, 3	6 ... ... 1d.	,, 15	0 ... ... 1½d.	
,, 4	0 ... ... 1d.	,, 20	0 ... ... 1½d.	

INLAND.

POSTAL RATES.—Letters to or from any part of the United Kingdom are charged at the following rates, viz.:—

Not above 4 oz. ... . 1d.

and so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 ozs.

No letter may be above 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency.

LETTERS IN ENVELOPES ORNAMENTED are permissible, provided the right hand half is left quite clear for the stamp and address.

BOOK POST.—The rate charged is ½d. for every 2 oz., or part of that weight, and packets exceeding 2 oz. now pass unconditionally at the rate of 1d. for the first 4 oz. and ½d. for every additional 2 oz. A book-packet must not contain any letter or communication, and must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 ft. in length or 1 ft. in width or depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

Registration.—Any letter, newspaper, or book packet may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom for a fee of 2d.

Circulars and Accounts, inclusive of type-written documents, are transmitted at the halfpenny circular rate. No extra charge is made for re-addressing letters, provided they are re-posted not later than the day after delivery, and do not appear to have been opened.

Postcards (United Kingdom).—With impressed ½d. stamp, are sold singly or in packets of ten—stout, 6d.; thin, 5½d. Double or reply postcards and letter-cards are 1½d. each. Private cards bearing adhesive halfpenny stamps may also be used as postcards. They should correspond, both in size and thickness of cardboard, to the official postcard.

Newspapers.—Every newspaper or packet of newspapers must be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends, and so that the same can be easily removed for the purpose of examination. The sender is permitted to put a distinguishing mark on the cover of a newspaper referring to a special article. Publications issued at short intervals are sent through the post at newspaper rates, provided that they have been registered at the General Post Office for circulation as newspapers.

The charge for each registered newspaper, whether posted singly or with others in a packet, is ½d; but a packet of newspapers is not chargeable at a higher rate than that of book postage, viz.:—½d. for every 2 oz. or part of that weight. No packet of newspapers is permitted to be above 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

	s.	d.
Inland Parcel Post.—Not exceeding 1 lb. in weight	0	3
Over 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs. in weight	0	4
,, 2 lbs. ,, 3 lbs. ,, ...	0	5
,, 3 lbs. ,, 4 lbs. ,, ...	0	6
,, 4 lbs. ,, 5 lbs. ,, ...	0	7
,, 5 lbs. ,, 6 lbs. ,, ...	0	8
,, 6 lbs. ,, 7 lbs. ,, ...	0	9
,, 7 lbs. ,, 8 lbs. ,, ...	0	10
,, 8 lbs. ,, 9 lbs. ,, ...	0	11
,, 9 lbs. ,, 11 lbs. ,, ...	1	0

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Post Parcel are: Maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft. Weight not to exceed 11 lbs. Postage in all cases must be prepaid.

Telegrams (United Kingdom).—The charge is 6d. for the first twelve words and ½d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for.

Most of the Telegraph Offices in the United Kingdom, the District London Offices excepted, are open between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sundays usually from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. in England, and from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. in Scotland and Ireland. Postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of an additional fee.

Money Orders.—The rates are—

On sums not exceeding £1	2d.
Above £1 and not exceeding £3...	3d.
,, £3 ,, ,, £10...	4d.

above which sum no single order can be granted.

Telegraphic Money Orders may now be transmitted between all Post Offices in the United Kingdom authorised to transact Telegraph and Money Order business. The following is the poundage to be paid—

For sums not exceeding £3	4d.
For sums above £3 and not exceeding £10	6d.

which is the limited amount that can be sent.

In addition to the above the person at whose request the telegraphic money order is issued is required to pay the ordinary telegraph rates.

Post Office Savings Banks.—Every money-order office receives deposits of one shilling (or twelve penny stamps on an official form), or any number of pounds and shillings, from any depositor, provided the sums deposited do not exceed £50 in any year ending December 31, and the total amount standing in the depositor's name does not exceed £200, inclusive of interest.

Investment in Government Stock.—By the Savings Bank Act any depositor in a savings bank who desires to invest a certain sum in Government Stock must send to the savings bank, together with his deposit book, an application signed by him on a form to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank. The minimum amount of stock which may be purchased or sold is one shilling; the annual limit for such investment is £200, and the whole amount of stock credited to any one account may not exceed £500.

Government Annuities, &c.—The Postmaster-General is empowered to insure the lives of persons of either sex between the ages of fourteen and sixty-five for not less than £5, or more than £100; and also to grant immediate or deferred annuities on the lives of persons of either sex, of the age of five years and upwards

Stamp Duties.—Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps may now be used for the purpose of denoting the stamp duties chargeable on the following documents:—

Agreements, under hand only, where liable to the fixed duty of 6d.
Bills of Exchange (including cheques) for the payment of money *on demand* (duty, 1d.)
Certified copies of, or extracts from, Registers of Births, &c. (duty, 1d.)
Charter Parties (duty, 6d.)
Contract Notes advising the sale or purchase of any Stock or marketable security of a less value than £100 (duty, 1d.)
Delivery Orders (duty, 1d.)
Lease or Tack, or Agreement for a Lease or Tack, for any definite term less than or not exceeding a year—
(a) Of a Dwelling-house, or part of a Dwelling-house, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 a year (duty, 1d.)
(b) Of a Furnished Dwelling-house or Apartments (duties, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., according to the rent).
Letters of Renunciation (duty, 1d.)
Notarial Acts (duty, 1s.)
Policies of Insurance, not Life or Marine (duty 1d.)
Protests of Bills of Exchange or of Promissory Notes (duties, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., in agreement with the duty on the Bill or Note, and 1s. when the Bill or Note is stamped with 1s. or upwards).
Proxies (where liable to the duty of 1d. only.)
Receipts (duty, 1d.)
Transfers of Shares in Cost-Book Mines (duty, 6d.)
Voting Papers (duty, 1d.)
Warrants for Goods (duty, 3d.)

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1900, was £119,839,905, showing an increase on the previous year of £11,503,712. The returns for the principal departments were:—Customs, £23,800,000; excise, £32,100,000; stamps, £8,500,000; estate duties, £14,020,000; land tax, £790,000; property and income-tax, £18,750,000; post office, £13,300,000; telegraph service, £3,350,000; crown lands, £450,000; Suez Canal Share Receipts, £834,003; miscellaneous, £2,275,902. As compared with 1899, the differences were:—On customs, an increase of £2,950,000; on excise, an increase of £2,900,000; on stamps, an increase of £20,000; on estate duties, an increase of £870,000; on property and income tax, an increase of £750,000: on land tax an incease of £20,000; on house duty an increase of £70,000; on the postal department there was an increase of £590,000, and on the telegraph service an increase of £200,000. The net receipts from Crown lands increase of £20,000, Suez Canal Share Receipts, show an increase of £120,449, and there was an increase of £343,263 in the miscellaneous receipts. The total expenditure for the year was £133,722,407, being £25,572,171 more than in 1899. The National Debt services absorbed £23,216,657; the civil list and civil charges of all kinds, £23,899,810; the expenditure on behalf of the naval and military forces amounted to £69,815,000, while the charges for the collection of the revenue were as follows: Packet service, £760,000; telegraph service, £3,601,000; post office, £8,480,000; customs and inland revenue, £2,800,000. The expenditure of the year amounted to £133,722,407, the revenue £119,839,905, showing a deficit of £13,882,502.

On April 1, 1900, the actual amount of the National Debt (funded) was £552,606,898, showing a decrease of £30,579,404 since the same date in 1899. The aggregate gross liabilities of the State on April 1st, 1900, were £639,165,265, and a like period in 1899 £635,040,965.

Population.—The English census was taken on the night of April 5, 1891, when it was found that the total number of persons in England and Wales was 29,001,018. This shows an increase of 3,026,572, or 11·65 per cent upon the figures for 1881.

The proportion of females to males, which has been steadily increasing since 1851, is now 106·4 to 100, the figures in 1881 being 105·5 to 100; in 1871, 105·4 to 100; in 1861, 105·3 to 100; and in 1851, 104·2 to 100. The total number of males enumerated on April 5, 1891, was 14,050,340 and of females, 14,950,542. The rate of increase during the decennium was 11·2 for males and 12·1 for females. The number of families recorded in 1891 was 6,146,900, showing an increase of 513,708, or 9·1 per cent., since 1881. This increase is considerably less than that of the population; and, while the average number of individuals in a family was 4·6 in 1881, in 1891 it was 4·7. The number of inhabited houses has increased by 621,183, or 12·9 per cent.; whilst the number of uninhabited houses and houses in course of construction has declined, the former from 386,676 to 380,117, and the latter from 46,414 to 38,407. The increase of population is by no means equally spread over the country. In 261 of the registration areas there has been a falling off in the number of inhabitants; and even in the larger areas, such as counties, the rates are excessively unequal. The increase is highest in the counties affected by London—viz., Essex, Surrey, Middlesex, and Kent—or in those in which mining is predominant, such as Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Then follow manufacturing counties, while last of all come the rural counties, either with rates of increase far below the general average, or with an actual decrease. Of the thirteen counties which show a decrease, ten—Brecknockshire, Pembrokeshire, Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Cornwall, Huntingdonshire, Rutland, Herefordshire, and Shropshire—also show a decline in 1891. In nine out of the twelve Welsh counties there is a decrease. There were in 1891 sixty-two towns in England and Wales with populations exceeding 50,000. In London the population is 4,211,056; in Liverpool, 517,951; in Manchester, 505,343; and in Birmingham, 429,171. The rates of increase differ enormously in the different towns, and, while there are some in the immediate neighbourhood of London, such as Tottenham, Leyton, and Willesden, which have doubled, or more than doubled, their populations during the ten years, there are others in which the increase has been considerably less than that of the country at large. In all, however, with one important exception, there has been some amount of increase. The exception is Liverpool, in which city, second only to London in population, there has been a decline of 6·3 per cent. The population of England and Wales now forms 72·8 per cent., or nearly three-quarters, of the total population of the United Kingdom, the proportion borne by this part of Great Britain having increased uninterruptedly with each successive decennium. The

population of Scotland constitutes 10·7 per cent. of the whole, which was also the proportion in the two preceding enumerations. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Ireland, who in 1821-31 were nearly one-third of the aggregate population, now form only 12·5 per cent., or one-eighth of it. The total population of the islands in British seas is 147,870, as against 141,260 in 1881.

According to the latest returns of the Registrar-General, the estimated population of the United Kingdom was 40,909,925, in June, 1900, exclusive of Army, Navy, and Merchant seamen abroad.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural returns for the United Kingdom for 1899 show that the total acreage under all crops including bare fallow and grass, was 47,795,270 acres, being 2,796 more than the previous year. The following are the details:—

CROP AREAS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1898 AND 1899.

Crops.	1898.	1899.	+ Increase. − Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops:—			
Wheat	2,158,465	2,055,283	− 103,182
Barley or Bere	2,068,760	2,159,396	+ 90,636
Oats	4,097,791	4,109,964	+ 12,173
Rye	81,285	64,440	− 16,845
Beans	233,827	251,191	+ 17,364
Peas	176,628	163,325	− 13,303
Total Corn Crops	8,816,756	8,803,599	− 13,157
Green Crops:—			
Potatoes	1,201,417	1,222,614	+ 21,197
Turnips and Swedes	2,087,505	2,050,422	− 37,083
Mangolds	408,812	437,307	+ 28,495
Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape	214,970	219,283	+ 4,313
Vetches or Tares	197,420	189,769	− 7,651
Other Green Crops	151,317	154,668	+ 3,351
Total Green Crops	4,261,441	4,274,063	+ 12,822
Clover, Sainfoin, and Rotation Grasses:—			
For Hay	3,047,585	2,852,544	− 195,041
Not for Hay	3,163,427	3,253,288	+ 89,861
Total	6,211,012	6,105,832	− 105,180
Permanent Pasture:—			
For Hay	6,064,891	5,838,960	− 225,931
Not for Hay	21,913,808	22,261,712	+ 347,904
Total	27,978,699	28,100,672	+ 121,973
Other Crops:—			
Flax	35,391	35,463	+ 72
Hops	49,735	51,843	+ 2,108
Small Fruit	*70,238	—	—
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	369,202	351,835	− 17,367

The average yield of wheat for the year 1899 was 32·75 bushels per acre, which is above the average, whilst barley yielded 34·16 bushels per acre, also over the average amount.

* Not separately returned in Ireland.

The following tables give the figures of the farm live stock for the whole of the United Kingdom:—

FARM LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1898 AND 1899.

Stock.	1898.	1899.	+ Increase. − Decrease.
	No.	No.	No.
*Horses	2,040,330	2,028,092	− 12,238
Cattle:—			
Cows and Heifers, in Milk or in Calf	4,035,501	4,133,249	+ 97,748
Other Cattle:—			
Two years and above	2,414,205	2,357,207	− 56,998
Under two years	4,699,506	4,854,240	+ 154,734
Total Cattle	11,149,212	11,344,696	+ 195,484
Sheep:—			
One year and above	18,897,390	19,097,534	+ 200,144
Under one year	12,204,969	12,582,691	+ 377,722
Total Sheep	31,102,359	31,680,225	+ 577,866
Pigs	3,719,219	4,003,589	+ 204,370

* Great Britain, not separately returned for Ireland.

Education.—The total number of schools under Government inspection in 1899, in England and Wales was 20,064. These were capable of accommodating 6,417,514 children. The average daily attendance was 4,636,938. The Parliamentary grant (annual and fee) for education was £7,237,028. There were also inspected 5,0008 evening schools with 474,563 scholars on register, and 201,185 in average attendance. Grants were made for examination and attendance amounting to £5,072,818. Free grants for day scholars £2,329,300 Grants to voluntary schools, £621,516, &c. There were, on September 30th, 1899, in Scotland 3,062 separate institutions inspected, with 731,272 scholars on registers, average attendance, 612,457. The Parliamentary grant to day inspected schools for examination and attendance, £741,871, and for free grants, £321,397. The income per scholar in average attendance was £2 11s. 5d. There were 950 evening continuation schools inspected—49,202 scholars. The number of schools in operation in Ireland was 8,670, with accommodation for 879,700 pupils. The average number in attendance was 513,852, while 785,113 were on the rolls. The expenditure amounted to £1,215,816, giving an average of £2 7s. 11d.

Post Office.—The gross estimated revenue of the postal department for the financial year ending March 31, 1900, was £13,394,394, payments out for conveyance of mails, £1,474,132, net receipts, £13,192,020, as against £13,049,317 gross revenue, £1,473,719 payments out, and £12,841,309 net receipts in 1899. It is estimated that during the twelve months there were delivered in the United Kingdom 2,246,800,000 letters, at the rate of 55·3 per head, an increase per cent. of 2·7; 400,300,000 postcards, at the rate of 9·8 per head, and an increase per cent. of 4·7; 702,800,000 book-packets, circulars and samples at an average of 17·3 per head, and an increase per cent. of ·2, and 163,400,000 newspapers, at an average of 4·0 per head, and an increase per cent. of 6·0, making a total of 3,558,748,000. There were also delivered 74,448,000 parcels, an increase per cent. of 4·9 making a grand total of 3,588,748,000. The number of letters registered was 16,256,852, an increase at the rate of 6·7 per cent. Of the 2,246,800,000 letters delivered, 1,908,900,000, were delivered in England and Wales, 632,600,000 being delivered in the London Postal District alone, 196,800,000 in Scotland, and 141,100,000 in Ireland. The number of post offices opened during the year was 371, and the number of new pillar and letter-boxes has been increased by 1,152. The total number of post offices open on March 31st was 21,940, and the number of pillar and wall-boxes to 32,593. Of 8,954,041 letters dealt with in the Returned Letter Offices throughout the country, 7,924,008 were re-issued to corrected addresses, or were returned to the senders, 331,739 were returned unopened to the post offices of foreign countries, and 698,294 remained which could not be disposed of. The value of property opened in the Returned Letter Offices amounted to £725,613. The number of postal packets posted without address, 288,677, 2,767 of which contained property to the value of £9,764. The total number of persons in the service of the department was 167,070, of whom 91,273 were established officers. 75,957 persons were employed *not* on the permanent establishment. Much time and labour is devoted every year to perfecting the organisation of the numerous branches into which the staff of this great department is divided. The number of parcels delivered in the United Kingdom in year ending 31st March, 1900, was 75,448,000, an increase on the preceding year of 2·6 %. The parcel post has steadily grown in popularity since its establishment in 1883. The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was 2,510,615, an increase of 12 per cent. on the number for previous year.

Money and Postal Orders.— The number and amount of money orders dealt with in the United Kingdom to the 31st of March, 1900, was as follows:—

Orders issued in United Kingdom.	Number. 1898–99.	Number. 1899–1900.
Inland	9,721,647	10,292,890
Colonial	142,169	142,574
Foreign	400,691	407,128
	10,264,507	10,842,592
Orders issued abroad and paid in United Kingdom:—		
Colonial	451,245	474,766
Foreign	759,449	770,101
	11,475,201	12,087,459

Orders issued in United Kingdom.	Amount. 1898–99.	Amount. 1899–1900.
Inland	£28,604,078	£30,505,351
Colonial	497,629	476,631
Foreign	1,015,170	—
	30,116,877	30,981,982
Orders issued abroad and paid in United Kingdom:—		
Colonial	1,360,678	1,399,780
Foreign	1,800,962	1,780,011
	£33,278,517	£34,161,773

The number of ordinary inland money orders increased over the previous year by 3·8 per cent. in number, and 5·5 per cent. in amount. Telegraph Money Orders, increased 21 per cent in number and 13·7 in amount. The total number of Inland Money

Orders in 1899-1900 was 10,292,894, of the value of £30,505,351, and shows an increase of 571,243 in the number and an increase in the amount of £1,901,273. The Money Orders issued to the Colonies show increase in number of 405, but a decrease in amount of £20,998, and Foreign Countries show an increase. There were issued in United Kingdom and paid abroad 549,702 as against 524,860, in 1898-9, an increase of 16,842, and the amount was £1,516,120 as against £1,512,799, an increase of £3,321. The homeward remittances from the Colonies increased to the extent of 23,521 in number, £39,102 in amount. On November 1st, 1898, the exchange of Telegraph Money Orders with Germany commenced, and has been extended in the past year to Austria, Belgium, Holland, Hungary, Luxemburg, Norway, Roumania, and Switzerland. The number of postal orders issued during the year in the United Kingdom was 82,115,674, or 5,340,475 more than in the previous year, and of the value of £28,638,884, or £1,416,448 more than in 1898-9.

The Post Office Savings Bank.—The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year 1899 numbered 14,654,600, amounting to £39,122,160, as against 13,757,244 and £37,361,838, the number and amount for the year 1898. The amount of interest credited to depositors was £3,000,000, an increase of £161,696. The number of accounts opened in 1899 was 1,373,799 and 957,621 were closed. The corresponding numbers for 1898 were respectively 1,233,395, and 942,654. The total number of accounts remaining open on the 31st December, 1899, was 8,046,680 or 416,178 more than in 1898, distributed as follows:—

	Number.	Average Balance due to each Depositor.
England and Wales	7,332,728	£16 0 10
Scotland	351,236	13 12 8
Ireland	362,716	21 5 2
United Kingdom, Total	8,046,680	16 3 5

The number of Offices for the transaction of Savings Bank business on December 31st, 1899, was 12,995, as against 12,582 at the close of the year 1898. The increase during the year was 413, as compared with an increase of 370 in the previous year.

Telegraphs.—The revenue (estimated) of the Post Office Telegraph for the financial year ending March 31st, 1900, was £3,460,492. Total expenditure, £3,748,930. During the year 1900 90,415,123 telegrams of all descriptions were sent, as compared with 87,043,652 in 1898-9. They were classified as Ordinary Inland, 74,151,385, Press (inland) 6,812,781, Foreign, 7,521,540, Railway, free, 1,443,766, Railway, half-rate, 31,456, and Government, 454,195.

Paupers.—On January 1, 1900, the total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief was 807,471, of whom 226,871 were indoor and 580,734 outdoor paupers, and 124 of which received both out and in relief. As compared with the 1st of January, 1899, these figures show the decrease in number of paupers was 13,625, making the number relieved about 1 in every 39 persons, or 2·5 of population. Of the total number, 94,869 were insane, 9,841 vagrants, of the remainder, 180,201 were adult males, 314,399, adult females, and 208,285 children under 16. On January 15, 1900, Scotland registered the number of poor of all classes as paupers and dependents, 100,695; and the number of vagrants, included in the preceding, as 172 paupers and dependents. Ireland on January 1st of 1900 had 43,820 indoor and 58,534 outdoor paupers; also 1,512 in blind and deaf and dumb asylums; total 108,866; in 1899, a total of 99,897.

The number of those in receipt of outdoor relief includes those paupers who were inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, or licensed houses.

Emigration.—The Emigration returns for 1899 show that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom was 240,696, against 215,171 in 1898; of this number 87,400 were English, 16,072 Scotch, 42,890 Irish, 90,020 Foreigners, 4,314 not distinguished. 159,143 went to the United States of America, 33,669 to British North America, 12,268 to Australasia, 18,863 to Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 16,753 to other countries. The number proceeding to Australasia was 1,248 more than in 1898.

The trades, occupations and professions of adult emigrants to Australasia were, Adult Males—Agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 253; bakers, confectioners, &c., 72; blacksmiths and farriers, 6; boot and shoe makers, 16; braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c., 2; brick and tile makers, potters, &c., 4; bricklayers, masons, plasterers, slaters, &c., 30, builders, 22; butchers, poulterers, &c., 59, cabinet-makers and upholsterers, 5; carpenters and joiners, 83; clerks and agents, 291; clock and watchmakers and jewellers, 13; coachmakers and trimmers, 1; coopers, 4; domestic servants, 47; engine drivers, stokers, &c., 12; engineers, 74; farmers and graziers, 613; founders, iron and brass moulders, &c., 6; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c., 1,988; general labourers, 807; mechanics, 61; millers, maltsters, &c., 5; miners and quarrymen, 319; painters, paperhangers, plumbers and glaziers, 36; printers, 15; railway servants, 15; saddlers and harness makers, 2; sawyers, 1; seamen, 24; shipwrights, 2; shopkeepers, shopmen, warehousemen, &c, 207; smiths, general, 3; spinners and weavers, 12; tailors, 32; tanners and curriers, 1; turners (wood), 2; wheelwrights and millwrights, 1. Army and Navy: officers, 39; men, 4. Other trades and professions, 181; occupation not stated; Adult Females—Domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c., 754; gentlewomen and governesses, 13; milliners, dressmakers, needlewomen, &c., 77; shopwomen, 22; spinners and weavers, 9; other trades and professions, 30; occupation not stated, 3,080. Total Adults, 10,105.

Coinage.—The total amount of moneys coined and delivered into store in the Royal Mint Office in 1899 was as follows:—gold, £7,515,978; silver, £1,615,850; bronze, £139,065. Light gold withdrawn from circulation for re-coinage, £1,781,045; the gold coin issued during the year amounted to £8,520,311. Silver money at its nominal value issued, £1,616,246; worn silver coin sent in for re-coinage, £3,386,199 2s. 1d., including 50,000 in double florins, now no longer coined, and in the process of complete withdrawal; bronze moneys issued, 42,562,800 coins, of the value of £139,065. The total amount of gold coined in the Royal Mint and its Australian branches amounted to £18,653,659 in 1899; of this amount the Bank of England received from Australia, £270,000. The weight of silver bullion bought during the year amounted to 4,874,441 ozs., the purchase value of which was £558,744 2s. 1d., at an average price of 27½ per oz. The gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1899 for coinage, weighed 948,742 ozs., the value amounted to £3,384,281, an increase in weight from 1898 of 228,777 oz., and in value of £72,601. Gold, silver and bronze coin of the nominal value of £3,324,000, £61,800 and £2,830 respectively was issued during the year. Worn silver coin to the nominal value of £12,227 7s. 4d. was withdrawn from circulation by the government of New South Wales. The total quantity of gold in 1899 received at the Melbourne Mint in bullion and rough gold was 1,520,739 ozs., which contained 1,498,533 ozs. of standard gold and 87,782 ozs. of pure silver. The quantity of gold received in 1899 was larger than that received in 1898 by 6,539 ozs, and is the largest quantity received in any year since its establishment in 1872. The gold coinage for the year amounted to £5,627,767, and in 1898, £5,509,138, an increase of £117,529. New silver coin to the value of £40,400 was received from the Royal Mint and £42,575 issued to the public; worn silver of the value of £2,990 was withdrawn from circulation; and bronze coin to the value of £2,000 was received, and £2,720 issued to the public. On June 20th, 1900, the Perth Mint was declared open by the Governor of Western Australia for receipt of gold for coinage, the first deposit being made on the day following. Since the starting of the Mint to December 31, 1900, 1,714 deposits have been made.

Bullion.—The declared value of the imports of gold and silver bullion and specie from Australasia in 1899 was £5,055,630 as against £7,566,249 in 1898.

Imports and Exports.—For the year 1899, the total imports were £485,035,583, being at the rate of £11 19s. 2d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom, as compared with £470,544,702, or £11 14s. 2d. per head, in 1898. The exports in 1899 of British and Foreign and Colonial produce, were £329,534,658 as against £294,013,988 in 1898. The total of imports and exports in 1899 was £814,570,241, being at the rate of £20 1s. 8d. per head of the population of the United Kingdom, as against £764,558,690, or £19 0s. 6d. per head in 1898. Towards the imports Australasia contributed £33,327,846 as against £28,850,284 in 1898, the total exports to Australasia amounting to £24,766,552 as against £23,430,006 in 1898. The declared value of British and Irish produce exported to Australasia was £22,526,194, divided as follows:—To Western Australia, £1,466,333; to South Australia, £1,777,022; to Victoria, £4,852,966; to New South Wales, £6,874,007; to Queensland, £2,457,244; to Tasmania, £529,584; to New Zealand, £4,543,131; and to the Fiji Islands, £25,907. The declared value of the Foreign and Colonial produce and manufactures exported to Australasia was £2,240,358 as against £2,306,920 in 1898. The imports of grain from Australasia in 1899 amounted to 3,703,030 cwt., valued at £1,247,744 as against 9,409 cwt. in 1898. Of the total quantity of wool imported—668,817,315 lbs.—427,126,462 lbs., were contributed by the Australasian Colonies.

Shipping.—In 1899 the total tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) entered amounted to 105,188,504, and cleared, 104,159,577, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions, including 86,814,570 British, and 18,373,934 foreign. The numbers of British vessels employed in home and foreign trades and in fishing were:—Sailing vessels, 7,899, employing 54,333 British and foreign seamen; and steam vessels, 7,298, employing 189,802 British and foreign seamen. In the United Kingdom, during 1899, there were built for mercantile purposes, 570 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 45,510, and 675 steam vessels, with a tonnage of 703,904; for foreign countries, for war and mercantile purposes, 53 sailing vessels, tonnage, 4,973, and 188 steam vessels, tonnage, 194,623 (net). The number of fishing boats on the register for United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man in December, 1899, was 26,466; men and boys required to work the same, 106,652. The number of British and Colonial vessels wrecked during 1899 was 127, representing a tonnage of 111,594—56 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 31,109 and 71 steam vessels, with a tonnage of 80,485. The number of vessels of all nationalities totally lost at sea by wreck, burning, collision, foundering, &c., together with those broken up was 996, tonnage, 607,165—330 steam and 666 sailing.

Railways.—On Jan. 1st, 1900, 21,700 miles of railway were open in the United Kingdom; of these 15,044 were in England and Wales, 3,480 in Scotland, and 3,176 in Ireland. The total capital paid up and raised by loans and debenture stock amounted to £1,152,317,501. During the year 1899, 1,106,691,991 passengers were carried, excluding season ticket holders who numbered 1,537,765; the gross traffic receipts amounted to

£96,252,501; total from traffic per mile of line open, £4,417. Of the total traffic receipts passengers supplied £43,734,399—1st class, £3,370,432, 2nd, £2,809,079, 3rd, £27,271,457, season, £3,331,804; excess luggage, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs. etc., £5,896,764; mails, £1,054,863; and £52,116,994 was received from the carriage of goods; miscellaneous, £5,815,672. The weight of goods and minerals conveyed was 413,623,025 tons. The working expenditure amounted to £60,090,687, and the net receipts to £41,576,378. The proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts was 59 per cent..

Prisons.—The population of the local prisons in England and Wales on the 31st of March, 1899, was 13,484, having been 14,151 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1899–1900 was 14,494, viz., 11,795 males and 2,699 females. In the previous year it was 14,957, viz., 12,285 males, and 2,672 females. The average daily number in convict prisons was 2,716, making the daily average in local and convict prisons, 17,210. The average population of local, or short sentenced prisoners, was, therefore, lower by 463 in 1899–1900 than in the previous year. The return of all prisoners received into local and convict prisons during year ended March 31, 1900, shows that at the commencement of the year there were 16,593—13,987 males and 2,606 females—in prisons (local and convict) and that during the year 184,336—135,086 males and 49,250 females—were received and dealt with, making a grand total of 209,029. In the above number are included 1,743 naval and military offenders (local prisons). During the five years ending 1859 the yearly average number of persons sentenced on indictment to penal servitude was 13·4 per thousand of population, in five years ending December, 1864, 13·7, for the five years ending December, 1889, 3·3, for a like period ending December, 1894, 2·4, for a corresponding period ending 1899, 2·5. The net cost for each prisoner in local and convict prisons for year ending March 31, 1900. was £24 7s. 0d.

The Army.—The army estimates for 1899-1900, were (net) £20,617,200, net increase over the previous year £1,396,700; The items of expenditure were estimated as follows for effective service: pay of army, £6,509,900; medical establishments pay, &c., £305,800; militia pay, £571,000; yeomanry, £75,000, volunteers, £624,200; transport and remounts, £790,000; provisions, forage, &c., £3,425,500; clothing establishments, £1,090,000; warlike and other stores, £2,531,000; works, buildings, and repairs: cost including staff for engineers services, £1,211,900; military education, £111,100; War Office, salaries and miscellaneous charges, £248,300; miscellaneous effective services, £60,200; total expenditure for effective services, £17,553,000, increase over the previous year, £1,413,200. The estimates for non-effective services were, retired pay, &c., £1,555,000; pensions, &c., £1,325,500; superannuations, &c., £183,700. Making a grand total of expenditure (gross) £23,882,333, (net) £20,617,200.

The numbers of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the army, army reserve and auxiliary forces in January, 1899, were (effective, all ranks) 669,582, made up as follows:—Regular (regimental) forces, home and colonial, 157,863 with 18,180 horses and mules; Army reserve, 1st class, 78,839; Militia, (with reserve) 110,960, ditto in Channel Islands, 3,681; Malta and Bermuda, 1,941; Yeomanry, 10 207 (in training, 1898); Volunteers, (in November, 1898) 231,624; Regular forces (regimental) on Indian establishment, 74,467, with 12,180 horses and mules. The proposed distribution of the army for 1899–1900 was, for home purposes, 131,802; North America and West Indies, 7,124; South Africa, 15,077; China, Ceylon, &c., 8,182; in Mediterranean, 20,621; India, 73,157, but owing to the outbreak of war in South Africa, the above arrangements have been altered.

The Navy.—The naval (net) estimates for 1900-1901 show a net increase of £928,100 over those of 1899-1900, the respective figures being £27,522,600 and £26,594,500. Vote A provides men available for sea service, 105,611, and other services connected, 9,269, total, 114,880, and with reserves, 41,003, a grand total of 155,913, an increase over preceding year of 4,346. In addition to this, all pensioners under fifty-five years are liable to be called up for active service in case of war or any emergency. The following figures show the items of expenditure, with increase or decrease on the net estimate for 1900-1:—Wages, £5,527,000, increase, £284,300; victualling and clothing, £1,705,300, increase, £105,600; medical establishments and services £208,800, increase, £32,200; martial law, £13,300, increase, £1,100; educational services, £120,774, increase, £92,300; scientific services, £66,900, decrease, £2,600; royal naval reserves, £271,100, increase, £1000; shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance, &c., £12,925,000, increase, £108,000; naval armaments, £3,004,700, increase, £293,900; works, buildings and repairs, £845,800, increase, £50,000; miscellaneous effective services, £271,200, increase, £23,000; Admiralty office, £267,100 increase, £5,500; half-pay, reserved, and retired pay, £786,700, increase, £12,000; naval pensions £1,123,600, increase, £37,600; and civil pensions and gratuities, £343,500, increase, £2,000. Extra estimate for services in connection with the colonies, £60,300, and accounted for as follows: annuity under the Australasian agreement, £95,300, less appropriations in aid £35,000, total, £60,300. Programme of shipbuilding, &c., under Naval Defence Act:—New construction, aggregate, £8,850,351 as against £9,257,603 estimated for 1899-00; reconstruction, repairs, &c., £1,800,690, as against £1,608,139; sea stores, coals, &c., £1,672,738, as against £1,441,596, and establishment, &c., £1,318,361, as against £1,299,644. Total, £13,342,140, as against £13,606,982. The total expenditure on navy (net) in 1898-99 was £23,880,875; net surplus expenditure less than estimate, £247,524. The estimates for 1900-1901 amount to £27,522,600, which indicates that our expenditure on the navy is on the increase year by year.

EMIGRATION.

In this and the following pages such information is given as is likely to be of service to intending Emigrants from Great Britain to Australasia. It has been principally compiled from official papers, and is corrected up to the date of publication. Since January 1, 1873, the administration of the Passenger Acts, as regards Emigration from the United Kingdom, has devolved upon the Board of Trade

SPECIAL EMIGRATION AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

New South Wales. — The Hon. Henry Copeland, Agent-General, 9, Victoria Street, Westminster; Secretary, S. Yardley, Esq., C.M.G., J.P. (N.S.W.)

Victoria.—Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster; Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. Myddleton.

South Australia.—Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., Lond., Agent-General, 1, Crosby Square, E.C.; Secretary, T. F. Wicksteed, Esq., C.M.G.

Queensland.—Hon. Horace Tozer., K.C.M.G., Agent-General; Chas. S. Dicken, Esq., C.M.G., Secretary, 1, Victoria Street, Westminster.

New Zealand.—Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General, Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster; Secretary, W. Kennaway, Esq., C.M.G.

Western Australia.—Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G., Agent-General, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.; Secretary, R. C. Hare, Esq.

Tasmania.—Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., Agent-General, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.; Secretary, Herbert W. Ely.

Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., under the supervision of the Colonial Office. Hours from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. Chief Clerk, John Pulker, Esq., to whom all applications should be addressed. Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A. This office issues quarterly circulars free of cost, a summary of which is exhibited in all post offices, and annual handbooks on each colony, price 1d. each with map, an "Emigration Statutes and General Handbook," price 3d., and a Handbook on Professional Employment in the Colonies, price 3d.; the whole bound together, price 2s.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, ACTING UNDER THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London (Office, 79, Mark Lane, E.C.): Lieut. C. P. Wilson, I.N.; Liverpool (Office, Customs House Arcade): Capt. H. G. Wilcox; Cardiff: Capt. C. Johnson; Hull: W. Cowie, Esq.; Plymouth: L. Mills, Esq.; Glasgow: G. Herriot, Esq.; Leith: G. Carlisle, Esq.; Dublin: Lieut. G. C. Sconce, I.N.; North Shields: J. Ramsey, Esq.

The following is a summary of the duties of the Emigration Officers:—

They procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and means of accommodation for emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between the shipowners, agents or masters, and intending emigrants, are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Acts are strictly complied with; viz., that passenger vessels are seaworthy, that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c., and that they sail with proper punctuality. They attend personally at their offices on every week-day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

Chief Steam Ship Companies and Ship Brokers engaged in Australian Trade:—

Aberdeen Line, The, Geo. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square, E.C.
American and Australian Line (*via* San Francisco) 122, Pall Mall, S.W.
Anderson, Anderson & Co., Line of Sailing Ships, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Anglo-Australasian Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., W. Milburn & Co., 2, 3, & 4, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
Australian Mutual Shipping Co., Ltd., Wincott, Cooper & Co., Ltd., 10 & 11, Lime Street, E.C.
Australian United Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 23, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 110, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Birt, Potter & Hughes, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Colonial Line, The, Fryer & Co., 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Devitt & Moore, 39, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co., Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.
Gracie, Beazley & Co., 25, Water Street, Liverpool.
Green F., & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Houlder Bros. & Co., 146, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and Water Street, Liverpool.
Loch Line from Glasgow, calling at Liverpool and Manchester, 80, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Marwood & Christian, 77, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., 3 & 4, Lime Street Square, E.C.
Messageries Maritimes de France from Marseilles, London office, 97, Cannon Street, E.C.
New Zealand Shipping Co., J. Westray & Co., Rochester Buildings, 138, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, London office, Keller, Wallis & Co., 2, King William Street, E.C.
Orient Steam Navigation Co., Anderson, Anderson & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., and T. Green & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 20, Great St. Helens, E.C.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Queensland Mail Steamers, The, Gray, Dawes & Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, E. C.
Shaw, Savill and Albion Co., Limited, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Tasmanian Line, Staley, Radford & Co., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
Trinder, Anderson & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Tyser & Co., 36, Lime Street, E.C.
Union Steam Navigation Co., of New Zealand, Ltd., 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
White Star Line, Liverpool to Australia, Ismay, Imrie & Co., 30, James Street, Liverpool, and 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

On application to any of these firms, either personally or by letter, full particulars can be obtained of vessels about leaving, the rates of passage, dietary scale, and any further information that may be required. The vessels themselves lie for inspection in the East India, West India, South West India, Victoria, Royal Albert or Tilbury Docks, and can be seen any week-day between the hours of about ten and four. From Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports, vessels are frequently leaving for the Australian Colonies.

Length of Voyage.—The usual length of the voyage to the Australian Colonies by steamer is as follows:—

To New South Wales, 45 to 52 days; to Victoria, 42 to 49 days; to South Australia, 40 to 46 days; to Queensland (Brisbane), 55 days; to Western Australia 35 to 40 days (*viâ* Suez to Fremantle); to Tasmania, 40 to 45 days; and to New Zealand, 45 days. Sailing ships make the voyage in about three months.

Fares.—The cost of passage by steamer to New South Wales is from £40 to £70 for first class; second class, £35 to £40; third class, £13 13s. to £18 18s. By sailing vessel, first class, £49 10s.; second class, £20. To Victoria: steamer, first class, £40 to £70; second class, £35 to £40; third class, £13 13s. to £18 18s. Sailing vessel, first class, £47 10s.; second class, £18 18s. To South Australia: steamer, first class, £40 to £70; second class, £35 to £40; third class, £13 13s. to £18 18s. Sailing vessel, first class, £50; second class, £20. To Queensland: steamer (to Brisbane), first class, £42 to £70; second class, £37 to £42; third class, £14 14s. to £20. Sailing vessel, first class, £53 10s.; second class, £22. Direct steamer to Thursday Island for Normanton, to Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Rockhampton, Maryboro', and Brisbane, first class, £52 10s.; second class, £32; third class according to accommodation. To Western Australia: (*viâ* Suez to Fremantle) steamer, first class, £60 to £70; second class, £35 to £40; third class (by Orient Line only), £15 15s. to £18 18s., including ship kit. By sailing vessel (between April and July), cabin, £31 10s; third class, £14 14s. To Tasmania: steamer (*via* Melbourne), first class, £42 to £70; second class, £35 to £40; third class, £14 14s. to £18 18s. Sailing vessel, first class, £49 10s.; second class, £19 19s. Direct steerage fare to Hobart, by New Zealand steamer is £15 15s. to £19 19s. To New Zealand: steamer, first class, £46 to £73, *via* Melbourne or Sydney; £58 to £68 by direct boat; second class, £36 15s. to £40; third class, £15 15s. to £19 19s.

N.B.—A surtax of 10 per cent. is charged by most companies to meet increased expenses.

Sailing vessels seldom carry passengers now. There are no boats going direct from Ireland. Sailing vessels leave for Australia from Glasgow, and Scotch emigrants will often find it cheaper to start from that port. Where a family is going, special arrangements can generally be made. Half fares are generally charged for children between the ages of three and twelve, and one child under three years free. Steerage passengers, both in sailing ships and steamers, have usually to provide their own bedding and mess utensils. In the second cabin, stewards' attendance is found for the passengers. The Orient Line find bedding and mess utensils for third class. In the cabin, bedding and table necessaries are generally found but not always in ships where a few passengers only are taken. The fares include all provisions, but not usually wines or spirits, which, as a rule, can be purchased on board.

Engaging Passages.—In engaging their passages emigrants should take care to obtain in return for any money they may pay, either for deposit or in full, the printed contract tickets prescribed by the Passengers' Act, 1855, signed by the owners, charterers, or masters of the ships, or by some authorised person in their name or on their behalf. The contract tickets should be carefully preserved as the best evidence and means of enforcing the rights conferred on emigrants by the Passenger Acts. These rights are: (1) a return of passage money

with compensation not exceeding £10, if a passage is not provided according to the terms of the contract ticket; (2) subsistence money if the vessel in which the passage is engaged is delayed beyond the day after the one fixed in the contract ticket for embarkation; (3) the right, in case of wreck or damage to the ship, to be sent on to the specified destination at the owners' or charterers' expense; (4) and maintenance in the ship for 48 hours after arrival, unless the ship quits the port, in further prosecution of her voyage. The last two rights, however, belong only to emigrants who proceed in what is called a "passenger ship," that is, a vessel carrying more than 50 passengers in all, or more than one statute adult to every 33 tons of a sailing ship, or more than one to every 20 tons of a steamer. Although passengers should not part with their contract tickets, they are bound under a penalty not exceeding £10 to produce them on the demand of any emigration officer.

The following notes have been epitomized from the various Passengers' Acts passed for the protection of emigrants and others, in ships clearing from British ports, and will be found worth perusal:—

Breach of Contract.—In case of failure to comply with the stipulations in the contract ticket, cabin and other passengers may recover in a summary way before a justice of the peace, damages not exceeding, with costs, the amount of their passage money, and £20.

Detention of Ship.—In case of delay of sailing, passengers can claim to be maintained on board, or can recover from the owners or charterers of the ship subsistence money at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for the first ten days, and afterwards 3s. per day till the ship sails.

Wreck or Damage.—If, through carelessness or stress of weather, the vessel should be injured or lost, the master is bound to give to the nearest emigration officers a written undertaking to send on the passengers within six weeks in the same ship made seaworthy, or some other eligible vessel; and in the meantime the passengers are to be maintained on board, or allowed 1s. 6d. per day for maintenance.

Arrival at Port.—Passengers are entitled to sleep and be maintained on board for forty-eight hours after the ship reaches her destination, unless the ship has not completed her voyage and quits the port earlier for the terminal one.

Sale of Spirits by any Person.—This is prohibited on board to passengers under heavy penalties.

Regulations for the Preservation of Order and Health are prescribed by the Act, and are enforced by the surgeon or captain. Refusal to comply with these rules renders the emigrant liable to fine and to imprisonment at the end of the voyage, and there are special regulations for the protection and comfort of unprotected females.

The following remarks are taken from the *Australasian Circular* issued by the Emigrants' Information Office:—

"Food (three or four good meals a day), sleeping accommodation, and medical attendance are in all cases included in the fares given above; third-class passengers must in some steamers provide their own ship-kit, consisting of bedding, knives, forks, &c., but just now these are in many cases included in the fares. These can be obtained, if wanted, at a cost of about £1, and for children, if more than one, generally at a reduced rate. Each third-class passenger by steamer is allowed 10 to 20 cubic feet of luggage free; second class 20, and first-class 40 cubic feet free; children, about half this quantity. Two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot 6 inches deep, make up 15 cubic feet; and two boxes, each 2 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet broad and 2 feet deep, make up 20 cubic feet; but any sized boxes will do, so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Luggage required for use on the voyage should be labelled "Wanted." By sailing ships each first-class passenger is generally allowed 40 cubic feet of luggage free; each second-class passenger 20 to 30 cubic feet; and each third-class passenger, 10 to 20 cubic feet. Steerage passengers by vessels clearing from foreign ports are not protected by the Board of Trade regulations as to accommodation, food, medical attendance, &c., which apply to emigrant ships only which clear from British ports, and which are expressly intended for the benefit of emigrants. If a ship clearing from a British port improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till it does start.

"Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the English, Irish, and Scotch newspapers; or may be obtained from the various shipping companies. Emigrants should ascertain the *hour* the ship starts, in case it is necessary for them to sleep on board the night before.

"Emigrants receiving free, nominated, or assisted passages are not called upon to repay their passage money, and are perfectly free to work in the colony to which they are assisted, where and for whom they please, subject to any undertaking they may have entered into; but they must remain in that colony for at least twelve months after arrival.

"No large outfit is necessary, nor need it be new. Emigrants having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machine, light tools, and other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture, nor rough common tools, as free luggage is limited. Emigrants should take all the clothes they have, but not less, if possible, than the following for the voyage and subsequent use:—(1) For men: two pairs boots, one strong suit, two pairs of white or light tweed trousers, and one jacket of similar cool material, one cloth cap, and one broad-brimmed straw hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, and six articles of each kind of underclothing. (2) For women: two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one broad-brimmed straw hat, and one close-fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, six articles of each kind of underclothing, and sewing materials. (3) For children: one warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing. Two or three coloured serge shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, will be very useful. If the emigrant is going by sailing ship extra warm clothing will be required. Emigrants' goods are generally admitted into the colonies free of duty. N.B.—There are not many opportunities for washing clothes on board.

A mining prospector's outfit should consist of a blanket, calico tent or fly, 6 × 8, change of shirt, trousers, and socks, shovel, pick, and two dishes, canvas water bag (six pints), billy can (one quart or more), rations consisting of meat, flour, sugar and tea, a towel, sheath knife, pocket compass, magnifying glass, and magnet.

"Any time of the year is suitable for arriving; September to November for preference in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania; September to January inclusive in New Zealand; April to October in Queensland; May to October in South Australia; and March in Western Australia, when the goldfields become busy with the return of rain. Speaking generally the emigrant would do well to settle down before the hot weather comes on, and the shearing and harvest begin. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being nearly the opposite to what they are in England."

Particulars of the emigration arrangements of each colony appear on this and subsequent pages.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Government Immigration is now entirely suspended, operations being confined simply to the nominations of wives and families by husbands and fathers of good, moral, and industrious qualifications, who are residents in the colony.

The following are the current prices paid for labour in some of the principal trades of the colony, which of course vary somewhat in different districts, and at certain periods, according to the condition of trade, and the state of the labour market:—

Coach-trimmers, £1 15s. to £3 per week; coachsmiths, body (carriage) makers, waggon-builders, wheelwrights, carriage painters, £1 15s. to £3 per week; sawyers, in mill, £1 15s. to £3 5s. per week; compositors, 9d. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000; ditto (jobbing), 25s. to 70s. per week; stonemasons, 8s. to 10s. per day; stonemasons' labourers, 6s. to 7s. per day; plasterers, 8s. to 10s. per day; plasterers' labourers, 6s. to 7s. per day; bricklayers, 10s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 6s. to 8s. per day; carpenters (city), 6s. to 11s. per day; ditto (suburbs), 9s. to 11s. per day; joiners, 9s. to 10s. per day; painters, 9s. to 10s. per day; plumbers, 9s. to 11s. per day; gasfitters, 9s. to 10s. per day; shipwrights, 8s. to 10s. per day; labourers, 6s. to 9s. per day; saddlers, 40s. to 50s. per week; tailors (paid by the piece) can average about 50s. to 60s. per week; shoemakers (paid by the piece) can average about 30s. to 40s. per week; ditto, jobbing, 40s. to 50s. per week; shipsmiths, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour; dressers, 9d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; furnace men, 10d. to 1s. per hour; iron-turners, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; engine-fitters, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; coppersmiths, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; general fitters, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per hour; blacksmiths, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; ditto, strikers, 9d. to 11d. per hour; iron-moulders, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; boiler-makers, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; pattern-makers, £1 12s. to £2 14s. per week; boiler-makers' assistants, 9d. to 10½d. per hour; youths in iron works, 6d. to 8d. per hour; engine-drivers, 9½d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; brass-moulders, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; brass-finishers, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour; machine men in fitting shop, 10d. to 1s. 2d. per hour; coal-miners, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. per ton; pit labourers, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per day; saw-mill hands, 9d. to 1s. per hour. The above trades connected with the iron and engineering departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks. In the building trades all labour is paid by day of eight hours.

The following quotations are exclusive of rations or board in town or country:—

Married couples for stations, without encumbrance, with board and rations, £60 to £85 per annum; farm labourers, with board and rations, £30 to £52 per annum; bullock drivers, do, £40 to £52 per annum; horse-team drivers, £40 to £65 per annum; boundary-riders, £40 to £52 per annum; stockmen, £40 to £75 per annum; shepherds, £35 to £45 per annum; road-makers, 6s. to 8s. per day of 8 hours; grooms, £40 to £60 per annum; gardeners (country), £40 to £65 per annum; ditto (in town), £52 to £65 per annum; bakers, £1 10s. to £3 per week; butchers, £1 10s. to £3 per week; cooks (private houses), £30 to £65 per annum; ditto (hotels), males, £52 to £130 per annum; laundresses, £32 to £52 per annum; house and parlour maids, £26 to £35 per annum; general female servants, £26 to £45 per annum; nursemaids, £26 to £35 per annum; grooms and coachmen (in town), £45 to £65 per annum; useful boys on stations, £16 to £30 per annum. Current rate of wages without board or lodging:—wheelwrights (country), 70s. per week; railway labourers, 7s. per day; gangers, 8s. 6d. per day; brickmakers, 22s. 6d. to 30s. per 1,000; potters, 50s. to 60s. per week; pipe-makers, 50s. to 60s. per week; tinsmiths, 9s. to 14s. per day; galvanized-iron workers, 9s. to 11s. per day. (The two trades last mentioned work ten hours to the day.) Lumpers and wharf labourers—day work for handling general cargo, 1s. per hour; ditto coal, 1s. 3d. per hour; night work, 1s. 6d. per hour; plumbers, 10s. to 13s. per day; gasfitters, 9s. to 11s. per day. (These two trades work eight hours to the day.) Coopers, 1s. 3d. per hour, and time and half for overtime. (Piecework is done by the majority.) Country blacksmiths receive £70 to £90 per annum, with board or rations.

House Rent.—Small cottages in Sydney and in suburbs—3 to 4 rooms and kitchen, 6s. to 9s. per week; small houses, in suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c., 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week; in Sydney, larger houses, from 18s. per week upwards; board and lodging for single men, from 16s. to 25s. per week.

Current Prices of Clothing in Sydney for Persons of the Labouring Class (which vary considerably according to the times).—Clothing, women's: blankets, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per pair; bonnets, straw, 1s. to 3s. each; calico, 3d. to 6d. per yard; ditto, white, 4d. to 7½d. per yard; dresses, merino or alpaca, 7s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. each; ditto, print, 2s. 6d. to 7s. each; ditto, muslin, 4s. to 7s. 6d. each; flannel, 10d. to 1s. 6d. per yard; mattresses, 12s. to 20s. each; palliasses, 10s. to 16s. each; petticoats, calico, 2s. 6d. to 4s. each; ditto, flannel, 4s. to 7s. each; shawls, woollen or printed, 5s. to 20s. each; sheeting, grey calico, 7½d. to 1s. 3d. per yard; ditto, white, 1s. to 2s. per yard, shifts, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; shoes, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per pair; stays, 1s. 11d. to 5s. 6d. each; stockings, 6d. to 2s. per pair. Clothing, men's: boots, strong, 6s. 6d. per pair; caps, 2s each; coats shepherd's, 12s. to 16s. each; frocks, duck, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. each; handkerchiefs, cotton, 4d. to 6d. each; hats, felt, 2s. to 4s. 6d. each; ditto Manilla or Panama, 2s. 6d. to 6s. each; ditto, straw, 1s. to 3s. each; shirts, Crimean, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d each; ditto, white cotton, 3s. to 4s. 6d. each; ditto, coloured, or striped cotton, 1s. 6d. to 3s. each; ditto, flannel (under) or merino, 3s. 6d. to 6s. each; shoes, strong, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per pair; socks, cotton, 6d. to 10d. per pair; ditto, woollen 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pair; stockings, cotton, 1s. to 2s. per pair; ditto, woollen, 2s. to 3s. per pair; trousers, common (tweed), 5s. 6d to 12s. per pair; ditto, duck, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per pair; ditto, moleskin, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per pair; vests, common (tweed), 4s. to 6s. 6d. each; suits, drill or moleskin, 21s. to 35s. each; ditto, tweed or cloth, 21s. to 40s. each.

Provisions—Retail Prices—Current Rates. (These also vary according to the state of the markets and demand).—Bacon, 10d per lb.; blue, 1s. per lb.; bread, 2½d. to 3½d. per 2lb. loaf; butter, fresh, 9d. to 1s. per lb.; ditto, salt, 9d. per lb.; candles, mould, 5d. per lb.; cheese, English, 1s. 6d. per lb.; ditto, New Zealand, 1s. per lb.; ditto, American, 1s. 3d. per lb.; ditto, Colonial, 6d. to 1s. per lb.; coffee, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 1s. per dozen; flour, first, 13s., 2nd ditto, 11s. per 100lbs.; milk, 4d. per quart; meat, beef, fresh, 3d. per lb.; ditto, salt, 3d. to 6d. per lb.; mutton, fresh, 3d. to 6d. per lb.; ditto, salt, 3d. to 6d. per lb.; pork, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; veal, 4d. to 8d. per lb.; mustard, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; oil (kerosene), 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon; oatmeal, 3d. per lb.; pepper, 1s. per lb.; potatoes, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.; rice, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.; sago, 4d. per lb.; salt, 6s. per cwt.; soap, 22s. to 26s. per cwt.; starch, 4½d. per lb.; sugar, 2d. to 3½d. per lb.; tea, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.; tobacco, American, 3s. 6d. per lb.; ditto, Colonial, 2s. 6d. per lb.; honey, 6d. per lb.; hay, oaten, £6 10s. per ton; ditto lucerne, £3 to £5 per ton; ditto, grass, £5 per ton; maize, 4s. per bushel; oats, 4s. per bushel; bran, 1s. 2d. per bushel; pollard, 1s. 6d. per bushel; chaff, 8s. per cwt.; coals, 20s. per ton; wood, 20s. per ton; apples, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; pineapples, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; bananas, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; oranges, 1s. per dozen; turnips, 3s. per dozen bunches; onions, 2d. per lb.; cabbages, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; carrots, 2s to 3s. per dozen bunches; parsnips, 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

VICTORIA.

Government emigration is entirely suspended.

During 1899 there arrived in Victoria by sea 85,384 persons—55,799 males, 29,585 females. The departures during the same period numbered 86,947—55,880 males, 31,067 females, the excess of departures over arrivals being 1,563.

These are the recorded arrivals and departures, though many persons leave the Colony without their departures being noted.

In Melbourne there is a demand for first-class plumbers and iron workers, and for competent females in the clothing factories. There is a considerable number of unemployed persons at Melbourne, and it is proposed to provide work for them by carrying out railway extensions. A large meeting of clerks has decided to form a union of clerks, book-keepers, and accountants to protect their interests. At Bendigo there is no demand for more labour. At Castlemaine miners are in some demand for gold dredging.

RATE OF WAGES.

The following is a statement of the average rate of wages paid in Melbourne during the year 1898-9, and is fairly representative.

1. Domestic Servants.—Males—Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners, 17s. 6d. to 25s. per week; butlers, 17s. 6d. to 25s. per week. Females—Cooks, 15s. to 20s. per week; laundresses, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per week; housemaids, 10s. to 15s. per week; nursemaids, 6s. to 10s. per week; general servants, 8s. to 12s. per week; girls, 5s. to 8s. per week. All the above with board and lodging.

2. Hotel Servants.—Males—Barmen, 20s. to 30s. per week; waiters, 20s. to 25s. per week; boots, 10s. to 20s. per week; ostlers, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per week; cooks, 20s. to 65s. per week. Females—Barmaids, 15s. to 25s. per week; waitresses, 10s. to 15s. per week; housemaids, 10s. to 13s. per week; cooks, 15s. to 30s. per week. All the above with board and lodging.

3. Farm Servants.—Males—Ploughmen, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per week, and found; farm labourers, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per week, and found; milkmen for dairies, 10s. to 15s. per week, and found; cheesemakers, 25s. to 50s. per week, and found; cooks, £40 to £50 per annum, and found. Females—Cooks, £35 to £45 per annum, with board and lodging; general servants, £30 to £40 per annum, with board and lodging. Married couples (generally useful), £52 to £70 per annum, with board and lodging; hop-pickers, 2d. to 3½d. per bushel; maize-pickers, 4d. to 6d. per bag.

4. Station Servants.—Males—Boundary riders, £30 to £45 per annum, with rations; stockmen, £50 to £60 per annum, with rations; cooks, £52 to £75 per annum, with rations; labourers, 15s. to 20s. per week, with rations; drovers, 25s. to 50s. per week, with rations; sheepwashers, 15s. to 25s. per week, with rations; shearers, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per 100 sheep shorn, with rations. Females—Cooks, £35 to £52 per annum; general servants, £30 to £40 per annum, with rations. Married couples, £50 to 75 per annum, with rations.

5. Workers in Books, &c.—Printers, compositors, £2 12s. to £3 17s. 6d. per week; printers' machinists, £2 12s. to £3 12s. per week; lithographers, £2 12s. to £3 12s. per week; binders, £2 12s. to £4 per week; paper rulers, £2 12s. to £3 10s. per week; sewers and folders (females), 12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week; sewers and folders (forewomen), 35s. to 40s per week.

6. In Watches, Jewellery, and precious Metals. Watchmakers, £2 to £3 10s. per week; manufacturing jewellers, £2 to £4 per week.

7. In Metals other than Gold and Silver.—Blacksmiths, 10s. to 12s. per day; die-sinkers, £2 10s. to £4 10s. per week; engravers, £2 to £3 per week; farriers (firemen), £2 to £2 5s. per week; farriers (floormen), 35s. to 42s. per week; hammermen, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day; fitters, 9s. to 11s. per day; turners, 9s. to 11s. per day; boiler-makers and platers, 10s. to 12s. per day; riveters, 10s. to 12s. per day; lamp-makers, 35s. to £3 per week; pattern-makers, 8s. to 10s. per day; moulders, 10s. to 11s. per day; brass-finishers and coppersmiths, 9s. to 10s. per day; tin-smiths, £2 to £2 14s. per week; japanners, £2 to £2 14s. per week; iron-workers, £2 to £3 6s. per week; galvanizers, £2 to £3 6s. per week; plumbers and gasfitters, £3 to £4 per week.

8. In Carriages and Harness.—Smiths, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; bodymakers, 35s., to £2 per week; wheelers, £2 to £2 10s. per week; painters, 6s. to 8s. 4d. per day; trimmers, 35s. to £2 10s. per week; vycemen, £1 5s. to £1 15s. per week; collar-makers, £1 5s. to £3 per week; harness-makers, £1 5s. to £3 per week; saddle-makers, £1 5s. to £3 per week; saddletree-makers, £1 15s. to £2 10s. per week; whip-makers, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per week.

9. Ships and Boats.—Sailors, sailing vessels, intercolonial, £3, deep sea, £4 per month, and found; sailors, steamships, £6 per month, and found; ship carpenters, shipwrights (steam), £9 per month, and found; stevedore's men, lumpers, 8s. to 10s. per day.

10. In Houses and Buildings.—Masons, 8s. per day; plasterers, 8s. per day; bricklayers, 8s. per day; slaters, 8s. per day; carpenters, 8s. per day; labourers, 6s. per day; painters and glaziers, 8s. per day; signwriters, 8s. to 10s. per day; paperhangers, 8s. per day.

11. In Furniture, &c.—Cabinetmakers, £1 5s. to £2 7s. 6d. per week; carvers, £2 5s. per week; turners, £2 5s. per week; upholsterers, £2 to £2 15s. per week; polishers, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week; coopers, 7s. to 9s. per day.

12. Workers in Dress.—Tailors, 10d. to 1s. per hour; tailors, £2 to £2 10s. per week; tailors, in factories, £2 to £3 per week; mantlemakers, 15s. to 35s. per week; milliners, first-class, £3 to £4 per week; milliners, second-class, 15s. to £2 5s. per week; dressmakers, 12s. to 25s. per week; needlewomen, 12s. to 25s. per week; bootmakers, riveting per pair—children's, 5d.; boys', 7½d. to 9d.; women's, 8d. to 1s. 1d.; men's, 11d. to 1s. 9d.; machine sewing, per pair—children's and boys', 6d. to 9d.; women's, 1s. 1d.; men's, 1s. 5d.; machinists, 10s. to 25s. per week; hatters.—Gossamer trade—Bodymakers, silk hats, 10s. to 24s. per dozen; finishers, 22s. to 26s. per dozen; shapers, 8s. to 12s. per dozen; crown sewers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen; trimmers, 6s. to 10s. per dozen; bodymakers—low crowns, 12s. to 16s. per dozen; finishers, 12s. to 14s. per dozen; shapers, 4s. to 8s. per dozen; trimmers, 6s. to 10s. per dozen; felt hat trade, bodymakers, £3 per week; blockers, £3 per week; finishers, £3 per week; shapers, £5 per week; binders (females), 15s. to 30s. per week; trimmers (females), 15s. to 30s. Clothing Factories—Cutters, £2 10s. per week; pressers, 30s. to £2 per week; tailoresses, 12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week; machinists, 12s. 6d. to 25s. per week; shirtmakers, 14s. to 40s. per week. Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen, £1 10s. to £5 per week.

13. In Food.—Bakers (foremen), £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week; bakers, second hands, £2 8s. to £2 15s. per week; Butchers—Shopmen, 40s. to 50s. per week; slaughtermen, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week; boys, 5s. to 15s. per week, with board; small-goods men, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per week, with board. Malsters, £2 2s. to £2 15s. per week.

14. In Animal Matters.—Brushmakers, £1 10s. to £3 per week; female drawing hands, 15s. to 25s. per week. Curriers, £2 2s. to £3 per week; tanners, £1 10s. to £2 per week; beamsmen, 40s. to 45s. per week; shedsmen, 30s. to 40s. per week; fellmongers, 28s. to 40s. per week; portmanteau and trunk-makers, £1 15s. to £2 5s. per week.

15. In Vegetable Matters.—Basket-makers, £2 to £2 10s. per week; broom-makers, £1 10s. to £2 per week; cigar-makers, 30s. to £2 per week; tobacco-workers, £2 to £4 per week; corkcutters, 36s. to £2 15s. per week.

16. In Stone, Clay, &c.—Brickmakers.—Clayhole men, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per 1,000; setters, 1s. per 1,000; burners, 9d. per 1,000; drawers, 10½d. per 1,000. Potters, 10½d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; quarrymen, 6s. to 8s. per day; labourers, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per day; stonebreakers, 1s. to 3s. per cubic yard; tarpavers, 6s. 6d. per day; asphalters, 10s. per day.

17. In Mines.—General managers, £3 to £9 per week; legal managers, 5s. to £5 per week; mining managers, £3 10s. to £6 per week; engineers, £2 10s. to £5 per week; engine drivers,

£2 5s. to £3 per week; pitmen, £2 5s. to £3 per week; blacksmiths, £2 5s. to £3 per week; carpenters, £2 2s. to £3 per week; foremen of shift, £2 5s. to £3 per week; miners, £2 to £2 10s. per week; surfacemen, labourers, £1 10s. to £2 10s. per week; boys, 15s. to 35s. per week.

THE MINIMUM WAGE.

The Minister of Public Works has drawn up regulations fixing the rate to be paid to workmen on Victorian Government contracts. Not only has a minimum wage rate been fixed, but it is intended, as far as practicable, to establish a compulsory working day of eight hours on Government contracts. The following are the minimum rates of wages to be paid :—

Plasterers, 8s.; bricklayers, 8s.; carpenters, 8s.; masons, 9s. 4d.; engine fitters, 10s.; boiler makers and rivetters, 10s.; blacksmiths, 10s.; painters, 8s.; plumbers, 9s.; shipwrights, 12s. 3d.; copper and brass workers, 10s.; moulders, 10s.; engine drivers, 8s.; labourers, 6s.; planers, borers, and slotters, 8s. 3d.; tinsmiths, 9s.; iron turners, 10s.; pattern makers, 11s.; coppersmiths, 10s.; brass finishers for engineers' brass work, 10s. Cabinet makers, chairmakers, French polishers, upholsterers, wood carvers, 8s per day.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES.

Meat.—Beef, 4d. to 8d. per lb.; pork, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; mutton, 2d. to 5d. per lb.; hams, 8d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; bacon, 6d. to 11d. per lb.; lamb, per quarter, 1s. 9d. to 3s.; veal, 3d. to 7d. per lb.

Poultry, &c.—Fowls, 3s. to 7s. per pair; ducks, 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per pair; turkeys, 5s. to 15s. each; geese, 5s. to 10s. per pair; rabbits, 3d. to 11d. per pair.

Dairy Produce.—Cheese, 5d. to 9d. per lb.; eggs, 8d. to 2s. per dozen, butter, 7d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; bread, 4½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf; milk, 3d. to 5d. per quart.

Vegetables, &c.—Asparagus, 2s. to 7s. per 100; beans (broad) 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; beet, 6d. per dozen; cabbages, 3d. to 4s. do.; carrots, 3d. to 1s. per dozen bunches; cauliflowers, 6d. to 4s. per dozen; celery, 6d. to 1s. 8d. do.; cress (water), 4d. to 6d. per dozen bunches; garlic, 2d. to 3d. per lb.; leek, 6d. per dozen bunches; lettuce, 3d. to 9d. per dozen; marjoram, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; mint, 6d. do.; onions, dried, 3s. to 16s. per cwt.; do., green, 3d. to 9d. per doz. bunches; parsley, 6d. do.; parsnips, 6d. to 1s. 6d. do.; peas, 2d. to 4d. per lb.; potatoes, 4s. 9d.. to 14s. per cwt.; radishes, 3d. to 4d. per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 4d. to 1s. 6d. do.; sage, 6d. to 8d. do.; savoys, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; spinach, 9d. to 1s. per dozen bunches; thyme, 6d. do.; turnips, 2d. to 1s. do.; green peas, 2d. to 4d. per lb.

Wood and Coal.—Coal, 19s. to 20s. per ton; brown coal, 10s. and 15s. per ton. Wood, 2 ft. mixed, 16s. to 22s. per ton; box blocks, 11½d. per cwt., split, 1s.

Miscellaneous.—Tea, 8d. per lb., and upwards; coffee, 1s. per lb., and upwards; soap (colonial), 1½d. to 3d. per lb.; candles, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb.; gas, 5s. per 1,000 feet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Emigration to South Australia is entirely suspended.

Domestic—General servants, male, with board and lodging, £45 per annum; ditto female, with board and lodging, £25 per annum; cooks, male, with board and lodging, 28s. per week; ditto female, with board and lodging, 14s. per week; house and kitchen maids, with board and lodging, 10s. per week; laundresses, with board and lodging, 12s. per week.

Farm—Man and wife, with board and lodging, both workers, £50 per annum; single men, with board and lodging, £40 per annum; harvest hands, 25s. per week.

Dairy—Milkmen, with board and lodging, 15s. per week; dairymaids, with board and lodging, 10s. per week; dairy work, man and wife, with board and lodging, 25s. per week; good cheesemakers, with board and lodging, 15s. per week.

Hotel—Barmen, with board and lodging, 30s. per week; Barmaids, with board and lodging, 15s. per week; boots, and men servants, with board and lodging, 15s. per week; Ostlers, with board and lodging, 17s. per week; Stable helps—youths, with board and lodging, 10s. per week.

Sheep and cattle stations—Shepherds, married, with double rations, £35 per annum; ditto single, and hutkeeper provided by master, one ration each, £35 per annum; ditto, keeping his own hut, rations, £40 per annum; hutkeepers, with rations, £30 per annum; boundary-riders, married, with double rations, £45 per annum; lamb-minders, required about three months, rations, £35 per annum; man and wife, with two rations, £60 per annum; men for general work, with rations, £40 per annum; bush carpenters, with rations, £65 per annum; men cooks, with rations, £45 per annum; teamsters, with rations, £45 per annum; sheep-drovers, with rations, £60 per annum: stockmen, with rations, £70 per annum; coltbreakers, with rations, £70 per annum; water drawers, with rations, £40 per annum. Well sinkers, average earnings, contract work, per week, with rations, 40s.; wool pressers, ditto, with rations, 40s.; sheep shearers, average earnings per 100, covering cost of rations and cook's wages, 13s.

Trades, &c.—per diem of 8 hours. Bakers, with board and lodging, 5s. 6d.; ditto, without board and lodging, 8s. 4d.; ditto, small goods men, 9s. 6d.; blacksmiths, without board and lodging, 10s.; bricklayers, without board and lodging, 10s.; brickmakers, without board and lodging, per 1000 on the hack, 10s. 6d.; bullock drivers, with rations, £52 per annum; boilermakers, per hour, 1s. 3d.; bookbinders, per diem, 9s.; builders' labourers, per diem, 6s. 6d.; butchers, with board and lodging, per diem, 5s. 3d.; cabinet-makers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; carpenters, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; carriage builders, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s. 6d.; cigar makers are paid per 1,000, average earning per diem, 7s. 4d.; coachsmiths, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; coach-painters, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; coopers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; collar-makers, without board and lodging, per diem, 7s. 6d.; compositors, without board and lodging, per 1,000, 1s.; ditto linotype operators, without board and lodging, per 1,000, 3½d.; confectioners, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; curriers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s. 6d.; day labourers, without board and lodging, per diem, 6s.; engineers, without board and lodging, per diem, 10s.; farriers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s.; French polishers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; gasfitters, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; galvanized iron workers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s.; harness-makers, without board and lodging, per diem, 7s.; hatters, without board and lodging, per diem, 10s.; felt hatters, 10s.; ironmoulders, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s. 6d.; jewellers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; machinists, (agricultural implement makers included) per diem, 8s. 6d.; masons, without board and lodging, per diem, 10s.; millers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; miners, without board and lodging, per diem, 7s.; painters and glaziers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s.; pipe-making—furnacemen, 8s., chargemen, 7s., labourers, 6s. 6d. per diem, without board and lodging; plasterers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; plumbers, without board and lodging, per diem, 10s.; paperhangers, 10s., printers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s. 2d.; sawyers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s.; saddlers, without board and lodging, per diem, 8s.; shoemakers, without board and lodging, per diem, 6s.; stone cutters, without board and lodging, per diem, 10s.; tailors, without board and lodging, per hour, 1s.; tanners, without board and lodging, per diem, 7s. 6d.; tinsmiths, without board and lodging, per diem, 7s. 6d.; trimmers—coach, wiihout board and lodging, per diem, 9s.; upholsterers, without board and lodging, per diem, 9s 6d.; wheelwrights, in heavy and light work, per diem, 8s. 6d.

Prices of Provisions at the Adelaide Fruit, Vegetable and General Produce Market.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 6d. per bundle; beetroot, 1s. 6d. per dozen; cabbages, 3s. to 4s. per dozen; capsicums, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; carrots, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per dozen bunches; cauliflowers, 3s. to 4s. per dozen; celery, 2s. to 3s. per dozen heads; chillies, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; horseradish, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; garlic, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; leeks, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen; marjoram, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; mint, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; onions, 7s. per cwt.; ditto (green) 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; parsnips, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per dozen bunches; peas, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; potatoes, (Circulars) 4s. per cwt.; ditto (new), 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt.; ditto (Mount Gambier), 3s. 6d. per cwt.; radishes, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 1s. 3d. per dozen lb.; sage, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; shalots, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; thyme, 6d. to 8d. per dozen bunches; turnips, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per dozen bunches; vegetable marrows, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen; watercress, 6d. to 8d. per dozen. Fruit—Almonds, (soft-shell) 4½d. per lb.; apples, (eating) 9s. to 10s. per case; ditto (cooking), 5s. to 6s. per case; bananas, 16s. to 18s. per case; cocoanuts, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; lemons, 6s. per case; melons, (pie) 2s. per cwt.; oranges, 10s. to 11s. per case; pineapples, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per dozen; Navel oranges, 14s. per case; Mandarin oranges, 14s. per case. Dairy Produce—Bacon, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.; butter, (factory) 9d. to 10d. per lb.; ditto (dairy), 7d. to 8d. per lb.; cheese, (colonial) 6d. to 7d. per lb.; eggs, 5½d to 6d. per dozen. Butchers' Meat—Beef, 3d. to 7d. per lb.; ditto (salt), 3d. to 5d. per lb.; calves' heads, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; calves' feet, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per set; lamb, (fore-quarter) 4d. per lb.; ditto (hind-quarter), 5d. per lb.; mutton, (fore-quarter) 2d. per lb.: ditto (hind-quarter), 3d. per lb.; sausages, 3d. to 6d. per lb.; veal, 4d. to 8d. per lb. Miscellaneous—Flowers, 2d. to 6d. per bunch; rabbits, 1s. per pair; hares, 1s. each.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Immigration matters are dealt with in the Colonial Secretary's Department, the Board of Immigration having been abolished.

All inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colony should be addressed to the Under-Secretary, Perth. The Agent-General for the Colony acts as Emigration Agent in London, and all correspondence respecting Emigration business should be addressed "The Agent-General for Western Australia," 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

During 1899, 36 souls, 12 of whom were males, and 24 females, were given assisted passages to the colonies.

Classes Eligible.—The classes at present eligible for assisted passages are :—Farmers and agriculturalists, who must be possessed of some small capital, and who should be under forty-five years of age (and, if married, their wives and families). The amount required in each case will be decided by the Agent-General, and must be deposited with him. A single man is required to deposit not less than £100, a married couple not less than £150, and for each child over twelve years of age, £25. This deposit is repaid to the emigrants immediately after arriving in the colony. Each adult emigrant pays £8 5s. towards his passage money, and a proportionate amount for every child between one and twelve years of age. Single women, or widows without children, not exceeding thirty-five years of age are also eligible.

Eligible Nominees.—Qualifications. The nominees must be in the habit of working at one of the callings mentioned above,

and must in accepting an assisted passage under these regulations do so with the intention of working in one of these occupations in the Colony. They must be sober, industrious, of good moral character, in good health, free from all mental and bodily defects, within the ages specified (excepting when specially approved), appear physically to be capable of labour, and have been vaccinated or had the small-pox.

INELIGIBLE CANDIDATES.—Passages cannot be granted to persons intending to proceed to any other colony than Western Australia; to persons who have previously resided in Western Australia and have returned from thence; to persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief; to children under twelve years of age without their parents, to husbands without their wives, or wives without their husbands (unless in the last three instances, the parents, wife or husband be in Western Australia), or to single women who have illegitimate children.

Each intending emigrant above the age of eighteen years will be required to subscribe a declaration that he will conform to the regulations of the vessel in which he sails, and that it is his intention to remain in the Colony.

Intending emigrants will not be allowed to embark until they have been approved by the Emigration Agent or Agents for Western Australia at the port of embarkation; and any false statement or misrepresentation as to qualification will render them liable to forfeit their passages.

No preparation should, on any account, be made by intending emigrants, either by withdrawing from employment or otherwise, until they have received from the Emigration Agent or Agents for the Colony in London a notification that they have been accepted as candidates for emigration, and have also received notice of the ship in which they are to embark, and of the time and place to join her.

If any intending emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, or to proceed in the ship, or are rejected for any of the reasons specified in these regulations, they shall have no claim to a passage by any future ship.

It is desirable that persons should take out with them the necessary tools of their trade. Bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenience, size, and weight; neither can furniture be received on board. Feather beds are especially prohibited.

The whole quantity of baggage for each adult person must not measure more than twenty cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton in weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, the contents of which must be closely packed so as to save space in the ship, and the owner's name should be legibly painted thereon. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and then only in case there be room in the ship.

Each family will be allowed to take only its own luggage. Any violation of this rule will subject the person to forfeiture of passage.

ASSISTED PASSAGES TO NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS.

Applications will be received from Colonists desirous of obtaining Assisted Passages for female Immigrants only, from the United Kingdom to this Colony.

All such applications to be made on printed forms which may be obtained at any Magistrate's Court or Police Station.

In all cases the trade or occupation of the person sought to be introduced must be stated.

The nominators or the emigrants must pay a sum of £8 5s. 0d., which includes ship kit, towards their passage by direct line steamer. Children under twelve years of age travel half-price.

Domestic servants are in great demand.

The average rates of wages are about as follows: Ploughmen, 90s. per month, with board and lodging; shepherds and stockriders £35 to £78 per annum, with rations; butchers, 50s. per week; carpenters, 11s. per day; saddlers, 7s. to 11s.; brewers, 7s. to 10s.; navvies, 6s. to 8s.; blacksmiths, 8s. to 10s.; house painters, 8s. to 10s.; plasterers, 10s.; wheelwrights, 8s. to 10s.; tailors and shoemakers, by piece, and 7s. to 10s.; bricklayers, plumbers and masons, 11s. to 12s.; boatbuilders, 8s. to 12s.; printers, 8s. to 10s.; coachbuilders 7s. to 10s. per day; bakers, 8s. to 10s.; miners, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; shipwrights, 10s.; tanners and curriers, 6s. to 8s.; tinsmiths, 9s. to 10s.; single female domestic servants, 10s. to 20s. a week, with board. General labourers, 6s. to 7s. per day; gardeners, 5s. to 8s. per day. Male cooks, 15s. to 40s. per week.

The cost of erecting a labourer's dwelling is at the very least £80. Town lodgings for mechanics' families cost from £1 to £1 10s. per week.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—Bread, 3½d. to 4d. per 2lb. loaf; bacon, 10d. to 1s. per pound; beer, 4s. per gallon; colonial beer, 3s. per gallon; brandy, 26s. to 30s. per gallon; wine, 20s. and upward per gallon; colonial wine, 6s. and upward per gallon; fresh butter, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per pound; salt butter, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per pound; cheese, 9d. to 1s. per pound; coffee, 1s. 6d. per pound; eggs, 2s. 10d. to 3s. per dozen; flour, per bag of 200 pounds, 27s. to 30s.; milk, 6d. per quart; beef, 8d. per pound; mutton, 7d. per pound; pork, 1s. per pound; oatmeal, 3d. to 6d. per pound; potatoes, 8s. to 12s. per cwt.; rice, 2d. to 2½d. per pound; sugar, 2½d. to 3d. per pound; tea, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound; salt, 1d. per pound.

QUEENSLAND.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.—John MacDonnell (Chairman), Dr. Marks, W. H. Irving, Dr. Thomson, J. O'Neill Brenan.

Government Immigration Agent: Brisbane, J. O'Neill Brenan. Depôt: Kangaroo Point, Brisbane; Agent-General, Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.; Secretary, Charles S. Dicken, Esq., C.M.G., Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, Westminster.

The average cost of the voyage from London to Queensland is—sailing ship, cabin, £45 to £50 (some lines, £25 to £35); intermediate, £22; steerage, £15. Length of voyage ninety to one hundred and twenty days. Steamships are now largely used for conveying passengers direct, the vessels taking about fifty-five to sixty days on the voyage.

The regulations with respect to the effects of passengers (who may have no near relatives on board) dying on the voyage are, that the surgeon-superintendent is required to take an inventory of their effects in the presence of the captain. The effects and inventory so taken are sent through the Agent-General for the Colony, or by other convenient opportunity, to the friends of the deceased. In the case of other passengers dying on the voyage, their goods and effects are handed over to the Curator of Intestate Estates, by whom they are sold by public auction. After payment of all debts and expenses, the residue, not exceeding £100, may be paid over by the Curator, upon satisfactory proof of relationship, to any person claiming to be entitled, without the necessity of probate or letters of administration being taken out.

The arrangements for free and assisted immigration are now under the Immigration Act of 1882 (which repealed the Immigration Act of 1872, and the Amendment Act of 1875, though not affecting anything already lawfully done under that Act), Amendment Act of 1884, Amendment Act of 1886, Amendment Act of 1887, and an Order in Council, June 5, 1891.

Emigration matters in general are under the control of the Agent-General of the Colony, and of the agents subordinate to him.

COLONIAL NOMINEES.—The regulations for the nomination by British subjects who have resided continuously in Queensland for six months, and can satisfy the Immigration Agent upon that point, of personal friends or relatives (who must be persons of good character, and free from any mutilation, deformity, mental or bodily defect) in Europe whom they desire to bring out are as under. Applications for such passages are to be made to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane, Assistant Immigration Agents at Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Bundaberg and Maryborough, or to the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the various towns of the Colony. In making the application, payment is to be made according to the following scale:—For a male child between one and twelve years of age, £2; female child between one and twelve, £1; for males between twelve and forty, £4; for females between twelve and forty, £2; persons of either sex above forty and under fifty-five, £8. Above fifty-five years the full amount of passage money, £13. 13s. (Any person who arrives in the Colony under the provisions of clause 17 of the principal Act, as a free, assisted, or nominated immigrant, having previously resided in any part of the Australian colonies shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, with or without imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve months.) (Any application is liable to be refused by the Immigration Agent, or the nomination, even if granted, may be rejected by the Agent-General in London, should he think fit to do so.) A passage certificate will then be issued, available for twelve months from its date, which the applicant, or nominee, has to forward to his friend or relative. The latter will have to present it to the Agent-General for Emigration in the United Kingdom, or to any appointed Emigration Agent in Europe. A passage contract ticket will then be given him, entitling him and the members of his family mentioned in the certificate issued in Queensland to a free passage. If the friend or relative do not make use of the passage certificate, the nominee can get his deposit returned, less 10 per cent.

The following are the regulations:—

The only persons eligible to be nominated under the provisions of the ninth section of "The Immigration Act of 1882," shall be relatives or personal friends of the applicant. Every such person must be of good character, must not have been convicted of crime, and must be free from any mutilation, deformity, mental or bodily defect, or any disease calculated to shorten life or to impair physical or mental energy, and must have been vaccinated.

Mechanics or artisans shall not be eligible to be nominated under that section; nor shall more than two children under twelve years of age of the same family, or any person above the age of forty-five years, be eligible to be nominated without the sanction of the Minister.

Persons other than female domestic servants, ploughmen, gardeners, and farm labourers, shall not be eligible to be nominated under the ninth section unless they are relatives of the applicant.

An application under ninth section will not be received except from a person who has been a *bonâ fide* resident of Queensland for at least six months. Every applicant must in his application state the length of his residence in the Colony, and the places where he has resided.

Applications under the ninth section must be in duplicate. One copy will be sent to the Agent-General.

In the case of applications under the ninth section, the Immigration Agent, Assistant Immigration Agent or Clerk of Petty Sessions must satisfy himself by personal inquiry (the result of which the Clerk of Petty Sessions must report to the Immigration Agent) that the person for whose passage application is made is a relative or personal friend of the applicant.

The Minister may direct that a passage warrant be not issued in respect of any person nominated.

Passage warrants under the ninth section will be made out in duplicate.

One copy, to be marked "Provisional," will be issued to the applicant, and the other copy, to be marked "Final," will be sent to the Agent-General, who will cause inquiries to be made through his agents as to the eligibility of the persons named therein to be nominated under the provisions of this Order.

An application for a passage, accompanied by certificates,

must be forwarded to the Agent-General in respect of every person nominated. The application must be signed by every such person who is of full age, or by the head of the family when a person is nominated with his or her family.

If the Agent-General is satisfied that all the conditions of this Order have been complied with, he will, upon surrender of the Provisional Warrant, issue the Final Warrant to the person nominated, which will entitle him to a Passage Contract Ticket.

A memorandum shall be printed on the Provisional Warrant stating that it must be surrendered and exchanged for a Final Warrant at the office of the Agent-General before a passage can be obtained.

The Agent-General will refuse to issue a Final Warrant to any person named in a Provisional Warrant if he finds that such person is not eligible to be nominated under the provisions of this Order, or that the description in the application is incorrect in any material particular.

The Order in Council of the 27th of October, 1887, published in the *Gazette* of the 5th of November, 1887, shall be and is hereby rescinded.

Any person desirous of emigrating to Queensland, who, by reason of having neither relatives or personal friends resident in the colony is not eligible to receive a nominated passage, can, upon obtaining the approval of the Hon. the Agent-General for Queensland, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, be granted a full paying steerage passage upon payment of the sum of £13 13s.

Ship kits are now supplied by the government, and the articles are, at the termination of the voyage, to be delivered to the Immigration Agent at Brisbane.

Assisted Passengers. — The Agent-General will entertain applications for some assistance towards the total cost of passage from small Capitalist Farmers, Market Gardeners, Dairymen, and Orchardists—especially in the case of those having families. Full particulars as to the occupations of the head and the members of the family, their available Capital, and intentions as to pursuit on landing, &c., should be forwarded with the application, and each case will be considered on its merits. Whatever money contributions it may be decided to grant towards the cost of passage may apply to the case of persons wishing to proceed to the Colony by second as well as steerage ship accommodation.

Free Passengers. — Female Domestic Servants and Farm Labourers will be granted Free Passages to Queensland upon the approval of the Agent-General in London, and forms of application, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which such passages will be granted may be obtained by communication with the office of the Agent-General, No. 1, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., who must be thoroughly satisfied with the character and *bona fides* of each applicant. The only outlay to be incurred by the Emigrant will be the cost of transit from his place of residence to the port of embarkation, and also the charge for "ship kit," viz., £1. All Emigrants, as enumerated above, will be accomodated, Free of all Expense, at the Immigration Depôt at the port of arrival for fourteen days, or such period as may enable them to complete their arrangements, and they will further be entitled to receive a Free Pass to any part of the Colony where a railway line exists.

Reception and Employment of Immigrants.—In various parts of the Colony are established depôts, to which all emigrants may be forwarded if necessary. The Police Magistrate, or other assistant Immigration Agent specially appointed, will register applications made for servants, and engagements made within the depôt in pursuance of such applications, and will take all measures to facilitate the making of such engagements. The Immigration Agent is authorised to grant a free railway ticket to any assisted, free, or remittance emigrant, being a steerage passenger, who may be desirous of proceeding into the country after arrival in the Colony.

Rent.—Small houses can be procured from 5s. and upwards per week.

Rates of Wages.—As regards artisans the ruling rate of wages are as follows. Agricultural labourers, 14s. to 18s. per week and found; blacksmiths, 9s. to 11s.; butchers, 7s. to 10s.; masons, 8s. to 10s. a day. Bullock-drivers, 17s. to 20s. per week and found; carpenters, 7s. to 9s. per day; cooks (male), 25s. to 50s. per week; coopers, 6s. to 10s. per day; coachmen and grooms, 15s. to 20s. per week and found. Compositors, 1s. per 1,000; 50s. per week. Engineers, 10s. to 12s. per day; boiler-makers, shipbuilders and other constructive iron workers from 9s. 4d. to 11s.; iron-moulders, 9s. to 10s.; pattern-makers, 10s. to 12s.: ploughmen, 20s. week and found; glaziers and painters, 8s. to 9s. per day; gardeners, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day; grooms, 12s. 6d. to 21s. per week and found; hut-keepers, £30 to £40 per year; house servants (male), £30 to £60 per year; labourers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per day; miners, 8s. to 10s. per day; plasterers, 10s. to 12s. per day; plumbers, 7s. to 10s.; bricklayers, 8s. to 12s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 5s. to 7s.; wheelwrights, 8s. 6d, to 10s.; coachbuilders, 7s. to 10s.; cabinet makers, 5s. to 9s.; quarrymen, 25s. to 45s. per week; shoemakers, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day; shearers, 17s. 6d. to 20s. per 100, hand or machine; shepherds, £30 to £45 per year, with board and lodging; tailors, 6s. to 10s. per day; cutters, 80s. to 120s. per week; tin and iron-plate workers, 35s. to £3 per week. Upholsterers, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per day; bookbinders, 6s. to 9s.; watchmakers, 8s. to 10s. In nearly all trades eight hours is counted a day's work, and overtime is generally paid for at the rate of time and a-half. Metropolitan grocers and butchers take a half-holiday weekly (not Saturday); many large drapers close at 1 p.m. Saturday. A movement, is on foot for the compulsory closing of a half-day weekly in respect of all shop trades.

Females.—Plain cooks, 15s. to 21s. per week; general servants, 8s. to 15s.; housemaids, 8s. to 15s.; laundresses, 12s. to 20s. milliners, 15s. to 30s.; nursery-maids, 7s. to 10s.; dressmakers, 15s. to 30s. per week; barmaids, 15s. to 30s.; cook and laundress, 12s. to 20s.; nurse-needlewoman, 10s. to 15s.; housemaid, 10s. to 15s. per week.

Prices of Provisions.—Bacon, 9d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; beer, 9s. to 12s. per dozen quarts; brandy, 7s. 6d. per bottle; bread, 6d. per 4lb. loaf; butter, fresh, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; butter, salt, 6d. to 1s.; candles (sperm), 8d. per lb.; cheese, 9d. to 1s. 2d.; coffee, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.; Eggs, 6d. to 1s. per dozen (more in winter). Flour, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; milk, 4d. per quart; beef, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; beef, salt, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.; mutton, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; pork, 6d. per lb.; veal, 6d. per lb.; mustard, 1s. per lb.; kerosene oil, 2s. 6d. per gallon; oatmeal, 2d. to 4d. per lb.; potatoes, 7s. to 9s. per cwt.; rice, 4d. per lb.; salt, 2d. per lb.; soap, 5d. and 6d. per lb.; starch, 6d. per lb.; sugar, 2d. to 4d. per lb.; tea, 1s. 6d to 3s. per lb.; arrowroot, 3d. to 6d. per lb.; tobacco, 4s. to 8s. per lb.; colonial wines, 33s to 36s. per dozen; coals, 17s. to 20s. per ton; firewood, 4s. to 6s. per load.

TASMANIA.

Information on all matters relating to emigration to Tasmania can be procured on written or personal application to the Agent-General, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colony should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.

The cost of passage from London to Tasmania is: by steam vessels, cabin, £45 to £60; intermediate, £24 to £30; steerage, £13 to £16. Steamships sail regularly direct to Tasmania, and the large steamers *en route* to New Zealand also call.

Under present arrangements neither *free, assisted* or *nominated* passages are issued. The issue of land certificates to immigrants paying their own passages to the Colony has ceased.

No special arrangements are made by the Tasmanian Government for reception on landing, labour registries, &c., but emigrants can get information as to employment at the office of the Chief Secretary or Minister of Lands and Works. There is an Immigration Committee in Launceston, and also a Labour Bureau in communication with farmers and employers of labour in the northern halt of the island. At the Lands and Works Office, Hobart, a Labour Bureau registers names of those seeking employment.

Rates of Wages.—These, which vary according to the localities, are about as follows:—Coach trimmers, 1s. per hour; coachsmiths, 1s. per hour; body carriage makers, 10d. to 1s. per hour; waggon builders, 1s. per hour; wheelwrights (city), 1s. per hour; carriage painters, 1s. per hour; compositors, 9d. per 1,000; do. (jobbing), 8d. to 9d. per hour; stonemasons, 6s. per day; stonemasons' labourers, 4s. 6d. per day; stone-quarrymen, 6s. per day; plasterers, 5s. per day: plasterers' labourers, 4s. per day; bricklayers, 6s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 4s. per day; carpenters (city), 6s. to 8s. per day; joiners, 6s. to 8s. per day; painters, 5s. to 7s. per day; labourers, 4s. per day; tailors (paid by the piece) can average about 8d. per hour; shoemakers, do., 25s. to 40s. per week; saddlers and harness makers, 30s. to 45s. per week; shoemakers (jobbing), 25s. to 40s. per week; working engineers, 1s. per hour; blacksmiths, 1s. per hour; do., strikers, 8d. per hour; saw-mill hands, 6d. per hour. Railway: Permanent Way Department—inspectors, 10s. per day; gangers, 6s. per day; labourers (navvies), 5s. per day. Locomotive Department—fitters, 9d. to 1s. per hour; blacksmiths, 9d. to 1s. per hour; strikers, 6d. to 8d. per hour; carpenters, 7d. to 10d. per hour; painters, 9d. to 10d. per hour; labourers, 6d. per hour; drivers, 8s. to 9s. per day; firemen, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per day; cleaners, 5s. per day. Traffic Department—guards, 6s.. to 7s. per day; porters, 5s. to 6s. per day. Building Trades—all labour of this kind is paid by day of eight hours; others, nine and ten hours. Farm labourers, £12 to £20 per annum, with board and lodging; shepherds, £15 to £20 per annum. with board and lodging; grooms, 15s. to 25s. per week; gardener, (country), £20 to £35 per annum, with board and lodging; do. (town), £20 to £35 per annum; bakers, £1 10s. to £2 per week; butchers, £1 5s. to £2 per week; cooks (private houses), £20 to £35 per annum, with board and lodging; do. (hotels), £32 to £52 per annum, with board and lodging; laundresses, £18 to £20 per annum; house and parlour maids, £10 to £20 per annum, with board and lodging; general female servants, £10 to £20 per annum, with board and lodging; nursemaids, £5 to £12 per annum, with board and lodging; grooms and coachmen (in town), £20 to £35 per annum, with board and lodging; wheelwrights (country), 6s. per day; brickmakers, 25s. per 1,000; tinsmiths, £1 10s. to £2 per week; galvanized iron workers, £2 per week; lumpers and wharf labourers, day work for handling general cargo, 6s. per day; do., 10d. per ton; nightwork, 1s. per ton, and 1s. per hour extra; plumbers, 5s. to 6s. per day; gasfitters, 6s. per day; coopers, 6s. per day.

Agricultural labourers, and farm and domestic servants, of both sexes, are provided by their employers with lodging and food. Where rations are stipulated for, they consist of 10lb. or 12lb. of beef or mutton, 10lb. of wheat flour, 2lb. of sugar, and ¼lb. of tea per week. Agricultural and other labourers in the country are usually provided, rent free, with dwellings by their employers; but when such is not the case, a hut for a labourer can be put up for from £10 to £15; a slab hut in the bush for shepherds for £5.

Rent.—Three-roomed house, 4s. to 6s. per week; three or four rooms and kitchen, 8s. to 10s. per week; larger houses from £35 per year. Board and lodging, 12s. 6d. to 30s. per week.

Prices of Provisions and Necessaries.—Bacon, 8d. to 10d

per lb. ; beef, 4d. to 8d. per lb. ; mutton, 4d. to 6d. per lb. ; pork, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; hams, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; bread, 4lb. loaf, 4d. to 6d.; butter, fresh, 1s. to 2s. ; cheese, 6d. to 10d. per lb. ; eggs, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen ; fowls, 2s. to 4s. per pair ; ducks, 2s. to 4s. 6d. per pair ; geese, 5s. each ; turkeys, 4s. to 8s. each ; Sydney rock oysters, 6d. per dozen ; Tasmania, ditto, 3s. per 100.; coffee, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; coals, 18s. to 20s. per ton ; lignite, 12s. per ton ; firewood, 10s. to 15s. per ton ; milk, 3d. to 5d. per quart ; oatmeal, 3d. per lb. ; kerosene, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon ; sugar, 2d. to 5d. per lb. ; tobacco, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. ; tea, 1s. to 3s. per lb. ; cauliflowers, 4d. to 10d. each ; apples, ½d. to 2d. per lb. ; pears, 1d. to 3d. per lb. ; oranges, 6d. to 2s. per dozen ; ditto, per case, 4s. to 10s. ; dates, 9d. to 1s. per lb. ; lemons, 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen ; cocoanuts, 4d. to 9d. each ; potatoes, 6d. to 9d. per 24lb. ; pine-apples, 6d. to 1s. 6d. each ; bananas, 6d. to 9d. each ; Brazil nuts, 1s. per lb. ; capsicums, 1s. per dozen ; cabbages, 1d. to 4d. ; carrots, per ton, £2 to £4 ; onions, £4 to £8 ; potatoes, £2 10s. to £7. Spirits : Brandy, 40s. to 50s. per gal. ; rum, 25s. to 30s. ; whisky, 40s. to 45s.; malt liquor (English ale), 8s. to 10s. 6d. per gal.; colonial ale, 2s. 6d. to 4s. Wines : port, 35s. to 70s. ; sherry, 35s. to 70s.

NEW ZEALAND.

FREE, assisted or nominated passages are not now offered by the N. Z. Government. The labour most in demand in New Zealand is that of experienced agricultural and farm labourers, and station hands, and female domestic servants, especially general servants. Artisans and mechanics are not in demand as the tendency to flock to the towns, and stay there, has overstocked the market for all kinds of such labour.

Applications for information respecting the Colony should be made personally, or addressed to the Agent-General, 13, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., where there is a Bureau for supplying information, and where books, &c., may be consulted. Inquiries respecting the friends or relatives of emigrants should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

In the event of emigrants dying on the passage out, the Supreme Court grants probate or letters of administration as regards their effects.

During 1898, the number arriving in New Zealand from all parts was 18,855 ; the number leaving the Colony was 16,159, an excess of immigration over emigration of 2,696.

AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR. Per week, with board :—Farm labourers, 15s. to 20s. in Auckland ; 15s. to 20s. in Taranaki ; 20s. to 25s. in Hawkes Bay ; 20s. to 30s. in Marlborough and Nelson ; 25s. to 30s. in Westland ; 20s. to 35s. in Wellington and 12s. 6d. to 20s. in Otago. Ploughmen, 15s. to 25s. in Auckland ; 20s. to 25s. in Taranaki ; 25s. in Hawkes Bay ; 20s. to 35s. in Wellington ; 15 to 20s. in Marlborough and Otago ; 17s. 6d. to 20s. in Canterbury. Reapers, mowers, and threshers. 20s. to 36s. in Taranaki, Nelson and Otago ; 15s. to 20s. in Wellington ; 30s. to 35s. in Canterbury ; 15s. to 25s. in Auckland ; 25s. to 35s. in Hawkes Bay ; and 25s. in Marlborough. PASTORAL LABOUR. Shepherds, stock-keepers, and hut-keepers, per year, with board :—£52 to £65 in Auckland ; £50 to £75 in Wellington ; £65 to £78 in Marlborough ; £52 in Nelson ; £50 to £65 in Canterbury and Otago ; and £52 to £75 in Hawkes Bay. Station labourers, per week, with board :—14s. to 20s. in Auckland ; 15s. to 25s. in other districts. Men cooks, per week with board :—20s. in Auckland ; 15s. to 30s. in other districts. Shearers, with board, per 100 sheep :—15s. to 20s. in all districts. Servants :—married couples without family, per year, with board, £75 to £90 in Hawkes Bay ; £55 to £80 in Wellington ; £65 to £80 in Taranaki ; £60 to £75 in other districts. Ditto, with family, £5 to £10 a year less in all districts. Grooms, per week with board :—20s. in Westland ; 15s. to 25s. in other districts. Gardeners, per week with board :—22s. 6d. to 25s. in Canterbury ; 15s. to 30s. in other districts. Female cooks, per week, with board :—15s. to 20s. in Wellington ; 15s. to 20s. in Hawkes Bay ; 20s. in Nelson, 12s. to 20s. in other districts. Laundresses, per week, with board :—10s. to 20s. in all districts. General house servants and housemaids, per week with board :—6s. to 10s. in Wellington ; 8s. to 12s. in Canterbury ; 8s. to 12s. in Auckland ; 8s. to 12s. in other districts. Nursemaids, per week, with board :—5s. to 10s. in all districts ; needlewomen, per week, with board :—10s. to 20s. in all districts. Artisans, &c., per day, without board, in all districts :—Blacksmiths and bricklayers, 7s. to 12s. ; bricklayers, 8s. to 12s. ; carpenters and compositors, 8s. to 10s. ; coopers, 6s. to 10s. ; dressmakers, 2s. 6d. to 5s. ; engine drivers, 6s. to 15s. ; gardeners, 5s. to 10s. ; general labourers and navvies, 6s. to 8s. ; lumbermen and sawyers, 7s. to 11s. ; masons and shipwrights, 8s. to 14s. ; miners, 6s. to 10s. ; moulders, 10s. ; painters and shoemakers, 6s. 6d. to 10s. ; plasterers, 8s. to 14s. ; plumbers, saddlers, and tailors, 7s. to 10s. ; tailoresses, 3s. to 6s. ; tinsmiths, watchmakers, and wheelwrights, 8s. to 15s. ; wharf labourers, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour. Per week, without board, in all districts :—bakers and butchers, 30s. to 50s. ; printers, 40s. to 60s. ; store-men, 25s. to 50s. ; tanners, 30s. to 42s. Per month, with board :—seamen, £4 to £8.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF PROVISIONS in the districts of Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago, are respectively as follows :—Bacon, per pound, 8d. ; 5½d. to 8d. ; 6½d. ; and 5½d. to 8d. Beef, per pound, 5d. ; 2½d. to 4d. ; 4d. ; and 4d. to 5d. Bread, per 4-pound loaf, 6d. ; 6d. to 8d. ; 5d. ; and 6d. to 8d. Butter, (fresh) per pound, 6d. to 1s. ; 8d. to 1s. ; 8d. ; and 7d. to 1s. Cheese, colonial, per pound, 5d. ; 5d. to 6d. ; 4½d. ; and 4½d. to 7d. Coals, per ton, 30s. ; 32s. to 46s. ; 35s. ; and 20s. to 25s. Coffee, per pound, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. ; 1s 4d. to 2s. ; 1s 4d. ; and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Milk, per quart, 2d to 3½d. ; 2d. to 3d. ; 3d. to 4d. ; and 2d. to 4d. Mutton, per pound, 2¾d. to 4d. ; 2½d. to 3d. ; 3½d. ; and 2½d. to 6d. Potatoes, per cwt., 6s. ; 5s. to 6s. 6d. ; 8s. ; and 3s. to 4s. Sugar, per pound, 2½d. ; 2¼d. to 2¾d. ; 2½d. ; and 2½d. to 3½d. Tea, per pound, 1s. 10d. ; 1s. 6d to 2s. 2d. ; 1s.6d. ; and 1s. 8d. to 2s. Tobacco, per pound, 5s. 6d. ; 5s. to 5s. 6d. ; 5s. ; and 6s. 6d. Speaking generally, the cost of living is lower, as compared to earnings, than in England.

RENT.—House rent is very dear, especially in Wellington, where a two or three-roomed cottage suitable for workmen costs about 8s. to 10s. per week. The reason attributed is the rapid increase of population, owing to Wellington being the centre of the colony and the principal transhipping port. All the large warehouses are removing their headquarters to Wellington. In the country from 3s. to 8s. per week. Board and lodging may be had from 14s. to 25s. per week in towns, and 10s. to 18s. in country districts.

CLOTHING is about 15% dearer than it is in England.

LAND REGULATIONS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Synopsis of the Laws Relating to Crown Lands.

ADMINISTRATION. The colony, for the purposes of the Land Acts is classified into three divisions—the Eastern, the Central and the Western. These divisions are merely arbitrary, but are important, in view of the fact that the law, in many respects, differs in each. The lines separatiug each division run irregularly north and south. The total area of the colony is 198,638,000 acres, of which the Eastern division contains approximately 61,370,000 acres, the Central, 56,380,000 acres, and the Western, 80,888,000 acres.

The head office of the Department of Lands and Survey is in Sydney, and is presided over by the Minister for Lands, The Hon. T. H. Hassall, the permanent head of the Department being the Under Secretary for Lands, H. A. G. Curry, Esq. Branches of the Department are now situated in various parts of the colony. Prior to 1885 the whole business of the Department was dealt with at the head office, but during that year it was largely decentralised by the calling into existence of local Land Boards. Each Board is presided over by a Chairman, who is a salaried officer of the Government, his coadjutors, of whom there are two, being local residents, remunerated by fees. At the head office of each Board a District Surveyor and a Staff of clerks and draftsmen are employed, besides whom are surveyors and other field officers located elsewhere within the boundaries which mark the Board's jurisdiction. Applications for certain classes of holdings, such as Homestead Selections, Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, &c., come before the Board in the first instance for investigation, and applicants are not entitled to finally (though in some cases they may provisionally) take possession of the land applied for until their applications have been what is termed "Confirmed" by the Board. Against a Board's decision an appeal lies to a Land Appeal Court, which consists of a President and two Commissioners.

Each Board District includes several smaller districts, called Land Districts (for each of which, however, there is a separate Board), which have been established for the convenience of the public. In each district a Crown Lands Agent is stationed, whose duty it is to supply information to persons seeking land, and to receive applications, deposits, and other payments under the Crown Lands Acts.

At the head office in Sydney an Information Bureau is in existence, where the fullest and latest particulars as to the situation of available land in the Colony, and the prices and conditions under which it may be taken up, are always obtainable.

RESERVES, DEDICATIONS, &C.—The Governor is invested with large powers of temporarily reserving Crown lands either from sale or lease generally, or from any specific kind of sale or lease. Reservation takes effect immediately upon notification in the *Government Gazette*. Revocation of reservation does not mature until the expiration of sixty days after *Gazette* notification.

The purposes of reserves are various: for instance, for water supply, for preservation of timber, for commonage, for the convenience of stock travelling through the country, &c. Reserves of the last-mentioned description may be up to one mile in width, and are associated with camping reserves usually 640 acres in extent.

METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF CROWN LANDS.—The principal methods by which Crown lands are alienated are by Homestead Selection, Conditional Purchase, Purchase by virtue of Improvements, and Purchase at Auction. The principal methods under which Crown lands are let are by Settlement Lease, Pastoral Lease, Occupation License, Conditional Lease, Homestead Lease, Improvement Lease, Scrub Lease, Lease of Inferior Lands, Annual Lease, Artesian Well Lease, Special Lease, and Residential Lease. It will be convenient to refer to each of these under separate heads.

LIMITATIONS AS TO SELECTING.—The intention of the authors of the various Land Acts has been to provide land on easy terms for those who might require it for their own *bona fide* use and occupation. Unhappily this intention has been too often defeated and the liberal provisions of the law taken advantage of for speculative purposes, and for the aggregation of large estates. To prevent a recurrence of, or to limit this evil, stringent provisions were necessary. These have been supplied by recent legislation, and may be summed up as follows:—

1. An applicant for a homestead selection, an original conditional purchase, an original homestead lease, or a settlement lease is debited with the quantity of land already held by him in fee-simple or under conditional purchase or conditional lease, and can take up only such an area, as, added to that already held, will keep within the maximum area allowed for the holding applied for. Provision is made against defeat of this restriction by any fraudulent transfer.
2. A person who shall obtain a homestead selection, an original conditional purchase, an original homestead lease, or a settlement lease, will be precluded from obtaining any further holding of any of these four classes unless he has obtained a certificate that adverse circumstances compelled him to abandon or surrender his holding.

Every application of any of the classes referred to is required to be made in good faith, and an application is not taken to be made in good faith unless the sole object of the applicant is to obtain the land in order that he may hold and use it for his own exclusive benefit according to law.

QUALIFICATIONS TO SELECT.—A person of, or over, the age of 16 years (of either sex) may make a Conditional Purchase or Homestead Selection, but no person under the age of 21 years can apply for any lease other than a Conditional Lease, or in certain circumstances a Homestead Lease. For the last-mentioned lease a minor may apply if not less than 16 years of age and of the male sex. Minors, so far as concerns their transactions in connection with certain holdings under the Crown Lands Acts, enjoy the rights, and are subject to the liabilities of persons of full age.

A person who is not a naturalised subject of Her Majesty is debarred until he obtains letters of naturalisation, or until he has resided in New South Wales for twelve months, and then at the date of application he must lodge a declaration of his intention to become a naturalised subject within five years from that date.

Married women are disqualified unless they are judicially separated and actually living apart from their husbands.

HOMESTEAD SELECTION.—The Homestead Selection system owes its introduction to the Crown Lands Act of 1895, and offers special advantages to the small capitalist, inasmuch as the land may be held for the first five years at the extremely low rental of 1½, and thereafter at an annual rental of 2½ per cent. of its capital value. The rental period dates from the date of the application, and the rent is payable in advance half-yearly. The initial capital value is determined and advertised before the land is thrown open, and is not susceptible of alteration for the first fifteen years, except at the instance of the selector himself, who, if dissatisfied with the gazetted capital value, may apply for an appraisement within twelve months from the time his selection is confirmed to him. For every subsequent period of ten years the unimproved value of the land is appraised by the Local Land Board. It is important to note that no minimum value is fixed by law, and it is thus made possible to accommodate the rent to actual and changing values. Land, before being made available for Homestead Selection (and there is no restriction as to the division of the Colony in which it may be situated), is ascertained to be suitable for the purpose, and is measured into blocks, estimated to be each sufficient for the maintenance of a family, not, however, in any case exceeding 1,280 acres in extent; but, for the convenience of town residents, lands within easy distances of their places of business, are sometimes made available in comparatively small areas. After a given date (which is notified in the *Government Gazette*) the land may be obtained on application to the local Crown Land Agent. Where two or more applications are tendered for the same block, within the first week in which the land is open, they are held to have been lodged simultaneously, and the said Board then selects the most eligible applicant, having recourse to ballot if necessary. This provision applies to applications of all kinds. At the time of application one half year's rent and one third of a fee charged for survey have to be deposited. Payment of the balance of the survey fee is spread over two years. To illustrate the foregoing:—If a block of 640 acres (one square mile) should be advertised at £1 per acre or £640 in all—but it should be mentioned here that land is frequently thrown open at prices considerably below this—the first annual rent would be £8, and the survey fee £8 1s. 3d. Of the former £4, and of the latter £2 13s. 9d. (*i.e.* £6 13s. 9d. in all) would be required at the time of application. This initial expense will be recognised as small, and it will be seen that the selector is not called upon afterwards to expend any but a nominal sum in improvements. All that the law requires in this connection is that he shall within the first eighteen months after confirmation of his application erect a dwelling house worth at least £20. A condition of perpetual residence, commencing within three months after the date of confirmation of the application attaches to the holding, the object of which is to secure that the land shall be used for its intended purpose, and as a salutary check against, what has hitherto been, a prevailing tendency to take advantage of the law for merely speculative purposes.

Although residence is not compulsory until after confirmation of the application, an applicant is at liberty to take possession of the land immediately after lodging his application, providing his application is valid.

Should the land selected contain improvements, the property of the Crown, at the date of application, the Land Board will appraise their value and the selector is required to pay for them in four equal yearly instalments, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

The issue of a grant is deferred for five years, and during this term the land cannot be transferred, and such issue is contingent upon the Land Board granting a certificate that the conditions attaching to the selection have, up to the time of enquiry, been properly fulfilled.

The condition of residence may perhaps appear stringent, but it is not inflexible, as before issue of the grant, the Local Land Board may grant leave to the selector to cease residence for a necessary cause, and for such period as may be determined, and, after issue of the grant, the Governor, although expressly debarred from abrogating the condition altogether, is invested with the power of granting exemptions from, or relaxation of, its performance in such cases of inability or hardship (such as sickness, &c.) as are likely to arise.

There is one special advantage conferred upon a homestead selector, which has, so far, not been extended to other purchasers from the Crown. This is protection for his holding. He is at liberty, by a simple process of registration at the office of the local Crown Land Agent, if not in insolvent circumstances at the time, to secure himself against deprivation. His land cannot then be sold under a writ of execution, will not be affected by his bankruptcy, or in any way taken from him for the satisfaction of any debt or liability under process or constraint of law.

A Homestead Selection may be surrendered with the consent of the Governor, in which case the surrenderor is entitled to tenant-right in improvements.

When a number of selectors comprising not fewer than twenty families desire, for the sake of social conveniences and advantages, to settle together, the Governor may allow their respective conditions of residence to be performed within the boundaries of a village or hamlet adjacent to their selections, subject to such conditions as he may see fit to prescribe.

Homestead Selection Without Residence Before Grant.—An applicant who satisfies the local Land Board that he is debarred from living on a homestead selection before issue of the grant (*i.e.*, during the first five years) may perform the residence condition for that term by a deputy to be approved by the Land Board, but it must be the intention of the selector himself to subsequently live on the selection. In connection with a selection of this character the following special conditions are imposed :—

The full amount of survey-fee must be paid down.
The rent, until issue of grant, will be 3½ instead of 1¼ per cent. of the capital value of the land.
The dwelling house must be not less than £40 in value.
The applicant must, within three years after confirmation, have to the satisfaction of the Board not less than one-tenth of the area in full tillage, and during the fourth and fifth years, have one-fifth of the area in full tillage.

Conditional Purchases.—The Conditional Purchase (or, as it is sometimes called, the Free Selection) System, dates back to the year 1861. As the words imply, a conditional purchase is a purchase in fee-simple subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. These conditions include residence for a term of ten years, the fencing or other improvement of the land, and the payment by annual instalments of the purchase money with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. A conditianal purchase may be of land in the Eastern or Central divisions, and may comprise unreserved country land not held under pastoral or other lease. The fact of land being held under annual lease or occupation license and containing improvements is not a bar to purchase, nor is survey or classification of the land a necessary preliminary. If an applicant selects land containing improvements, he accepts an obligation to pay for them, but payment is usually spread over a period and arranged for in instalments In either of the divisions mentioned the minimum area is 40 acres, the maximum area being in the Eastern Division 640 and in the Central Division 2,560 acres. The maximum areas referred to may be acquired by degrees at intervals, that is to say, the selector may take up a comparatively small area at first, and gradually supplement it by what are called additional purchases.

Land applied for under conditional purchase is ordinarily taken at a statutory price of £1 per acre, but the law contains a provision for the setting apart of what are termed Special Areas (which may be in the Western as well as in either of the two divisions already mentioned), and the price of land within these may be fixed at 30s. per acre and upwards. A conditional purchase within a special area cannot exceed 320 acres in the Eastern or 640 acres in the other divisions, and in the Eastern Division carries no right to a conditional lease. One feature with respect to special areas is that they may include land within suburban or population boundaries, but it is to be understood that the minimum and maximum areas of all special area conditional purchases, whether within suburban or population area boundaries, or not, are governed by the terms of the proclamation setting them apart. Land may also be set apart for conditional purchase by notification in the *Gazette*, at prices under £1 per acre, or under special area price of £1 10s. ad acre.

With an application (which has to be made to the local Crown Lands Agent) for a conditional purchase of ordinary land, a deposit of 2s. per acre and a survey fee according to a fixed scale are required. No other payment to the Crown is necessary for three years. At the end of the third year from the date of application an instalment of 1s. an acre is due, and thereafter a like instalment is payable annually. Three month's grace is allowed for the payment of each instalment. The deposit and the first instalment are wholly devoted to reduce the debt, interest not being charged for the first three years. The balance, after payment of the first instalment, is therefore 17s. per acre. Out of each succeeding instalment interest is taken and the residue credited in reduction of the debt. The interest is computed on the balance as reduced from year to year, and is, consequently, a diminishing quantity. Under this system it takes thirty instalments of 1s. per acre, together with the original deposit, to clear off the debt; but the holder of the land may, after he has obtained a certificate from the Local Land Board that he has fulfilled his conditions, pay off two or more instalments, or the whole of his balance according as it suits his convenience.

An original conditional purchase cannot be transferred until the conditions of the first five years are certified to have been fulfilled.

Under the Conditional Purchasers' Relief Act, a resident conditional purchaser may, in certain circumstances, reduce his annual instalment of 1s. to 9d. per acre, and, in some cases to 6d. per acre; but in the event of such reduction being made it will take the selector about 66 years to pay what he owes the Crown. A similar privilege may, under special circumstances, be extended to conditional purchasers not in residence.

Conditional Lease.—Any applicant for, or holder of, a conditional purchase applied for since the 1st January, 1885, is entitled to hold adjoining land under conditional lease. With an application for a conditional lease a deposit of 2d. per acre and a survey fee as for an additional conditional purchase are payable. A conditional lease may comprise up to three times the area of the purchase by virtue of which it is applied for, and the total area of conditionally purchased and conditionally leased land may reach 1,280 acres in the Eastern, and cannot exceed 2,560 acres in the Central Division. The lease has a term of twenty-eight years, subject to payment of an annual rent as appraised by the Land Board, and to the fulfilment of such conditions as apply to an additional conditional purchase. Pending appraisement of rent, a provisional rent of 2d. per acre is payable. The rent, which is calculated from the date of application having regard to the fact that the lessee may enter into immediate occupation, is payable annually in advance, and is subject to reappraisement at the expiration of the first period of 14 years, and again at the end of 7 years from that time. The lessee is entitled to convert his lease wholly or partly into an additional conditional purchase at any time during its currency, and to continue to hold the balance (if any) under lease. Although, therefore, in the Eastern Division a conditional purchase cannot be applied for in excess of 640 acres, double this area may be secured by the agency of a conditional lease.

Tenant-right in improvements is given to the last holder of an expired lease, and the Governor may concede it where the lease has been forfeited or surrendered.

Condition of Residence attached to Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.—The term of residence is computed so as to expire ten years from the date of application, and although the applicant may enter into residence immediately, he is not required to do so until his application has been confirmed by the Land Board. He then has three months' grace to do so. Residence is defined as "continuous and *bona fide* living on the land as the holder's usual home without any other habitual residence.

Where a parent and child hold land under conditional purchase or conditional lease adjoining each other, the child may continue to reside with the parent until the age of 21 is reached in the case of a boy, or 24 in the case of a girl.

The condition of residence on any conditional purchase may be suspended by the Local Land Board for a definite period in case of illness, drought, or for other sufficient cause.

Condition of Fencing or Improvement.—Land held under conditional purchase or conditional lease has to be fenced in within three years from the date of confirmation of application; but the selector may dispense with fencing, provided that he effects substantial improvements to the value of 6s. per acre within the first three years after the date of confirmation, and brings their value up to 10s. per acre within the next two succeeding years. In no case, however, need the expenditure exceed £384 within the first, or £640 within the second term. In other words, no greater expenditure is required on 2,560 acres in the Central Division than on 1,280 acres in the Eastern Division.

Conditional purchases and conditional leases held by a parent and child may without the imposition of any extra conditions be enclosed together with a ring fence.

Non-Residential Conditional Purchases.—Provision is made for conditional purchases exempt from any condition of residence. The minimum area is 40, the maximum area 320 acres. The price, deposit, and annual instalments are double those which would be payable for the same land if taken up under residential conditions. This does not apply to the survey fee. Within twelve months after the date of confirmation of the application the land must be fenced, and within five years from that date improvements (excluding the fencing) have to be made to the value of £1 per acre. With the permission of the Land Board the fencing may be dispensed with, in which case the improvements within the five years referred to are required to be of the value of £1 10s. per acre. A non-residential conditional purchase does not carry a right to a conditional lease.

Auction Sales.—Crown lands may be sold by auction without conditions; but from considerations of policy the law provides that during any one year not more than 200,000 acres shall be disposed of by this method. Town and suburban lands are for the most part disposed of in this manner. Lands are put up in blocks, each not exceeding ½ acre in the case of town lands, 20 acres in the case of suburban lands, and 640 acres in the case of country lands. The blocks are offered at upset prices, which necessarily vary according to their situation and advantages; but such upset prices cannot be lower than for town lands £8 per acre, suburban lands £2 10s. per acre, and country lands £1 5s. per acre.

In all cases a deposit of 25 per cent. is payable by the purchaser at the time of sale. The balance, in ordinary circumstances, is payable within three months; but in the case of town or suburban lands, or portions not exceeding 20 acres, the Minister may submit the land to sale on deferred payments, in which case the balance is spread over a fixed period (not exceeding five years), and is payable in annual instalments with 5 per cent. interest

Town or suburban land, or land within a population area, which has passed at auction may be applied for at the upset price. A deposit of 25 per cent. of such upset price is payable at the time of application, the balance being payable on the terms fixed for the auction sale. It is optional with the Minister to grant the application.

Purchases by Virtue of Improvements on Gold-fields.—The discovery of gold naturally attracts a large population to the

locality, and is frequently followed by the setting out of a town with suburban and population limits. Under the provisions of the Mining Act, persons are authorised to occupy small areas for residential or business purposes; and these areas they are permitted—under the Crown Lands Act—to purchase in fee-simple by virtue of the improvements.

Application is made to the Local Crown Lands Agent with a deposit of £1, and a survey fee of £1.

The holders must be in residence on the land; but the place of residence, though it must be of substantial materials, need not exceed a few pounds in value. Indeed, so far as the actual requirements of the Land Act are concerned, it will be sufficient if the improvements should be of the value of £8 per acre on town, and £2 10s. on other lands. The purchasable areas cannot exceed ¼ acre of town lands, or 1 acre of other lands. The value of the land is subject to appraisement by the Local Land Board, but cannot go below £8 per acre for town land, and £2 10s. per acre for other lands, or for any block containing less than 1 acre. The purchase money is payable within three months after notification in the *Government Gazette* that the purchase has been approved.

Settlement Leases for Agricultural or Grazing Purposes.—The settlement lease system, like that of homestead selection, is of recent origin, and is a further attempt to place land within easy reach of the small capitalist.

Tracts of Crown lands subdivided into farms are set apart by notification in the *Gazette* for this form of lease, and these subdivisions are not confined to any particular division of the colony.

Where land is considered to be suitable for agriculture the area of the farms must not exceed 1,280 acres; but, in other instances, where it is evident that the settler must combine agriculture with grazing, and must depend mainly upon the latter for a livelihood, the farms may comprise any area not exceeding 10,240 acres.

The term for which the lease lasts is 28 years, and the annual rental (which depends upon the capital value of the land) is fixed at the rate of 1¼ per cent. on that value. Throughout the whole term residence is compulsory, and the land must be fenced within the first five years. Regulations may be made by the Minister as to keeping the farm clear of rabbits, scrub, &c., and must be observed. The lease must not be assigned or sub-let without the Minister's permission. Upon the expiration of the full term of the lease tenant-right in the improvements is secured to the last holder. These comprise in brief, the general conditions attached to every settlement lease; but any additional provisions or conditions that may seem expedient in the public interest may be imposed.

Prior to any land becoming available for lease, notifications are published in the *Gazette* and in local newspapers giving particulars as to the areas, values, and qualities of the farms, and also as to the date upon which applications may be lodged.

Application has to be made to the Local Crown Lands Agent, and with the application a deposit of one half-year's rent and a survey fee according to the appended scale are required. The application has to be considered by the Land Board, and after it has been confirmed the granting of the lease is a matter for the Governor. If the lessee is not satisfied with the gazetted capital value of the land he may apply within twelve months after confirmation of his application for the appraisement of the value.

The lessee may apply during the last year of the lease for an area not exceeding 1,280 acres, on which his house is situated, as a Homestead Grant. The conditions attached to this class of holding have been already explained.

Pastoral Leases and Occupation Licenses.—Up to the year 1885 the whole of the unsold lands outside town and suburban limits were, broadly speaking, held under pastoral lease. Lessees, however, although they nominally held for a term of years, had no security of tenure, inasmuch as the land could be disposed of by the Crown in various ways, and was open to the selector on any Thursday. Lessees possessed the privilege of buying portions of the land by virtue of such permanent improvements as they had effected, but this was found to invite artificial expenditure on their part, and the privilege, in fact, came to be limited, and at last abolished, by law. In the meantime they had yielded to the temptation of securing parts of their runs by purchase at auction, and indirectly by conditional purchase—a course which, no doubt, was in some measure induced by the fact that speculative selection directed against their interest had come to be somewhat freely indulged in. It has thus happened that most pastoral properties at the present day consist of a proportion of freehold, conditionally purchased, and leasehold land, and indeed, at the present time, many extensive runs practically consist wholly of lands which have passed out of the possession of the Crown.

An opportunity for acquiring land under pastoral lease or occupation license direct from the Crown does not, except in comparatively rare cases, exist. Forfeited or surrendered pastoral leases may be submitted to auction or tender for the unexpired term. The only lands that may now be obtained direct from the Crown under license are lands within any license or pastoral lease that may be surrendered or that may expire or be forfeited. In such cases the lands may be submitted to auction or tender.

There are no pastoral leases in the Eastern Division. They had a term of five years under the Act of 1884, commencing in 1885, and this term has expired. The lessees were allowed the privilege of continuing in occupation under what is termed Preferential Occupation License—a privilege which has been largely availed of. Broadly speaking, therefore, the whole of the land formerly held under pastoral lease in the Eastern Division is now held under Occupation License.

Occupation Licenses in any of the three divisions run from January to December, but may be renewed from year to year on payment of rent in advance.

Pastoral leases are now confined to the Central and Western Divisions, and in connection with these the Act of 1889 has introduced important concessions. Under the Act of 1884 leases in the Central Division had a term of ten years, and in the Western Division a term of fifteen years, commencing, for the most part, about 1885.

With regard to Central Division pastoral leases the term was not altered, but the question of extension beyond the original term of ten years was made dependent upon the lessee effecting improvements to earn it, and this extension has been granted in several cases from one up to five years.

With respect to the Western leases the term of fifteen years was by the Act of 1889 converted, on application by the holders, into a new term of twenty-one years, and by the Act of 1895 an additional term of seven years has been added. This term of twenty-eight years dates from the year 1890, and is divisible into seven-year periods, the rent applicable to each period being subject to reappraisement. On the expiration of the term of a western lease, the last holder is given tenant-right in improvements. During the last year of the lease, 640 acres may be applied for under Homestead Selection. There is now a provision in the Act of 1895 under which a resumed area in the Western Division may be re-attached to the leasehold area. A further provision has been made in the Act of 1895 for withdrawing land from pastoral lease in either the Central or Western Division, the lessee obtaining by way of compensation an extension of lease of the residue of the leasehold, proportioned to the area withdrawn, and a right to a preferential occupation license of the land withdrawn. In the case of a Central Division lease up to one-half, and in the case of a Western Division lease up to one-eighth of the area may be resumed.

No conditions attach to a pastoral lease or occupation license other than the payment of rent annually in advance.

The Minister may direct a re-appraisement of the rent of an occupation license at any time.

Homestead Leases.—A Homestead Lease is confined to land in the Western Division, and may be applied for over vacant land, or land held under occupation license, but must in either case be outside the limits of a town, or its suburban or population area. The lease is for grazing purposes, and offers an invitation to the small pastoralist. The minimum area is 2,560 acres, the maximum area 10,240 acres. Application has to be made to the local Crown Lands Agent, and at the time of application a deposit of 1d. per acre is payable, together with £10 towards cost of survey. The application is subject to consideration and recommendation by the Land Board, by whom also the rent is appraised. The granting of the lease devolves upon the Governor. The approval of the lease is notified in the *Gazette*, and within sixty days thereafter the balance of cost of survey and any rent due are payable. The rent is calculated from the date of application (which gives the applicant a right to enter into occupation), and pending the *Gazette* notice a provisional rent of 1d. per acre is payable. The lease has a term of twenty-eight years, the rent being payable annually in advance, and subject to reappraisement every seven years.

The holder of a homestead lease is required to enter into occupation within ninety days after the *Gazette* notification of approval of the lease, and during each year of the first five years (computed from the date of application) to reside continually on the land for the space of six months.

Within the first two years of the lease he is required to fence the boundaries of the land, but the Land Board may for sufficient cause extend this term.

A lease of this character cannot be transferred (except by way of *bona-fide* mortgage) until the residential term has expired.

On expiration of the lease the last holder is given tenant-right in improvements, and during the last year the holder may apply for 640 acres as a Homestead Selection.

Leases of Scrub and Inferior Lands and Improvement Leases.—These leases are classed together, having regard to the fact that, although there are separate provisions in the Crown Lands Acts, applying to each, they all have features in common; and in fact the question whether land shall be offered under one provision or another is largely a matter of choice. Some of the scrub-infested lands in the Colony are of a high-class character, and the aim of the law is to offer such land on terms and conditions calculated to render their occupation profitable both to the lessee and to the Crown.

Before land can be offered under Scrub Lease it is necessary that the Local Land Board should recommend it to be declared scrub land; and in connection with inferior lands a report from the Board has also to be first obtained. This procedure is not technically necessary with regard to lands proposed to be offered under Improvement Lease.

There is no limitation as to the area of a Scrub Lease or of a lease of inferior lands, but an Improvement Lease cannot exceed an area of 20,480 acres.

A Pastoral or Homestead Lease may be converted wholly or in part into a Scrub Lease.

Scrub Leases may be granted on application or disposed of by auction or tender. Leases of the other two classes may be disposed of by auction or tender only. The rent of a lease obtained by application is determined by the Local Land Board. A lease offered by auction or tender of course ordinarily falls to the highest bidder or tenderer. In all cases the rent is payable annually in advance.

The initial rent of an Improvement Lease or a lease of inferior lands applies throughout the whole term of the lease, and this may be the case with respect to a Scrub Lease; but it is in the power of the Minister when offering a Scrub Lease to arrange

that the term of the lease shall be divided into periods, and that the rent for each period shall be determined by appraisement.

The term of the lease is fixed by the Minister and cannot exceed twenty-eight years. Indeed Scrub Leases or leases of inferior land are limited in the first instance to twenty-one and twenty years respectively, but under the Act of 1895 the Governor now has the power of extending the term to twenty-eight years after once a lease has been granted.

A condition of residence does not attach to any of these leases. The conditions imposed are directed principally to the destruction of scrub or the improvement of the land. The provisions of the law in this respect are :—

Scrub Leases.—Every holder of a Scrub Lease shall as a condition of his lease be required to take all such steps as the Local Land Board shall from time to time, subject to appeal, direct, for the purpose of destroying such scrub as may be specified in his lease or promise of lease, in and upon the land under Scrub Lease. If the holder shall fail to comply with any condition of his lease, the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare such lease to be forfeited ; and all improvements on such lands shall be the property of the Crown.

Leases of Inferior Lands.—Such leases shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified in the *Gazette*.

Improvement Leases.—The lease may contain such covenants and provisions as to the Governor may seem expedient, according to the circumstances of each case and all such covenants and provisions shall be notified in the *Gazette*, and in a local newspaper before the lease is offered for sale or tenders called for. The lease shall contain covenants and provisions for the improvement of the land leased, and for the expenditure of money thereon, for the payment of rent, and for the determination of the lease upon any breach by the lessee of the covenants and provisions thereof.

The last holder of an Improvement Lease is granted tenant-right in improvements, and the Governor may grant tenant-right to the holder of a Scrub Lease or a lease of inferior lands. With respect to any of these leases (where the land is not within a Pastoral or Homestead Lease) 640 acres may be converted into a Homestead Selection.

Leases Surrounding Artesian Wells.—The discovery of artesian water in large quantities promises to be a fact of the largest importance to lands in the Western Division of the Colony, and, as an encouragement to the holders of land in that division under the insecure tenures of annual lease or occupation license, the law contains the following provision :—Any such holder desirous of boring and searching for water may, on making application to the Minister and depositing £10, obtain the reservation of an area up to 10,240 acres surrounding the proposed position of the bore. The effect of the reservation is to protect the land for the applicant's own use, and should boring operations be, in the Minister's opinion, sufficiently successful and promising, a lease may be granted of the land at the same rent as already paid for it, but for a term which may be as long as the unexpired term of the associated pastoral lease.

Annual Leases.—Annual Leases of unoccupied land may be obtained for grazing purposes on application to the local Crown Land Agent and payment of a deposit of £3 for each 640 acres or less area, or may be offered by auction or tender. They carry no security of tenure, but are somewhat largely availed of for temporary purposes ; and if the land should not be absorbed by conditional purchase, &c., they are renewable from year to year by payment of rent in advance on or before the 31st December. No one lease can comprise more than 1,920 acres ; but there is no limit to the number of leases any one person may hold. No conditions of residence or improvements are attached to them, the only condition being, as already explained, payment of rent annually in advance.

With respect to a lease applied for, the land is allotted, and the rent appraised, by the Local Land Board. The Minister may refuse any application, and, after three months' notice, cancel any Annual Lease.

Special Leases.—The law provides for a class of leases termed Special Leases. Such leases (which do not involve a condition of residence) are to meet cases where land, in any Division, is required for some industrial or business purpose—such, for example, as for a brick kiln, tannery, wool-washing establishment, &c., &c. Land under the sea or under the waters of any harbour, lake, river, &c., is deemed to be Crown lands, and may be leased for the erection of wharves, bathing places, &c. A Special Lease may be obtained on application at an appraised rent, or disposed of at auction or otherwise. The area leased cannot exceed 320 acres, nor can the term exceed twenty-eight years. The conditions are accommodated to the circumstances of each case. The rent is payable annually in advance.

Application for a Special Lease is made to the Crown Lands Agent for the District with a deposit of £3 and a survey fee according to a fixed scale.

Residential Leases.—A "Residential Lease" of land within a Gold or Mineral Field may be granted to the holder of what is termed a "Miner's Right" or "Mineral License." Such right or license is obtainable under the provisions of the Mining Act. Application for the lease is made to the local Crown Lands Agent with a deposit of £1, a provisional rent of 1s. per acre, and a survey fee according to the appended scale. The maximum area which may be leased is 20 acreas, and the maximum term of the lease is fifteen years. The rent is determined by the Land Board, and is payable annually in advance. The Minister may at any time direct a re-appraisement of rent. The principal conditions of the lease are residence during the currency of the lease, and the erection within twelve months from the commencement of the lease of such buildings and fences as are necessary for the performance of this condition. The lessee is given tenant-right in improvements.

Exchange of Land between the Crown and Private Holders.—In the chapter dealing with Pastoral Leases, reference has been made to the fact that Pastoral Lessees before the granting to them of security of tenure had made it a practice to secure portions of their runs by conditional purchase or purchase in fee-simple. The practice was in many instances disadvantageous to the public estate, inasmuch as the Crown lands were left in detached blocks, severed by the lessees' freehold properties, and moreover, the lessees themselves have come to find that it would be convenient to them to gather their freeholds together into one or more consolidated blocks, especially within their leasehold areas. This result can be secured by the Crown accepting a surrender of private lands, and granting lands in exchange elsewhere. An exchange may apply to land actually granted, or land (such as that held under conditional purchase) of which a grant could, by the payment of purchase money, be demanded, and it is possible to exchange lands on which a balance is owing for lands to which the debt is transferred. Any proposal for exchange before finally maturing has to be made the subject of an investigation by the Land Board, and while the private owner's interests are fully respected, the Crown's interests are not less jealously guarded. The carrying of an exchange into effect ultimately depends upon the mutual agreement of the private owner on the one hand, and the Crown on the other.

Advances to Settlers.—Any summary of the Land Laws of the Colony would be incomplete without some reference being made to the Act passed in April, 1899, authorising the granting of temporary advances to settlers who might be in necessitous circumstances or financially embarrassed owing to droughts, etc.

The administration of this Act rests in a Board composed of three (3) members who are empowered to advance sums of money not exceeding £200, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable within ten years to holders of freehold land, or of Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, Homestead Selections, Settlement Leases, or other leases granted under the Crown Lands Acts.

The chief provisions of the Advances to Settlers Act are as follows :—

No advances are made except on the recommendation of the Board. Satisfactory security for the repayment of the advance must be given. The Board shall determine when, and in what amounts the principal shall be repaid. The maximum time allowed for repayment being ten years.

No advance shall exceed £200. The rate of interest payable on every advance shall be 4 per centum per annum.

If any amount either of interest or principal remains unpaid for three months after the due date, the Minister for Lands is authorised to sell or otherwise dispose of any freehold lands in respect of which the advance was made, or in the event of the land given as security being held under some tenure, other than freehold, conferred by the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts such as for instance, Conditional Purchase, Homestead Selection, Settlement Lease, etc., power is given to forfeit the holding, together with any improvements thereon.

VICTORIA.

The law regulating the Crown Lands of Victoria is chiefly contained in the Land Acts, 1869, 1890, and 1891 ; the Settlement on Lands Act, 1893 ; the Mallee Lands Act, 1896, and the Land Act, 1898, with other amending Acts of minor importance. The 1869 Act does not operate as to future selections nor are the selectors under that Act materially affected by the 1898 Act, though by the new Act some have exchanged their present leases for permanent leases under new Act.

For the purpose of administration, the Colony is divided into districts, with Land Offices under Officers who hold Land Boards as occasion may require. The offices are at the undermentioned places :—

Ararat	Beechworth	Omeo
Alexandra	Castlemaine	Sale
Ballarat	Geelong	Stawell
Bendigo	Hamilton	St. Arnaud
Bairnsdale	Horsham	Seymour
Benalla	Melbourne	Warracknabeal.

Classification of Crown Lands.—The whole of unalienated lands belonging to the Crown are divided into the following classes :—

1. Good agricultural land.
2. Agricultural and grazing lands.
3. Grazing lands.
4. Pastoral lands (large areas).
5. Swamp or reclaimed lands.
6. Lands which may be sold by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands).
7. Auriferous lands.
8. State forest reserves.
9. Timber reserves.
10. Water reserves.

The Governor in Council has power to increase or diminish the area of land comprised in any class, except increasing lands which may be sold by auction.

Power to alter present classification (see Section 9, Land Act, 1898).

Land Classification Board will consist of three members who will be Officers of Crown Lands Department, or other competent persons.

Crown Lands may be acquired by :—

1. Pastoral lease.
2. Agricultural lease and license.

3. Grazing allotment lease and license.
4. Grazing area lease.
5. Perpetual lease (agricultural, grazing, and swamp or reclaimed allotments).
6. Sales by auction.
7. Lease for 21 years (swamp or reclaimed lands).
8. Conditional purchase lease (repurchased and swamp or reclaimed lands).
9. Residence or cultivation license up to 20 acres (auriferous lands).
10. Grazing license (auriferous lands).
11. Grazing license (non-auriferous lands).
12. License or lease for garden, business sites, etc.
13. Mallee block lease.
14. Mallee allotment lease.
15. Mallee agricultural allotment license and lease.
16. Mallee agricultural allotment perpetual lease.
17. Mallee improvement lease (100 acres).
18. Village community allotment.

Any person of the age of 18 may become a selector of land, subject to the conditions of Act.

New leases will be granted for Pastoral lands for a term expiring December, 1909, and if there be more than one applicant, the right of lease will be sold by auction. The rent to be paid half-yearly, the Crown may, however, resume possession by giving two years' notice.

Grazing Areas may be taken up for any term of years expiring not later than December 29th, 1920. The rent for first class land to be 3d. per acre, second class, 2d. per acre, and third class, 1d. per acre, payable half-yearly in advance. A qualified person not being a selector under any other Act, may take up 200 acres of first class, or 640 acres second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land.

Agricultural Allotments of 200 acres of first class or 320 acres of second class land may be taken up for a period of six years, held by a license at an annual rental, payable half-yearly in advance, of 1s. per acre for first class, and 9d. per acre for second class land.

Grazing Allotments.—The Governor in Council may allot to any qualified person a license to occupy an allotment of third class land, not exceeding 640 acres, for a period of six years, at a rental of 6d. per acre per annum, payable in advance. Any licensee must reside on his allotment, but can apply to the land officer in the district to register a written notice of his intention to be absent from his agricultural or grazing allotment for a term of three months. A license of an agricultural allotment may be exchanged for a perpetual lease. The rent on a perpetual lease will be 3d. in the pound, and land of the first class is deemed worth £1, second class, 15s., and third class, 10s. The lessee is expected to reside six months on the land or within five miles of it during the first year, and eight months during each of the following years, but if he cultivate a quarter during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant shall not operate. A perpetual lease may be surrendered for a license on certain conditions.

Auriferous Lands.—The division of the Land Act, 1898, relating to auriferous lands, amends in several respects, Sections 65 and 67 (as re-enacted in the Land Act, 1891) of the Land Act, 1890, under which licenses will still continue to be issued.

Annual licenses are issued for auriferous lands not exceeding twenty acres, for residence on or cultivation, at the annual fee of 1s. per acre, for over ten acres. When the area is over three and under ten acres, a fee is charged of 10s. per annum, and under three, 5s.; in addition, a charge of 2s. 6d. is made each year for license. The licensee has only a right to the surface of the land, and must not sublet without permission, etc.

Every applicant must make application in writing, affixed to post or some other conspicuous object on each corner of the allotment, setting forth he is an applicant, and must make application in the form prescribed at the head land office.

Grazing licenses (auriferous lands) may be taken.

Lands which may be Sold by Auction.—Isolated portions of Crown lands, not exceeding 50 acres; lands required for a church or charitable institution.

Swamp or reclaimed lands may be leased for 21 years, or under a perpetual lease, etc., the rent to be for lease of 19 years, 4 per cent. on value of land.

Garden Sites, &c.—Any person who has been in possession of land for five years, under a license under Section 99 of the Land Act, 1890, for the purposes of a business place, factory, etc., may purchase the site under certain conditions.

Mallee Lands.—The conditions altered by the Land Act of 1898 are, a Classification Board consisting of three members is formed, and the following subjects are dealt with in new Act:—Selection of agricultural allotments under license or perpetual lease; Lands available for general application; Licenses; Special conditions as to residence; Perpetual leases (rent and other conditions); Family selections in the Mallee.

Acquisition of land for closer settlement is also dealt with under new Act.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Method of Dealing with Crown Lands.—The Crown Lands Act (No. 444) was introduced and passed in 1888, and amended by Acts 472, 1889, 502, 1890, and 584 and 585 of 1893.

They provide for the appointment of Local Boards to deal with lands (except town) situate within hundreds, and outside hundreds, within boundaries named in schedule D, which may be taken up on lease with right of purchase or perpetual lease.

Notice of these lands being opened to application is given in the *Government Gazette*, such notice containing full particulars as to area, price per acre, a general description of the lands, and the date up to which applications will be received by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which applications will, within one month after their receipt, be referred to the Land Board for the district for its consideration at the next sitting.

Leases with right of purchase are granted for a term of twenty-one years, with a right of purchase at any time after six years of the term at a price fixed by the Board, such price not being less than five shillings per acre. The lease may be renewed for a further term of twenty-one years, with a right of purchase at any time during the currency of the renewed term.

The rent of a perpetual lease is that notified in the *Government Gazette*. They are not subject to re-valuation, but are subject to Land Tax.

Under the above provisions small blocks not exceeding the unimproved value of £100 are opened to lease for working men, on which personal residence is necessary by the lessee, or his wife, or children.

Town lands and special blocks must be purchased for cash, the upset price being fixed by the Commissioner. In all cash sales twenty pounds per centum of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale, and the balance, together with fees for grants, registration, &c., within one calendar month, under penalty of forfeiture of the deposit paid.

By Act 705 of 1898 any lessee can surrender his lease for a perpetual lease without re-valuation at a rental to be fixed by the Surveyor-General, or can, until December 31, 1901, apply for a reduction in rental or purchase money.

Pastoral lands outside hundreds may be let for a term of 42 years, subject to revaluation for the second 21 years or 21 years without renewal, as may be recommended by the Pastoral Board.

The rent of the land and purchase money for improvements are fixed by the Pastoral Board, after which the land is open to application, and the Board considers the merits of each applicant and allots it to the one it considers most suitable. The successful applicant is then required to pay the first year's rent, together with the purchase money for the improvements, which may be paid in full or by annual instalments extending over the full term of the lease. The land must be stocked before the end of the third year of the term of the lease. Blocks not allotted by the Pastoral Board remain open to application, and can subsequently be allotted by the Central Pastoral Board.

Leases for a term of 42 years without revaluation may be granted of vermin infested or waterless country, or at a peppercorn rental for the first five years, 1s. for next five years, and 2s. 6d. for balance of term conditional upon vermin being destroyed, and the land kept clear during term of lease. Miscellaneous leases of business sites, wells, &c., and land for any purpose approved by the Governor, are offered at auction for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and lands remaining unsold may be leased at the upset rental at which they were offered at auction.

Surrenders.—Any person holding lands under any previous Act under agreement for purchase, lease with right of purchase, lease issued on the surrender of any agreement for purchase, or lease of land reserved for leasing, may surrender his agreement or lease in exchange for a lease with right of purchase or for a perpetual lease under the Acts, provided that not more than 1,000 acres of land reserved for leasing shall at the time be held with right of purchase by any one person. Lessees of lands held as above may also surrender their leases for perpetual leases under Act 584, of 1893, which provides for a fixed rental, but subjects lessee to payment of Land Tax.

The Chaffey Brothers Irrigation Bill became law in 1887. The Act gave to the Chaffey Brothers a conditional lease of 250,000 acres of land for a period of twenty years, during which time the whole area would be gradually placed at their absolute disposal as they proceeded in their guaranteed expenditure of £4 an acre on the first 30,000 acres, and £1 per acre on the remainder of the land, and additional £1 per acre on the latter being paid to the Government.

The land in question, known as the Renmark and Chowilla runs, is situated 137 miles up the river Murray from Morgan. It has a river frontage of about 75 miles, the front blocks being heavily timbered with red gum and box, and a lot with occasional patches of salt bush intervening between the more dense undergrowth, and as they stretch over the undulating back country, which extends over a distance of 12 miles, large open plains may be noticed here and there, by their red loamy nakedness. Back from the river the blocks are overgrown with mallee and pine scrub ridges, which prove the great fertility of the soil, and give a very picturesque appearance to the scene. It was estimated that £300,000 would be expended in the purchase of pumping plant and channel pipes, building of bridges, roads, &c., to be distributed over the first 50,000 acres intended to be irrigated. The soil is a very rich sandy red loam, and is very deep, averaging from 15 to 20 feet, and careful analysis has proved it most suitable for fruit growing. The land is laid out in blocks of from 10 to 160 acres, with roads of a chain and a half wide round every block of 160 acres, and a grand avenue, with double rows of Ficus and pepper trees, is being gradually extended for miles through the colony. The irrigation works consist of very powerful centrifugal pumps placed along the river bank, which convey the water to the highest corner of every 10-acre block. A considerable area has been marked out for the township, and is cut up into blocks varying in size from small sites for business premises, offices, &c., to 2½-acre blocks for villa residences.

The 10-acre blocks for fruit growing are sold at £20 to £25 per acre with all water rights; payment for the land may be extended over five or ten years, and the holders of fruit grow-

ing blocks may temporarily have larger irrigated areas for growing cereals, paying one quarter of their crops as rental for same.

The Chaffey Brothers Company has been in liquidation some time.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

By Letters Patent, dated 6th July, 1863, so much of the Colony of New South Wales as lay to the north of the 26° S. lat., and between 129° and 138° E. long., was annexed to South Australia. The Eastern boundary line cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth River, on the western shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Western boundary line cuts the coast near Cape Donnett on the Cambridge Gulf. The regulations affecting the disposal of lands are governed by the following Acts :—

"The Northern Territory Act" enacts that a "Government Resident" and other necessary officers are to be appointed by the Governor. Such "Government Resident" to perform all duties assigned to him by the Governor.

All moneys received in respect of land customs' duties or any other source are to be kept distinct, and applied towards governing and improving the territory.

The Northern Territory Crown Lands' Act of 1890, repealed the Act of 1882. It provided for leases with right of purchase and perpetual leases, sales for cash, leases for the growth of agricultural products, pastoral leases, leases and licenses for special purposes, &c. Land Boards may be appointed to deal with the lands. Leases with right of purchase to be not less than five shillings per acre ; term 21 years with right of renewal.

Cash Sales.—Town and suburban lands to be offered at auction at not less than £1 per acre. Country lands at not less than 10s. per acre, twenty per cent. to be paid at time of sale, and the balance within one calendar month.

Leases for the growth of agricultural products in blocks of not more than 640 acres. North of the seventeenth parallel, for a term of five years, rental, 6d. per acre, and for 160 acres to personal residents at 3d. per acre. All gold and minerals are reserved to the Crown.

Pastoral Leases.—For a term of forty-two years, at a rental of 6d. per mile for the first seven years, and not less than 1s. for the second period of seven years, and 2s. for the third period of seven years, and the remainder at a valuation, or the land may be offered at auction at a price (not less than 6d. per mile), for the full term, not exceeding forty-two years, lessee to stock the land before the end of the third year with five head of sheep or one head of cattle per square mile, and before the end of the seventh year to increase the stock to ten sheep, or two head of cattle per mile.

Resumption.—If for public purposes, three months' notice. If for any other purpose, one year's notice to be given.

Discoverers' Leases may be granted for coal, petroleum, guano, &c., for 640 acres.

Special Leases may be sold at auction for obtaining clay and stone, as sites for stores, inns, &c., wharves, jetties, boat-building, mineral springs, manufacture of salt, smelting works, &c.

An Act was passed in 1896 entitled "An Act Relating to the Mining and Pastoral Occupation of the Northern Territory." Special provisions : the granting of special permits to search for metals and minerals ; granting of leases for encouraging establishment of horse-breeding stations ; tenants relief board ; limitation of valuation of rent of pastoral leases ; and surrender of leases.

Acts 18 of 1873, 368 of 1886 and 628 of 1895 related to gold mining, and Act 445 of 1888 to minerals, and are of a liberal nature.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Explanatory Notes respecting Land Selection under the Land Act of 1898 ; also Notes on the Agricultural Bank Act.

Purchase by Auction—Town and Suburban Lands. (*Sections 47 to 52.*)—Town and Suburban Village Lands throughout the Colony, after being surveyed into lots and notified in the *Government Gazette* as open for sale, shall be sold by public auction, at upset prices to be determined by the Governor ; 10 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid upon the fall of the hammer (unless the purchaser has already paid a deposit of 10 per cent. on his application) and the balance, in the case of Town Lots, by two equal instalments at the end of three and six months ; in the case of Suburban Lots by four equal quarterly instalments, subject to alteration by regulations, from the first day of the next quarter following the date of sale ; the Crown Grant and registration fees being payable with last instalment. All suburban land is sold subject to the condition that each lot shall, within two years from date of sale, be fenced on the surveyed boundaries with a fence of the prescribed description ; but the Minister may accept other improvements in lieu of the fencing, and in default thereof the land shall be forfeited, together with all purchase money and fees which may have been paid.

On payment by the purchaser of town or suburban lands of the first prescribed instalment of the purchase money, a license may be issued entitling the holder to occupy the land, and such license may be mortgaged or transferred, as prescribed by the Act.

Conditional Purchase by Deferred Payment, with Residence, under Section 55.—This Section is applicable to land within an Agricultural Area, and also to any other land in the South-West Division, or within 40 miles of a railway within the Eastern and Eucla Divisions, which may from time to time be declared open for selection.

The ordinary price of land under this Section is 10s. per acre (but this price may be increased in special cases), payable half-yearly at the rate of 6d. per acre per annum, and subject to the prescribed fines for late payment. The maximum area held by one person shall be 1,000 acres, and the minimum 100 acres : Provided that the area of any land held by the selector under Clauses 46, 47, or 48 of the Land Regulations of 1887, or under Sections 33 or 34 of "The Homesteads Act, 1893," shall, in calculating the total area held by the selector, be deemed to form portion of the maximum allowed.

Applications must be accompanied by a deposit of a half or a quarter year's rent, as the case may be : that is to say, if the application is made during the first quarter of the half year, a half year's rent is required ; if in the second quarter, a quarter year's rent ; in the event of the application not being approved, the deposit shall be refunded On approval of the application by the Minister, a lease shall be issued for twenty years, to date from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of the approval.

The lessee shall, within six months from the date of his lease, take personal possession of the land, and shall reside upon it and make it his usual home, without any other habitual residence, during at least six months in each year for the first five years from the date of the commencement of the lease ; and if possession be not taken the land shall be forfeited : Provided that if the lessee is already the owner of rural land in freehold or under Special Occupation or Conditional Purchase, or is the holder of a lease of any such lands from the owner, or is the holder of a Homestead Farm within 20 miles of the land applied for, residence as aforesaid on such Freehold, Special Occupation License, Conditional Purchase, or Homestead Farm shall be deemed sufficient residence under this section.

The lessee shall within two years from the date of the commencement of his lease, fence at least one-tenth of the land contained therein, and within five years from the said date shall fence in the whole of the land, and within ten years shall expend upon it in prescribed improvements, in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to the full purchase money. The Minister may allow half the cost of the exterior fencing to count as part of the improvements.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from the date of the commencement of the lease, provided all the conditions of fencing, residence, and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue on application.

Any person having obtained land of less extent than 1,000 acres may make other applications for land within 20 miles of the block first applied for, but his holdings under this Section must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence on the additional leases is not required, but all the other conditions shall apply ; provided that if two or more leases held by one person adjoin, they may be considered as one block with respect to fencing and improvements ; if not surveyed, the conditions shall date from the date of the survey instead of from the commencement of the lease.

Conditional Purchase by Deferred Payment Without Residence. (*Section 56.*)—Land within an agricultural area, and also any other land in the South-West Division, or within 40 miles of a railway within the Eastern and Eucla Divisions, which may from time to time be declared open for selection, may be applied for by persons who do not wish to reside upon their land, but subject to all the conditions (with the exception of residence) set forth in the preceding paragraph. Double the expenditure is, however, required in lieu of residence.

Conditional Purchase by Direct Payment. (*Section 57.*)—The price of land under this Section is not less than 10s. an acre, payable within twelve months. The maximum area that may be selected by one person inside of an area is 1,000 acres, and outside of an area 5,000, and the minimum area is, in both cases, 100 acres.

Application must be accompanied by 10 per cent. of the purchase money, and, on approval of the application by the Minister, a license shall be issued for seven years, dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of application. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid within twelve months from the date of the commencement of the license, by four equal quarterly instalments—on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October respectively—the first of such instalments to be paid on the first day of the quarter next following the commencement of the licence. The licensee shall, within three years from the date of the commencement of the license, fence in the whole of the land, and within seven years from such date shall expend upon the land in prescribed improvements in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to 5s. per acre ; and no Crown grant shall issue until the Minister is satisfied that the prescribed conditions have been fulfilled. At the expiration of the license, or at any time during continuance of the license, provided that all the conditions of fencing and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown grant of the land shall issue. It is further provided that if the area purchased under this Section is the balance of a surveyed block, a portion of which has been granted to the applicant as a Homestead Farm, the Crown Grant for such area shall not issue until all the conditions appertaining to such Homestead Farm have been fulfilled.

Conditional Purchase of Small Blocks for Gardens, Vineyards, and Orchards. (*Section 60.*)—Land may be obtained in small blocks for Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, etc., on the following terms :—The price of the land shall be not less than £1 per acre ; the maximum area allowed is 50 acres, and the minimum five acres, and two or more applications may be made to obtain the maximum. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase money

is required upon application, and the balance shall be paid within three years from the date of the approval of the application, by equal half-yearly payments, on the 1st March and September. The improvements required are that the land shall be fenced within three years, and that one-tenth of the same shall, within the same period, be planted with vines or fruit trees, or cultivated *bona fide* as a vegetable garden.

Land Outside of Agricultural Areas.—Land outside of an area may be selected under any of the foregoing conditions.

Conditional Purchase Grazing Lands. Second and Third Class Lands. (*Section* 68.)—Leases for thirty years of second and third class lands are granted, called Grazing Leases, but which are really another form of Conditional Purchase. The price of second class land is not less than 6s. 3d. per acre, and of third class land 3s. 9d. per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of 2½d. and 1½d. per annum respectively. Not more than two leases may be held by one person, and if they adjoin they may be fenced as one lease. The maximum area is 3,000 acres of second class, and 5,000 acres of third class land, and the minimum in both cases is 1,000 acres; and if one person selects two leases in different classes, the total quantity of same must not exceed 4,000 acres, the minimum being the same as before, except in special cases. The conditions are as follows:—The lessee shall pay one-half the cost of survey in ten half-yearly instalments, and the first of such instalments being paid with his application, and subsequent instalments on the first day of March and first of September in each year. Within six months from the date of commencement of his lease, the lessee must take possession of the land, and reside upon it during at least six months of the first year and nine months in each year for the next four years. Residence may, however, be complied with by the lessees agent or servant. Within two years from date of the commencement of his lease, the lessee shall fence at least one-tenth of the area contained therein, and within five years from the same date shall fence in the whole of the land, and within 15 years of the said date shall expend upon the land, in prescribed improvements in addition to the exterior fencing, an amount equal to the full purchase money.

The following shall be deemed improvements:—Subdivision, clearing, grubbing, draining, ringbarking, tanks, dams, wells, and any other work upon the land which increases or improves its agricultural or pastoral capabilities: Provided that where the lessee has erected a sheep and cattle-proof exterior fence, half its value may be allowed towards the improvements.

If the land is not surveyed, the conditions shall date from the date of survey. At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from the date of the commencement of the lease, provided all the conditions of fencing, residence, and improvements have been complied with, and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue on application.

If the land applied for as a grazing lease is held under Pastoral Lease, the pastoral lessee shall be given the first opportunity of taking the land as a grazing lease, but he must signify his intention of doing so within three months after receiving notice from the Minister if in the South-West Division, or twelve months if in any other division.

Conditional Purchase Poison Lands. (*Section* 71.)—Land shall be considered as Poison Land when, in the opinion of the Minister, it is so infested with poisonous indigenous plants that sheep or cattle cannot be depastured thereon. The price is not less than 1s. per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of one-thirtieth of the total purchase money per annum. The maximum area allowed is 10,000 acres, and the minimum 3,000 acres. Upon approval of the application (which must be accompanied by a deposit of rent equal to the first instalment), a lease shall issue for 30 years dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of application. Any person obtaining less than 10,000 acres may make other applications up to 10,000 acres, and if any two adjoin they may be fenced as one lease. The leesee shall pay the prescribed cost of survey in ten half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being paid with his application.

The conditions are that the lessee shall, within two years from date of the commencement of his lease, fence at least one-tenth of the land comprised therein, and within five years from same date shall enclose the whole area with a fence of the prescribed description, and during the term of his lease shall eradicate the whole of the poisonous indigenous plants as prescribed.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time during the currency of the same, provided all the foregoing conditions have been complied with, the fencing properly maintained, and the full balance of the purchase money and fees have been paid, and provided that the land has been rendered safe for depasturing cattle and sheep at all seasons, and has continued so for a term of two years, a Crown Grant of the land shall issue.

A Pastoral Lessee has the first right to select land within his Lease applied for as "Poison Land."

Free Homestead Farms—160 Acres Free.—Every person who does not already own more than 100 acres of land within the Colony in freehold, or under Special Occupation or Conditional Purchase, and being the head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of 18 years, may apply for a Homestead Farm of not more than 160 acres from lands declared open for such selection.

Every applicant shall make a Statutory Declaration and forward same to the Minister or his Agent accompanied by a fee of £1. Upon approval of the application, the applicant shall receive an occupation Certificate authorising him to enter upon and take possession of his land for the term of seven years, to be computed from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of his application.

Within six months from the date of such Occupation Certificate, the selector shall take personal possession of the land, and reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the first five years of the term of his certificate. If possession be not so taken, the Occupation Certificate shall be cancelled and the land forfeited, together with all improvements.

In certain cases of illness, or for other valid reasons the Minister may waive forfeiture for non-residence upon the land, or authorise absence. Within two years from the date of his Occupation Certificate a habitable house must be erected of not less than £30 in value, or the selector shall expend £30 in clearing or clearing and cropping, or prepare and plant two acres of orchard or vineyard. Within five years from said date the selector shall fence in at least one-fourth, and shall clear and crop at least one-eighth.

Within seven years the whole must be fenced, and at least one-fourth cleared and cropped. At the expiration of seven years from date of his Occupation Certificate the selector shall, provided all the conditions have been duly performed, obtain a Crown Grant on payment of the usual fees; but if the conditions have not been effected, the land shall be forfeited.

The Crown Grant may be obtained after twelve months' residence, upon the selector proving to the Minister that the necessary conditions have been fulfilled, and on payment of 5s. per acre, together with the fees referred to in the preceding paragraph. Homestead Farms cannot be mortgaged except to the Agricultural Bank, and can only be transferred to persons who are qualified to hold. The holder of a Homestead Farm may hold other conditional purchase land, and where residence is a condition, residence on the Homestead Farm, if within 20 miles, will be sufficient.

Working Men's Blocks. (*Part IX.*)—Every person who does not own land within the Colony in freehold, or under Special Occupation, or Conditional Purchase, or a Homestead Farm under "The Land Act, 1898," or "The Homesteads Act, 1893," who is the head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of 18 years, shall be entitled to obtain a lease of lands *set apart for Working Men's Blocks*. The maximum area that may be selected by one person is, if within a goldfield, half an acre, or five acres elsewhere; and only one block may be selected by one person.

The price of land is not less than £1 per acre, payable half-yearly at the rate of one-tenth of the total purchase money per annum or sooner. Application shall be accompanied by a deposit of half a year's rent at the above rate. Upon approval, a lease shall issue for ten years, dating from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval. The lessee shall, within three months from the date of lease, take personal possession of the land, and reside upon it during at least nine months in each of the first five years of the lease: Provided that possession may be taken by and residencs performed by the lessee's wife or a member of his family. Within three years from the date of commencement of the lease the whole of the land must be fenced on the surveyed boundaries, and within five years from same date an amount equal to double the full purchase money, in addition to his house and exterior fencing, must be expended on the land in prescribed improvements.

At the expiration of the lease, or at any time after five years from commencement of the lease, provided that all the conditions of residence, fencing, and improvements have been complied with and the said fencing and improvements maintained, and also that the full purchase money and fees have been paid, a Crown Grant of the land may issue.

In certain cases of illness, or for other valid reasons, absence may be allowed and forfeiture waived.

Definition of Fence.—Fence, wherever mentioned, means any substantial fence, not being a brush fence, proved to the satisfaction of the Minister to be sufficient to resist the trespass of great and small stock, including sheep, but not including pigs or goats.

Pastoral Lands. (*Part X.*)—Leases of Pastoral Lands within the several Divisions are granted on the following terms:—In the South-West Division, in blocks of not less than 3,000 acres, at a rental of £1 per annum for each 1,000 acres or part of 1,000 acres; if, however, the land is in that part of this Division situated Eastward of a line from the mouth of the Fitzgerald River in the direction of Mount Stirling, the rental shall be 10s. per 1,000 acres or part thereof. In the Western and North-West Divisions, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per annum per 1,000 acres or part thereof. In the Eucla Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres at a rental of 5s. per 1,000 acres or part thereof per annum. In the Eastern Division, in blocks of not less than 20,000 acres, at the following rental:—For each 1,000 or part of a 1,000 acres, 2s. 6d. for each of the first seven years, and 5s. for each of the remaining years of the lease. In the Kimberley Division, in blocks of not less than 50,000 acres when on a frontage, nor less than 20,000 acres when no part of the boundary is on a frontage, at a rental of 10s. per annum for each 1,000 acres or part thereof.

In any case where land applied for is shut in by other holdings, and does not contain the minimum area fixed by these regulations, a lease for a lesser quantity may be granted.

A Pastoral Lease gives no right to the soil or to the timber except for fencing and other improvements on the lands leased; and the lands may be reserved, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Crown during the term of the lease. Any Pastoral Lessee upon being deprived by the Minister of the use of any land held under Pastoral Lease shall, as prescribed by "The Land Act, 1898," receive fair value for all improvements on the land of which he has been deprived. In the event of the land being selected from his lease under Conditional Purchase, he is entitled to claim from the Conditional Purchaser fair value of any lawful improvements on or appertaining to the land applied for, and for

severance, the value of the improvements to be ascertained by arbitration, as prescribed by Sub-Section 1 of Section 148 of "The Land Act, 1898." All Pastoral Leases expire on the 31st December, 1928.

Reduction of Rent for Stocking.—Any lessee in the Kimberley Division, or in that part of the South-West Division situated to the Eastward of a line from the mouth of the Fitzgerald River in the direction of Mount Stirling, who at any time during the term of his lease shall have in his possession within the Division ten head of sheep or one head of large stock for each 1,000 acres leased, shall, from the 1st of January, after he shall have satisfied the Minister to the above effect, have a reduction of rent for the remaining years of his lease of one-half of the rent due under this Act.

Penalty for Non-Stocking.—A penalty of double rental for the remaining portion of the term of the lease is imposed, except in the South-West Division, if the lessee has not within seven years, complied with the conditions as to stocking.

Boundaries of Pastoral Leases may be amended, on payment of a fee of £1.

Permission may be granted to ringbark, in the discretion of the Minister, on application.

Any Pastoral Lessee in the South-West Division, at any time during the continuance of his lease, may apply in the form prescribed by this Act for land within his lease, not being within an agricultural area, or land withdrawn from Conditional Purchase Selection, in one or more blocks, not exceeding three separate selections adjoining his homestead, and not exceeding twenty per cent. of the aggregate quantity held on lease by him from the Crown within such Division; and on approval of the application, a lease shall be granted subject to all the conditions appertaining to Conditional Purchases under Section 55 of this Act, except residence; provided that the maximum area shall be 3,000 acres, and the minimum, except in special cases approved by the Minister, shall be 200 acres. If the land so selected is within a properly fenced enclosure, the fencing of the land upon the boundaries shall not be obligatory: Provided always, that this Section shall not permit any Pastoral Lessee who, prior to the coming into operation of this Act, has taken advantage of a similar provision in the Land Regulations of 1887 to obtain, under this Section and such Regulations, a greater area than 3,000 acres.

Any Pastoral Lessee in the Kimberley, North-West, Western, Eastern, and Eucla Divisions who shall have in his possession in any such Division at least ten head of sheep or one head of large stock for each 1,000 acres leased, may apply to purchase, in any such division, any Crown Land within his lease (not being within an agricultural area or a goldfield), in one or more blocks, not exceeding in the aggregate one per cent. of the total area held by such lessee under Pastoral Lease in such division, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are prescribed for purchase under Section 55, except the condition of residence: Provided that the minimum area in each block shall be 500 acres and the maximum 5,000 acres, and in no case shall more than three separate selections be allowed to be taken by one lessee.

Pastoral Leases within Goldfields and Mining Districts. (*Section* 102.)—Any Crown Land within a goldfield or mining district, not required to be reserved for any public purpose, may be leased for pastoral purposes in blocks of not less than 2,000 acres, at a rental of 10s. per 1,000 acres: Provided that if the land is so shut in by other holdings as not to contain 2,000 acres, the Minister may, in his discretion, grant a lease of such lesser quantity; but in no case shall a lease be issued for a less sum than £1 per annum.

The lessee shall not have the right to select land within such lease under the provisions of the 61st or 62nd Sections of this Act, and, in the event of the land or any portion of it being taken for an agricultural area, the lessee shall not be entitled to more than three months' notice; and in other respects the terms and conditions of such lease shall be the same as those prescribed for Pastoral Leases within the Division in which the land is situated.

Timber Lands.—Subject to this Act and the Regulations made under it, the Minister and every person he may appoint, either personally or as the holder of a public office, may, on application, and on payment of the prescribed fees, grant the following licenses for any period not less than one month and not exceeding twelve months:—

(1.) A timber license authorising the licensee to fell, cut, split, and remove any timber growing or standing on any Crown lands in the locality named in the license, for the purpose of logs for sawmills, fencing, shingles, laths, buildings, or railway or other sleepers (but not to cut hewn balks, piles, telegraph or other poles), subject to the right of the Minister, during the currency of such license, to reserve from cutting over any part of the land in such locality.

A similar license must be obtained by every person engaged only in removing the timber dealt with under a timber license.

(2.) A woodcutter's or charcoal burner's license, authorising the licensee to cut or split firewood from any live or dead wood growing or lying on any Crown lands in the locality named in the license, and to remove the wood or charcoal cut, split or burnt.

A similar license must be obtained by every person engaged only in removing the wood dealt with under a Woodcutter's or Charcoal burner's license.

No license shall be necessary for cutting, obtaining, and removing dead wood lying on Crown Lands for domestic purposes but not for sale.

(3.) A Sandalwood License authorising the licensee to fell, cut, and remove any sandalwood growing upon any Crown Lands in the locality named.

(4.) A Wattle-bark License authorising the licensee, during the months from August to December inclusive or during any of such months, to strip and remove wattle-bark upon the Crown Lands in the locality named fn the license.

(5.) A Bark License authorising the licensee to strip and remove the bark, or to remove the gum from other trees than wattle, the bark or gum of which contains tannic acid, upon such terms as the minister may think fit, upon the Crown Lands described in such license.

The Minister may, subject to this Act and the Regulations, grant a license to fell and hew timber to be used or exported as piles, poles, or balks. The fees for the several licenses hereinbefore mentioned are as follows:—Timber license, per month per man, 10s.; woodcutter's or charcoal burner's license, 5s.; sandalwood license, per month per man, 5s.; wattle-bark license, per month per man, 5s.; bark and gum license, 5s. per month per man; felling and hewing piles, poles, and balks license, £3 per month per man.

Timber Leases.—Timber leases may be applied for under the following conditions:—The maximum area allowed is 75,000 acres, at a rental of £20 per annum for each square mile or fraction thereof, payable in half-yearly instalments. The application must be accompanied by a deposit of a quarter or half year's rent, as the case may be. The timber lease shall be granted for a term of not less than one year and not more than 25 years: Provided that any person or corporation holding a special timber license or licenses under the Land Regulations of 1887 shall have the right to hold the same under the provisions of this Act, notwithstanding the total area of such special timber license or licenses may exceed 75,000 acres.

Special Timber Licenses granted under the Land Regulations of 1887 shall not be renewable at the end of the year or term for which rent has been paid; but the holders shall have the option of a lease under this Act of the land comprised in the expired license or licenses. A lessee of a timber lease shall, within two years from date of his lease, or within such longer period as the Minister may decide, erect within the area a substantial and fully equipped sawmill plant, of sufficient power to cut up at least five loads of sawn timber per month for each square mile comprised in the lease, and shall keep the said sawmill plant in good working order during the whole term of the lease.

Miscellaneous Provisions—Rents, Mortgages, Transfers, Etc.—All land rents shall be calculated as from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to the Minister, at the Office of the Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, or to any Government Resident or Resident Magistrate, or other person authorised by the Minister to receive rents, on or before the 1st of March and 1st of September in each year. All leases applied for during the year shall be granted as from the first day of the quarter next preceding the date of approval of the application; and rent for the current half-year shall be payable as from the date of granting, and must be deposited with the application. If a lessee fails to pay the rent due by him on the 1st day of March or 1st of September in any year, he shall pay the same within thirty days from the due day, together with a fine of twopence in the pound; and if he fails to pay as last aforesaid, he shall pay the same within sixty days from the due date, together with a fine of sixpence in the pound; and if he fails to pay as last aforesaid, he shall pay the same within ninety days from the due date, together with a fine of 1s. in the pound; and if he fails to pay for ninety days, his lease and lands comprised therein, and all improvements thereon, shall be forfeited.

The names of all holders of land on which instalments of purchase money or rents are payable on the 1st of March and 1st day of September shall be published in the *Government Gazette* during the months of January and July respectively in each year; and as early as practicable after the 1st day of March and 1st day of September in every year the Minister shall publish in the *Government Gazette* the names of the lessees in default, with the respective amounts of rents in arrears.

Mortgages.—Subject to the restrictions contained in Parts VIII. and IX. of this Act, and in the Homesteads Act, 1893, any lease or license under this Act, or under the Land Regulations of 1887, and the Homesteads Act, 1893, other than license to quarry, and licenses under Part XI., may be mortgaged as hereinafter provided:—

(1.) When any such lease or license is intended to be charged with, or made security for the payment of any sum of money, the lessee or licensee shall execute a memorandum of mortgage in the form or to the effect of the twenty-fifth Schedule of this Act.

(2.) Every memorandum of mortgage must be in duplicate, and one original must be registered in the Department of Lands and Surveys; and in the case of several mortgages of the same holding, they shall take effect according to priority of registration.

(3.) A fee of 5s. shall be payable upon the registration of every such memorandum in respect of every holding comprised in or affected by it.

(4.) A mortgage may be transferred on payment of the like fee as for registration of the transfer.

(5.) On the occasion of the registration of every mortgage or transfer of a mortgage, the lease or license must be produced.

Agricultural Bank Act, 1894, Amendment Act, 1896.

Under these Acts advances can be made to holders of land in Fee Simple, Special Occupation Lease, Conditional Purchase License, or under the provisions of "The Homesteads Act, 1893," and "Land Act, 1898."

All particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Manager of the Agricultural Bank, Perth.

Advances.—Advances are only made for the purpose of effecting improvements, and *not on the security of improvements already existing*, and no advance will be made upon any land which is otherwise encumbered, nor will any security over land other than a first mortgage be accepted as sufficient, and unless under very exceptional circumstances advances will not be made unless the external boundaries of the land are fenced.

Form of Improvements.—Advances are made for the purpose of effecting either one or more of the following improvements:—Clearing, cultivating or ploughing, ringbarking, fencing, draining, wells of fresh water, reservoirs, buildings, and any other form of improvement which, in the opinion of the Manager, will increase the agricultural or pastoral capabilities of the land. In regard to fencing, it is only in exceptional cases that advances are made for boundary fencing, subdivision fencing alone being allowable. Free Homestead Farms must be fenced on the boundaries before any application will be entertained for assistance to clear, cultivate, etc.

Proportion of Value of Proposed Improvements to be advanced.—In cases where, in the opinion of the manager, ample security is offered, *three-fourths* of the fair estimated value of the proposed improvements may be advanced, but *one-half* is the proportion generally allowed.

Mode of Payment of Advances.—All advances are paid proportionately as the improvements are effected, *i.e.*, applicants can have "draws" while the work is proceeding. No advance is made on improvements effected prior to the date of application for advance.

Rate of Interest.—Interest at the rate of Five pounds per centum per annum will be charged upon all advances, and must be paid half-yearly, on the 30th June and the 31st December in each year. Interest is only charged on the actual amount of the advance made, or such proportion of the loan or loans as the applicant may have drawn.

Fees payable.—All applications must be accompanied by a valuator's fee equivalent to one per cent. of the amount applied for. No charge is made for the purpose of drawing any mortgage or transfer.

Repayment of Loans.—All loans have a currency of thirty years. During the first five years simple interest only is payable. At the expiration of five years from the 1st day of January or the 1st day of July, as the case may be, following the date of every advance, the borrower shall begin to repay the principal sum at the rate of one-fiftieth of the amount half-yearly, until the whole has been paid: Provided always, that the advance may be repaid sooner than is herein provided, and in larger instalments, at the option of the borrower. All applications must be for one or more of the following sums, viz.:—£50, £75, £100, and extending up to £800.

QUEENSLAND.

During the Session of 1897 a Bill dealing with the land and codifying all previous Acts was introduced and carried through Parliament. This Act came into operation on the 1st March, 1898. The administration is largely vested in a Land Court (hitherto called the Land Board) which consist of three persons, instead of two as before, and the duties of the Court may be performed by one member with respect to the following matters:—1. Determination of the amount of rent or compensation, or any other amount. 2. Disputes as to boundaries. 3, Consideration of applications to select land. 4. Appeals from decisions of Commissioners. But the decision of a single member of the Court is subject to appeal to the Land Appeal Court. The Land Appeal Court is an entirely new tribunal for the purpose of appeals by way of re-hearing, and consists of a District Court Judge and the Members of the Land Court, other than the member against whose decision appeal is made. The decision of the Appeal Court is final, except that on points of law the matter may be referred to the Supreme Court (Full Court). Further, in the case of tenures under the Acts of 1884 and 1886, the lessees retain their full right of appeal to the Supreme Court, as provided for under those Acts. Such lessees have also the right to have the amount of compensation, in the event of resumption, or with respect to the value of improvements, on determination of the lease (otherwise than by forfeiture), settled by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the Public Works Lands Resumption Acts.

The portion of the new Act having reference to pastoral leases is very similar to the provisions of the 1884 and 1886 Acts, and applies only to runs brought under its provisions. These runs are, however, rapidly reverting to the Government, who in cases where they are required for closer settlement, refuse to re-lease them and subdivide them into smaller holdings.

The several modes in which land may be acquired, may be described as follows:—(1) By Agricultural Selection, *i.e.*, Agricultural Farms and Agricultural Homesteads; (2) Grazing Selections, *i.e.*, Grazing Farms and Grazing Homesteads; (3) Scrub Selections; and (4) Unconditional Selections. The more accessible lands near lines of railway, centres of population, and navigable waters are set apart for agricultural selection in areas up to 1,280 acres, while opportunities of acquiring grazing selections in areas up to 20,000 acres are given over a great extent of Queensland territory within accessible distance of the seaboard and the various lines of railway.

Except in the case of Scrub Selections and Unconditional Selections, no person who is not a British subject by birth or naturalisation, or who is under the age of 16 years, or who seeks to acquire the land as the agent or servant or trustee of another, will be allowed to select. A married women is not competent to select an Agricultural Homestead or a Grazing Homestead, unless the disqualification is removed by the Land Court in the case of a married woman who has obtained an order for judicial separation or an order protecting her separate property, or who is living apart from her husband.

Applications for selections must be signed by the applicant, but may be lodged in the Land Office by his duly constituted attorney, and must be accompanied by a deposit of a year's rent, and one-fifth of the survey fee. Applications lodged prior to the time proclaimed as that at which land is to be open for selection are regarded as simultaneous with those lodged at the time of opening.

Where land is open for different modes of selection alternately, priority among simultaneous applications for the same land is given to an application for it as an Agricultural Homestead as against an application for it as an Agricultural Farm; to an application for it as an Agricultural Farm as against an application for it as an Unconditional Selection; and if the land is open for Grazing Selection, to an application for it as a Grazing Homestead as against an application for it as a Grazing Farm.

Priority among simultaneous applications for the same land by the same mode of selection is determined by lot, unless in the case of simultaneous applications for the same land as a Grazing Selection or an Unconditional Selection, a higher rental is tendered than that proclaimed. In that event the highest tender secures priority.

When an application has been accepted by the Land Commissioner and approved by the Court, and the applicant has paid for any improvements that may be on the land, he becomes entitled to receive a license to occupy the land in the case of an Agricultural Selection or a Grazing Selection, or a lease in the case of a Scrub Selection or an Unconditional Selection. Within six months after the issue of a license the selector must commence to occupy the land, and must thereafter continue to occupy it in the manner prescribed.

Agricultural Selections.—Agricultural Farms: The largest area that may be acquired by any one person as an Agricultural Farm is 1,280 acres. If the same person is the selector of both an Agricultural Farm and an Agricultural Homestead, the joint area must not exceed 1,280acres. The purchasing price may range from 10s. an acre upwards, as may be declared by proclamation. The term is twenty years. The annual rent is one-fortieth of the purchasing price, and the payments are credited as part of the price. The land must be continuously occupied by the selector residing personally on it or by his manager or agent doing so. Within five years, from the issue of the license to occupy, or such extended time not exceeding two years, as the Court may allow, the selector must enclose the land with a good and substantial fence or make substantial and permanent improvements on it equal in value to such a fence. On the completion of the improvements the selector becomes entitled to a lease of the farm, and may thereafter mortgage it; or, with the permission of the Minister, may subdivide or transfer it; or, with the approval of the Court, may underlet it. After the improvements have been effected, any lessee (whether he acquired by selection or transfer) who has held the farm for five years and has duly fulfilled the condition of occupation, may pay the part of the purchasing price then remaining unpaid and obtain a deed of grant in fee-simple. After ten years of the term have elapsed, the purchase may be completed by the then registered lessee irrespective of the time he has held it. Agricultural Homesteads: Land open to selection as Agricultural Farms is not available for Agricultural Homesteads unless so proclaimed. The area allowed to be selected as an Agricultural Homestead varies with the quality of the land. If the price at which any land (open to both modes of selection) is available to Agricultural Farm selection is not less than £1 an acre, 160 acres is allowed for a Homestead: if its price as a Farm would be less than £1 but not less than 15s., then 320 acres can be taken as a Homestead; and if its price as a Farm would be less than 15s. an acre, then 640 acres is allowed for a Homestead. The price for a Homestead is 2s. 6d. an acre, the annual rent 3d. an acre, and the term ten years. The land must be continuously occupied by the selector residing personally thereon. Certain improvements having been made, the holder is entitled to a lease at any time after five years from the commencement of the term, on the selector proving that the conditions have been duly performed and that the sum expended in improvements on the land has been at the rate of 10s., 5s., or 2s. 6d. an acre respectively, according to the quality of the land, he may pay up the remaining rents so as to make his total payments equal to 2s. 6d. an acre, and obtain a deed of grant of the land in fee-simple. The selectors of a group of two or more Agricultural Homesteads may associate together for mutual assistance, and on making proof of *bona fides* to the Commissioner, may receive from him a special license enabling not less than one-half of the whole number to perform the conditions of occupation and improvement for the group. The residence may be upon any one or more of the Homesteads, and if more than 10s. has been expended in improvements on any Homestead while the special license is in force with respect to it the surplus may be attributed to the others.

Grazing Selections.—Grazing Farms: The maximum area allowed to be acquired by any one person as a Grazing Farm is 20,000 acres. The term may be 14, 21, or 28 years, as the proclamation opening the land to selection may declare. The

annual rent for the first period of seven years may range from ½d. per acre upwards, as may be proclaimed or tendered. The rent for each subsequent period of seven years will be determined by the Court, but it cannot be decreased at any re-assessment, nor can it be increased by more than one-half of the rent for the period immediately preceding. A Grazing Farm must be continuously occupied by the selector residing personally on it, or by his manager or agent doing so. As in agricultural selections certain improvements are demanded, and selectors are similarly permitted to select in groups. When a Grazing Farm is enclosed in the manner required, the selector becomes entitled to a lease of it, and may thereafter mortgage it; or, with the permission of the Minister, may subdivide or transfer it; or, with the approval of the Court may underlet it. Grazing Homesteads: Lands open for selection as Grazing Farms must also be open for selection as Grazing Homesteads, and at the same rental and for the same term of lease. As already stated, an application to select as a Grazing Homestead takes precedence of a simultaneous application to select the same land as a Grazing Farm. The conditions and other provisions above-mentioned in respect of Grazing Farms are applicable also to Grazing Homesteads, with the following exceptions:—(1) During the first five years of the term of a Grazing Homestead, the condition of occupation must be performed by the continuous personal residence of the selector on the land. (2) Before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, or the death of the original lessee, whichever first happens, a Grazing Homestead is not capable of being mortgaged, assigned, or transferred.

Re-purchased Lands.—Lands repurchased by the Crown under the provisions of "The Agricultural Lands Purchase Acts of 1894 and 1897," are made available to Conditional and Unconditional Selection, on a term of twenty years in either case. The rent to be paid for the first year is equal to £10 for every £100 of the purchasing price, and (no payment being required the second year) an annual payment, £7 19s. for every £100, continued from the third to the twentieth year will, at the end of the term, have paid off the principal sum and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. If the payment of the balance of the purchase-money is made before the end of the term, a rebate in interest is made accordingly. The selection must be occupied during the term by the residence of the selector or his registered agent.

SUMMARY.—The following summarises the terms on which land can be secured:—

Agricultural Farms, up to 1,280 acres at from 10s. per acre; term of 20 years; annual payments of one-fortieth of price; balance at any time after 5th year, conditions of occupation and improvements.

Agricultural Homesteads, up to 640 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre; term of 10 years; annual payments of 3d. per acre; balance at any time after 5th year; conditions of personal occupation and improvements.

Grazing Selections, up to 20,000 acres at from ½d. per acre per annum rent; term of 14, 21 or 28 years; conditions of occupation and fencing.

Scrub Selections, up to 10,000 acres at from peppercorn rent; term of 30 years; conditions of clearing and fencing.

Unconditional Selections, up to 1,280 acres at from 13s. 4d. per acre; payable in twenty annual instalments.

Auction Purchase, at from 20s. per acre for agricultural land, and from 10s. per acre for other land; terms up to 3 years,

Occupation Licenses on annual tenancy.

During 1899 the return of approved applications for agricultural and grazing farms, &c., under the Crown Lands Act 1884 to 1897, was as follows: agricultural farms, 681, area, 177,551 acres; agricultural homesteads, 879, area, 204,306 acres; unconditional selections, 250, area, 55,745 acres; grazing farms, 322, area, 2,531,123 acres; grazing homesteads, 27, area, 248,715 acres; scrub selections, 26, area, 105,602. Total, 2,203 farms; area, 3,323,042 acres; annual rental, £20,745.

TASMANIA.

The conditions upon which land can be procured in the Colony of Tasmania are stated in the Act No. 10, 34 Vict., which was passed in October, 1870, and which consolidated or repealed all previous legislative enactments as to the disposal of the waste lands of the colony. This Act is known as "The Waste Lands Act." Some modifications and additions to this were made by Acts No. 4 of 1871, No. 16 of 1872, and No. 5 of 1881. Its main features are as follows:—

The Minister of Lands and Works for the time being is the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and all matters affecting the land are under his control. The ordinary routine business of the Land Branch is under the care of the Surveyor-General, and Secretary for Lands, whose office is in Hobart, with a branch office at Launceston. Power is given to the Governor to make such reserves of land as he may deem suitable for public uses, or sanitary or recreational purposes, but not as sites for places of public worship. The lands are divided into three classes:—The first class is known as Town Lands; the second class is called Agricultural Lands; and the third class, Pastoral Lands. The first class comprises all lands within the limits of a town or village; the second class includes all lands which may be from time to time proclaimed as agricultural divisions or as suitable for agricultural purposes; the third class applies to land more adaptable for grazing than tillage. The upset price of agricultural lands is fixed at one pound per acre, that of pastoral lands being a sum equivalent to twelve years' rental, but not less than five shillings per acre. Any person of the age of eighteen years and upwards has the right of selecting and purchasing by private contract with the Commissioners, under conditions specified below, one plot of land only, not exceeding 320 acres in area, at one pound per acre; when the land has been selected, the Commissioners will have it surveyed at the applicant's expense, and after such survey will arrange for its sale. A condition of sale is, that the selector, his tenant or servant, shall, within one year after the date of such selection, reside upon the land until the full purchase-money is paid. The land can either be purchased outright or upon credit. If purchased outright, a deposit of one-fifth has to be paid at the time of sale, and the residue within one month; if upon credit, the selector will have to pay an additional sum of one-third. The following example will show how payments are made on a credit purchase of a plot of 100 acres:—

100 acres, at 20s. per acre				£100	0 0
Add one-third for credit				33	6 8
Total price, exclusive of survey and grant deed fees				£133	6 8
First payment, survey fee ...	£11	0	0		
Cash deposit	3	6	8		
Two yearly deposits of £5 ...	10	0	0		
Twelve ,, ,, of £10 ...	120	0	0		
Grant deed fee	0	15	0		
	£145	1	8		
Fees to Recorder of Titles:—					
Assurance fee, ½d. in the £ on £133 6s. 8d.	0	2	10		
Regulations	0	7	6		
Total	£145	12	0		

Credit is allowed on all purchases of land above £15 in value, the applicant paying survey fee within thirty days. In addition to private sale, lands can also be sold by public auction after survey, and due advertisement of not less than a month in the *Gazette*, the upset price (not less than £1 per acre for agricultural land, and not less than 5s. per acre for pastoral land) being fixed by the Commissioners. The size of the lots of agricultural lands is limited, as in the case of private sale, to 320 acres in area.

In the case of town lands put up for auction and not sold, a list of them, with the upset prices, is published from time to time, and these can be afterwards purchased (within one year) by private contract. If there be more than one applicant for such land, auction is resorted to.

The survey fees range from £4 for 25 acres and under, up to £17 5s. for not exceeding 320 acres, single town settlement £1 11s.; ditto suburban, £3 2s. 6d. Any larger lot than the last-named is charged at the rate of £7 10s. extra for every 1,000 acres, clear or open forestground, and £10 per 1,000 acres, if densely wooded or scrub land.

The Crown Lands Amendment Acts (57 Vict. No. 12, and 58 Vict. No. 13) provide that persons who have not hitherto selected or purchased land under the Crown Lands Act or amendments thereof may, on payment of survey fee, be allowed to purchase one lot not exceeding 50 acres nor less than 15 acres in extent. The selector will be allowed eighteen years credit, the first three years may be occupied free of payment, instalments to commence on the fourth year; personal residence on the land for the full term of eighteen years will be required, or substantial improvements, other than buildings, to the value of £1 per acre must be effected on the whole of the land before grant deed will be issued.

Rent of Crown Lands for pastoral purposes in 1898, amounted to £5,091. Sales of Crown Lands by auction and private contract amounted to £34,882. Rents of mineral lands, £25,475.

Territorial revenue for 1898, rents, fees, and royalties, amounted to £45,898.

The Report of the Recorder of Titles for the year ending December 31, 1898, shows the expenditure on all accounts was £2,626 9s. 10d. Revenue collected, £2,868 6s. 6d. For the twelve months 592 grants were registered, 725 transfers made, and 694 mortgages registered. The area of land held under Real Property Act grants issued during the year was valued at £14,739, the approximate value of all land so held being £3,163,564. Applications for certificates of grants during 1898 represented in value £14,739. The Assurance Fund established under the Lands Titles Act, amounts to £7,385 16s. 10d. The grants registered in 1898 represented value £35,118. Transfers registered in 1898, £174,538. Mortgages registered in 1898, £261,326. Mortgages discharged in 1898 represented value £187,251. Leases registered in 1898 represented value £3,603.

NEW ZEALAND.

Each of the independent Provinces into which the Colony was divided had its own regulations for the purchase and procuring of land, previous to the abolition of the Provincial form of Government; and these regulations were continued with certain changes varying according to local circumstances by the Land Act of 1877 and by its Amendments. These Acts were consolidated by "The Land Act, 1885," which became law on the 1st November of that year. Since then the Land Acts 1887, 1888, and 1892 have been passed. In the Districts of Nelson, Marlborough, Otago, Canterbury, and Westland the Crown has extinguished by purchase the native title over all the lands. In the other Provincial Districts which are situated in the North Island, viz., Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki and

Hawke's Bay, this result has only been partially effected, and the native title still exists over large tracts, though large areas have been thrown open to European occupation. Up to 1862, the Crown had the pre-emption of all Maori lands. Since then the natives could dispose of their lands under certain restrictions to private individuals, but the abuses arising under that system induced the Legislature to pass the Native Land Administration Act, 1886, which came into force on January 1, 1887. This Act was repealed by the Native Land Act, 1888. In 1894, the "Native Land Court Act" was passed, repealing many of the previous statutes and consolidating and amending them.

During 1892, a new Land Bill occupied the attention of parliament, and finally became law. It is intituled, "An Act to amend the Law regulating the Sale or other disposal of the lands of the Crown in New Zealand," the short title being, "The Land Act, 1892." It came into operation on November 1, 1892, and the Crown lands are now administered under its authority by the Hon. the Minister of Lands at Wellington. For convenience, the Colony is divided into ten land districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner and a Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office. In each district there is a principal land office, and in some of the larger districts one or more sub-offices. It is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps, the subsequent selection and purchase of land, to the final receipt of the Crown title. The towns in which the principal land offices are situated are Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Blenheim, Christchurch, Hokitika, Dunedin, and Invercargill. The "Land for Settlements Acts," 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1899 authorises the purchase of private estates for small settlements, and further empowers the minister, if necessary, to acquire such land compulsorily.

General Areas of the Colony.—The total area of the Colony is upwards of 66,000,000 acres, which is held approximately as follows:—

	Acres.
Finally alienated and reserved ...	23,382,971
Held on leashold tenure	15,229,338
Unoccupied Crown lands	9,387,691
Native lands	9,000,000
Mountains, lakes, &c.	9,000,000
	66,000,000

The Crown lands and Native lands, represent the lands which are available for future settlement in one form or other; but new lands are being acquired from the Natives from time to time. The area amounts to 18,000,000 acres, and may be classified as follows:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Crown lands suitable for settlement	3,000,000	
Native lands ditto	3,500,000	
		6,500,000
Crown pastoral lands ditto ...	6,500,000	
Native pastoral lands ditto ...	5,000,000	
		11,500,000

The lands which the Colony has to deal with at the present day are of various characters; in the North Island those suited for settlement are covered with forest, which has to be cleared before any return can be secured from it. The cost of clearing varies from 25s. to 40s. per acre in different parts of the Colony.

THE LAND ACT, 1892, is comprised in ten parts, having 253 Clauses, and seven Schedules.

PART I.

This relates to the general administration of the Act. It rules that there shall be appointed a Minister of Lands, and declares ten land districts in the colony, as under:—

	Town where principal land office is situated.
The Auckland Land District ...	Auckland.
The Taranaki Land District ...	New Plymouth.
The Wellington Land District ...	Wellington.
The Hawke's Bay Land District ...	Napier.
The Nelson Land District ...	Nelson.
The Marlborough Land District ...	Blenheim.
The Canterbury Land District ...	Christchurch.
The Westland Land District ...	Hokitika.
The Otago Land District ...	Dunedin.
The Southland Land District ...	Invercargill.

The limits of these land districts are the same as those under "The Land Transfer Act, 1885." The governor may nevertheless by order in Council alter the boundaries of any land district as he shall think fit. In the first part of the Act, the powers and duties of a Commissioner of Crown Lands are stated; also of Rangers of Crown Lands appointed by the Governor, who are to have free ingress and egress to and over any lands for purposes of inspection, and a penalty not exceeding £10 is recoverable from any person obstructing or delaying them in the execution of their duties.

Each district is to have a Land Board, the members of which are to be reappointed every two years. Every matter, question, doubt, or difference, relating or incident to the sale, letting disposal and occupation of Crown Lands, is to be heard and determined by the Boards. Rehearings are also provided for, and appeals are to be adjudicated on by the Supreme Court.

No application for Crown Lands is valid unless made at an established Land Office in the Land District. All applications must be made on the proper forms, and the Boards have power to reject any application.

Applications to purchase lands upon runs in mining districts, are not entertained unless evidence is furnished by applicant that the exact locality, area, and boundaries have been accurately described in an advertisement inserted for three consecutive weeks in any newspaper published or circulating in the district in which the lands so applied for are situate.

All applications are deemed simultaneous if made on the same day, but no application, excepting under Parts V. and VI. of this Act, is received on the same day from the same applicant, for an area greater than 2,000 acres, inclusive of not more than 640 acres of first-class land. Simultaneous applications for the same land are balloted for.

Deposits must accompany applications as follow:—1. For cash purchases, surveyed land, one-fifth of the price; unsurveyed land, the survey fee. 2. For occupation with right of purchase, surveyed land, two-and-a-half per cent. on the cash price of such land, which is deemed the first half-yearly rent, due on the 1st of January or July then next ensuing; unsurveyed land, the survey fee. 3. For a lease in perpetuity:—surveyed land, two per cent. on the cash price of such land, which is also deemed the first half-yearly rent, together with the lease and registration fee. Unsurveyed land, the survey fee. For a small grazing run, one-and-a-quarter per cent. on the cash price of such land.

Survey allowances are credited to the selectors. Balance of purchase money of surveyed cash lands must be paid within 30 days after the sale; of unsurveyed lands, within the same period, after notice has been given of the completion of the survey.

Sales by auction are published in the *Gazette*, and in a newspaper printed and circulated in the locality where the lands are situated, not less than one month before the date of sale.

All lands for sale by auction must have been surveyed previously to any notice of sale having been published. One-fifth of the purchase money must be immediately paid for land sold for cash, the balance being paid within 30 days. Non-compliance entails forfeiture of deposit and renders contract null and void.

One half-years' rent in advance must be immediately paid in the case of a sale of a lease.

No larger quantity of rural land than 640 acres of first-class, or 2,000 acres of second-class lands may be put up for auction in any one lot. This maximum does not apply to the sale of leases of land classified as pastoral, or as being unsuited for agricultural purposes.

Valuations of improvements made on Crown Lands for sale, must in all cases, where it is not otherwise provided by the Act, be made at least one month before the expiry of the existing lease or license, payment of such valuation to be made by the purchaser before taking possession. The Board has power to reduce the valuation if it impedes the disposal of the land; also to pay to the original lessee the amount of the valuations of the improvements after it is paid by the purchaser. The outgoing occupier has no right or claim against the Crown or the Board in respect of the value of the improvements made by him in case any person shall fail to pay such value to the Receiver of Land Revenue, but he may sue for the value of such improvements in the name of the Receiver on giving him an indemnity against costs.

Claims for compensation are settled in the manner provided in Part III. of "The Public Works Act, 1882."

For every lease, license, or other instrument, or for any transfer the fee is £1 1s. Every lessee or licensee under any Land Act formerly in force within the colony may exercise any right of transfer granted by his lease or license, or by the act under which his lease or license was granted. All leases and licenses under this Act are exempt from Stamp Duties.

Any person of the age of seventeen and upwards may become a selector under Parts III., IV., and V., of the Act. Married women are disqualified from selecting except as provided by the Act. They may become licensees or lessees under a will by virtue of an intestacy. They may become the owners of 320 acres of first-class land, or of 1,000 acres of second-class land notwithstanding any land held or acquired by their husbands.

No person is allowed to acquire land except for his own use or benefit.

Breaches of the Land Acts are punishable by imprisonment.

No person who owns 2,000 acres or upwards of freehold land, inclusive of 640 acres of first-class land, in the colony, no matter how acquired, may become the holder of any land except as provided for under Parts V. and VI., but any person holding less than 2,000 acres, inclusive of not more than 640 acres of first-class land, is competent to acquire additional land to make up the above-mentioned maximum quantity.

For the purposes of this section any land held which has not been classified, is deemed to be first-class land if of an unimproved value of 20s. per acre or more, and deemed second-class land if of less unimproved value than 20s. per acre.

Leases and licenses are subject to forfeiture in default of the observance of any of the conditions contained in the Act.

PART II.

Classification and Sales of Lands.—Crown Lands are divided into three classes, *viz.*:—

1. Town Land—being sites reserved for towns or villages.
2. Suburban Land—being land in the vicinity of any town lands.
3. Rural Land—being land not reserved for towns or villages or other public purposes.

All lands heretofore set apart and reserved for selection under

the Homestead system, and not disposed of at the time this Act came into force, are withdrawn from such reservation, and henceforth will be disposed of as Crown Lands.

All sections, as far as the features of the country admit, and with due regard to fencing lines, are to be of rectangular form, and when fronting a road, river, lake, or the sea coast, be of a depth not less than twice the length of frontage, but where land is open for selection before survey, no application can be received for any rural land, unless bounded by other frontage lines, of a less depth than forty chains from a frontage line, except with the approval of the Commissioner.

Along all high-water lines of the sea coast, and the margins of all lakes exceeding 50 acres in area, and along all banks of rivers and streams of an average width exceeding 33 feet, a strip of land, not less than 66 feet in width, is reserved from sale.

Town, suburban, and village lands (not being within any village settlement), may be sold by auction in sections, the size or extent and upset price being fixed by the Land Board; no town lands being sold at a less rate than £20 per acre, suburban lands at not less than £2 per acre, and village lands at not less than £3 per acre. If not sold at such auction, they may be let for any time not exceeding fourteen years at a rent not less than five per cent. on the upset price; the lessee to have no compensation for improvements at the expiration of his lease.

Rural lands may be disposed of at a minimum price of 20s. per acre for first-class lands, and at 5s. per acre for second-class lands.

Licenses are granted for occupation for grazing purposes, from year to year at rentals fixed by the Board.

In the case of timber land, the value of the timber growing thereon may be added to the upset price of the land, such value to be paid at time of sale.

The Governor is empowered to cancel any lease or license held over pastoral lands, should any mineral, mineral oil, gas, metal, or valuable stone be discovered on such lands, and without compensating the lessee or licensee.

THIRDS FOR ROAD MAKING.—Towards the construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges leading to and opening up the land in any district disposed of under the Act, one-third of the price or rent of the land is to be paid to the local authority.

PART III.

LAND ON THE OPTIONAL SYSTEM.—1. Land may be purchased for cash or be selected for occupation with right of purchase, or on lease in perpetuity; or (2), may in respect of any lands supposed to contain metal, mineral, or valuable stone, be selected on lease in perpetuity only.

Compulsory Residence. Residence on land, not being land purchased for cash, selected under this part of the Act, is compulsory, and in bush or swamp lands must commence within four years; in open or partly open land within one year from date of selection, and must be continuous. The exceptions to this are, (1), on lands occupied with right of purchase, for six years in bush or swamp lands, and for seven years in open or partly open land. (2). On lease-in-perpetuity lands, for ten years. The Land Boards may dispense with personal residence in certain special cases.

Improvements. Every selector under this part of the Act must make substantial improvements on the land within one year from the date of his lease, to the value of ten per cent. of the price of the land, and within two years to the value of another ten per cent., and thereafter, but within six years, to a further ten per cent. In addition to this, the selector must within the six years put substantial improvements of a permanent character on first-class land to the value of £1, and on second-class land to an amount equal to the net price of every acre, but not exceeding 10s. per acre.

The Land Boards may dispense with conditions as to improvements of special monetary value, in the case of suburban lands, where such improvements have been made which are considered reasonable in the circumstances.

Cash Lands, Crown Grants, Exchanges. A Crown Grant cannot be issued to a purchaser of Cash Land until he has, to the satisfaction of the Board and at any time within seven years from the date of his purchase, expended a sum equivalent to 20s. per acre on first-class and 10s. per acre on second-class lands in improvements of a substantial and permanent character.

In the case of a transfer of Cash Land, the transferee is bound by all the conditions of the original purchase which have not been fulfilled by the transferor.

Upon the Board being satisfied that the required improvements have been put upon the land, a Crown grant is issued to the purchaser. A deferred-payment license, or perpetual lease held under a former Land Act, may, on certain conditions, be exchanged for a lease in perpetuity.

LANDS FOR OCCUPATION WITH RIGHT OF PURCHASE.—Land selected under this part of the Act for occupation with right of purchase, is held on the following conditions: (1), a license for rural land is granted for a period of twenty-five years; (2) at a yearly rental equal to five per cent. of the cash price of the land, payable half-yearly in advance on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year. (3) The licensee may, after ten years from the date of his license, have the option of purchasing the freehold for cash, or of exchanging such license for a lease in perpetuity under the Act without power of purchase, or of continuing in occupation under his license until the expiration of the term.

Upon the application of a licensee after the expiration of ten years, and subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of the license, a Crown grant will be issued.

LEASE-IN-PERPETUITY LANDS. Under this section a lease is granted for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years at a yearly rental equal to four per cent. of the cash price of the land, payable half-yearly in advance.

JOINT APPLICATION FOR OCCUPATION WITH RIGHT OF PURCHASE OR ON LEASE IN PERPETUITY.—Two or more selectors may hold, as tenants in common, an allotment or group of allotments of rural land, for occupation, with right of purchase, or on lease in perpetuity, one of the lessees or licensees only being required to reside on the land. In all other respects each selector is subject to the same conditions, limitations, restrictions, and disqualifications as prescribed in the case of one licensee.

On the licensees with right of purchase becoming entitled to a Crown grant held by them as tenants in common, the Governor may issue a grant to them as tenants in common, or may, on their joint request, and on the production of an approved subdivisional survey of an allotment, or group of allotments, issue a Crown grant for each of the subdivisions, in favour of the respective licensees, or may on a like request issue a grant to any one or more of them.

PART IV.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.—The price of land in a special settlement is fixed by valuation at not less than 10s. per acre, and the rental on lease in perpetuity at not less than four per cent. on the price.

Regulations as to residence, occupation, and permanent improvements are the same as stated in Part III.

Neither the whole or any part of a block of land can be set aside as a special settlement for more than three years from the date of a proclamation setting aside the same.

A person may not hold more than 320 acres in area, except as to swamp lands, in which the area may be increased to 500 acres.

Settlements formed under "The Land Act, 1885," by regulations of December 5th, 1885, are subject to that Act.

VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS.—Village settlements are surveyed and divided into village allotments of one acre each, and village homestead allotments of 100 acres each. Allotments are open for application on a day fixed by the Governor. Village allotments may be disposed of at public auction amongst the applicants at an upset price of not less than £3 per allotment, but village-homestead allotments are only offered for lease in perpetuity under Part III. of the Act. (*a*) Applications for leases must be made in manner as provided in Part I. (*b*) Improvements and residence on the land comprised in the lease must be as provided in Part III. (*c*) The rental in respect of every such lease is to be a sum equivalent to four per cent. on the cash price of the land, which must not be less than 10s. per acre.

PART V.

SMALL GRAZING RUNS.—The area of a first-class small grazing-run may not exceed 5,000 acres, and a second-class small grazing run, 20,000 acres.

The term of a lease is twenty-one years.

Runs may be declared to be open for lease on application at a rent of not less than two-and-a-half per cent. of such price as may be fixed by the Board.

No person may be a lessee under this part of the Act (1) of more than one run; or (2) who holds a run under Part VI. of the Act; (3) who owns any freehold land, or land held by lease or license of any kind whatever from the Crown, or from any other person, company, corporation, or local authority, whereby such person would become the owner or occupier of lands which, taken together, would exceed 1,000 acres, exclusive of the lands in the run for which he is an applicant; or (4) who is disqualified under any provision of the Act. This, however, does not apply to a person who may become a lessee by marriage, or under a will, or by virtue of an intestacy.

A lease entitles the lessee to exclusive right of pasturage over the lands included in the lease, and to all crops off any parts of the lands he may put into cultivation subject to the regulations of the Act.

Every lease expires on the 1st day of March.

No right of purchase is conferred by a lease.

The lessee may select up to 150 acres immediately adjoining and including his homestead, through which no road may be taken without his consent.

Residence is compulsory within three years if on bush or swamp land, and within one year if on open or partly open land.

Improvements to a value equal to one year's rent must be made within one year, and to a value equal to another year's rent within two years from the date of the lease, and thereafter to a value equal to the amount of other two years' rent, but within six years in all. On bush land, in addition to this, improvements to the value of 10s. per acre for first-class land and 5s. per acre for second-class land must be made.

A lessee may, after compliance with the conditions as to improvement, and of residence for three years, sub-divide his run amongst the members of his family not being under the age of seventeen years.

Provision is also made in the Act for renewals of leases.

PART VI.

LANDS HELD FOR PASTORAL PURPOSES. *General Provisions as to Runs.* As a rule, no larger extent of lands than is sufficient to carry all the year round 20,000 sheep or 4,000 head of cattle is offered by auction in one lot under the provisions of the Act.

Pastoral lands may be classified into (1), lands suitable exclusively for pasturage, and not capable of being used profitably in areas of a carrying capacity of less than 5,000 sheep; and

lands adapted in part for pasturage, and in part for agricultural purposes, but suitable for sub-division in areas not exceeding 5,000 acres.

With the approval of the governor, pastoral lands in areas exceeding 5,000 acres may be disposed of for occupation as runs, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years.

The Governor has power to resume any pastoral agricultural lands by giving twelve months' notice; but if part of the land only is affected by such a notice, the lessee may at any time, either before or after the expiration of the twelve months' notice, surrender his lease as to the whole or part of the land therein comprised but not affected by the notice on giving not less than six months' notice of his intention to do so.

A person or company may not hold more than one run under this part of the Act; nor may the holder of a small grazing run do so.

A pasturage lease entitles the holder to the exclusive right of pasturage over the land, but gives no right to soil, timber, or minerals. The lessee must preserve all timber and bush from destruction by fire; must prevent the spread of gorse and broom; and destroy the rabbits on the land. Rabbit-proof fences put up by lessee will be valued as an improvement. In the case of the land not being again put up at auction at the termination of the lease, the lessee has power to remove any buildings or enclosures made by him while lessee.

Rent is payable half-yearly in advance on 1st of March and 1st of September; forfeiture is entailed if three months in arrear. Disputes as to boundaries of adjoining runs are settled by arbitration.

Temporary grazing licenses over unsold runs may be granted by the Land Board.

PART VII

deals with licenses for cutting timber and flax, the removal of clay, sand, gravel, and stone; the removal of guano; the working of quarries, and the occupation of various sites. The period in any case must not exceed seven years and the area, 80 acres. Provisional licenses are also granted for a term not exceeding three years, and an area not exceeding 200 acres, and the holder of a provisional license may apply to the Land Board for a lease not exceeding twenty-one years at an annual rent to be fixed by the Board.

Under this part of the Act licenses are issued for a period of twelve months, authorizing the holders, under certain conditions, to search for and to dig and remove Kauri gum, fee, 10s.

PART VIII

empowers the Governor to reserve from sale any Crown Lands which may be required for public Works, buildings, &c., &c.

PART IX

relates to the acquisition and disposal of Native Lands.

PART X

repeals former Land Acts, and gives the saving clauses to be observed.

THE LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS ACTS, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1899.

These are the titles of Acts authorising the purchase (compulsorily where necessary) from private individuals of suitable properties for subdivision into small farms. The amount which may be expended yearly under the Act is £500,000. Up to July 6th, 1900, seventy-seven estates have been purchased, containing an area of 324,168 acres, and costing for land, road formations, survey, and administration, £1,598,092, and they have been nearly all disposed of by lease in perpetuity, yielding a rent of 4·8 per cent. on the purchase money.

MINING REGULATIONS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOLD MINING.

By the Mining Act of 1874 the Governor was empowered to proclaim Crown lands to be Gold-fields, and to grant "Miners' rights" at a fee of 10s., between January and June inclusive, of each year, and 5s. after that date in each year, subject to certain regulations to be from time to time prescribed. By the Mining Act Amendment Act of 1896, the price is now reduced to 5s. for a year, or 2s. 6d. for six months. A miner's right used to terminate with the last day of the year, but now it is in force for twelve or six months from the date of issue: without a miner's right, no person is allowed to mine for gold, on Crown lands, under a penalty not exceeding £10. Business licenses may also be granted enabling persons to occupy Crown lands within goldfields for business purposes, on payment of a fee of £1 for a year, and 10s. for six months. Leases of auriferous lands may be obtained in accordance with the regulations for the time being, the rent to be fixed by the Governor in Council (£1 per acre for one to twenty-five acres alluvial and quartz reef). Special leases may be granted up to 100 acres. The holder of a lease may at any time, with the consent of the Governor, surrender such lease, and obtain a lease for any term not exceeding fifteen years of the whole or any part of the land demised by the "surrendered" lease. With the Governor's assent a lease may be renewed for any period not exceeding fifteen years.

The export duty on gold is now abolished.

MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

Mining leases of Crown lands may be granted by the Governor for areas not exceeding 640 acres or less than 40 acres for coal, nor less than 30 nor more than 80 acres for other minerals, for a period of not more than twenty years, with the right of renewal for another twenty years, subject to a rent of 5s. per acre, to be paid annually in advance, and to the condition of employing upon the land demised a certain number of miners specified in each lease according to circumstances. Notice in writing to the Secretary for Mines during the nineteenth year is necessary before renewal, and the fee for such renewal is to be determined by appraisement, but is not to be less than £2 10s. per acre.

Mineral licenses were granted on payment of £1, to be in force for 12 months from date of issue, but by the Mining Act Amendment Act of 1896, the sum to be paid for such a license has been reduced to 5s. for one year, or 2s. 6d. for six months, to be in force for twelve or six months from date of issue. By reason of the same Act, Miners' Rights now confer on the holders thereof the same rights and privileges in regard to mining for minerals other than gold as mineral licenses do. Each mineral license entitles the holder to occupy for the purpose of searching for any mineral other than gold and opal 40 acres of Crown lands. For searching for opal, 400 ft. by 400 ft. is allowed For mining and winning minerals other than gold and opal, 4 acres is allowed; and for mining and winning opal, 100 ft. by 100 ft., except where 4 acres or less has been held under mineral license in terms of proclamation of Amendment of Regulations relating to mineral licenses, dated Sept. 1, 1893, in which case, if a new license has been taken out on the expiry of the original license, 4 acres or less may continue to be held. Prospecting areas may be held under mineral license as under:—Coal lands, 640 acres, six mineral licenses; minerals other than coal, gold, or opal, 80 acres, two mineral licenses. The title rests upon the license being in force and upon the boundary marks being maintained and the search being carried on continuously.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS.

In terms of Section VII. of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, permits may be granted to the owners of any lands which were alienated under the Acts of 1884 and 1889, or any of the Acts repealed thereby, subject to the reservation of all minerals in the land to the Crown, to remove such minerals subject to payment of royalty, quarterly, at 6d. per ton on coal, 2s. per oz. on gold, and five per cent. of value of other minerals at the pit's mouth: but the rate of such royalty on gold or other minerals, except coal, may be reduced under certain circumstances.

THE "MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT, 1894," AND MINING LAWS AMENDMENT ACT OF 1896,

Applies to the mining for gold on all lands alienated or in process of alienation, and to the mining for silver, lead, tin, and antimony, on lands the grants for which reserve to the Crown such minerals in express or general terms, but does not, without the consent of the owner, apply to any lands which are enclosed and under cultivation.

The Mining on Private Lands Act has been considerably amended and affected by the Mining Laws Amendment Act. Under the latter Act the Warden may grant an authority to enter on any private lands, the area not to exceed 20 acres for ordinary auriferous land, nor 40 acres for alluvial, where the mining operations will be very costly and difficult, and up to 80 acres for minerals other than gold. Rent and compensation is assessed by the Warden, and after payment thereof, the authority holder may proceed to work at once, but must employ one man for every five acres for gold, and one man for every ten acres for other minerals. The authority is liable to be cancelled for non-observance of labour conditions or non-payment of rent. An authority to enter may be converted into a lease under the Mining on Private Lands Act, provided all rents are paid up. A lease of cultivated land may now be granted without the owners consent, but will not apply to the surface. Owners of private land may also enter into agreements with the holders of Miners' Rights, under which the parties may take possession of and mine upon private lands other than alluvial, to the extent allowed under authorities to enter. The Minister for Mines must concur in these agreements before they can be recognised as valid, and they must be registered within 14 days from the date thereof.

With every application to lease, the applicant, not being owner of the land, shall deposit by way of rent for first half year, 10s. for every acre or part of an acre. Survey fee is required if applicant desires road of access from the nearest practicable point of a public road; but applicant may, if he so desire, mark the road himself.

To the owner of private land being the holder of a Miner's Right for gold-mining, 20 acres of ordinary auriferous land, 40 acres where mining operations will be conducted through basaltic rock formations, or where steam machinery will be required to contend against water, or where a large outlay of money is required, without rent, subject to the employment of one man to every 5 acres or lesser area and conditions of lease.

To the Owner of Private Land, being the holder of a Mineral License for silver, lead, tin, or antimony, 80 acres without rent, but subject to the employment of one man to every 20 acres or lesser area, and conditions of lease;

To the Holder of a Miner's Right to whom a Prospecting License (which enables the holder to enter upon private land, except land held under Act 57 Vict. No. 32, or under agreement, and mark off a Prospecting Protection Area, and dig and search for gold upon payment of assessment of amount to be deposited by applicant towards covering damage to the surface of the land, the prospector to have a preferent right to claim or lease on discovery of payable deposit or quartz vein) has been granted, if applied for within 30 days after discovery, in his prospecting area of auriferous quartz vein an area of 20 acres, subject to payment to owner a half-yearly rent at rate of £1 per acre per annum, and employment of not less than one man to each 20 acres or lesser area, and conditions of lease;

To the Holder of a Mineral License for silver, lead, tin, or antimony, of 80 acres, subject to payment to owner of half-yearly rent at rate of £1 per acre per annum, and employment of not less than one man to every 20 acres, and conditions of lease; and

To the Holder of a Miner's Right or Mineral License, for purpose of cutting races and conveying water or detritus for tramway, machine site, smelting works, water conservation, &c., subject to payment to owner of compensation, and rent to be assessed.

Suspension of Work may be granted by the Warden if sufficient cause be shown.

Lands that adjoin or Lands disconnected by Roads only and held under Separate Leases may be worked conjointly as one mine, provided the aggregate shall not exceed the area allowed for leases under these Acts.

The Lessee may remove machinery and plant, &c., within six months, if all rent due and all compensation be paid.

Every agreement between the Owner and Holder of Miner's Right or Mineral License, made in terms of Section 33 of the Mining on Private Lands Act—which should be stamped—shall be registered within 14 days after date of such agreement with the Mining Registrar of the division in which the land is situated.

Alluvial Deposits of Gold.—The Warden may grant the holder of a Miner's Right a Prospecting License, which will entitle the holder to enter upon any private land not occupied under the provisions of this Act, and to mark off and occupy a Prospecting Area, and, upon discovery of payable gold, the Minister may cause such land to be resumed for mining purposes, and the owner (and tenant or occupier, if any) shall be compensated for such land, and such land shall become Crown Land and reserved from Sale or Occupation. Should such reservation be revoked the former owner shall be entitled to re-purchase or re-lease such land. When land is resumed by the Crown, the prospector will have a preferent right to a prospecting claim. If auriferous veins are discovered, the prospector may apply for a lease under this Act.

MINING ACT OF 1889.

Under the Mining Act of 1889, the Minister may grant an authority to dig and search on land conditionally leased, for the following minerals:—copper, iron, cinnabar, galena, nickel, cobalt, platinum, bismuth, manganese, marble, kaolin, mineral pigments, mercury, wolfram, scheelite, chromite, opal, turquoise, diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald, zircon, apatite and other phosphates, serpentine alunite, alum, and such other substances as may be declared to be minerals within the meaning of the Act. A deposit is required to be made to cover the cost of repairing any damage done to the surface of the land.

The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may cancel wholly or in part the conditional lease, which then becomes Crown Land (within the meaning of the Mining Act. 1874), reserved from sale and lease.

The Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894 makes "land alienated or in process of alienation," available only for the purpose of mining for gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony.

Under the Mining Act of 1889, however, an authority to dig and

search for coal, kerosene, shale, copper, iron, cinnabar, galena, nickel, cobalt, platinum, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, diamonds, &c., &c., may be obtained in respect of land sold (since the date of the Act) conditionally or by auction, or in virtue of improvements or otherwise.

The Governor may cancel wholly or in part the sale of such land, when the land becomes Crown land within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1874, and reserved from sale and lease.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1896.

An Act to make better provision for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries, and for other purposes connected therewith, called the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," came into operation on the 1st October, 1896. The above Act provides for Proper Ventilation, "Standard Weight" is abolished, and coal weighing insisted on. Issue of Certificates of Service provided.

TIMBER, FOREST AND QUARRY LICENSES.

License fees for cutting timber on Crown lands: Fuel, 2s. 6d. per month, or 5s. per quarter; Cedar and Beech, £6 per annum; other timber, £3. For cutting timber on Timber Reserves, Class A, £6 per annum; Class B, £9; on Class C the fee is £6, and a royalty varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet. Licenses are granted for a year, quarter, or month. Licenses may also be granted for a specified number of trees. For stripping Wattle bark the fee varies from 10s. to 40s. per month, and sometimes a royalty; such licenses are granted from Sept. 1, to January 31. For saw-mill site licenses on Timber Reserves not under lease the fee is £3 for five acres, and 1s. for each acre additional up to ten; and for agistment licenses, £5 for first 40 acres, and 1s. for each acre additional up to 160. The license fee for quarrying stone, brick, earth, &c. on Crown Lands or Timber Reserves, Class A, is £4 per annum, 20s. per quarter, or 10s. per month per acre, not exceeding one acre. For quarry permits the fee is not less than £10 per annum.

VICTORIA.

GOLD MINING.

The Land Act, 1890, section 65, provides that licenses (renewable) may be granted for not more than one year, and for an extent not exceeding 20 acres, entitling the holders to reside on, or cultivate land on any gold-field, on payment of such fees and subject to such conditions as the Government may approve. Miners' rights are issued at the rate of 5s. per annum, and consolidated miners' rights may be issued on the application of the manager or trustees of any company agreeing to work in partnership any claims registered under the Act, on payment of a sum at the prescribed rate multiplied by the number of miners' rights so consolidated. Miners' rights entitle the holders to take possession of, and reside on and mine, so much of the Crown lands as may be prescribed by the bye-laws of the Local Mining Board. Business licenses enable the holders to occupy and carry on business on the gold-fields, on lands not exceeding one acre in extent, and are issued at £2 10s. for six months, and £5 for twelve months. A lease may be granted of not more than 100 acres in one lot for such term as the Governor may determine, and at a nominal rent, to any holder of a miner's right who may be desirous to prospect for gold in any place where sinking through basalt will be necessary, and to which no part of any gold workings shall be nearer than five miles, one mile being allowed to be marked off for the prospecting, and the lease of 100 acres to be granted only in case of remunerative gold being found.

Gold mining leases may be granted under Part I. of the "Mines Act, 1890" of Crown lands, pastoral allotments, grazing areas, lands held under section 42 of the Amending Land Act, 1865, and section 49 of the Land Act, 1869, lands alienated in fee since the 29th December, 1884, lands licensed or leased (with right of purchase), since 29th December, 1884, Mallee lands and Wattle lands.

Mineral leases may be granted under Part I. of the "Mines Act, 1890," of Crown lands, pastoral allotments, grazing areas, Mallee lands, Wattle lands, lands alienated in fee since 29th February, 1892, and lands licensed or leased with right of purchase.

Leases to mine for gold and silver may be granted under Part II. of the "Mines Act, 1890," of lands alienated in fee prior to the 29th December, 1884.

The rent on gold mining leases of any lands—except lands alienated in fee prior to 29th December, 1884—is at the rate of 5s. per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; and for lands alienated in fee prior to 29th December, 1884, the rent is, for any area up to forty acres, £1 per annum, and above forty acres, at the rate of sixpence per acre per annum, payable quarterly in advance in each case. On mineral leases rent is not less than 3d. or more than £5 per acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

The amount required to be lodged in connection with an application for a mining lease is £5, and such further sum as may be required to cover cost of survey.

Licenses to cut, construct, and use races, drains, dams, and reservoirs for mining purposes, may be granted for a term not to exceed fifteen years, and the rent payable is according to the quality of water required or capacity of reservoir. Fee for the preparation of a license, or lease, £1.

Licenses to search for any metal or mineral, other than gold are granted over Crown lands, pastoral allotments, grazing areas, Mallee lands, and Wattle lands, for any area not exceeding 640 acres, for a term of three months. The fee payable for such a license is not less than £1, nor more than £2 10s. per annum.

MINES ACT, 1897.

On September 27, 1897, "An Act to amend the law relating to mining," was assented to, and it repealed the whole of the Mines Acts of 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1895, which embraced seven Acts or amending Acts; it also repealed Sections 73, 299 to 376 both inclusive; the Schedules 33, 34 and 35 of the Mines Act of 1890. The new Act is divided into three parts: Part I.—Dealing with Mining on Crown Lands. Part II.—Mining on Private Property, and Part III.—Regulation and Inspection of Mines, Mining and Machinery, Drainage, Tribute, Court of Mines and Priority of Wages. Under the Act miners' rights apply to all minerals, and the fee is reduced to 2s. 6d. per year, consolidated rights are reduced proportionately. The holder of a miner's right has power to enter upon any pastoral land or grazing area to search for gold and to mine thereon, and to erect and occupy mining plant or machinery without making compensation to the lessee thereof for surface or other damage; leases may also be granted on the same terms. Gold mining leases are issued for fifteen years at a yearly rent of 2s. 6d. per acre demised. The area of a mineral lease is not to exceed 640 acres, the term fifteen years and the rent not less than 1s. or more than £1 for every acre demised. The Labour Covenant provides that "a certain number of able and competent workmen and miners (not being Chinese) shall be employed," a breach of the labour covenants renders the lease voidable. The 68th section of Part II. declares that gold and silver, whether on or below the surface of all land whatsoever in Victoria, shall be and remain the property of the Crown; this also applies to all minerals, mineral ores, and metals other than gold and silver, except on land alienated in fee simple from the Crown on or before March 1, 1892.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MINING.

All previous acts dealing with mining in South Australia were repealed by the "Mining Act, No. 587, of 1893," which came into operation on Feb. 28, 1894, and under its provisions prospecting and mining are permitted by virtue of a miner's right; by gold mineral, coal, oil, and miscellaneous leases; and by business and occupation licenses.

A miner's right shall, in the first instance, authorise the holder to prospect for any metal, mineral, coal or oil, the property of the Crown; under a gold claim of prescribed area, a mineral claim not exceeding 40 acres, and a coal claim or an oil claim, 640 acres. Ownership of a claim shall confer the right to reside thereon, and a preferential right to a lease.

The dimensions of a gold claim are according to its nature; an ordinary reef claim is 100 by 600 feet, and an ordinary alluvial claim 30 by 30 feet, with a labour condition requiring one man to be kept employed. A mineral claim of 40 acres requires two men; coal and oil claims (640 acres), require eight men. A business license (quarter acre in township, and one acre on other land), is 10s. for six months and £1 for one year. Occupation license (half acre), 2s. per annum; term, fourteen years. A person may hold any number of claims (except alluvial claims, of which only one can be held at one time), but for each claim must hold a miner's right.

Gold leases not exceeding 20 acres, term, 42 years; rent, 1s. per acre and sixpence in the pound on net profits; labour. one man to every 5 acres. Mineral leases not exceeding 40 acres, term, 42 years; rent, 1s. per acre and sixpence in the pound on net profits; labour, one man to every 10 acres. Coal and oil leases (640 acres), term 42 years; rent, sixpence per acre until coal or oil is found in payable quantities, then 1s. per acre; labour, one man for every 40 acres. Miscellaneous lease for salt and gypsum, 40 acres, mineral springs, 20 acres, and smelting works' site, 5 acres; term, 42 years; labour for salt and gypsum and mineral springs, two men.

Any number of leases may be held, but a miner's right for each is required. All claims must be constantly worked, and must be registered within thirty days after being pegged out.

A Bill to amend the Mining Act (dealing with salt rights of existing leases) was passed by the House of Assembly in September, 1895.

Regulations with regard to securing claims, leases, &c., may be obtained from the Warden's Office, Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

GOLD MINING.

On January 1, 1896, "The Goldfields Act, 1895," came into force. It repealed the whole of the following Acts:—50 Vict. No. 18, "The Goldfields Act, 1886," "The Gold Declaration Act, 1888, an Act to confirm and amend the Goldfields Act, 1886," and "The Goldfields Act, 1886, Amendment Act, 1894;" it also altered part of the "Mineral Lands Act of 1892," but does not interfere with any right, interest, or liability previously incurred. The New Act is divided into Five Parts.

Part I. deals with general matters, such as the appointment of officers and the keeping of records.

Part II. deals with miners' rights and business licenses. Rights are issued to any person not an Asiatic or African alien, and consolidated rights to companies at an annual fee of 10s., and without which right no person can sue. A business license is granted to any person not being an Asiatic or African alien, for one year, on payment of £4. The Governor may exempt lands from occupation, but permission may be obtained to mine upon such lands. Permission is granted to lay pipes, &c. Suspension of work may be granted for six months if the claim or holding is unworkable; if the owners require to be absent for sufficient cause; if the supply of water is insufficient; or if owners desire to concentrate labour on an adjoining claim. Reward areas may be granted to discoverers; arbitration and valuation are arranged for; and the government to pay for improvements on any lands of which they resume possession.

Part III. deals with Gold Mining Leases, and sets out the purposes and exemptions. Gold mining leases are granted for areas not exceeding 24 acres, at an annual rent, payable in advance, of twenty shillings per acre. The term may not exceed twenty-one years. The leases are liable to cancellation unless worked by the proper number of men, or machinery power equal to the men. Leases may be amalgamated on the payment of £1.

Part IV. deals with the administration of justice, empowers the governor to establish a warden's court, and defines the duties and powers of the warden. Not less than twenty or more than fifty mining assessors are to be appointed for each field, and their duties are defined. The rest of the part deals with technical legal questions, debt cases, appeals, &c.

Part V. deals with penalties, forfeitures, &c. Any person found engaged in gold mining, except for wages, without a miner's right, is liable to a penalty of £10 and forfeiture of his claim. Asiatics or African aliens are prohibited from mining on any Crown land under a penalty of £10. Penalties are to be enforced for forging miner's rights, extortion, assault on wardens; and wardens are liable to fines if they hold any interest or share in a gold mining or mineral concern. Bankers and others exporting gold are compelled to declare the weight and value thereof if it has been obtained from the soil of the colony, under a penalty not exceeding £10, or a sum equal to five per cent on the value of the undeclared articles.

Under "The Goldfields Act, 1895," there are 187 regulations for the management of goldfields. Prospectors may mark off protection areas from 500 ft. by 500 ft. (altered in December, 1896, to 700 ft.), up to 1,000 ft. by 1,000 ft.; alluvial ordinary claims to comprise a maximum for one miner of 70 ft. by 70 ft. up to 200 ft. by 200 ft. for eight miners, the latter being the greatest area of any ordinary claim. An ordinary quartz claim for a miner shall not exceed 75 ft. along the base line, by a width of 400 ft. in localities south of the Tropic of Capricorn, and not exceed 150 ft. long by a width of 400 ft. in localities north of the Tropic of Capricorn; not more than eight such claims to be worked conjointly; when payable, each claim must be worked by one man for each 75 ft. along the base line in localities south of the Tropic of Capricorn, and one man for each 150 ft. along the base line in localities north of the Tropic of Capricorn; a claim is deemed payable when it produces sufficient gold to pay miner's wages and working expenses. Tunnelling and reward claims are also dealt with. Other matters dealt with in the Regulations are:—Business, Residence Machinery, and other areas; Water Rights, Subterranean Water Rights; Gold Mining Leases (under which it defines the necessary labour to be employed as not less than one man for every six acres or fraction thereof for thirty days after the application to lease; if the lease is approved, the labour employed must be one man to every three acres, this regulation No. 93, was altered in May, 1897, in such a way as to enable the mines to be worked with half the labour which was formerly necessary); General Regulations respecting Holdings; Reserves and Exempted Lands; and Surveys. There are also 37 judicial regulations.

An Act to amend the Goldfields Act 1895, was assented to on October 27, 1896, and deals chiefly with the construction of tram lines and erection of electric lines.

"The Mines Regulations Act of 1895," assented to on October 12, 1895, provides for the Regulation and the Inspection of Mines and Collieries, and only applies to mines in which more than five persons are ordinarily employed below ground.

MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

By "The Mineral Lands Act, 1892," only repealed by "The Goldfields Act, 1895," as to sub-section 1 of section 6, any person, not being an Asiatic or African alien, may, on application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and on payment of a fee of 10s., obtain a license to mine for minerals for a period of one year; and any person desiring to prospect for same must first obtain such a license. The holder of a mining license may "take possession of, mine, and occupy, in the manner prescribed by the regulations, an area of Crown Lands for mining purposes," and "all minerals found upon Crown Lands so occupied, shall be the absolute property of the holder of such license." Leases are granted for purposes of mining for silver, tin, or antimony, for an area not exceeding 40 acres, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, at an annual rental of five shillings per acre, payable yearly in advance. For minerals other than these (except coal, the greatest area for which is 640 acres, with a rental of sixpence per acre and a royalty of threepence per ton on the quantity raised during the first ten years, and sixpence per ton during the remainder of the term), the area may not exceed 160 acres. An application for a mining lease must be accompanied by the amount of rent due for the first year, together with the survey fees. Both of these are forfeited if the lease, when approved, is not taken out. Allowing the minerals to remain unworked, or the rent unpaid for thirty days after it becomes due, renders the lease liable to forfeiture. Every lessee is required to furnish a monthly statement of the working and proceeds of each mine. Failure to comply with this condition entails a penalty not exceeding £10.

A short Act was assented to on October 28, 1898, entitled the 'Goldfield's Act 1895, Amendment Act 1898." An important section (11) being included, providing that once a lease is granted, the lessee is entitled to have the exclusive privilege of mining. Section 20 provides that all dealers in gold must hold a license on payment of a fee of £1. Under this Act provision is also made (section 14, amending section 45) for fines being inflicted in lieu of forfeiture, on first breach of labour conditions.

During 1899 the Mineral Lands Act Amendment Act was passed. It is mainly directed to bring the law relating to land held for mining for minerals into line with that relating to Gold Mining. The rent payable for lands leased under this Act is 5s. per acre per annum, except in the case of leases for Coal Mining, the rent of which is 6d. per acre per annum, with a royalty of 3d. for every ton of coal raised during the first ten years of the term of the lease, and 6d. for every ton raised during the remainder of the term.

QUEENSLAND.

THE NEW MINING LAWS.

Mining for gold and all minerals is regulated by "The Mining Act of 1898," which repealed all other Acts then in existence. The new laws came into force on the 1st March, 1899, and the regulations thereunder on the 1st of May of the same year. Power is given under the Act to the Governor to constitute any portion of Crown lands a goldfield or mining district, or to alter or amend any boundaries or to exempt any prescribed area of land within the boundaries from the operations of the Act.

On payment of 5s. any person who by lineage does not belong to any of the Asiatic, African or Polynesian races may obtain a Miner's Right, which permits the holder to take possession of, mine, or occupy Crown lands for mining purposes; to cut, construct, and use races, dams, and reservoirs, roads and tramways which may be required for mining purposes through and upon any Crown land; to take or divert water from any natural spring, lake, pool or stream, situate or flowing through Crown lands, and to use such water for mining purposes and for his own domestic purposes; to use by way of easement, any unoccupied Crown lands; to take possession of and occupy Crown lands for the purpose of residence; to put up and at any time to remove any building or other erection upon such land so taken up and occupied; to cut timber on and remove the same from Crown lands for the purpose of building for himself any place for residence or for mining purposes.

Miners desirous of prospecting for gold may mark off and hold prospecting areas ranging according to their distance from any other mine of from 150 to 400 yards square. All such areas must be pegged, registered and continuously worked. On payable gold being discovered, the holders must report same, and are entitled to a reward claim ranging from 150 feet along the line of reef by a width of 400 feet to 500 feet along the line of reef by the same width.

Special provisions are made to meet the case of holders of miners' rights who desire to mine for minerals other than gold, the areas ranging according to distance from an existing mine, where the claim is within the limits of a mineral field already proclaimed. Beyond the limits of such an existing field the areas are:—For the purpose of prospecting for silver, antimony or tin, 80 acres; for any other mineral except gold and silver, 160 acres.

The area allowed for each holder of a miner's right in any ordinary reef claim taken up for the purpose of mining for gold is 50 feet along the supposed line of reef, by a width of 400 feet. The width of all such claims must be marked off at right angles to the base line, but the whole or any part of such width may be marked on either side of such line at the option of the shareholders. There may be a union of ordinary reef claims under certain conditions.

The size of ordinary alluvial claims vary according to the number of miners' rights held, as follows:—For one miner's right, 100 feet by 100 feet; for two, 200 feet by 100 feet; for three, 300 feet; and so on for any number of miners' rights held.

Special provisions meet the case of hydraulic claims, puddling claims, and auriferous sands claims.

The rent of gold leases is fixed at £1; the labour conditions are one man to four acres, and the area of each lease cannot exceed 500 acres.

For mineral leases the rent is 10s.; the labour conditions are, one man to three acres, and the area of each lease cannot exceed 160 acres.

For Miner's Homesteads the rent is 1s. per acre per annum up to 40 acres, and exceeding 40 acres, up to 80 acres (the maximum), 6d. per acre per annum.

TASMANIA.

GOLD MINING.

A MINER'S right, or prospector's protection order, issued under the Gold-fields Act (the fee for a miner's right being 5s., and a prospector's license 10s. per annum, with half rate if issued after 30th June), authorises the holder to reside upon a gold-field, and to occupy a quarter of an acre for residence. It also entitles him to a claim for mining purposes of the following areas:—Alluvial, single claim, 35 yards by 35 yards; united claims, up to 10 men, 110 yards by 110 yards. Creek claims: 35 yards by 35 yards along course of creek; united claims, not to exceed six men's area. Extended alluvial claims: 70 yards by 70 yards, up to 170 yards by 170 yards for six men; also to take any quantity of water and of timber required for mining purposes. Extended alluvial claims of one acre for ground previously worked and abandoned may be taken up. Prospecting claims, gold, not exceeding 10 acres. Fee for registration, which is not compulsory, 2s. 6d.; survey, 25s. United claim of ten, fee, 5s.; survey, £2. Leases not to exceed 10 acres, except in special cases by permission of the Minister; term, ten years; rent, £1 per acre. Leases may be amalgamated to the extent of 60 acres. Lessee has the right

to renewal for ten years, rent not to exceed £3 an acre. Fee for preparation of lease, £1 ; transfer, 10s. Survey fee, 10 acres, £3 15s. ordinary land ; £5 10s. heavy bush. On the West Coast the survey fees are : One acre and under, £1 15s. ; 2 acres, and under 5 acres, £3 15s. ; under 10 acres, £5 10s., up to a maximum of £23 for not exceeding 320 acres.

Leases are liable to forfeiture, by Governor in Council, if rent is not paid in advance, or labour conditions not complied with.

Licenses to occupy land upon a gold-field, for the purpose of cultivation, are issued under the Waste Lands Acts. Area, 5 acres, or under ; rent, £2.

MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

If coal, shale, slate or limestone, area not exceeding 100 acres, rent, 2s. 6d. an acre ; term, 21 years. If any mineral other than the above, area not exceeding 80 acres, rent 5s. an acre ; term, 21 years. A discoverer is entitled, under certain conditions, to a lease free of rent. All leases issued under the Minerals Land Act are liable to forfeiture by the Governor in Council if the rent be not paid in advance, or if the conditions as to the employment of labour be not complied with. The shape of lots, where not impracticable, is square, with the boundaries running to the cardinal points. Leases are allowed to be amalgamated to the extent of 320 acres. Claims under Residence Licenses do not exceed one quarter of an acre. Fee, 10s. per annum, half rate after 20th June.

REWARD CLAIMS.

Reward claims for gold discoveries may be granted at peppercorn rent for areas ranging from 10 to 20 acres, according to distance by a direct line from a spot where gold in similar deposit is known to exist ; minimum distance, two miles. For minerals other than gold the areas granted range from 20 acres to 320 acres, according to distance, the minimum distance being two miles. Additional areas up to 100 acres are granted where the sinking is 100 feet deeper from the natural surface than any known deposit of the same mineral within a radius of five miles. The leases for gold working do not exceed ten years, and for other minerals twenty-one years.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

Machinery sites are granted at annual rental of £1 per acre not exceeding 5 acres. Water rights are granted for 10 years and 21 years respectively at £1 per lead (of sixteen square inches). Easement licenses are granted free for deposit of tailings, debris, construction of roads, tramways, tunnels, shafts, etc. Licenses to work river beds vary with circumstances. Holders of miners' rights or a residence license are granted cultivation areas, not exceeding 20 acres, at 5s. per acre, for a term of two years, renewable.

NEW ZEALAND.

GOLD MINING

The Mining Act, 1898 came into operation on February 1st, 1899, and it consists of ten parts, under the following headings.

Part I., preliminary ; Part II., districts and appointments ; Part III., lands subject to this Act, and lands exempted therefrom ; Part IV., mining privileges ; Part V., working, regulation and inspection of mines ; Part VI., regulation of appliances, and processes for treating ores and metals ; Part VII., compensation ; Part VIII., mining partnerships ; Part IX., administration of justice ; Part X., miscellaneous. Of the several Parts the following clauses are the most important.

Part III. declares all Crown lands within any mining district open for mining ; leased lands are deemed Crown lands ; the Warden may temporarily reserve or exempt lands ; state forests are subject to the aforementioned clauses ; the Native Land Court may declare native land open for mining purposes, fees, royalties, &c., to be paid to the native owners ; a penalty of not more than £50 may be inflicted on persons mining on native land without authority ; the laying off of mining townships and suburban sections is deferred ; persons in illegal occupation of lands in mining districts may be rated as occupiers.

Under Part IV.—Any person over 14 years of age may receive a miner's right, the annual fee being 10s. where it does not relate to native ceded land, and £1 when it does so relate. Consolidated miners' rights are issued, the fee to be equal to the aggregate of the prescribed fees of all the rights comprised therein ; prospecting is only allowed on open lands, but the holder of a miner's right may prospect on Crown lands ; two classes of prospecting licenses are defined, ordinary prospecting and tunnel prospecting. Compensation is to be paid to the owner of land for damage done by prospecting ; Crown lands are divided into ordinary, extended and special claims, sub-divided into alluvial, quartz, stream-beds and sea-beaches ; Land resumed or ceded is to be available for mining after 28 days' notice in the *Gazette* ; the number of claims that may be taken up is not limited, but ordinary claims must not exceed six acres ; under the labour conditions, operations must be commenced on ordinary alluvial claim within 48 hours of taking up ; any other ordinary claim within six days, extended claims within 14 days, special claims within time fixed by the Warden, seven workmen per day per dredge must be employed ; special provisions as to mining on timber lands are made. Part IV. also deals with races and other mining privileges in respect of water, water-races belonging to local authorities ; water courses for the discharge of tailings ; business sites and other mining privileges in respect of land, the surrender, exchange and protection, amalgamation, &c. of mining privileges.

Part V. deals with examiners, mine managers, battery superintendents and engine drivers, who must each and all have approved certificates, which may be obtained by examination or payment of a fee when applicant holds a corresponding certificate by an authority outside the colony ; hours of employment in mines are limited to eight consecutive hours per diem ; females or persons under 14 years must not be employed ; drainage of mines is also dealt with ; ventilation, blasting, signalling, &c. ; dressing-rooms have to be provided ; plans of underground workings must be kept, under penalty ; accidents in mines are dealt with and compensation defined ; inspection of workings are ordered.

Part VI. relates to the regulation of appliances and processes for treating ores and metals.

Part VII. deals with compensation.

Part VIII. deals with mining partnerships.

Part IX. deals with the administration of justice, the practice and procedure in the Warden's Court, rehearings, special cases reserved, appeals, jurisdiction of district Court.

Part X. deals with miscellaneous matters, such as development of the mining industry, validation of mining privileges, and makes mining on certain lands without authority, an offence with a penalty of not more than £5.

Under this Act there are no less than 107 regulations which our space is too limited even to summarise.

OTHER MINERALS THAN GOLD.

Section 90 of Part IV. deals with licenses for mining other minerals than gold, subject to subsisting prospecting licenses. The area is limited to 320 acres, the rent, 2s. 6d. per acre or fraction of acre per annum, whilst a royalty of not less than one hundredth or not more than one twenty-fifth of their value at the pit's mouth must be paid by the licensee.

In 1900 a Proclamation by Order in Council revoked all regulations made under the Mining Act, 1898, and made thereof instead the regulations embodied therein and published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of June 18th.

Under the new regulations Miners rights, whether ordinary consolidated, or antedated, may be issued by, and the fee therefore paid to, the postmasters appointed by the Governor for such purpose, and such payments are to be deemed as valid as if paid to a receiver of gold revenue. In the regulations applying to the form of dredging or river claim, the course of the stream in the licence is to be measured along the bed of the stream. Beyond this definition the regulation is unaltered. In regard to applications in respect of mining privileges, it will, as soon as practicable, after the date of the lodging of duplicate originals the registrar is to minute thereon the time and place of hearing appointed by the Warden, such being no less than the sixteenth day after the day of filing, and for public information is to affix one of the duplicates in a very conspicuous place outside the courthouse where the application is to be heard. Under the heading " Labor Conditions " there are several new regulations relatlng to certificates of reduction. The application for authority to employ less than the prescribed minimum number of workmen need not be publicly notified by advertisement, unless the warden otherwise directs. When disposing of any application the warden, for the purpose of determining the extent to which the prescribed number should be reduced, and the period for which the reduction should be granted, is required not to confine himself to merely temporary exigencies, but is to have regard to all the circumstances fairly affecting the matter, more especially the extent, if any, to which the proposed reduction would lock up ground that otherwise might be reasonably and advantageously worked. In any case where the inspector is of opinion that a dredge is unsafe, and should be suspended or condemned, he is to report to the warden, who may issue a summons requiring the owner to show cause why it should not be suspended or condemned. On the return of the summons the warden may make such order in the premises as he thinks fit. The application for a certificate of easement under section 8 of the Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899, is to be in form prescribed by the regulations, and need not be publicly notified by advertisement. It is to be disposed of under the general regulation relating to applications in respect to mining privileges. The certificate is to be deemed to be appurtenant to the mining privilege, for facilitating the operations of which the certificate is granted, and accordingly the certificate is not to be transferrable apart from such privilege. The warden may, by certificate of easement, grant to any person, being the holder of a claim, the right to connect with and use any shaft, tunnel, or drive on any other persons mining privilege, provided that if such shaft, tunnel, or drive existed on such mining priviiege when it was taken up, no compensation is to be payable by the grantee for or on account of the cost of construction. This matter of the grant of easement under the Act of 1899 is of the utmost importance to the dredging industry, since the warden is empowered to grant to the holder of a mining privilege (*e. g.*, a dredging claim) the right to enter upon, occupy, and use any specified portion of the area comprised in any other mining privilege for any of the following purposes : To cut, make, dredge or otherwise construct or maintain and use upon over or under such specified portion of any road, tramway, bridge, race tunnel, drive ditch channel or other mining work, and to convey over or discharge upon such specified area any tailings, debris, or waste waters resulting from mining operations. The gold obtained from such area by the grantee is to be the property of the holder, and before acting under the grant the grantee is to pay him compensation for all actual and prospective loss and damage that may be suffered by reason of the grant or the exercise by the grantee of the rights conferred upon him. With the exception above noted the new regulations are mostly as indicated a reprint of those issued and proclaimed in January, 1899.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

A GENERAL description of the continent of Australia and the islands of New Zealand and Tasmania is here given, as introductory to the detailed account of each colony.

The term AUSTRALASIA is sometimes used when speaking of Australia and New Zealand; this, however, is not strictly correct, as several of the South Sea Islands are, by many geographers, included under this head. The Australasian colonies comprise really—the Island or Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, and the three Islands of New Zealand, with the smaller islands contiguous to each colony.

Area and Boundaries.—AUSTRALIA is the largest island in the world. It lies to the south-east of Asia, between the parallels of 10° 39′ and 39° 11½′ south latitude, and the meridians of 113° 5′ and 153° 16′ east longitude. Its greatest length from W. to E.—that is, from Steep Point, opposite Dirk Hartog's Island, to Point Cartwright—is about 2,400 miles; its greatest width, between Cape York on the north and Wilson's Promontory on the south, is 1,971 miles. Its coast line is about 7,750 miles in length, and its extent is computed at 2,944,628 square miles, or 1,884,561,920 statute acres; or including Tasmania and New Zealand, 3,075,238 square miles, or 1,968,152,320 acres. Some conception of the area of Australia may be better gathered by comparison. It is about twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, fifteen times the size of France, about one-sixth smaller than the whole of the United States of America, and only about one-fifth smaller than the continent of Europe. The Australasian group occupies nearly two-fifths of the whole of the British dominions. The least distance to England is about 11,000 miles. The northern shores of Australia are washed by the waters of Torres Strait—which separate it from New Guinea; by the Gulf of Carpentaria, the Arafura Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is bounded on the south by Bass' Strait—which divides it from Tasmania—and by the South Pacific Ocean; on the east by the South Pacific Ocean; and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The name of Australia was first given to the Continent by Flinders.

A fair idea of Australia and the location of its several colonies may be gathered by considering it as divided into three parts—Western, Central, and Eastern. The Western part consists entirely of the colony of Western Australia; the Central, of South Australia and its allied Northern Territory; the Eastern of the three colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. The proportion of the colonies to each other and to the whole continent may be readily understood by the following comparison:—If the continent were divided into 100 equal parts, Victoria would comprise 3, New South Wales 10, Queensland 23, South Australia 30, and West Australia 34.

Location of the Colonies.—Describing these colonies more particularly in the same geographical order of west to east;—WESTERN AUSTRALIA is recognised by its name: it occupies the whole of the western portion of the continent, and is surrounded on its northern, western, and southern sides by the sea, its eastern boundary being the colony of South Australia and the Northern Territory; its capital city is Perth; others of importance being Fremantle, Albany, Geraldton, and Coolgardie. To the eastward of West Australia, and stretching from ocean to ocean, occupying the whole of the central portion of the continent, is the colony of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, the northern part of which is known as the NORTHERN TERRITORY. Adelaide is the capital city of South Australia; other principal towns are Gawler, Port Adelaide, Kapunda, and Mount Gambier. The principal town of the Northern Territory is Palmerston.—To the eastward of the Northern Territory and South Australia, and to the north-east of Australia itself, lies the colony of QUEENSLAND. Its capital is Brisbane; Ipswich, Toowoomba, Mackay, Maryborough, Gympie, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cooktown, and Croydon are other important towns.—South of Queensland, and eastward of South Australia is the mother colony of NEW SOUTH WALES. Sydney is the capital city, Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Bathurst, Grafton, and Yass ranking immediately after.—Occupying the most southerly part of the continent, south-west of New South Wales, and eastward of South Australia, is the colony of VICTORIA. The metropolis is the city of Melbourne; Ballarat, Geelong, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Hamilton being other leading centres.—TASMANIA is an island 150 miles to the south of Victoria, and separated from it, as before mentioned, by the strait named after its discoverer, Bass. It is surrounded by the South Pacific Ocean; the capital city is Hobart, Launceston being next in importance.—NEW ZEALAND consists of two large islands, known as the North and Middle Island, divided by Cook's Strait; and Stewart's Island, separated from the Middle Island by Foveaux Strait. These three islands lie to the south-east of Australia, at a distance of about 1,200 miles. The South Pacific Ocean is on all sides their boundary. The capital city is Wellington, though Auckland in the North Island, and Dunedin in the Middle Island, are cities of greater size and commercial importance.

The FIJI ISLANDS, annexed in 1874, lie in the Pacific Ocean, nearly due north of New Zealand, about 1,000 miles distant, and due east of the northern part of Queensland. The capital of Fiji is Suva.

The Island of New Guinea lies off the North-Eastern coast of Australia, at a distance of about 60 miles from it. In April, 1883, half of it was annexed by the Government of Queensland, but the annexation was not confirmed by the Imperial Government. However, in November, 1884, the southern coasts to the eastward of 141° E. long. were proclaimed as under a British protectorate, and on September 4, 1888, sovereignty was formally proclaimed by Sir William Macgregor, the late Lieut.-Governor of British New Guinea. The seat of Government is at Port Moresby.

Discovery and Settlement.—The precise period of the discovery of Australia is doubtful. Old manuscript charts bearing date 1531 and 1542 have marked on them an extensive country to the southward of the Moluccas, under the name of Jave la Grande (Great Java), which agrees nearer with the position and extent of Terra Australis than with any other land. Photo-lithographs of some of these maps have been added to the public libraries of Sydney and Melbourne. In one of them the outline as far as Moreton Bay on the east coast, and as far as the Dampier Archipelago on the west, is considered as fairly accurate. The names of the geographical features on these maps, where marked, are in Portuguese, and it may therefore be considered certain that the Portuguese are entitled to the honour of being the original discoverers; but the exact date (though known to be prior to 1540, and probably between 1507-29) is not now likely to be ascertained. Ramusio, in a preface to Marco Polo's book, uses these words respecting the South *Terra incognita:* "In these unknown regions, as regards the South, the first to make discoveries have been the Portuguese Captains of our own age." What was thought three centuries back is now regarded as very probable. Portugal and Spain were once united, though separated again, and some confusion has arisen whether discoveries in part of the sixteenth century were due to Portuguese or Spaniards. The Dieppese chart of Desliens, 1566, which places the flags of the various nations owning territory, has the flag of Portugal over Great Java, the Great South Land of the Ancients, now Australia. Spaniards and Portuguese, with their knowledge of New Guinea and the islands near it, before 1550, could hardly have failed to sail along the north-eastern shore of our Australia. After the murder of Magellan about 1520, his successor in command of the Portuguese expedition must, as some suppose, have seen the great island, going from Java. The South Land in many old charts was marked as Great Java, in contra-distinction to the ordinary Java. In a terrestrial globe of Nuremburg, 1492, the Tropic of Capricorn is drawn through this *Java Major*. Errors in maps were common enough through the ignorance of a right computation of longitude in those early times, as one may discern even in their charts of Europe itself, places being put many miles to the eastward or westward of their true position. The date of the map by Rotz or Rut is 1542. Dedicated to Henry VIII., it is now to be seen in the British Museum. A real work of art, it has a remarkable approximation to correctness as regards Australia, "the Londe of Java." Where other maps had, from Magellan's voyage, filled the intermediate sea from Africa to America with a vast continent, called *Magellanica*, entering the Antarctic circle, Rotz's map makes the western side of Australia end in lat. 35°, about the spot we find it end. As to the eastern side—the New South Wales portion—the accuracy is defective, the shore reaching to lat. 60° S. Still, as it has been remarked—"There are many points of correctness in contour. As regards the west coast, a single glance of the eye is sufficient to detect the general resemblance. On the eastern side, as might be expected (*from remoteness*) the discrepancies are much greater, but nothing can be more remarkable than the great number of islands and reefs laid down along the north-east coast as coincidences with the Barrier Reefs, and with the Cumberland and Northumberland Islands, and a host of others which skirt this part of the shore of Australia." The Dauphin Map of, perhaps, 1550, is even more remarkable. It is a sheet of vellum, eight feet long by five in breadth. For adornments and artistic beauty this *Mappemonde* is the finest extant. Countries bear human, animal, and floral illustrations. One part has an exposition of legs and arms for sale hung up in a tree, as may still be seen in the Fans territory. The Arms of France are admirably wrought on the parchment. Prepared for the Dauphin, son of Francis I., contemporary of Henry VIII., it was presented to the British Museum by Sir Joseph Banks, fellow-voyager with Captain Cook in 1770. On it we read—"Mappemonde peintre sur parchemén par ordre de Henry II. Roi de France." This is how Burney described the New South Wales portion of this ancient map:—"The coast here, however, has nearly the same direction with the corresponding part of New Holland, but it is continued far to the south; and by a very extraordinary coincidence beyond the latitude of thirty degrees the country is named *Coste des Herboiges*, answering in climate and in name to *Botany Bay.*" It should be remembered that Cook had at first called the spot *String-ray Bay*, but changed it to *Botany Bay*. It is very odd that there should be *Baie Perdue*, and that *Coste Perileuse* should be near Endeavour River. Burney added: "The many instances of similitude to the present charts, which are to be found in the general outline of this land, it is not easy to imagine were produced solely by chance." Though a French map, it is easy to detect many slightly altered Portuguese or Spanish names, showing it was taken from that source by a French cartographer. The *Java Major* is on the north and south sides of the Tropic of Capricorn. Homen's Portolana, a manuscript map of 1558, has Java Minor's north coast, and some neighbouring islands, but no Australia. The Dieppe map by Desliens, 1556, has the *Jave le Grande*, with the flag of Portugal on it. Thevet's *Cosmographie Universelle*, Paris, 1575, has

both Great and Little Java, with "Partie de la Terre Australe." The writer thought the South Land might be as large as Asia or Africa. A *Mappemonde* in the Bible of Arias Montanus, dated 1572, gives a curved line for North Australia. Shakespeare's Map, referred to in *Twelfth Night*, has many lines, dividing it into rhomboids. Maria says of Malvolio—"He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map, with the augmentation of the Indies." That chart of 1601 has a portion of Australia, particularly the Gulf of Carpentaria, though several years before the Dutch claimed to have discovered it. In Fredia's Map, 1613, the word *Beach* occurs on the site of Carpentaria. On the Louvain Map, 1598, are these words:—"*Terra Australis*, a land south of all other lands, and scarcely known, lies to the east of New Guinea, but its shores are scarcely known." This refers to the expedition of Fernandez de Quiros, undertaken in 1605. Quiros was a Portuguese navigator, and he sighted what he believed to be some part of what is now called Australia, naming it Terra Australia del Esperitu Sancto, but which is now considered to have been one of the islands of the New Hebrides; and Luis Vaez de Torres, in the same year, sailed through the strait separating New Guinea from the continent, and skirted the mainland at its northernmost extremity: both mariners having originally belonged to the same expedition. M. Bocage, in a Paper read before the Institute, Paris, in 1807, has these remarks of a map:—"This manuscript is a hydrographic atlas, drawn at Dieppe, in 1547, by a person of the name of Nicholas Vallard, of Dieppe, representing the *eastern* and western coasts of the continent of New Holland. This atlas is not the only one upon which these coasts are laid down. The English pretend that none of these charts was discovered till after the death of the celebrated Captain Cook, and that they had no knowledge of them when this navigator set sail. But their prior existence in well-known libraries in England may cause this assertion to be doubted." He mentioned the beautiful atlas of Prince Talleyrand's, since lost, which represented both the eastern and western coasts. Another, by Testu, a pilot of Provence, was dedicated to Admiral Coligny, and bears his arms. As Rotz had his map in 1542, M. Bocage dated the discovery of New South Wales *before* 1542, or over 230 years before Cook's visit. The French philosopher added—"The names of all the atlases which we have just quoted are, for the most part, in Portuguese, some of them in French; that of 1542 alone, which is in England, has some of the names in bad English. We must, therefore, come to the conclusion that those atlases have been copied from Portuguese maps, and consequently that the discovery of the continent of New Holland belonged to the Portuguese." In the *Cartas de Indias*, revealed by the Madrid Geographical Society in 1877, we see the *Mapa de la Australia*. This was prepared by Ansaldo, Jesuit missionary of Japan and Manilla, in 1669. Its lucidity, in broad lines, cannot be praised. Part is the ideal Magellanica; but it is "more like Australia than any map issued before Cook's time." If laid upon a map of Australia, of its own size, it would "assimilate with the configuration of the true coast." Dr. Lardner concluded that "the Spaniards and Portuguese visited the northern and even eastern coasts of New Holland nearly a century before that country was discovered by the Dutch." But the Dutch should have the credit of making known what had been long kept secret by others, probably for commercial purposes. About 1606 the Dutch in their ship the *Duyphen* (Dove) found their way from Java into the Gulf of Carpentaria; some of the crew landed, and were killed by the natives. This vessel or yacht left Bantam, in Java, November 18, 1605, to explore New Guinea, and in March of the following year sighted Cape York. In 1616 Dirk Hartog, in the *Endraght* or *Concord*, coasted along the north-west portion of the continent, naming it the Land of Concord, giving his own name to the large island on the western side of Shark's Bay. In 1618 Zaachen further explored this coast. In 1619 Captain Jan Edels explored the western side of the island-continent, and named a portion of what is now Western Australia. The south-western extremity of Australia was discovered in 1622 by the captain of a Dutch ship, and by him named Cape Leeuwin (Lioness), after his vessel. In 1627 the first discovery of the southern coast of Australia was made by the commander of the *Gulde Zeepaard* (Golden Seahorse), who called it Nuyts Land. In 1628 De Witt's land was probably named by De Witt himself in sailing along this coast in the *Karien* on his return from India. In November, 1642, Tasmania was discovered and named by Abel Jansen Tasman, who shortly afterwards also discovered and named the islands of New Zealand. In the year 1664 the continent was named New Holland by the Dutch Government. In 1695 the Swan River was partly ascended, and the neighbourhood explored by William Vlaming, of the *Gielvink*, during the search for a missing Dutch ship, the *Ridderschap*, thought to have been wrecked on the Abrolhos. In January, 1688, the *Cygnet*, with Dampier and others on board, made the land of New Holland, and sailed along the coast as far as Cape Leveque; afterwards in 1699 Captain Dampier was appointed to H.M.S. *Roebuck*, and visited and explored the north-west coast of Western Australia, being the first Englishman who trod Australian soil. In 1705 an expedition, composed of three Dutch vessels, the *Vossenback*, *Wayer* and *Nova Hollandia*, under the command of Martin van Delft, sailed from Batavia, and explored and named the north-west coast. In 1710 New Zealand was visited by Capt. Cook, and in April of the same year a point of land at the southern extremity of the continent was sighted and named by him; soon after Cape Howe, Port Jackson, and other prominent features were discovered and named, and formal possession taken by the hoisting of the British flag. In 1788 the first settlement in Australia was formed at Botany Bay, in New South Wales. In 1791 Captain Vancouver explored and made some importan discoveries on the south coast of Australia, in the vicinity of King George's Sound. In 1801 a French expedition, comprising the *Geographe*, *Naturaliste*, and *Casuarina*, under Baudin and Freycinet, explored and named a considerable portion of what is now the south-western coast of West Australia. In 1803 Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land was first settled as a penal colony, Lieutenant Bowen being sent from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts, encamping near the spot upon which Hobart now stands. In 1825 Queensland, under the name of Moreton Bay, was settled as a portion of New South Wales, being raised into a separate colony in December, 1859. The Swan River Settlement, the first settlement of Western Australia, was formed in 1829; in 1851 it became a penal settlement and so continued until 1868, when transportation ceased. Victoria, then known as Port Philip, and forming part of New South Wales, was first colonized in 1834, from Tasmania (although a convict settlement had been attempted and abandoned so early as 1803), and on July 1st, 1851, the colony was separated from its parent New South Wales. South Australia was colonized by emigrants from Great Britain in 1836, and New Zealand in 1838, although the first settlement of Europeans was made there in 1814. In 1840 New Zealand was separated from New South Wales, and made into a distinct colony. The Fiji Islands, which have been settled on for some years past by English, Australians, and Americans, for the cultivation of cotton, were ceded to Great Britain in 1874, Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor of New South Wales, taking formal possession from the late native King Thakombau. On the 17th August, 1887, the formal annexation of the Kermadec Islands was accomplished. On April 22, 1889, the Suwarrow Group (in S. lat. 13° 13′, W. long. 19° 39′) were taken possession of, and the Queen's sovereignty proclaimed. The Gilbert Islands and the Marshall Islands (the latter fifteen in number and lying between lat. 1° and 2° 30′ N., and long. 172° and 174° 30′ E., and having a population which has been estimated at 60,000), were added by H.M.S. *Royalist* to the British possessions during 1892, and in 1893 a British protectorate was proclaimed over the Solomon Islands, an archipelago in the Western pacific, lying about 500 miles to the east of New Guinea, and stretching south-eastwards in two parallel chains for about 600 miles towards the Santa Cruz group. The north-eastern chain embraces Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel, and Malaita; the south-western, Villa Lavella, Kulambangra, New Georgia, Guadalcanar, and San Christoval, besides a number of smaller islands. They have a total area of about 15,000 square miles, and were originally discovered by Mendaña in 1567.

Exploration.—Since the first occupation of Australia a series of explorations have been and are still going on, for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities and character of the country. The more important of these, as regards the results achieved, are here mentioned in their chronological order.

1788.—Early in March, Governor Phillip, accompanied by some officers, went by water to survey the harbour of Broken Bay.

1789.—On July 6, Governor Phillip set off with a party on a second excursion to Broken Bay, in the hope of being able from the head of that harbour to reach the mountains inland; he returned on the evening of the 16th, having discovered a capacious fresh water river, emptying itself into Broken Bay. This river he named the "Hawkesbury," in honour of the noble lord of that name.

1802.—Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, explored the greater portion of the coast line of Port Philip, camping, on one occasion, on the site of the city of Melbourne.

1813.—In June, William Charles Wentworth, Lieut. W. Lawson, and Gregory Blaxland succeeded in crossing the wild and rugged ranges known as the Blue Mountains, through a pass by way of the valley of the Grose, discovering the fine Western Plains on which the city of Bathurst now stands, and opening a road into the vast Western interior.

1817.—John Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, explored the country towards the interior, with the object of finding the source of the river Lachlan. He followed the course of the river for many miles, but was compelled to diverge by swamps of the most dismal character; heading these, he was again confronted and baffled by other swamps, ultimately abandoning his project in the belief that these swamps merged into an inland sea; (subsequently disproved by Captain Sturt, who traversed them in a very dry season).

1818.—Oxley made a second journey, accompanied by Mr. Evans, Dr. Harris, Mr. Nazer, botanist, and twelve men. In the course of this journey he partially explored the Macquarie, and the following rivers were discovered and named: Castlereagh, Peel, Cockburn, Apsley, Hastings, Forbes, Ellenborough, and King.

1823.—In October, Oxley, accompanied by Lieut. Stirling and John Uniacke, set out on a voyage of discovery for a penal settlement north of Sydney, resulting in the finding of the Brisbane River, on the banks of which the city of Brisbane is now situated.

1824.—Hamilton Hume and W. H. Hovell started from Lake George and crossed the river now known as the Murray (then called the Hume); following a south-westerly course, they passed the Hovell (now called the Goulburn), ultimately striking the sea at the site of Geelong, thus completely crossing what is now the Colony of Victoria.

1827.—Allan Cunningham, the well-known botanist, crossed the Liverpool Range, through the gap called Pandora's Pass, discovering several rivers and the splendid pastoral and agricultural country now known as the Darling Downs.

1828.—Captain Sturt, of the 39th Regiment, accompanied by Mr. Hume, Dr. Macleod, and a party of ten, traced the Macquarie River down to its junction with the Darling, following that river down to Fort Bourke. The following year he traced the Murrumbidgee to its *débouchure* into a magnificent stream 350 feet wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, which proved to be the Murray, "the Antipodean Nile, the prince of Australian rivers," which is found to have a navigable course of nearly 2,000 miles. This river he followed down to Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, but not being able to find the true channel into the sea, was obliged to return, after enduring great hardships.

1831.—Captain Barker, also of the 39th Regiment, explored the south-east portion of South Australia, with a view of ascertaining if there were any communication between Lake Alexandrina and the sea; but he was murdered by the natives, almost at the commencement of his labours, somewhere near the Murray Mouth.—In the same year Sir Thomas Mitchell started on a series of three expeditions which lasted until 1836, and which opened up much new country in the North and West of New South Wales and a great portion of Victoria. Of the latter, Sir Thomas spoke in fervent language, likening it to the Garden of Eden, and bestowing on it the name of "Australia Felix." Among other discoveries were the flowing of the Darling into the Murray, the rivers Glenelg, Yarrayne, Hopkins, Avoca, and Wimmera, and the Grampian and Pyrenees Mountains.—Lieut. J. S. Rowe, Surveyor-General of West Australia, and Governor Stirling explored the country eastward of Perth, W.A.

1835.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip Bay from Georgetown, Tasmania, entering the Heads on or about May 29. He traversed the country around Geelong and Melbourne, ultimately settling on the site of Melbourne. In the same year John Pascoe Fawkner arrived from Tasmania and settled at Melbourne.

1837-9.—Sir George Grey conducted two expeditions, whose purpose was the exploration of North-Western Australia. The first started from Prince Regent's River on the north coast, and the second from Shark's Bay on the west coast. Both enterprises were ill-starred, and beyond the discovery of the Glenelg, Gascoyne and other streams, were almost without result.

1839.—Angus McMillan explored and traversed the country now known as Gippsland, to which he gave the name of Caledonia Australis.

1840.—Count Strzlecki travelled southward from Sydney to Western Port, discovering Mount Kosciusko and several rivers.—Dr. Diffenbach and Capt. Simmonds explored the North Island of New Zealand from Manukau to Lake Taupo.

1840.—Edward John Eyre, with a party of five and two native boys, started from Adelaide on June 18, with the original intention of reaching the centre of the continent. He travelled to the head of Spencer Gulf, pursuing from there a northerly and again a north-easterly course to Mount Hopeless, where, foiled by want of water and the desolate solitude he met, he turned his back on the dreary region, abandoning his original project and travelling south-west to Eyria Peninsula, thence making a fresh departure along the shores of the Great Australian Bight. He reached Albany, King George's Sound, on July 8, 1841, returning by sea.

1842.—Captain Stokes examined 200 miles of the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but almost missed the best inlet, the Norman, which was subsequently thoroughly surveyed by G. Phillips and W. Landsborough in 1866-67. Captain Stokes' surveys were chiefly of the shores of Sweer's Island, the Albert and Flinders Rivers. He gave a charming account of the country on the banks of the Albert, which he named the Plains of Promise.

1844-5.—Dr Ludwig Leichhardt, on August 13th, with J. S. Calvert, J. Gilbert, J. Roper, J. Murphy, W. Phillips, and two aboriginals—Brown and Charley (total eight)—set out from Sydney to go to Port Essington (then an Imperial Government station on trial for a new colony), which he reached on December 17th, 1845. The journey occupied twice the time estimated, and the party was given up for lost. Having exhausted all his supplies, he and his companions barely attained their destination, hungry and half-naked. When crossing York Peninsula, about lat. 16° 8. the blacks attacked the unwary party in camp, killing Gilbert, and badly wounding Roper and Calvert. Immense tracts of fine pastoral country, and many large rivers, such as the Dawson, Mackenzie, Fitzroy, Burdekin, Mitchell, Lynd, and Gilbert were discovered. The party returned by sea to Sydney, March 29th, 1846, when it received an enthusiastic ovation, and £1,000 from the Government, and £1,500 from subscriptions.—Sir Thomas Mitchell, with a well-organised party, fitted out at the expense of the Imperial Government, set out for the purpose of finding a suitable port for the shipment of horses to India. The expedition left Parramatta on November 17, returning to Sydney in January, 1847. Several rivers were discovered and named, and vast tracts of pastoral country, in what is now Central Queensland, were made known. Sir T. Mitchell hoped that the rivers he discovered—the Nogoa, the Belyando, and the Victoria, now called the Barcoo—would have run into the Gulf, and that he could have traced them thither.

1846-7.—Dr. Leichhardt started from Sydney on September 30, on a second expedition, proposing to reach Swan River *via* North Australia in two and a-half years. His party comprised D. Bunce, botanist, J. F. Marm, draughtsman, H. Hely, J. Turnbull, J. Perry, H. Haecking, and Wammai and Brown, aboriginals, nine in all. They went by steamer to the Hunter; *via* Stroud and New England to Darling Downs, November 29th, Condamine, December 7th, Charley's Creek, December 12th. At the Downs, they had 15 horses, 13 mules, 40 oxen, 270 goats, 108 sheep. At Charley's Creek troubles began. On December 13th the horses and cattle stampeded, and were not all recovered for a month. Messengers informed them of Sir T. Mitchell's return from Victoria River (Barcoo); Dr. Leichhardt sent Mr. Hely back for particulars. He rejoined without any on January 13th, when a fresh start was made. Instead of proceeding N.W., Leichhardt turned N.E. upon his former track down the Dawson, where the party was constantly drenched with heavy rain. The rivers flooded, the mules bogged, the men all got fever and ague, and the livestock strayed. They struggled on, sometimes stopping several weeks. At Park Range, out of four oxen they killed one, all the other stock were lost. They fortunately got horses to ride on, and early in June they retraced their steps to the Condamine, which they reached, thoroughly exhausted and ill, July 21st, and Russell Station on the 28th.—Dr. Leichhardt then started on August 9th with Mr. F. N. Isaacs, Bunce, Perry, and Wammai, to reconnoitre Sir T. Mitchell's return route from the Victoria River and Fitzroy Downs, which occupied six weeks. Early in October he proceeded to Sydney to organise a fresh expedition. On December 4th, he started again with Classen and Wammai and Brown, aboriginals, by the same route by Stroud and New England at Christmas, and Canning Downs on February 24th. A. Hentig joined at the Bundara River, and D. Stewart and Kelly were hired on the Downs, total, seven; they had 50 oxen, 20 mules, and 6 horses. Left Canning Downs, February 28th, the Condamine, March 23rd, and wrote last from McPherson's, Fitzroy Downs, April 4th, 1848, after which Leichhardt started to go N.W. to the north bend of Victoria River, and to keep that course till he reached a northern watershed. A. C. Gregory reported in 1861 that he found a camp of Leichhardt's near the junction of the Alice and Victoria, and thought Leichhardt continued his N.W. course thence; but no vestige of the party or equipage, or credible information has ever been received.—In 1846, Thomas Brunner traversed the Middle Island of New Zealand.

1848.—Kennedy, with a party consisting of W. Carron, botanist; T. Wall, naturalist; nine men, and a native named Jacky Jacky, started from Rockingham Bay, North Queensland, on May 30, for the purpose of exploring Cape York Peninsula. Taking a north-easterly course till he reached the region adjacent to what is now known as the Palmer, he went due north thence to Weymouth Bay. From here he made his way north to within a few miles of the apex of the peninsula, where he was speared by the natives, his faithful aboriginal servant Jacky tending him to the last and saving his journals.—J. S. Roe, the Surveyor-General of West Australia, left York, a township some sixty miles east of Perth, and proceeded in a north-easterly direction towards the Interior. After traversing a "vast sea" of dark scrub and thicket, intersected by salt lakes and samphire marshes, he reached the Russell Ranges in lat. 33° 27′, which proving an impenetrable barrier, he returned by way of Esperance Bay.

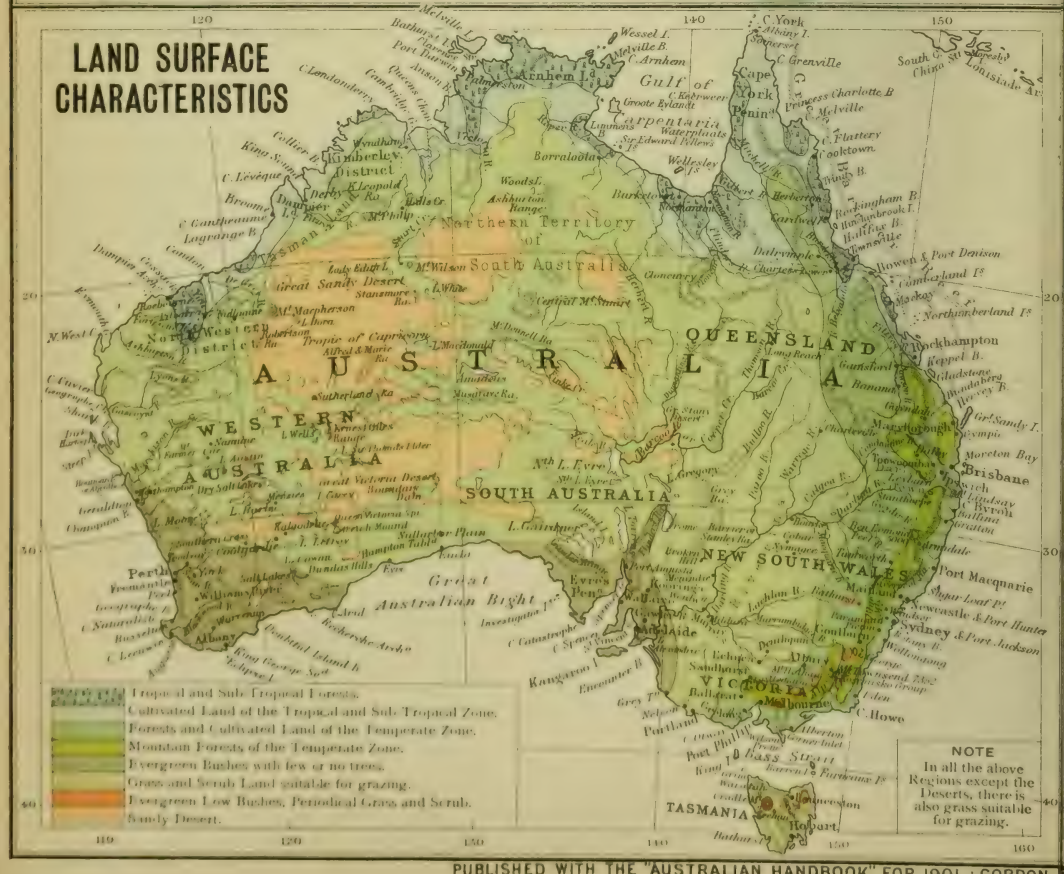
1853-62.—The late Baron von Mueller, M.D., K.C.M.G., was engaged from 1847 in various explorations, particularly for botanical purposes, but also of geographical interest, first in South Australia, subsequently in Victoria, extending to triangulations in, at that time, the almost pathless Australian Alps, resulting in the discovery and fixing of geographic positions of several culminating points of the highest mountains of Australia, including Mount Hotham, the hygrometric measurements being also carried on. He was, with the two Gregorys, discoverer of the Kimberley district and Sturt's Creek, North-West Australia, sharing in Gregory's expedition thence to Moreton Bay.

1856.—A. C. Gregory started from the Cambridge Gulf on the north-west coast, to attempt to penetrate to the centre. He passed through a belt of fine well-watered country, and then following the Sturt Creek, entered on a region of apparently boundless wastes of sand ridges and hillocks covered with the bayonet-like blades of the spinifex grass, which compelled his retreat. His most south-westerly point was reached on March 7, 1856, about forty miles south of the 20th parallel. He returned to Moreton Bay overland. In the course of this journey (some 2,000 miles), which was the fastest of the kind ever made in Australia, he traced the Nicholson River, and fixed the position of the Albert River, which Leichhardt had fancied was thirty miles to the eastward. Leichhardt's supposed Albert River he named the Leichhardt.—J. Turnbull Thomson, and party, traversed the southern portion of the province of Otago, New Zealand.

1858.—A. C. Gregory headed an expedition whose principal object was to search after Leichhardt. It left Sydney January 12, reaching the Barcoo in the following April, and after seven months' exploration arrived in Adelaide on July 31. The tree marked L, previously mentioned, was found, but no other traces of the missing explorer.

1859.—In May, John McDouall Stuart, the most celebrated of Australian explorers, started on the first of his expeditions into the Northern interior and explored the country in





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GOTCH, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE PERTH (W.A.) AND LONDON.

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the neighbourhood of Lakes Eyre, Gairdner (or Gardner) and Torrens.—On November 4th he again started from Chamber's Creek and returned on January 21st, 1860, having found, as on his previous journey, several springs.—G. E. Dalrymple explored the country watered by the Burdekin, Sutter, and Belyando rivers.

1860.—On March 2nd, Mr. Stuart again essayed to penetrate into the interior, reaching on April 6th an immense monolith of white sandstone, about 150 feet high, which he named Chamber's Pillar; a few days after, coming to the mountain nearly in the centre of the continent, which he named Central Mount Stuart, and upon which he planted the British flag. After several attempts to advance he was ultimately compelled, after enduring great hardships, to fall back upon his base and to retrace his steps to Adelaide. —On August 20th an expedition, under the leadership of Robert O'Hara Burke as chief, and W. J. Wills as third, afterwards second in command, left Melbourne for the purpose of crossing the continent, and a detachment of the party, consisting of the leader, Wills, Gray, and King, on February 11th, 1861, successfully accomplished the feat of reaching the tidal waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Their return journey, however, is a most harrowing narrative of misadventure and suffering. Reaching Cooper's Creek, the place appointed as a depôt, they found that Brahe, with the relief party, had left seven hours previously and had taken the relief provisions back with them; and of the well-appointed expedition, only one man, King, who was found barely alive in a wurley at a native camp, survived; Burke, Wills, and Gray having, at the end of June, perished miserably of starvation at Cooper's Creek. The relief party under Alfred Howitt discovered King on September 16, and two days afterwards the remains of Burke and Wills were buried; subsequently Mr. Howitt was again sent to Cooper's Creek, and the remains were exhumed and brought to Melbourne, where they were honoured with a public funeral. In the course of his two journeys Mr. Howitt made several discoveries.—In the fear that some evil had befallen the Burke and Wills' party, expeditions were sent out under the command of W. Landsborough, Walker, and McKinlay respectively. Each of these parties traversed large tracts of untrodden country, both Landsborough and McKinlay crossing the continent in different directions, though unfortunately they were too late to accomplish their mission of relief. Landsborough started from the Albert River and made his way to the Barcoo, thence travelling to Melbourne. McKinlay made Adelaide his starting point, and after reaching Cooper's Creek went northwards and successfully crossed to the Gulf of Carpentaria, returning to Port Denison (Bowen). Walker started from Rockhampton, reached the Gulf and returned safely.—Dr. Julius Haast and party explored a considerable portion of Canterbury and central portions of the Middle Island of New Zealand.—The late Baron Von Mueller discovered the sources of the Yarra, Latrobe, and Goulburn Rivers, through the ascent of Mount Baw Baw.

1862.—On January 8th Mr. Stuart once more started forth to accomplish his great task of crossing the Continent, reaching the River Strangways on June 14th, and the Roper River on the 26th, and on Thursday, July 24th, came out on the northern shore of Australia at Van Diemen's Gulf. The expedition returned safely to Chamber's Creek on December 5th. The route Stuart followed is the one since adopted for the Overland Telegraph, lying considerably to the west of Sturt's Stony Desert.—About the same time Frank Gregory started from Nickol Bay, on the north-west coast, but was defeated by the sterile waterless wastes that had necessitated his brother's return.

1864.—Mr. Hunt, starting from York, West Australia, succeeded in penetrating eastward about 400 miles between the parallels of 31° and 32°; he describes the country as "being mainly covered with dry salt lakes, scrubby plains, forests, and samphire flats, there being scarcely a sign of water:" a report that later on was confirmed by Mr. John Forrest, who took a more northerly course.—Messrs. Jardine traversed and explored the western side of Cape York Peninsula, discovering and naming numerous creeks and rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria, among them the Archer, Coen, Batavia, and Jardine Rivers.

1870.—John Forrest, under the auspices of the West Australian Government, headed an expedition that left Perth to make its way to South Australia, following the coast direction, but keeping some distance inland. The journey was accomplished in a short time with comparative ease, better country being found back from the sea coast than that described by Eyre or Warburton.

1872.—Ernest Giles set out on his first expedition and starting from Chamber's Pillar, in about 134° E. long., 25° S. lat., he proceeded in a north-westerly direction till his further progress was stayed by Lake Amadeus, a large dry salt lake. He found little or no good country to reward him for his labour.

1873.—Major Warburton, with a troupe of camels, succeeded in crossing the half of the Continent lying westward of the Trans-Australian Telegraph. He began his journey at Alice Springs, a station on the line, on April 15, and succeeded in taking his party and a remnant of the camels to the settled districts, reaching Roeburne at the end of January.—In this year, another journey was undertaken by Mr. Giles, starting from the Alberga River and following the 27th parallel to the 126° of E. long., beyond which, though frequent attempts were made, further progress was barred.—W. C. Gosse, in the service of the South Australian Government essayed about the same time to reach the western settlements from the telegraph lines. He attained to the 127th degree of E. long. in about 26° 32′ S. lat., and then had to return.

1874.—John Forrest attempted the passage of the Continent from west to east. His party left Perth on March 18th, and travelling about 400 miles south of Warburton's track, reached the telegraph line in about 27° S. lat. on September 27th, finding lightly-wooded spinifex desert, sandy rises, and little water.—About this time Mr. Giles left Fowler's Bay with a well-equipped party and numerous camels, and after many vicissitudes and the usual hardships from the want of water, Perth was reached on November 13.—Later on Mr. Lewis succeeded in penetrating from a point on the telegraph line lying east of Lake Eyre, round the north end of that lake, and across the country thence to Eyre Creek, in Queensland, tracking down the Barcoo River or Cooper's Creek, to its fall into Lake Eyre (as previously suggested by Warburton), and opening up the territory lying between 25° 35′ and 28° 35′ S. lat., and 125° 50′ and 139° 50′ E. long.

1875-76.—In this year an expedition comprising W. O. Hodgkinson (formerly of Burke and Wills', and McKinlay's expeditions) as leader, Mr. A. E. Keyser as surveyor, two white men, and a black boy, was sent out by the Queensland Government to explore the Diamentina country. Starting from Brisbane by water, stock and stores were disembarked at Bowen, whence the party proceeded overland to Georgetown, 1,100 miles N.W. of Brisbane, and the real point of departure. From Georgetown, in December, 1875, the expedition crossed, *via* Taldora, to the Cloncurry, and after examining the heads of that river and the Leichhardt, in April, 1876, left the Cloncurry, striking S.E. to the Diamentina, and following that river to the southern boundary of the Colony, connecting it with the survey of Mr. Lewis, whose map exhibited the further course of the stream to its mouth at Lake Eyre. After a short spell in South Australia, Mr. Hodgkinson retraced his steps, connecting on the western border of the Colony the point where Captain Sturt was foiled for want of water in 1845, with the extreme point of Mr. Landsborough's explorations on the Herbert in 1862. The party were out sixteen months.

1876.—After reaching Perth, Mr. Giles again traversed the Continent by a different route to his former one. He left the Pia Springs (in 27° 7′ S. lat., 116° 45′ E. long.) on April 10th, thence up to the 23rd parallel he made a general north-east course crossing the head waters of the Murchison, consisting of several parallel channels (then perfectly dry), past the remarkable magnetic mass of iron called "Mount Gould," tracing the Ashburton River to its source, and then striking E. to S.E., across spinifex sandy desert (lying in about 120° E. long., 24° 30′ S. lat.), came on his former camp at the Rawlinson range. He met with but few watercourses, and the country to the eastward was desolated with drought. He reached Mount O'Halloran on the telegraph line on August 19th, and Peake Station on August 23rd.

1878-79.—The *Queenslander* Trans-Continental Expedition left Blackall on July 19th, under the leadership of Mr. Favenc, with Mr. Briggs as second, for the purpose of making a flying survey for a trans-continental railway from Blackall to Port Darwin. The expedition made the South Australian Telegraph line on January 12, 1879, reaching Southport and Port Darwin on the following day. The journey altogether was a successful one, and the feasibility of the construction of a line—so far as engineering difficulties went—was demonstrated.—Mr. John Forrest, during 1879, was engaged in traversing some portion of unknown land in the north. He passed through well-watered magnificent sheep country between the De Grey River and the sea-coast; this he surveyed, from the Ashburton to the De Grey River, and the sea-coast between these rivers.—On January 18, 1879, Alexander Forrest, with a party of five and two natives, with twenty-six horses and six months' provisions, started from Perth to explore the north-west portion of Australia, Port Darwin being their ultimate destination, which was reached on October 6. The chief results of this expedition were the discovery of the course and source of the Fitzroy and other large streams, together with an estimated area of 20,000,000 acres of good well-watered country—now called the Kimberley district—suitable for pastoral purposes, besides a large area suitable for the culture of sugar, coffee, and rice. During 1886 payable gold was found in the district, causing a "rush" of some magnitude, but the results were not equal to expectation.—Mr. Tietkins, formerly associated with Mr. Giles in exploring work, about the middle of 1879 started from Fowler's Bay to examine the country between that part of the coast and the Musgrave Ranges.

1880.—Some portions of the western coast of the Cape York Peninsula were explored in June by Capt. Pennefather, of the *Pearl*, particularly as regards the Coen, Archer, and Batavia Rivers, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria.—In the same year Mr. Robert L. Jack explored some portion of the Cape York Peninsula, principally with a view to ascertaining if it were auriferous. Mr. Jack traversed the Peninsula to Somerset; in the course of his journey the party underwent great hardships, principally from

the heavy rains; the natives were hostile, and Mr. Jack was himself speared. No country likely to prove of a payable auriferous character was met with.

1881.—In connection with a proposed Trans-Continental Railway from Roma to Point Parker, an expedition was organised for the purpose of surveying the route. The party was under the conduct of Mr. Frank Hann, and consisted of Mr. Robert Watson, at that time Engineer-in-Chief of Victorian Railways (appointed to make the survey and report officially to the Government), Messrs. Baynes & Wyatt, three men, and two black boys. The party left Roma on January 14, reaching Blackall on February 16, where it was joined by Mr. Hann, and, after a not very eventful journey, arrived at Point Parker, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, on May 4. As regarded its facilities for railway purposes, Mr. Watson reported that he considered the country all the way remarkably suitable for the cheap construction of railways.—In July, 1881, another expedition left Brisbane. It was under the leadership of Major-General Fielding, the representative of the English capitalists then negotiating with the Queensland Government for the construction of the Trans-Continental Railway, and the object of it was to make a thorough examination of the route of the proposed railway. The party was efficiently equipped, and made the overland journey to Point Parker with comparative ease.

1882.—Mr. E. Giles, at the latter end of 1882, explored the country west of the Peake and the neighbourhood.—Mr. McMinn explored the country surrounding the Mary, Wildman, and Adelaide Rivers in the Northern Territory.

1883.—In the early part of the year Messrs. E. Favenc and Crawford started to explore the country about the McArthur River, across from the Queensland boundary, *via* the Nicholson River, to Powell's Creek. The trip was more successful than had been anticipated, and better country than was expected was found, the McArthur River draining a large extent of good pastoral land, available for both sheep and cattle.—About the middle of the year Mr. David Lindsay started from Palmerston on an exploring trip to Arnheim land, on behalf of the South Australian Government. He started from the Katherine in July, and returned thither in November, having travelled about 1,916 miles. Four considerable streams were met with—the Wilton, the Parsons, or Rose River, the Walker, and the Blyth.—A small party, under the leadership of Mr. W. J. O'Donnell, started from Delamere station, West Australia, to explore the country about the Ord River, and arrived safely at the Katherine station on the overland telegraph line.—In May Mr. W. W. Mills, with Mr. Charles Short as second in command, six Afghans, and thirty camels, started from the Peake station, Mr. Mills having undertaken the charge of the transport service in connection with the construction of the Overland Telegraph line in Western Australia from Northampton to Roebourne. After a journey of 1,600 miles, during which they suffered greatly through want of water—in several places being disappointed at not finding any, where permanent springs were supposed to exist—the party arrived at Northampton.—About the same time, Mr. Charles Winnicke, with a number of camels, made a successful journey through a considerable portion of the unknown interior. Mr. Winnicke made his start from Cowarie Station, on the Warburton River, in latitude 28°, and traversed the country to the north as far as latitude 22°, effecting a connection with his previous explorations near Goyder's Pillars, a remarkable natural feature in the Tarlton Range, discovered by Mr. Winnicke during his Herbert River explorations. Two large rivers and an extensive range were discovered near the Queensland boundary, and altogether Mr. Winnicke succeeded in mapping about 40,000 square miles of unknown country.

1884.—Mr. Stockdale explored the northern portion of West Australia known as the Kimberley district, north of the Leopold Ranges. The principal mountain ranges which lie near Cambridge Gulf he called the Martin Ranges, after a former Chief Justice of New South Wales. He spoke in glowing terms of the capabilities of Cambridge Gulf, and considered the harbour to be almost perfect, because of its being so well sheltered. He thought the country had a splendid future before it, and would eventually become a great pastoral district, on account of the prevalence of grass and water. The natives were described as being tolerably peaceable, well made, and somewhat different in colour to those of the other colonies. Later on Mr. Stockdale reported the finding of six magnificent rivers between Cambridge Gulf and the Prince Leopold Range.

1885.—The Goyder and other rivers were examined by Captain Carrington. He found the Goyder River to be navigable for about 13 miles from the entrance, and about 8 miles beyond for boats. The country on the banks is chiefly dense forest and jungle, the alluvial flats being apparently flooded in the wet season. He found that no such river as the Hutchinson existed; this being another mouth of the Goyder, and the river marked in the chart as running parallel with the Goyder also did not exist. The Blyth River, 10 miles from the mouth, divides into two branches, and the western branch is probably the Cadell, described by Mr. Lindsay.

1885-86.—Mr. Lindsay set out with a well-equipped party. His mission was to trace the final course of the Finke River, and to ascertain whether in times of high floods its overflow reached Lake Eyre, or becomes lost in the sandy waste which stretches from lat. 22° to 28° S. He was also to determine the western extension of this sandy waste; and further to endeavour to find traces of Leichhardt. He left Adelaide in November, 1885, journeying by rail to Hergott Springs, whence, with five companions and ten camels, he started for the Gulf. In April, 1886, he reported that the River Finke loses itself in the sand-hills E.N.E. of Dalhousie, but at times of very high flood the surplus waters reach Spring Creek Flat, and thence, reaching Macumba, they flood out into large box flats. He found many water-holes, a well-grassed country, tin and silver. Later on, in July, he telegraphed from Powell's Creek that his party had been travelling through splendidly-grassed downs, mixed with desert country covered with spinifex, dense scrub, and large anthills; but nothing was found that would lift the veil shrouding the fate of the hapless explorer, Leichhardt. He arrived at Palmerston on Nov. 2, having travelled from the McArthur River by sailing vessel. The natives were very numerous, and often were of great service to the party in showing where water was obtainable. In the course of this journey, between 500 and 600 miles of country were surveyed, principally on the border line of South Australia and Queensland, and a large collection of botanical specimens, some entirely new to science, was gathered.

1886.—The Rev. E. Tenison-Woods, in company with a small party and twelve horses, explored some portions of the Northern Territory. The course was from Mount Wells to Mount Douglas, and thence south-eastward across the ranges to the Eveleen Mine. Hence the River Mary was traced to its sources; and, after crossing a small patch of table-land, the upper waters of the Katherine were reached, which were followed down to the Telegraph Station, proceeding thence along the line to Pine Creek, and from there to Palmerston. The geology and mineralogy of the places were examined, the country being found exceptionally rich in minerals.

1887.—In May Mr. Hugh Milman inspected the Batavia and Ducie Rivers, on the extreme north-western coast of Queensland. On entering what had been called the mouth of the Batavia, he found "a magnificent harbour, into which the Batavia and Ducie Rivers empty themselves." This harbour, which he named Port Musgrave, was, he stated, without doubt—excepting, perhaps, Port Curtis—the finest natural harbour on the Queensland coast. The entrance to it was safe in all weathers, and it would form a most useful harbour of refuge, when it became more known, for vessels that might be caught with heavy weather during the N.W. monsoon in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The bay, or port, is about 15 miles in circumference. The Batavia was described as a fine wide stream, varying in width for the first 30 miles from 1 mile to 300 yards, the depth varying from 2 to 11 fathoms for a distance of 25 miles. The Ducie was a fine stream at its mouth, apparently nearly as large as the Batavia.—Mr. David Lindsay made a second transcontinental journey. He started from Palmerston in the middle of September, and reached Adelaide on March 28th, 1888. He had four horses, and his only companion was a black fellow. Speaking broadly, he said that the land along the telegraph line was all fit for occupation by pastoralists.—In connection with a proposed railway from Port Augusta to Eucla, Mr. J. R Browne with a party of five men and 14 horses left Northam, the terminus of the Spencer Brook Railway, on August 6th, and came across country, a large portion of which was unexplored, and between the tracks of Giles and Forrest, to Eucla, where he arrived after suffering the most terrible privations, the whole party narrowly escaping in finding a grave in an unknown part of Australia. Mr. Browne spoke very highly of the greater portion of the country through which he passed. He considered that with wells and dams it would become very valuable. While on the journey the party saw very good indications of gold.

1888.—In February Mr. Ernest Favenc, with Mr. W. R. Cuthbertson, who led the New Guinea expedition, as second, left Melbourne for Adelaide to start an expedition for the exploration of Central Australia under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. It was intended to form the party and obtain supplies at Geraldton (West Australia), then travel to the head waters of the Gascoyne, and examine about 25,000,000 acres of land in that quarter. Having done this they would strike towards the overland telegraph line between Adelaide and Port Darwin, taking a route between the tracks of Warburton and Forrest. If possible they would reach Powell's Creek, and then probably strike southward to Eucla, at the head of the Great Australian Bight.

1889.—In the early part of 1889 an exploring and prospecting expedition into the interior was dispatched under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Tietkins, chiefly under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Australia. He reported on July 25th as follows:—"The expedition of the Central Australian Exploring and Prospecting Association under my command arrived at Erldunda on July 22; party all well. The expedition left Glen Edith May 10th; while there experienced four days and five nights of almost incessant rain. Forty miles west of Glen Edith discovered and named the Cleland Hills and Gill's Creek flowing south, and 12 miles of running water. Extent of good country limited. In long. 129° 15′ S., lat. 23° 32′ 49″ discovered and named the Beetson Hills, and three miles of running water. Extent of available country limited. In east long. 128° 45′, south lat. 23° 20′, discovered and

named the Kintore Range, the highest peaks, Mount Leisler and Mount Strickland, 1,500 feet above the plains. Here we experienced three days' heavy rains. In south lat. 23° 22′, east long. 128° 15′, discovered and named Lake Macdonald, after the Hon. Secretary of the Victorian Branch. It extends westerly to east long. 127° 50′, its south shore being in lat. 23° 40′. A little good saltbush and grass country, with claypans round the lake. South of the Kintore Range visited and named the Davenport Hills, in lat. 23° 40′. From there travelled south-easterly through the extent of the probable outline of Lake Amadeus to Bloods Range, the highest peak, named Mount Harris and Mount Carruthers, being 1,400 feet above the plains. Mount Unapproachable, in Long's Range, marks the west extremity of Lake Amadeus, its south shore, south of Mount Olga, being in latitude 24° 39′ 16″. I regret to say that at Lake Amadeus two camels partook of a poisonous plant, from the effects of which one died at Mount Olga, the other, unable to travel after a week's rest, was left there. Visited Ayer's Rock; Mr. Gosse's marked tree has been burnt down by the blacks. Near Mount Connor discovered a small spring. Travelling northward from there discovered and named the Basedow Range. From there travelled easterly over better country until I arrived here. The general character of the country passed over has been spinifex, sandhills and plains, with extensive forests of casuarina; no blacks were seen, though they were frequently about us. Rock reservoirs, native wells, and a few claypans were the only descriptions of water met with."

1891-2.—While in Europe, Sir Thomas Elder made an offer to furnish funds necessary for the equipment and maintenance of an exceptionally well-organised party to explore the untrodden country in the interior of Australia. The Geographical Society, to whom this offer was made, formally accepted it on August 26, 1890. Negotiations were carried on between the colonial branches of the Society for the organization of the expedition, which, after being admirably equipped, and placed under the leadership of Mr. David Lindsay, left Adelaide on April 22, 1891. The first duty of the expedition was to endeavour to explore the unknown regions in South and Western Australia across to the Murchison River, between the tracks of Forrest, Gosse, Giles, Warburton and others. It had to examine and report upon an immense tract of country west of the Trans-Continental Telegraph line, and between the Murchison in the South, and the Fitzroy River in the north-west, as well as the country between the telegraph line and the Victoria River and Sturt Creek. It was also to look for traces of Leichhardt. About a week after starting from Adelaide, the expedition set out from the Peake with forty camels, and supplies for six months. The first official report from Mr. Lindsay was telegraphed from Esperance Bay in October of the same year, when he informed the Council that he had been disappointed in not finding water at Queen Victoria Springs, and the party had to make for Fraser Range. This course had to be taken owing to the terrible drought prevailing, the camels being obliged to travel 560 miles in thirty-four days without water. After a month's rest at Fraser Range, the explorers took the direction of Hampton Plains, the object being to complete as much as possible the examination of the first block of the territory they were commissioned to traverse; but want of water once more baffled the party, and Mr. Lindsay took his command to the Murchison by way of the Yilgarn Gold-fields. During the progress of this toilsome march news came of the resignation of the scientific members of the expedition, and matters eventually reached such a climax that Mr. Lindsay was recalled to Adelaide to consult the Council of the Geographical Society. Subsequently, several members of the expedition brought charges against him, but, after hearing all the evidence, he was fully exonerated by the Royal Geographical Society. The route traversed was principally between lat. 26° and 30° South. During Mr. Lindsay's absence from Western Australia, Mr. Wells was in command, and under instructions issued by the leader prior to his departure to Adelaide Mr. Wells engaged in a flying trip, exploring the country westward of the camp, fourteen miles from the Murchison Gold-fields.

1894.—A scientific expedition promoted by Mr. W. A. Horn, started from Adelaide on May 3rd, 1894, with the intention of exploring the MacDonnell Ranges. The party consisted of Professor Ralph Tate, palaeontologist and botanist, Professor W. Baldwin Spencer, biologist, Mr. G. A. Keartland, ornithologist and entomologist, Dr. E. C. Stirling, medical officer and ethnologist, and Mr. Charles Winnecke, surveyor and explorer, the last-named gentleman acting as the leader of the expedition. Three camel drivers, a cook, and two prospectors sent by the South Australian government accompanied the party. The camels and equipments were picked up at Oodnadatta, and the explorers reached Goyder on May 16. The promoter, Mr. W. A. Horn, accompanied them as far as the junction of the Palmer and Finke Rivers. The following account is by Professor Spencer, who went as biologist to the party. "We travelled the Finke from Crown Point to Running Waters, and thence proceeded to the Palmer River. We examined the Levi and George Gill Ranges. A section of the party went south to Ayers Rock and Mount Olga, and the remainder went west to Laurie's Creek and north to Glen Edith, following Carmichael Creek to Mereenie Bluff, and thence into the Northern watershed, following the Derwent Creek from its source to Haast's Bluff, and thence east to Glen Helen in the MacDonnell Ranges. The Ayers Rock party returned *via* Gill's Range, up the Walker, across the Missionary Plains, and south from the MacDonnell Ranges to Glen Helen. The whole party went thence east to Mount Sonder, which is 4,500ft. high. We ascended this, and thence went across south of the MacDonnell Ranges to the Finke. We followed this to Hermannsburg. One section stayed here, a second went to the Glen of Palms, and a third, including the prospectors and geologist, *via* Ellery Creek into the North MacDonnells, and thence from Brinkley's Bluff down the Hugh River to Alice Springs, where they joined the main party, who had come *via* Owen Springs. A small party travelled from Hermannsburg north across the MacDonnells by Stewart's Pass to Burt Plains and Alice Springs. We obtained a good general zoological collection, including some certainly new animals, and also much exact information as to the habits of specially interesting forms. We found rich specimens of land shells and birds, including the rare Alexandra parakeet. The ethnological collection is extensive, and much information was gained as to the habits of the natives. Four hundred species of plants were noted, and the range of supposed restricted species was greatly extended. The physiographical and geological features of the country were carefully studied with interesting results, and important additions made to the known fossil fauna. An examination of the geological formations was adverse to the hope of metalliferous developments south of the MacDonnell Ranges." The expedition returned to Adelaide *via* Ooramina, Mount Burrell, and Oodnadatta, on August 9th, having been absent just over three months. The original programme of the party was fully carried out, and some 1,800 miles of country—lying between Latitude 23° and 26°, and Longitude 130° and 135°—traversed and accurately mapped out, and former discrepancies corrected. The MacDonnell Ranges are simply a kind of elevated region. The country is, for the most part, perfectly dry, with occasional more or less permanent water-holes; no rain fell during the exploration. Much of the country was suitable for pastoral purposes; but Mr. Watt expressed the opinion that the country examined by him offered no hopes for prospectors. An excellent series of photographs representing the bird life of the interior and the desert regions was obtained.

1896.—An exploring expedition to the interior of Australia was promoted by Mr. A. F. Calvert, F.R.G.S., he having provided funds to complete the work of the Elder Expedition, chose Mr. L. A. Wells to lead the party. The explorers left Cue, West Australia, in June, via Lakes Way and Agusta. In November the main body of the expedition made the township on the Fitzroy after experiencing great difficulties. Some days before reaching the township Mr. L. A. Wells sent two of the party to make a journey in a westerly direction, with orders to rejoin the party at Joanna Spring. After the separation the main body of explorers were soon in straits. They missed Joanna Spring, where the second party should have met them, and were obliged to abandon the collections and make for the Fitzroy river, which they struck about November 6. Mr. L. A. Wells got fresh camels and threw himself into the desert to find his comrades but without success. Early in May 1897, he inaugurated a second search party which left Derby on the 10th, travelling via Mount Arthur to a spot where dead men and camels were reported by natives to have been seen, the report was groundless. Accordingly a new track was made to Ngowaddapa and Kulla Upmum to a point about fourteen miles NN.E. of Joanna Spring, near where some natives were captured, who after great persuasion, together with some force, were induced to lead the party to the place where the bodies of the unfortunate men, Mr. Charles Wells and Mr. George Jones, were found within a short distance of each other. From the journal kept by Mr. Jones, it was found that failing to make Joanna Spring they went to Separation Well, where after resting five days they left, afterwards owing to the death of a camel they were obliged to walk, later the two camels strayed, when, being too weak to follow them, the men were compelled to remain and die. Mention was made of the excessive heat experienced, also at the last time of writing, early in November, only two quarts of water remained. The bodies were buried in Adelaide Cemetery on July 18.

1897.—Mr. Hugh Russell was engaged in a prospecting tour for gold in Western Australia from May to October. Starting from Crawford's camp 6 miles N.E. of Mount Margaret, he steered a course *via* Mount Shenton to Mount Squires, traversing chiefly a desert country, carefully examining the nature of the soil with but poor results.

The Physical Structure and Geology of Australia.—The following paper was specially written by the Rev. Julian E. Tenison-Woods, F.G.S., F.L.S., Vice-Pres. Linn. Soc., N. S. Wales, for the *Australian Handbook*, and was subsequently revised by him.—The physical geography of Australia gives a key to its geology. It is an immense plateau, with a narrow tract of land sometimes intervening between the edge of this elevated area and the sea. The east side is the highest, averaging about 2,000 feet above the ocean. The west side is not more than 1,000 feet above the same. The north is a little higher. The south side is either level with the ocean, or abuts in cliffs upon the sea ranging from 300 to 600

feet in height. The general character of all the seaward side of the table-land is precipitous, but on the south-east angle of the continent the tabular form disappears, and there is a true cluster of mountains (the Australian Alps), whose highest elevation is a little over 7,000 feet. This group is near the sea (Bass Strait) and to the southward there is another group of almost equally high mountains which forms the island of Tasmania. The inland portion of the table-land slopes by a very gradual incline towards a central depression, which is south and east of the true centre of the continent. Thus the incline is greater and shorter for the east side of Australia, and it is on this side alone we find what can be properly termed a river system. The elevation of the west side of Australia being only half that of the east, or even less, and the distance of the central depression being twice as great, we have no drainage towards the interior at all. Whatever water falls from the clouds collects in marshes, which are generally salt. The soil on that side consists generally of disintegrated granite rocks, and is sterile and dry, forming little better than a sandy desert. All the table-land is more or less interrupted with ranges of mountains which do not run for any distance, and are not sufficiently high to give rise to a river system. The general direction is either north and south, or east and west. These mountains seem to be quite independent of each other and of the general axis of the continent. The most conspicuous of them is the Flinders range, which rises at Cape Jervis on the south coast, and continues without interruption for five or six hundred miles into the salt lake area, where it abruptly terminates. This chain is of an exceptional character. It differs from the other ranges of Australia in many particulars, and is probably older, though from the absence of fossils, its geological position cannot be defined.

The base of all this table-land of Australia is granitic. Isolated mountains of granite crop out all through the southern and western deserts. It forms the axis of the Australian Alps, and a great portion of the table-land on the west and east coasts consists of the same rock. There are also considerable tracts in which the granite is replaced by upturned palæozoic strata, mostly slates and schists, with an almost vertical dip. It cannot be said that the granite is the cause of this uplifting, for it has been mostly derived from the same slates, and bears marks in some cases of stratification, inclined at various angles. The inclination of the palæozoic rocks is of a very ancient origin, and has no connection with the present outline of Australia. Above the older palæozoic rocks and granite, and lying unconformably upon them, are certain basins of coal-bearing rocks, belonging to both the mesozoic and palæozoic periods. These are found mostly on the eastern and southern end of the table-land, but there is good reason for believing that they are only thinly covered elsewhere, and that a most extensive coal-bearing area may be looked for in eastern Australia. Over the coal measures all round the continent there is a sandstone with oblique laminations. This formation is also seen in the interior, and I regard it as an eolian or fluviatile deposit. The great central depression or basin of Australia is like the Sahara desert, of cretaceous age. Its limits are unknown; but abundant fossils in blue marl are found on the very summit of the watershed on the east side of Australia north of latitude 28°0 S., nearly to Cape York, and all round the Gulf of Carpentaria. The western limits of this great cretaceous basin are unknown. Fossils belonging to it have been collected considerably west of the overland telegraph line. On the South side of Australia, from the commencement of the Great Australian Bight, the land is, with little interruption, a series of tertiary rocks representing all the European deposits, from the eocene upwards. It is not known how far they may extend inland. They extend some 300 or 400 miles at the least, but they are not seen at a greater height than about 600 feet. On the Australian Bight the miocene beds of limestone, full of fossils, abound on the sea in cliffs of from 300 to 600 feet in height. On other parts of the coast, raised beaches with recent shells are common, notably round the colony of Victoria. In the interior, all these deposits are overlaid by either volcanic tertiary lavas, or by sands, clays, and marls which have been derived from the sub-aerial weathering of the granite and other rocks. The highest portions of all the edge of the table-land, and consequently the sources of all the rivers, are in recent volcanic emanations. This is true for the whole extent of Australia. These volcanic emanations are tertiary, and they are all near the edge of the table-land. They sweep round the eastern side from north to south, curving round the south side. As far as the Australian Alps they maintain a very uniform age, which appears to be miocene or later. West of Melbourne they change their character, and become much more modern. Distinct ash cones of craters are preserved, and ash beds, with remains of the existing fauna and flora. The extreme western limit of this volcanic activity is about 100 miles S.S.E. of the mouth of the river Murray, and here it would seem that the volcanic forces in Australia died out. The raised beaches are found near these craters, and have been, doubtless, elevated in connection with the volcanic outbreaks. In this brief sketch no details have been given. They will be now considered a little more closely.

Two formations of granite have been recognised in Australia, and there may be more. That which forms the central axis of the table-land has a peculiarity which differs from the outer parts in this, that it is rich in mineral veins. It is in such formations that the valuable deposits of tin are found. They also contain veins of silver, lead, and copper. Gold has also been found in granite, but this metal is more common in a formation to be mentioned presently. The most of the Australian tin deposits are stream tin, that is to say, tin washed out of granite by streams and found in their beds. But veins of tin have also been found in Herberton (Queensland) and in North Australia as rich as any in the world.

Earlier palæozoic rock—in connection with the granites, slates and schists of the Cambrian, and probably Laurentian periods—are found. In these are veins containing gold and other metals. As a rule, the veins consist more of felspar than any other mineral, and their direction is more often meridional than otherwise. It appears that the auriferous veins in the Cambrian formation of the colony of Victoria are much more north and south than those of the Silurian.*

The gold veins in Cambrian rocks of the same colony are probably eight times more numerous than the Silurian. As a rule the greater number of veins run parallel with the strata in which they are enclosed, and the greater number of the richest veins strike west of north. In California and Brazil, veins run parallel to the mountain chains. In Australia they do so on the eastern side of the continent, but where the edge of the table-land bends round to the north-west the veins still keep their north and south direction. They are therefore independent of the present configuration of the land. East and west veins are usually poorer than the meridional ones, which is not the experience of other countries. It would appear also that, as a rule, gold is not embedded in the quartz, but occurs in a comparatively loose state in the midst of cavities and laminations. Very rich copper veins have been found in rocks of probably Cambrian age in South and North Australia. The ore is a sulphide. As a rule, deposits of carbonates of copper in Australia have not proved permanent. Manganese, antimony, bismuth, and graphite are also found in the Cambrian rocks, but are not worked. Characteristic Cambrian grapholites are found in connection with gold-bearing veins. The species are identical with those found in Sweden, Bohemia, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States of America. Rocks which, by their included fossils, are seen to be the equivalents of the Silurian of Europe and America are found in Victoria (Kilmore), New South Wales (Yass, &c.), Queensland (Rockhampton), and Tasmania. Fossils identical with species of the Wenlock and Ludlow beds, and such forms of Silurian life, as *Phacops* (*Portlockia*) *fecundus* Barrande, are equally abundant in the Yering beds, near Melbourne. Devonian rocks, with characteristic fossils, often identical with those of Europe, are found very extensively developed in Victoria (North Gippsland), in New South Wales (Mount Lambie, Sofala, Lachlan River), and in Queensland (Gympie, Burdekin, Mount Wyatt). In connection with upper Devonian rocks we have metalliferous veins of gold, silver and copper. The mines in Gympie are of great richness. Devonian copper veins have not hitherto proved very productive.

European carboniferous plants are found in a few places in New South Wales: not, however, in connection with coal, as at Stroud, Arowa, and in Queensland, in the Drummond Range. Marine carboniferous fossils are found in the basin of the Hunter River, generally throughout Tasmania, and in Queensland (Bowen River). It is a remarkable peculiarity of these Marine beds that they are interstratified with plants of a character which is considered lower mesozoic in Europe and India. Their exact geological position is very uncertain.

An entirely different series of plant remains, which seem to have very little in common with those of the Hunter River, are found with rich coal seams in Queensland (Ipswich, Burrum River, Bundaberg). The characteristic fossils of these beds are *Thinnfeldia odontopteroides*, *Equisteum rotiferum*, and species of Palmaceæ and Cycadaceæ. These plants are also found in Tasmania. The age to which they should be referred is still a matter of doubt. In many respects they have considerable resemblance to the Indian (Raniganj) coal plants. Some plant remains found at Bacchus Marsh, the Wannon River, and at Bellarine (all at places at considerable distance from one another in the Colony of Victoria), are referred to the same age. The evidence of this is not satisfactory. There is no coal associated with such remains, whereas it abounds in Queensland and is worked profitably. Directly covering these remains in many parts of N. S. Wales and Queensland is a sandstone in thick layers with much cross bedding and oblique lamination, and containing coniferous wood with equisetaceous stems, leaves of cycads or palms and ferns (*Thinnfeldia*), &c. The fossils are often the same as those of the Ipswich coal basin. The contained grains of sand are often rounded, and the whole deposit is in my opinion eolian, fluviatile, or composed of volcanic ash deposits mingled with marsh or lacustrine remains. Near Sydney such strata reach in the Blue Mountains a thickness of over 1,000 feet. The same kind of formation is scattered throughout the continent in isolated masses of various extent. They are generally precipitous, and consist, in my opinion, of hardened cores of sandy accumulations. The stratification is entirely that of wind-blown and fluviatile rocks with ferruginous bands. These are the remains of surface vegetation, from which the carbonized roots of trees may often be seen depending. Another prevailing character is large waterworn quartz pebbles. Furthermore, this formation is only found near the beds of freshwater streams. Unless by the included organic remains, and superposition, we have no means of determining what is the age of these beds. But it would be wrong to attribute them all to one period. Similar conditions would produce the same kind of rock in any epoch. In New South Wales such beds lie upon the coal beds, but not always conformably. In Queensland they lie upon the

* The terms used in the Geological Survey of Victoria are those of Murchison, and his divisions of upper and lower silurian followed. But this system and nomenclature does injustice to Sedgwick's prior investigations. Following the example of many geologists, Mr. Tenison-Woods has restricted the term silurian to Murchison's upper silurian (Ludlow rocks, Wenlock, May Hill, or Upper Llandovery). The Bala or Caradoc are Siluro-cambrian, and all the rest of Murchison's lower silurian are Cambrian.

cretaceous, and are probably tertiary. It would be very difficult, indeed, to draw any line of distinction between the Queensland desert sandstones and those of New South Wales or Hawkesbury sandstones, as far as lithological character is concerned, and the included plant remains are common to both. But in portions of the Hawkesbury sandstone, fossil ganoid fishes of the genera *Cleithrolepis* and *Myriolepis* are found, which have strong resemblance (so far as imperfect specimens would admit of comparison) to Devonian forms. In the freshwater sandstone, the Permian genus *Palæoniscus* is found. Nevertheless, it would be injudicious to consider the Hawkesbury sandstone as of palæozoic or lower mesozoic age. The anomaly of the fish remains we must explain, by recalling that we have amongst us two species of the liassic and triassic genus *Ceratodus*, actually living in Queensland rivers. Throughout Australia, therefore, we may consider that in desert or sandy regions, and eolian or fluviatile, deposits have formed or are forming. It hardens into stone in certain portions, and thus gives rise to the precipitous sandstone cliffs and flat-topped mountains which are so characteristic of Australian scenery. These formations are mentioned in this place, because there is a blank between them and the lowest mesozoic rocks. Nevertheless we have some missing links of the secondary deposits now to be specified.

First of all, in Western Australia, on the Greenough River, apparently on the margin of the table-land, there are beds containing fossils, which are similar to the upper lias and the lower oolite of Europe. Many fossils common in Europe are found there, such as the following from the upper lias—*Ammonites salensis, A. radians, A. walcottii, Nautilus semis triatus Gresslya donaciformis*, and *Myacites liassianus*, the last rather, referable to the middle lias. From the Oolitic beds of the same locality we have the following fossils, common to European formations—*Ammonites macrocephalus, A. brochii, Belemnites, canaliculatus, Cucullæa oblonga, Pholadomya ovulum, Avicula munsteri, A. echinata, Pecten cinctus, P. calvus, Lima proboscidea, L. punctata, Ostrea marshii, Rhynchonnella variabilis, Cristellaria cultrata*. The peculiarity of these deposits is that they are lithologically similar to the Jurassic strata in Europe. Thus the lias fossils are enclosed in a matrix resembling the ferruginous or variegated limestone of the upper lias near Bath, and the middle lias, or mailstone, is not left unrepresented. The matrix of the oolite fossil was equally characteristic. Mr. Charles Moore, in his paper on Mesozoic Australian Geology (Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc. Lond.), says, "that even had no distinctive fossils been present, a geologist acquainted with the secondary rocks of England and Europe would hardly have failed to refer the greater number of the specimens to the horizon of the lower oolitic rocks." In this way, lithologically and almost without the evidence of the fossils they contain, the Western Australian specimens might be decided to be similar to the lower oolites, and the upper and middle lias of this country, from which they are so many thousand miles separated. It is probable also that in the same locality cretaceous rocks are to be found. The evidence of contemporaniety would be complete but for a strange mixture of the fossils, lias and cretaceous remains are strangely associated together, so as to lead to the supposition that fossils of different localities had been accidentally mingled. Much amusing and acrimonious controversy has thereby arisen. At the present day the co-relation of Australian with old world palæontology is attended with the most perplexing difficulties. On the other side of the continent, and on the edge of the table, though like Western Australia within the ocean watershed, a number of fossils have been found, which may be thus enumerated—lower oolite, Gordon Downs, containing—*Ammonites, Pleurotomaria, Homomya, Pholodomya, Myacites*, and *Tancredia*. About 120 miles south of these beds we find strata of a similar or liassic character in the following localities:—Fitzroy Downs, Wollumbilla Creek, Mitchell Downs, the Amby River, the Nive, the Upper Maranoa, Mount Abundance, Blythedale, and Bungeeworgorai. A peculiarity in most of these fossils is that they occur in rounded, nodular, or concretionary nodules embedded in a brittle marl in the creeks. Outliers of the cretaceous rocks also are found on the highest levels of the watershed on the table-land. Thus, at the Palmer River, in north-east Australia, we find cretaceous fossils in nodules of blue clay, with septaria, in widely separated localities, but no traces of the original beds. The explanation of this is that they are the remains of beds broken up at the elevation of the table-land and nearly wholly removed by denudation. Undisturbed beds of the same age occupy large areas of the interior of the continent.

The species identified with the European lower and middle lias from Western Australia are much fewer in number, but this is partly owing to the fragmentary and imperfect character of the remains. Above these beds and horizontally stratified, but with little disturbance, there is an immense area of the interior of Australia covered with cretaceous-like deposits and characteristic cretaceous fossils—*Ammonites, Belemnites, Crioceras, Cyprina, Trigonia*, &c., with reptilian remains of Ichthyosauri. The fossils have been but slightly examined, but of their wide extent there can be no doubt—perhaps covering the whole interior area of the continent.

The tertiary beds already referred to as covering so large a portion of the south portion of the continent are apparently divisible into regular horizons similar to those of Europe. The chronological sequence, ascertainable by the proportion of existing species, enables us to correlate them as follows:—They are divisible into three basins. 1. The Murray basin. 2. The Aldinga and Southern Yorke's Peninsula. 3. The Great Australian Bight, or, to use the nomenclature of Professor Tate, the Bunda Plateau. The Murray basin not only includes the basin of that river, but passes across into the Colony of Victoria, extending to the western side of Port Phillip and North Tasmania. The second basin, according to Professor Tate, occupies disconnected areas on the east side of St. Vincent's Gulf, and the strata are found across Yorke's Peninsula, and probably continue round the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf. According to Professor Tate (who has given much attention to the subject, and whose researches I can confirm as far as an extended examination of the fossil corals are concerned), the lower Aldinga strata are eocene, and contain scarcely 3 per cent. of recent forms. Mount Gambier limestones are the equivalents of these, and so are the lower beds of the Australian Bight. The Murray basin, including the Hamilton (Muddy Creek) and Geelong beds (Corio Bay), are miocene. All these beds are rich in fossils; but in the Murray basin, in all places, extremely well preserved. The pliocene beds are not so extensively or so richly represented. They are found generally as highly ferruginous outliers, with a few fossils not easily identified. The Flemington series, near Melbourne, are the best instances, some of the organic remains of which have been illustrated by Professor M'Coy. The fauna of all these deposits is characterised by its local character, which though almost entirely distinct rom the present Australia fauna has still certain features in common. It has been stated that the same tertiary fauna was found in New Guinea, as seen in some fossil specimens brought by the Hon. W. Macleay from Katow. I am able, however, to state that this is not the case. There is nothing in common with our tertiary rocks amongst any of the New Guinea fossils, all of which I have carefully examined.

There is no satisfactory evidence of any former participation in the great ice age by the continent of Australia. One or two instances of grooves or striations are recorded, but standing alone in so vast a territory their ice origin is very doubtful. On the whole, the evidence afforded by the animal remains is decidedly in favour of a warmer climate for Australia than that which now prevails, and this is borne out by the plant remains. While the south portion of the continent was slowly submerging under the tertiary sea, there is reason to believe that the eastern side of the continent was raised above sea-level. The period of this elevation must have been subsequent to our cretaceous era, as marine fossils of that period are found on both sides of the watershed and on the table-land. We have no marine tertiary beds on any portion of the eastern side of the continent, except a few post-tertiary marine shells preserved in ash beds, which are scarcely above the sea-level, and are only seen where the Shallow sea has been dammed back by a bank of volcanic mud. Such an instance has been seen by me at Cleveland, in Moreton Bay. The volcanic disturbances must have occurred when our present fauna existed. In N. S. Wales, and in many places in Victoria, vegetable remains are found in the old drainage channels covered by lava streams. These have been named and described by the late Baron Von Mueller. They show a remarkable series of fruit-bearing trees, different from those which occupy the same area at the present day. Though fruits were abundant, it was not considered in most cases safe to attempt to determine even the order to which the trees belong. The only exceptions were in the case of a coniferous tree, and one belonging probably to the *Sapindaceæ*. No conclusion could be drawn from the remains as to the age of the beds, but as they were identical when found in widely separated places, sometimes 600 miles apart, it was evident that they were relics of an extinct flora, which must have occupied all the table-land. Distinct from these deposits, and embedded in silicious rocks, other plant remains are found on the edge of the table-land. These are mainly distinguished by their resemblance to such trees as cinnamon and other lauraceæ myrtaceous plants, palmæ, cycads, and ferns. The peculiarity of such remains is that they are not usually accompanied with any carbonaceous matter, but rather impressions in silex, probably derived from thermal springs. There are not wanting proofs that these are portions of the same flora to which the fruit, &c., belong. They are certainly tertiary, and may be pliocene, or even later.

The most recent of all our formations are the raised beaches and the various drifts and eolian formations throughout the continent. The raised beaches are confined to the south side of Australia, as far as we know, and they are of very limited extent. The drifts are more extensive, and probably deposited at different times and under different conditions. Two are distinguished by Mr. Selwyn for Victoria, and they are of different ages, according to his opinion, namely, miocene and pliocene. Such formations are extremely important, as they contain the remains of those strata which denudation, during immense geological periods, has left to us. Thus they also retain the gold which has been derived from the Cambrian and Silurian rocks. Wherever these drifts are found overlying auriferous quartz veins, they are also rich in alluvial gold, and they have proved the richest deposits in the colonies, besides being the source of all those large masses of gold which are called "nuggets," some of which have been of enormous size and weight. The alluvial is shallow, and easily worked, but there are instances where it has been covered with thick outpourings of lava of 300 and 400 feet.

Sometimes these drifts are exposed in the form of very hard fluviatile sandstones containing large rounded pebbles of water-worn quartz. These deposits occur throughout the whole Continent of Australia, but never far from freshwater streams. Their broken and fragmentary character has given rise to the idea that they once extended all over the Continent, but they are merely local deposits dependent on the streams along which they are always found. This is the so-called "Desert Sandstone,' the rugged and arid nature of which has repeatedly made it a barrier to the exploration of the interior. Some small portions of the upper part of gold veins are usually found to be of much greater richness than the lower parts; and this is not because gold favours one portion of a vein more than another but because the surface represents the gradual detrital

accumulation from slow weathering in the course of ages. The drift or sub-aerial deposits belonging to recent geological periods are in Australia very important and extensive. An illustration from one portion of Australia will explain the whole. In the Murray basin, and through much of South Australia on the west side of Spencer's Gulf, and north-west of Port Lincoln, there are many isolated granite hills which are the outcrops of the basis of the whole continent. All around them is a sandy desert supporting low shrubby thickets or "scrubs" of *Acacia, Eucalyptus, Cryptandras, Styphelias, Boronias, Proteads, Melaleucas*, &c. The sand is a mass of rounded grains of true desert character, that is of grains rounded by having been blown about. It frequently lies in ridges and hills like the waves of the sea, but generally covered with vegetation. The hills are interrupted by yellow clay flats, with an open forest and a soil which a very little moisture renders boggy. Both these accumulations arise from the slow sub-aerial weathering of the granite. The quartz grains resist decomposition, and get carried about by the wind. The felspar and mica decompose rapidly, and form the basis of the clays to which the small portion of iron peroxides gives the yellow colour. It is remarked that wells sunk into this clay only furnish an almost undrinkable brackish water, doubtless from the salts of soda, potash, and iron which the felspars contain. An analysis of these waters shows them to contain such salts as chloride of sodium, sulphates of soda, lime, magnesia, and potash, with variable proportions of silica and iron. All these can be referred to chemical decomposition from granites, notably felspars and mica. The taste of salt (chloride of sodium) by no means predominates in them. The general surface of this kind of country, with the exception of the sand drifts and isolated granite mountains, is perfectly level, and the sand lies loosely upon it. But in crossing such drift ridges, one would often be deceived as to their character. It may safely be stated that the greatest part of Australia is covered by formations such as these.

Referring now to the character of the country according to its physical structure, it may be stated generally that the narrow strip which lies between the table-land and the sea is well watered by mountain streams, and the alluvial land in the neighbourhood of these channels is rich and fertile. On the table-land, where the mountains are not too rocky and rugged, the soil includes some fertile areas; but this is generally on the volcanic strata, which are fortunately of wide extent. We may feel astonished at the immense scale on which volcanic disturbance existed in Australia in tertiary times, but probably it is less in proportion to the area than that which took place in miocene times in Britain. Thus in the north of Ireland there is a basaltic flow of 500 miles long by 30 wide, or about 1,200 square miles, which attains in many places a thickness of 900 feet. The lands of the interior are, as a rule, poor, except in the river valleys. Towards the central basin of the continent they are in all respects like the Sahara, or the table-lands and prairie lands of America. The colony of Victoria is better situated with regard to its lands than any other. It is well watered, and has a larger share of the fertile areas (basaltic) between the table-land and the sea. The portions of the table-lands themselves which fall to its inheritance are also rich in volcanic tracts. The colony of South Australia may be said to be, as far as the richness of its lands are concerned, confined to the valleys and slopes of the Flinders range. As this is about 500 miles long, and of gentle elevation, the tracts available for agriculture are considerable. Towards the north of a line parallel with the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, the rainfall is small and uncertain, which renders proprietors, both agricultural and pastoral, subject to great losses from drought.

New South Wales and Queensland are in the same position relatively to the table-land. The capitals of these colonies are built on the slopes between the table-land and the sea. Portions of the upper part of the high lands included in both colonies are volcanic areas of some richness. The lower lands are poor and sterile except, as already stated, in the river valleys. In both colonies these are very numerous.

It has been noticed that the actual amount of the rainfall on the interior slopes must be largely in excess of the drainage by the rivers, and that therefore a great portion soaks into the ground and drains along the incline towards the interior. On this account and the structure of the rocks, the central basin must be especially favourable for the formation of artesian wells. This was drawn attention to in a paper read for me by Sir Roderick Murchison, at the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1863. In 1866, in a series of papers furnished to the *Australasian*, I have advocated the same view. But it did not receive much attention until later years, when the subject was revived with most beneficial results to the settlers of the interior. One fact in the physical structure of the continent indicates such stores of water in the interior. In the central depression of the continent, and in North Australia, there is a line of groups of thermal and cold springs covering several hundred square miles. These send forth water from great depths, and are, no doubt, derived from a central underground reservoir whose sources are on the slopes of the table-land. That the waters come from great depth is seen from the fact of the temperature, and the mounds of sinter or travertine around them. This, no doubt, is the silica, &c., once held in solution by the thermal waters under pressure, but liberated on arrival at a level where the pressure was removed. In these mounds are found deposits of bones, teeth, and other remains of those gigantic marsupials which once roamed over this continent, but which are now totally extinct. We find also the remains of extinct crocodiles, even within the limits of New South Wales, as well as a gigantic lizard, tortoises, &c. The largest of our extinct marsupials, the Diprotodon, must have been as large as an elephant, and the abundance of its remains in almost every cave and river bed shows that it was very numerous and wide-spread. Its disappearance from the continent was in very recent times. In 1866 I found the remains of a struthious bird, much larger than the emu, in one of the kitchen middens of the natives in South Australia. The bones were marked by the scrapings and cutting of flint knives of the blacks. It was named *Dinornis australis* by the late Professor Owen, who found that the bird had formerly a wide range in Australia.

It is generally thought that Australia is a continent quite recently upheaved from the ocean. There is, however, no evidence of such an origin, at least for the whole. The facts of which we can be certain are these. Since the miocene period the southern portion of the continent for its whole extent has been upraised to a height of about 600 feet. Subsequently or contemporaneously, there has been a large amount of volcanic disturbance with outpourings of basaltic lavas. After this there has been a subsidence not very considerable in amount, but extensive. This is seen, as Professor Tate has pointed out, by the fringe of eolian calcareous sandstones which, for a short distance out to sea, surrounds the south coast. There has then been over a limited area on the south-east side of the continent a renewal of volcanic activity and slight elevation of the coast. On the east side there is no evidence of upheaval for its whole extent, but there are very decided marks of subsidence in, probably, tertiary times. A long fault at the edge of the Blue Mountains near Penrith, and for many miles north and south, may be a down throw which brings the Hawkesbury sandstone nearly to the level of the sea, where it forms the romantic fiords of Port Jackson, Broken Bay, &c. The existence of the Barrier Reef on the north-east coast is also generally regarded as marking a slow period of subsidence. This view is confirmed by the general confirmation of the coast-line, mountain systems, and islands. The subsidence must have been in tertiary times, because the recent alluvial drifts are disturbed by it. The upheaval of the coast-line of the Australian Bight must have been of a very rapid character. Friable limestone cliffs, 600 feet high, abut upon the sea. Had there been any pause, even of a few months, in the uplifting, there must have been some traces left by erosion, but no such marks are found. It might be an interesting speculation to inquire if the subsidence on the east coast was a compensating phenomena for the upheaval on the south, since the extent is about the same. The phenomena represented are at any rate out of even extraordinary terrestrial experience. The west coast seems also to have participated in the upheaval. Shells of a recent age were forwarded to me from Fremantle, which showed the existence of raised beaches. The only difference between the marine fauna and that at present existing was that it included tropical species only now found in North Australia. As to the epoch to which the oldest dry land in Australia may be referred, there are no very certain data. The fauna and flora would incline us to believe that we have relics of the later mesozoic or earlier tertiary times; but it would be premature to build any solid theory on these facts.

The above are general outlines of the geology and physical structure of Australia. A closer examination of the details may amplify or elucidate the conclusions; but this brief exposition of the facts is made on observations which are not likely in future to be disturbed or changed.

Government and Constitution.—Each of the Australian Colonies must be considered in many respects as a distinct province, having its own government, local laws, and fiscal duties. They all enjoy responsible government. The form of government is a modification of the British Constitution; the Queen being represented by the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown; the House of Lords by the Legislative Council, nominated or elected; and the House of Commons by the Legislative Assembly, elected by the people. The Imperial laws are in force, unless superseded by local enactments, and all Acts passed by the local Legislatures must receive the Queen's assent prior to their becoming law. In each of the colonies the qualifications for exercising the franchise are as low as they can be, and manhood suffrage is the rule. On August 11, 1893, a Bill conferring the parliamentary franchise on women passed through the New Zealand House of Representatives, and was subsequently successful in the Upper House on the 8th of September. On the 19th it received the Governor's assent.

The Constitutional Bill of Western Australia, which virtually granted manhood suffrage to that colony, was passed by both Houses of Parliament during 1893 (a Constitution Act Amendment Bill was introduced into the West Australian Parliament last year); and the Adult Suffrage Bill of South Australia was passed by the Legislative Assembly of that Colony on December 18th, 1894, receiving the formal assent of the Crown on March 19th, 1895. The tendency of the colonial governments generally is to provide for female suffrage.

By "The Federal Council of Australasia Act," passed in 1885, an Institution composed of representatives of the Australasian Colonies was formed "for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest in respect of which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures."

The first meeting of the Federal Council was held at Hobart on January 25, 1886, when representatives from Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, West Australia, and Fiji were present.

A draft of a Bill called "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia," was framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention at Adelaide, South Australia, in April, 1897. A copy of which appeared in the 1898 edition of the *Australian Handbook*.

A "Federal Enabling Bill," was passed by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The Bill enabled them to call together a convention consisting of ten representatives of each colony to be directly chosen by the electors. The Bill was also passed by the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, but was shelved through the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.

A Referendum of the whole of the Colonies represented at the Convention was held in June, 1898, to adopt or reject the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia. Owing to the required number of votes for the Constitution not being obtained in New South Wales the question was shelved, but on July 27th a poll was taken in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, in Queensland on September 2nd, and in West Australia on July 31st, 1899, the returns of which were :

	Yes.	No.	Affirmative majority.
New South Wales ...	107,420	82,741	24,679
Victoria	152,653	9,805	142,848
Queensland	38,488	30,996	7,492
South Australia ...	65,990	17,053	48,937
Tasmania	13,437	791	12,646
Western Australia ...	45,718	19,768	25,950
Grand Totals	455,904	188,605	267,299

So that by a majority of 267,299 the colonists of the six colonies have declared themselves in favour of Federation. On September 18th the *London Gazette* published the Royal Proclamation announcing that on and after January 1st, 1900, the Australian Colonies and Tasmania shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of the "Commonwealth of Australia." A copy of the "Act to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" will be found on p. 126.

Population.—By the census returns of 1891 the population, exclusive of aborigines and Maoris, was as follows: Victoria, 1,140,405; New South Wales, 1,132,234; Queensland; 393,718; South Australia (including Northern Territory), 320,431; Western Australia, 49,782; Tasmania, 146,667; New Zealand, 626,658; total, 3,809,895.

The table attached gives the latest results arrived at by Mr. James J. Fenton, the Assistant Government Statist of Victoria, as to the population of that Colony on December 31st, 1896, and also the latest information received regarding the enumeration in the other colonies. The aborigines are not included except in the case of Victoria and New South Wales. In the former colony, 565, and in the latter 8,280 were enumerated at the last census. The Maoris in New Zealand, who numbered 39,854 in 1896, are also excluded.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	595,968	578,920	1,174,888
New South Wales	695,150	602,490	1,297,640
Queensland	264,613	207,566	472,179
South Australia including N. Territory	186,699	173,521	360,220
Western Australia ...	96,952	40,994	137,946
Total	1,839,382	1,603,491	3,442,873
Tasmania	88,297	77,816	166,113
New Zealand	376,987	337,175	714,162
Grand Total	2,304,666	2,018,482	4,323,148

As regards the nationality of the people, the principal proportion of them is, as might be expected, from the British Islands, though the native-born population is now a large section. After these come the Chinese, who on the gold-fields, and in New South Wales, are very numerous. The census of 1891, enumerates the Chinese as follows :—Victoria, 9,377, a decrease of 2,751 on the census returns of 1881; New South Wales, 14,156, an increase of 3,951; Queensland, 8,574, a decrease of 2,655; South Australia, 3,800, a decrease of 351; Western Australia, 917, an increase of 772; Tasmania, 939, an increase of 95; and New Zealand, 4,444, a decrease of 560, total, 42,207, as against 43,706 in 1881, and showing a total decrease of 1,499. Next in number to these is the German element, which, in some parts, especially of South Australia and Queensland, is largely represented. With the exception of one or two inconsiderable islands, Australia is the most thinly inhabited part of the British dominions, or perhaps of the civilised world, there being, at the last census, only a fraction above 1, namely, 1·239, to the square mile. This is, of course, largely accounted for by the vast unoccupied tracts in the central and western parts of the continent. As regards the number of persons to the square mile, the colonies, at the close of 1896, ranked in the following order :—1, Victoria, 13·37; 2, New Zealand, 6·84; 3, Tasmania, 6·30; 4, New South Wales, 4·20; 5, South Australia including Northern Territory, ·40; 6, Queensland, ·71; 7, Western Australia, ·14. The average proportion of the sexes for all the colonies was 87·58 females to 100 males. In all the Australasian Colonies males are still much more numerous than females. According to the estimate on December 31, 1896, the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria, 97·14 females to 100 males; next in South Australia, 92·94; New Zealand being third, 89·44; Tasmania coming next, 88·13; New South Wales fifth, 86·67; Queensland sixth, 78·44; and Western Australia last, 42·28.

THE LATEST POPULATION STATISTICS.—Statistics showing the population of the Australasian colonies in December, 1897, have been issued by Mr. J. J. Fenton, the assistant Government statist. In April, 1891, the enumerated population, according to the census returns, was 3,809,895 for the seven colonies, as against 4,476,958, the total estimated at the end of December, 1898. This shows an increase of 667,063.

The populations of the several colonies at the end of 1898 were estimated as follows :—

Victoria ...	1,175,463	rate of increase during 1898	1·72
New South Wales	1,346,240	,, ,,	0·06
Queensland ...	498,523	,, ,,	2·85
South Australia...	367,800	,, ,,	1·31
Western Australia	168,129	,, ,,	3·83
Tasmania ...	177,340	,, ,,	3·27
New Zealand ..	743,463	,, ,,	1.98

Birth, Death, and Marriage Rate.—The birth-rate per 1,000 of the mean population for the year 1899 in the Australian Colonies was as follows :—Queensland, 12·88; New South Wales, 27·10; Tasmania, 12·26; South Australia, 12·17; Victoria, 27·10; New Zealand, 25·11; Western Australia, 13·70; Fiji, 33·45 (in 1897).

The death-rate of the Australian Colonies per 1,000 of the mean population for the year 1899 was :—Western Australia, 17·05; Victoria, 14·27; New South Wales, 11·82; Queensland, 19·07; Tasmania, 15·86; South Australia 16·35; New Zealand, 10·24; Fiji, 36·47 (in 1897).

The marriage-rate for the year 1899 per 1,000 of the mean population was :—Western Australia, 9·85; New South Wales, 6·89; Queensland, 7·23; Victoria, 7·01; New Zealand, 7·28; South Australia, 6·19; Tasmania, 6·38; Fiji, 10·69 (1897).

Immigration.—The arrivals by sea during 1898, were 324,778, the departures being 300,914. The Imperial returns for 1899 give 12,268 persons as emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Australian and New Zealand Colonies, and the number therefrom was 7,777. Legislation is being framed in some of the Colonies for the restriction of the immigration of coloured races and other Asiatic aliens.

Aborigines.—The Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia belong to the Ethiopic, which is the lowest family of the human race. They are ranked by ethnologists in the Papuan or Austral-Negro scale, but forming a special type, and are believed by some to be the remnant of an ancient and peculiar race. No satisfactory estimate has been formed of the number of the Aboriginal inhabitants of Australia; but at the census of 1891 they were believed to number about 59,464, as against 31,700, in 1881 distributed as follows :—Victoria, 565, as against 780; New South Wales, 8,280 as against 1,643; Queensland, 20,585, (1881 figures only, no estimate having been made for this Colony in 1891); South Australia, 23,789, as against 6,346; and Western Australia, 6,245, as against 2,346. In Tasmania the Aborigines are extinct. In the settled parts they are now few and inoffensive, and are passing away, although the above figures show an increase during the intercensal period, which is, however, believed to be only apparent, and has arisen from the fact of the enumeration of the aborigines having been less imperfect in 1891 than in 1881. At the time of the first settlement of Australia it has been estimated that the natives numbered about 150,000, but this estimate is principally a conjecture. They have no fixed habitations; in the summer time they live almost entirely in the open air, and, in the more inclement weather, in bark huts of the simplest construction. Their implements are of wood, stone, or the bones of animals or fish. Their religious and intellectual condition is apparently of the lowest kind. They practise polygamy, and it is believed resort to cannibalism under exceptional circumstances. They are occasionally employed by the settlers in light kinds of work and as horsebreakers; but they dislike continuous occupation, and soon give it up. They are also often engaged by the police in tracking criminals in the bush, for which they have great aptitude; as troopers, too, they have been found useful in "dispersing" their countrymen, the objection to their employment being the difficulty of restraining them from the wholesale slaughter of the blacks against whom they may be led. The physical characteristics of the natives have been thus generally described by Mr. J. J. Woods :—"The men are tall and well-formed, having broad foreheads, wide mouths, small piercing eyes, flattened noses, thick black hair, deep chests, their lower limbs being thin and ill-developed as compared with those of average Europeans. They are remarkable for the beauty and strength of their teeth, for the boldness of their carriage, and for the comparative smallness of their hands and feet. Although perfectly black, they are different in appearance from the natives of Africa, wanting the woolly hair and the great thickness of lips for which the latter are noted. The women are smaller than the men, in appearance worse looking, and with frames not so well developed. The aborigines all round the Australian coastline bear the same description, and are supposed to have sprung from one source. This supposition is to a great extent confirmed by a general uniformity of customs, a similar uniformity in the laws which govern the relationships of individuals to members of their own tribes, and to those of the tribes to which their parents belong, and also by the uniformity in those laws which apply to the possession and occupation of territory. Their weapons are generally similar, everywhere consisting of spears, shields, boomerangs, wooden axes, and waddies or clubs. The Botany Bay natives had bows and arrows. These are uncommon. In some portions of Australia the spears are pointed with flint or stone heads and barbs, and the natives in some places use flint knives and stone hatchets or tomahawks, the heads of which are fixed into cleft sticks, and secured with a rude kind of cord, firmly kept together by some resinous substances. On the seashore canoes made of bark are commonly used for fishing, but only where the indigenous trees are large and abundant, and access to the beach is easy. The languages, or rather the

dialects, which are or were in use in those portions of the country which have been opened out by the progress of settlement, afford strong presumptive evidence of a common origin." The natives of Northern Queensland are fierce and bloodthirsty, and in the neighbourhood of the Palmer River and Hodgkinson Diggings and farther north have sacrificed many lives, particularly of the Chinese. In physique they far surpass the aborigines of the south, though in intelligence there is little to choose between them, the Australian blacks occupying probably the lowest position of the whole human family. The original inhabitants of New Zealand, or Maoris, as they are called, are a different class of beings altogether; they are intelligent, apt to learn and imitate, and have great natural powers of perception; they are, however, vain, avaricious, and ferocious. Most of those who live near the towns are wholly civilised, while those who live in the bush in the North Island still adhere to their native language, manners, and mode of life. According to the census taken in February, 1891, they totalled 41,993—22,861 males, 19,132 females. The late Mr. Thomas Worsnop, J.P., Town Clerk of Adelaide, compiled a valuable treatise on the prehistoric arts and works of the Australian Aborigines. This has been recently published in Adelaide. Copies can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary of the South African Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Adelaide.

Climate.—The climate of the continent, taken as a whole, is healthy and well suited to Europeans. It is generally very dry and free from malaria. It is, however, subject in summer to hot winds and periodical droughts, and in winter to heavy rains. The seasons are the reverse of those in England, December being midsummer and June midwinter. In the northern part of New Zealand there are regular wet and dry seasons, as in the tropics; the middle portion is fine and mild, but in the southern—Otago and Southland—a great quantity of rain falls, and there is snow and ice in winter. The Colony of Tasmania has an exceedingly genial climate. The spring and winter time of all the colonies is generally most enjoyable, but the temperature during the summer months is high, and the heat is often felt to be oppressive. It is believed that the rainfall is greater on the eastern than on the western side of the continent.

Minerals and Products.—The staple productions of Australasia are gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals, wool and other pastoral products, sugar, grain, and meat. Gold was first discovered in New South Wales in May, 1851. Since then it has been found, more or less, in all the Australian colonies, especially Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, and Western Australia. It has been estimated that one-third of Victoria contains gold-bearing rocks. These rocks occur also throughout the eastern side of New South Wales, farther north in Queensland, and scattered over the middle and north-western part of the Middle Island, and the north-eastern part of the North Island of New Zealand. The importance of the gold industry in Australasia is best indicated by the fact that 102,957,352 ounces, were raised between 1851 and 1899, and the estimated value of this would be about £399,784,745. The quantity produced during 1899 was 4,438,140 ounces, valued at £16,174,426.

Western Australia has again eclipsed Victoria in the amount of gold produced, with 1,643,877 ounces, value £6,246,733; Queensland comes next, 946,894 ounces, value £2,838,119; Victoria, 854,500 ounces, value £3,418,000; New South Wales, 496,196 ounces, value £1,751,815; New Zealand, 389,558 ounces, value £1,513,173; Tasmania, 839,992 ounces, value £327,545; South Australia with Northern Territory, 23,123 ounces, value £79,041.

There are extensive coal-fields in New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland. Coal is also found in Victoria and Tasmania in small quantities. The quantity raised during 1899, in New South Wales, was 4,597,028 tons, valued at £1,325,799; Queensland (value), £175,715; Tasmania (value), £17,008; New Zealand (value), £487,617; Victoria (value), £113,522; Western Australia (value), £25,951. South Australia and Tasmania are known for their rich copper mines. Tin mines of great value have been opened in Queensland, particularly in the north, in the neighbourhood of the Wild River, and in Northern New South Wales and Tasmania, and deposits of iron ore have been found in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Other valuable ores and minerals have been discovered, as well as diamonds and precious stones, in different parts of the continent and islands.

Wool, however, is the general and great staple trade of Australasia, and forms its largest export. For the year 1899 New South Wales alone produced and exported or used for home consumption 271,864,306 lbs., value £8,361,721, and the excess of exports over imports for the seven colonies was 712,539,200 lbs., valued at £23,488,526. For the growth of wool of excellent quality the Australian pastures are unrivalled. In all the colonies, except perhaps, the districts within the tropics, and some parts of Western Australia, sheep depastured on the natural grasses improve in a remarkable manner. The value of exports of domestic produce, as per customs return for 1899, were New South Wales, £19,221,854; Victoria, £14,038,600; Queensland, £11,697,139; South Australia, £4,101,081; Western Australia, £6,793,946; Tasmania, £2,557,315; New Zealand, £11,799,740; total, £70,209,675

The sugar industry, which, during recent years had been under considerable depression, particularly in Queensland, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable labour, the low price of the article, and to the competition of the beet product, is somewhat reviving. On Feb. 12, 1892, Sir Samuel Griffith issued a manifesto advocating the reintroduction of Polynesian labour into Queensland, and shortly after, the "Pacific Island Labourers (Extension) Bill" became law. The Act fully provides for the prevention of a recurrence of former abuses, and the industry is quickly assuming large proportions under the cheap labour of the Pacific Islanders which can now be readily obtained. For the year 1899, 1,176,466 tons of sugar cane were obtained in Queensland, from 110,657 acres. For the year ending June 30, 1899, 170,509 tons of sugar cane were produced in New South Wales, from 22,517 acres, and the value of sugar and molasses exported from Australasia for 1898 amounted to £1,443,659, and raw sugar, £361,786.

The net export of butter to countries outside Australasia in 1898 was 32,246,445 lbs., of a total value of £1,226,621; and of cheese, 4,799,155 lbs., of a value of £81,278. The net export of butter (1898), from Victoria, 17,414,654 lbs.; New South Wales, 7,759,421 lbs.; Queensland, 942,529 lbs.; South Australia, 87,249 lbs.

The cereals and maize are extensively cultivated. Barley and oats are generally grown for making hay, but lucerne is mostly preferred. Potatoes yield abundantly. The native fruits are few and unimportant, but nearly all the valuable fruit-trees of Europe, and many belonging to the semi-tropical and tropical climates, have been introduced with great success; and luscious fruits, beautiful flowers, and good culinary vegetables prevail all over the colonies. In Fiji very fine cotton is raised. Tobacco is grown by the settlers in many parts, but is mostly used for sheep-washing, not yet being able to compete with the American product. The indigenous trees of Australia are of great variety and abundance, and the timber they yield is strong, intensely hard, durable, admirably adapted for constructive purposes, and, in many cases, beautiful of grain. Palms, cycads, and ferns grow in some parts, and flax abounds in New Zealand.

Zoology.—The indigenous fauna of Australia is not so restricted as has been sometimes supposed, and in some respects is quite unique in its character—the marsupials forming the principal group of its mammalia, being nowhere else found, except in the opossums of the American continent. There are two genera of monotremes, the *ornithorhynchus paradoxicus*, known as the platypus or duck mole, and the echidna, also known as the porcupine anteater. At a rough estimate there are 110 kinds of marsupials (of which the kangaroo and the opossum are the best known varieties; others being the wombat and native bear), twenty-four varieties of bats, one dog (the dingo or warragal), thirty species of rats and mice, and a number of seals, dugongs, and whales, which, inhabiting the ocean, are not restricted to Australia. The marsupial animals, which are now extinct in almost every other part of the world, are considered to be the oldest mammals known. Fossil remains prove that their predecessors in ages past grew to enormous size, rivalling that almost of the rhinoceros.

It has been estimated that there are upwards of 630 different species of birds, the largest being the emu or Australian ostrich, and the smallest the wren. Peculiar to the country are the black swan, the honeysucker, the lyre bird, the bush turkey, and others. In variety and brilliancy of plumage the Australian parrot tribe will compare with those of any part of the world. Snakes are very numerous, and though not of large size, are very venomous in character; there are upwards of sixty different species; the largest of them is known as the carpet snake; the most dangerous are the black, copper-headed, and diamond snake. Other reptiles are lizards, which, in the case of the iguana, attain to a large size; about 140 different species have already been enumerated. In the rivers of Northern Queensland and other parts of North Australia, crocodiles, locally called alligators, abound. In the insect world, Australia occupies a foremost position, whether as regards size, number, peculiarity, or activity, the latter quality being conspicuous in the mosquito, and destructiveness in the white ant.

Shipping.—(Subsidised). The lines of subsidised steamers, carrying mails between Great Britain and Australia, are:—Peninsular and Oriental Co., the Orient Co., the Union Co. of New Zealand, the Canadian Australian Co., the Messageries Maritimes Co. and the North German Lloyd Co.

Between Great Britain and New Zealand, the steamers of British India Co., Union Co. of New Zealand, the New Zealand Co., Shaw Savill & Albion Co.

The steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., and of the Orient Co. arrive and depart at intervals of a fortnight alternately, making a weekly service. The Union Co. of New Zealand, *via* San Francisco and the Canadian Australian Co., *via* Vancouver, run every four weeks, and afford a fortnightly service with America. The French mail steamers *via* Marseilles, and German boats *via* Bremen and Naples also carry mails at four-weekly intervals.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS FOR EACH COLONY DURING 1899.

Colony.	Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2,024	2,662,792
New South Wales	3,219	3,468,591
Queensland	662	730,450
South Australia	1,020	1,708,556
N. Territory	72	94,503
West Australia	685	1,333,052
Tasmania	798	663,102
New Zealand	609	811,183
Total	9,088	11,472,286

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR EACH COLONY DURING 1899.

COLONY.	Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2,031	2,678,663
New South Wales	3,199	3,526,960
Queensland	630	733,613
South Australia	1,025	1,720,810
N. Territory	73	94,982
West Australia	668	1,305,596
Tasmania	755	655,601
New Zealand	604	807,866
Total	8,985	11,523,848

Agriculture.—By the returns collected for 1899, 10,465,974 (not including grass and fallow) acres of land were then under cultivation. The principal crops with their produce, were :—Wheat, 5,884,116 acres, produce, 48,580,193 bushels ; oats, 768,641 acres, produce, 24,520,541 bushels ; maize, 353,918 acres, produce, 9,238,623 bushels ; other grain crops, 179,030 acres produce 3,849,238 bushels ; potatoes, 176,381 acres, produce, 629,275 tons ; hay, 1,658,483 acres, produce, 1,812,453 tons ; extent of land under other tillage, 1,251,266 acres. Sugar cane, 133,174 acres, produce, 1,346,975 tons ; vines, 60,965 acres, wine made, 2,758,362 gals. In New Zealand and Tasmania the average yield all the cereal and root crops is considerably higher than in the other colonies, owing to their colder climates. In addition to the crops above enumerated, large areas are utilized for the growth of tobacco, arrowroot, cotton, bananas, the sugar-cane, and other productions not cultivated in the United Kingdom. The aggregate live-stock returns of the seven colonies for 1899 were 1,932,247 horses, 11,049,065 cattle, 93,645,309 sheep, and 1,051,642 (1898) pigs. New South Wales has the largest amount of stock and Tasmania the smallest.

Railways and Tramways.—The railway system now traverses all the colonies, and railway extension is continually going on. To the 30th of June, 1899, there were 15,266 miles of Government and private railway open. Two main trunk lines from seaboard to border cross Victoria, and the metropolitan cities of Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide are in railway communication. In May, 1883, the Victorian and New South Wales lines were connected respectively at Wodonga and Albury, and but for the difference of gauge in the two colonies, which may yet be remedied, a passenger could travel through, without change of carriage, from Melbourne to Sydney, or *vice versâ*. The journey is now done under nineteen hours. The Queensland Railway is completed to the border of New South Wales, and the New South Wales lines are also completed to the Queensland frontier, the journey between Brisbane and Sydney occupying about 34 hours. Three trunk lines start from the Queensland coast and stretch for many miles towards the West. In Tasmania, Launceston in the North and Hobart in the South are connected by a line that intersects the island, and from this there are branches eastward and westward. The New Zealand lines connect all the capitals of the provincial districts. In the perhaps not very distant future the iron road may be carried across the entire continent to Port Darwin in the Northern Territory, as the line in South Australia has been extended, as far as Oodnadatta, and a line southward from Palmerston runs as far as Pine Creek. In Western Australia, Albany, York, and Perth are in communication, and the last-named place is now also connected with Geraldton, and with Coolgardie, and further lines are being projected. All Victorian lines have been constructed upon a 5ft. 3in. gauge. South Australian lines are mostly on a 3ft. 6in. gauge, but the colony has also extensively used the 5ft. 3in. In New South Wales a 4ft. 8½in. gauge has been chiefly adopted. Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand have all a gauge of 3ft. 6in. A conference has lately been held to report on a scheme, for a uniform gauge on all the railways and the Commissioners were of the opinion that the 4ft. 8½in. gauge should be adopted throughout New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. Proposals have been made to construct another line of railway between Adelaide and Sydney, in order to place the two capitals in direct communication and independent of the route *viâ* Melbourne, and a company was formed to extend the Tasmanian, Emu to Bischoff railway, through the west coast giving through communication *viâ* Zeehan to Strahan and Mount Lyell, thereby opening up large mineral districts. The company have taken over the lease of the Emu Bay to Bischoff railroad for ninety-nine years.

In the cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Hobart and some of the towns of New Zealand, the tramway system is in full operation, and is extensively patronized by the public. The traction power is steam motors, cable, and horses, the first-named being chiefly used in Sydney ; the second in Melbourne.

Electric Telegraphs, and Postal.—The number of miles of telegraphic wire in use in 1898 was 121,467 and 765 miles of cable ; the number of miles of line open was 53,836. Each colony, including Western Australia by the extension of the Coast line *viâ* Eucla, Tasmania, by the cable submerged in April, 1869, and New Zealand by the laying of the Submarine Cable during 1876, is linked to the other. Three cables afford telegraphic communication with Great Britain. In 1893, the Governments of Queensland and New South Wales adopted the plans of the Société Française des Télégraphes Sousmarins for laying a submarine cable between Queensland and Vancouver; Queensland and New South Wales with France guaranteeing a subsidy of £12,000 per annum. The Victorian Government protested against this, as negotiations had been on foot for some time with regard to laying a British cable across the Pacific to North America, and in this the Colony was supported by New Zealand and Tasmania. The laying of the cable, however, was proceeded with, and the first section, from Queensland to New Caledonia, was completed on October 16, 1893. The cable is to be be laid from New Caledonia *viâ* Fiji, Samoa, Fanning Islands, and Honolulu.

It has been proposed, all along, that a Pacific Cable shall be laid which shall be within the sphere of British control, and the agitation for the scheme has been intensified since the commencement of the French Cable. At the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference held at Wellington, New Zealand, in March, 1894, the matter was considered by the Postmasters-General of the various Colonies, and a motion (which was eventually carried) was put as follows:—"That, considering the important interests involved, both of a national and commercial character, in the establishment of the Pacific cable, the representatives of the respective Colonies recommend their Governments to consider the desirableness of entering into a guarantee with the other countries interested for a period not exceeding fourteen years, and to guarantee the interest at four per cent. on a capital of not more than £1,800,000 to any Company undertaking the laying of the Pacific Cable, the tariff not to exceed 3s. per word for ordinary telegrams, 2s. for Government telegrams, and 1s. 6d. on Press telegrams to and from Great Britain and the Colonies : and that the United Kingdom be asked to join the guarantee, the routes to be either of the following :—Brisbane to Ahipara Bay in New Zealand, Suva, Apia, Fanning Island, and Sandwich Islands and thence to Vancouver ; or from New Zealand to Suva, Apia, Fanning Island, and Sandwich Islands to Vancouver." By this route the proposed cable would pass, with the exception of Samoa and the Sandwich Islands, entirely through British Territory. The matter was fully discussed at the Ottawa Conference, and the Canadian Government invited and obtained tenders for the laying of such a cable across the Pacific. It was again brought up at the Postal and Telegraphic Conference, held in Hobart in February, 1895, when a resolution was adopted to the effect that "the Conference reaffirms the desirableness of the construction of a Pacific Cable to connect the Australasian Colonies and Canada, and in view of the ascertained practicability of the scheme, respectfully urges upon the various Colonial Governments, that steps be taken for the furtherance of the project at the earliest opportunity."

A Commission, whose object was to obtain the fullest evidence upon the whole subject of the Pacific Cable, was held at the Colonial Office in London towards the close of 1895, and in January, 1896, the Pacific Cable Conference in Sydney decided that the route of the projected cable shall be from Vancouver to Fanning Island, thence *via* Fiji to Norfolk Island from whence one branch will go to Brisbane and the other to some north point on the North Island of New Zealand. The tender for the construction of the cable, which is to be completed within two years, has been accepted by the committee (*see* page 676).

The Telephonic Exchange is largely employed in all the principal cities of Australasia. In 1898, Victoria had 10,541 miles, of telephone wire in use, 164 miles aerial cable, 9,792 miles underground ; New Zealand had, March 31, 1899, 5,803 miles South Australia, 1898, 3,073 miles ; Western Australia, 1898, 2,099 miles ; Tasmania, 705 miles, and Queensland, 1,334 miles.

Telegraph stations, post-offices, money-order offices, and savings banks, are to be found in every place of any importance.

Banks.—In January, 1899, there were twenty-two banks of issue, operating in Australasia (many doing business in more than one colony), eleven in Victoria, thirteen in New South Wales, eleven in Queensland, eight in South Australia, six in Western Australia, four in Tasmania, and five in New Zealand.

Savings Banks.—In connection with the Post Office, or under other Government auspices, there are Savings Banks in nearly every town in Australasia, where sums of money from one shilling upwards can be safely deposited and easily withdrawn at short notice, the interest varying from 3 to 5 per cent., according to the Colony. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different Colonies. In 1899-00, the total number of depositors was 1,104,422 ; the amount remaining on deposit was £34,121,635, the average amount to the credit of each depositor being £30 18s.

The Press.—There are in the colonies nearly a thousand newspapers, including magazines and small class publications. In Melbourne and suburbs alone about 150 newspapers or magazines are published. The leading dailies, among which may be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Melbourne Age*, the *South Australian Register*, the *South Australian Advertiser*, the *Hobart Mercury*, the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, the *New Zealand Herald*, the *New Zealand Times*, the *Lyttelton Times*, the *Auckland Star*, and the *Otago Daily Times*, in size, appearance, and contents will compare favourably with the best English papers. For many Saturdays in succession the *Sydney Morning Herald* has been issued as a twenty-four page paper, and sometimes as a twenty-six page paper, while the *Melbourne Age* has now a reputed daily circulation of considerably over one hundred thousand. The leading weekly papers, comprising the *Australasian*, the *Leader*, the *Weekly Times*, the *Sydney Mail*, the *Town and Country Journal*, the *Adelaide Observer*, the *South*

Australian Chronicle, the *Tasmanian Mail*, the *New Zealand Mail*, the *Canterbury Times*, the *Otago Witness*, and the *Queenslander* are remarkable for their cheapness, volume, variety of contents, and the enterprise with which they are conducted, and also for the quality of their illustrations. The first-named newspaper cannot be bettered in the United Kingdom as a family, sporting, literary and agricultural newspaper; the *Sydney Mail* and the *Town and Country Journal*, both of which are well illustrated, are also of exceptional merit; while the *Queenslander* is one of the handsomest journals published. Society papers may perhaps be considered as represented by the *Sydney Bulletin*, the *Melbourne Punch*, *Table Talk*, *Critic*, and *Sun*. Personalities, sensational articles, social topics and gatherings, and vigorous "smart" writing characterize them, and secure a very large circulation. Finance and Insurance are represented by the *Banking and Insurance Record* and the *Australian Financial Gazette and Insurance Chronicle*. Special local editions of the *Illustrated London News*, *Review of Reviews*, *Sketch*, and other well-known periodicals are now published in Melbourne.

Public Libraries.—In the cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart and Wellington are free libraries, where books can be read at all hours of the day, neither ticket nor recommendation of any kind being required, and from some of them books can be had for home perusal, through the medium of the Lending Library. These reading privileges are largely availed of and greatly appreciated. The Melbourne Institution will compare favourably with any similar establishment in the world. In nearly every township in Australia and New Zealand, a Public Library, Mechanics' Institute, or School of Arts is to be found, well supplied with the literature of the day, the annual subscription to which averages about twenty shillings.

Religion.—There is no State Church, though, as in England, as regards numbers, the Episcopalians are the dominant body. Australia and New Zealand are divided into twenty dioceses, namely, Perth in West Australia; Adelaide in South Australia; Tasmania; Melbourne and Ballarat in Victoria (2); Sydney, Goulburn, Bathurst, Grafton and Armidale (together), Newcastle and Riverina in New South Wales (6); Brisbane and Northern Queensland in Queensland (2); also a Coadjutor Bishop; Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson, Waiapu, Wellington, and Melanesia in New Zealand (7). Sydney is the oldest and Metropolitan See, and originally included the whole of Australia. The Hon. James Campbell left an estate in Fiji, valued at £10,000, to found a Church of England Bishopric in the Islands. The scheme has, however, practically lapsed owing to the fall in the value of island property. Next in number to the Episcopalians are the Roman Catholics. The Church of Rome in the Colonies is under the government of a Cardinal at Sydney; Archbishops at Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart, and Wellington; and nineteen Bishops, the Bishoprics being Armidale, Auckland, Ballarat, Bathurst, Christchurch, Grafton, Northern Queensland, Central Queensland, Dunedin, Goulburn, Hobart, Maitland, Perth, Port Augusta, Port Victoria, Rockhampton, Sale, Sandhurst, and Wilcannia. The Presbyterians rank third, and Methodists fourth. Other denominations fall far below the foregoing in number; the principal of them in numerical order at the last census, were Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans and German-Protestants, Salvation Army, and Jews. There are also several smaller sectarian bodies, and a large number of Mahometans, Confucians, and Pagans.

Education.—In educational matters the Colonies are fully alive to their responsibilities and duties, the children being taught, either wholly or partially, from the State funds of each province. The leading principles of public education throughout Australia are as follows:—It is free, or very nearly so; it is compulsory; and it is secular, though not in all cases, to the absolute exclusion of Bible reading. With respect to the education of adults, New Zealand stood first in 1891, but as regards children, Victoria was much in advance of all the other Colonies both in reading and writing. At the close of 1898 the number of State schools throughout the Colonies was 8,065, with 17,120 teachers and 873,125 scholars. The average daily attendance of scholars was 507,283, who were taught by 17,120 teachers, 7,406 male, 9,714 female. The total cost to the Colonies of this State education was £2,113,377—£2,012,922 contributed by the State, and £100,453 fees paid by scholars. Cost per scholar in average attendance, Western Australia, £5 1s. 10d.; New South Wales, £4 8s. 2d.; Victoria, £4 8s. 5d.; Tasmania, £3 15s. 3d.; New Zealand, £3 18s. 7d.; Queensland, £3 10s. 0d.; South Australia, £3 9s. 10d. In all the Colonies a separate department, under a Minister of the Crown, controls the teaching machinery. Secondary education is provided for by numerous Colleges, Grammar and High Schools, some of which are subsidized out of the State funds and others, particularly the Melbourne Schools, are maintained by denominational enterprise. In connection with several of these are exhibitions, bursaries, and scholarships of various kinds and values. Higher education is also amply provided for by the Universities of which there are now five, namely, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, New Zealand, and Otago, each of which (with the exception of the last) has power to confer degrees which have equal value with those of the Home Universities. Arrangements have been made for the admission of one cadet from each of these Universities to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Four cadetships are given by the Admiralty authorities to sons of gentlemen in the Colonies on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Three engineer studentships in Her Majesty's dockyards will in future be given annually to sons of gentlemen in the Colonies on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These appointments are subject to nominees passing the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commission. Technical education is having attention given to it. In connection with the Public Library at Melbourne, there is a school of technology, and there is a Technical College in connection with the School of Arts at Sydney, where for very small fees any lad or workman can attend lectures and courses of practice in the laboratory, in chemistry, metallurgy, mining, and various matters in connection with manufactures and technology. An institution on somewhat the same lines is now in operation in Brisbane.

Science and Scientific Inquiry.—In nearly all the Colonies there are societies having for their chief objects the cultivation and encouragement of various branches of science and the dissemination of knowledge among their members. They hold meetings for reception of papers, communications, and discussions, and publish proceedings and transactions. The oldest of these is the Royal Society of New South Wales. The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia has a large number of members; branches have been founded in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland. Explorations have been carried on under the auspices of the Society by Charles Winnecke and David Lindsay, in Central and Western Australia, resulting in valuable pastoral and mineral discoveries. A recent and highly successful Scientific Expedition to the MacDonnell Ranges, promoted by Mr. W. A. Horn, has also added considerably to the knowledge of the interior. Valuable explorations have been effected in New Guinea, by the Rev. James Chalmers, Rev. Dr. McFarlane, H. O. Forbes, Capt. Everill, Capt. Strachan, Theodore F. Bevan, and Sir William Macgregor. Botanical science has some of its ablest exponents in Australia; among them may be mentioned the names of the late Baron Sir Ferd. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., of Melbourne; Dr. Schomburgk, of Adelaide; Charles Moore, of Sydney; and F. M. Bailey, of Brisbane. In all the capitals, and very many of the larger towns, botanical gardens of considerable area are maintained at the expense of the State or from local funds. The museums in the larger cities, among which those at Melbourne and Sydney are the most extensive and the richest in geological, mineralogical, and natural history specimens, are also maintained at the public expense. They are presided over by curators of high reputation. Astronomical science is by no means neglected, there being at the present time in the cities of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide "well equipped" observatories maintained by the Governments of the respective Colonies, which are devoted to astronomical, meteorological, and allied physical investigations, while smaller institutions of the same class exist in New Zealand, in Queensland and in Perth. The observatories at both Melbourne and Sydney are furnished with first-class astronomical instruments, including transit circles and powerful telescopes—that at Melbourne possessing one of the giant telescopes of the world, known as the "Great Melbourne Reflector," which has an aperture of four feet. Meteorological observations are methodically carried out more or less extensively in all the Colonies. In New Zealand a very efficient network of observing stations has been established. In order to increase the knowledge of Australian meteorology, and to supply promptly to those interested information of the weather along the coast-lines and neighbouring seas, as well as over the interior, a system of weather telegram exchanges between Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide has been in operation for some years, the results of which are published in each city every day, but in different modes—by weather-chart in Sydney, weather-bulletin in Melbourne, and by a combination of the two in Adelaide and Brisbane, the reports at the last place being very exhaustive. Western Australia also shares in this work, and observations extending from King George's Sound eastwards to Cape Howe, and thence northwards to Cooktown, are published every day.

Naval and Military.—The question of defence is continually forcing itself upon the notice of the Colonists. Principally from the suggestions of Major-General the late Sir William Jervois and the late Sir Peter Scratchley, who were engaged for the purpose, a report on Colonial defences generally was prepared, and now most of the capitals are strongly fortified seawards, the batteries defending Port Jackson being on a very extensive scale. Landwards the principal dependence is placed upon the volunteer and defence forces, which in each of the Colonies are now numerically strong, with the formation of a superior class of soldiery. Out of the volunteers has been embodied the nucleus of a small standing army, with most of its branches under the name of Permanent, Defence, or Militia forces, which at short notice can be available for active service. During the Soudan War the Colony of New South Wales offered the Home Government the services of a detachment of its forces to assist the British troops. This offer was accepted, and in a very short time six hundred men fully equipped were despatched and landed at Suakim, and took part in the campaign of 1885. The imminence of war with Russia about that time stimulated all the Colonies to increased effort to self-defence. During the war with the Transvaal great patriotism was shown by all the Colonies, and contingents of volunteer troops were dispatched to South Africa to assist the mother country, and did good service. Commissions have been given to several Colonials in the regular army. In 1885 the Secretary of State offered two Commissions in the Imperial army to each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand, to candidates who have served two years in the local troops. By new regulations issued in 1892, Tasmania has been granted one Commission biennially. An Australian fleet of some proportions is being built up; the Colony of Victoria has a navy of its own, the *Cerberus*, double-screw, iron armour-plated turret ship; *Countess of Hopetoun*, a first-class torpedo boat; *Childers*, *Nepean*, *Lonsdale*, three second-class

torpedo boats, *Gordon*, torpedo launch. In addition to these three vessels belonging to the Harbour Trust, *Batman*, *Fawkner*, *Gannet*, are armed as auxiliaries with breech-loading guns. Two steamers can also be armed as scouts when required for active service, and they have been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. New South Wales has a steam corvette, the *Wolverene*, and four torpedo launches; South Australia has a steel cruiser, the *Protector*; Queensland has three gunboats, the *Gayundah*, *Otter*, and *Paluma*, a torpedo boat, and an armed tender; Tasmania a torpedo boat and New Zealand four torpedo boats. Some of the hopper barges attached to the dredges have also been fitted to carry guns when required. It was felt that these scattered, and to a certain extent disunited, forces would be an insufficient defence for the protection of so extended a sea coast as Australia and New Zealand, and in 1887 an agreement was drawn up between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for increasing the present naval defences by establishing a force of seagoing vessels. This fleet was to consist of five fast cruisers, as represented by the *Archer*, and two torpedo gunboats of the *Rattlesnake* class. Of these, three cruisers and one gunboat are to be kept always in commission, the remainder being held in reserve in Australasian ports ready for commission whenever occasion arises. These vessels were to be built, equipped, and manned by and at the expense of the Imperial Government, the Colonies paying interest at 5 per cent. on the prime cost of the vessels, such sum not to exceed annually £35,000, and also paying the actual charges of maintaining these vessels, (such further sum not exceeding £91,000), which would be under the sole control of the naval commander-in-chief of the fleet on the Australian station. The agreement was for a term of ten years.

The boundaries of the Australian Naval station have been modified by the Pelew Islands, St. Andrew's and the adjacent islands being included within the China station. Since July 1, 1885, the north boundary of the Australian station has been defined as follows:—From 95° E. Long. by the parallel of 10° S. Lat. to 130° E. Long.; thence north to 2° N. Lat., and along that parallel to 136° E. Long.; thence north to 12° N. Lat., and along that parallel to 160° W. Long.; and on the south by the Antarctic Circle, including the numerous groups of islands situated within those limits. The station is under the command of a Rear-Admiral. In the station is included the Colony of Fiji. Sydney is the rendezvous and headquarters of the Australian squadron and it has been decided that it shall remain so. Spectacle Island, Port Jackson, is the naval store depôt.

Her Majesty's ships on the Australian station consist of the flagship of the Admiral (Admiral Hugo L. Pearson), and a fleet of about nine vessels, while the Australian Squadron for the protection of floating trade in Australasian waters, numbers two first-class gunboats and five cruisers.

The land forces of the colonies at end of 1898 were, regular troops, about 1,250; militia, 12 to 15 thousand; volunteers, 10,000. New Zealand had 8,500 in permanent force and volunteers. Besides these troops there are in many places rifle clubs and rifle corps (*see* military) in each colony. With a few necessary exceptions, all males in South Australia, between 18 and 45, and in New Zealand, between 17 and 55, are liable to service in case of emergency.

In March, at a conference of Australian premiers in Sydney a resolution was passed to establish a Federal cordite factory.

Revenue, Imports, and Exports.—The total revenue of the Colonies for the year 1899–1900 amounted to £34,384,932, of which £12,939,637 was raised by taxation, that is to say, by fiscal duties, stamps, and property taxes. The expenditure for the same period amounted to £33,234,641. The amount of taxation per head of the population was £2 17s. 9d.; of total revenue, £7 13s. 7d.; of total expenditure, £7 8s. 6d. The total amount of Public Debt in 1900 was £243,255,796; the average indebtedness per head of population being £53 19s. 10d. Tasmania has the smallest debt, £8,413,644 an average per head of £46 3s. 1d., and New South Wales the largest, £65,332,993, an average of £48. South Australia, including the Northern Territory, now has the largest indebtedness per head, being £70 16s. 5d.; Queensland being next with £70 7s. 9d., and West Australia following with £60 4s. 11d. Of the whole public debt of the Colonies, about £140,374,568 has been contracted for railways and tramways.

The total Exports from the Colonies for the year 1899 were recorded at £89,004,602; the total Imports at £73,310,033. The value per head of the mean population was, Exports, £19 19s. 11d. Imports, £16 4s. 11d. The value of the exports of home production was £70,209,675.

Tabulated statistics of the Australasian Colonies will be found on pages 120–125.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

In the year 1889 through Sir Henry Parkes a conference of premiers was convened, which met in Sydney, and was attended by two representatives each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and one from West Australia, at which conference a resolution was passed that it would be in the interest of the Colonies to become united to the Crown, and that the premiers should take steps to induce their respective parliaments to appoint delegates to consider and decide upon a scheme of Federation.

In 1891 a convention presided over by Sir Henry Parkes met in Sydney and framed a Federal Bill, which has formed the basis of "The Act to Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia," which Act was last year passed by the British Houses of Parliament, and differs only slightly from the Bill submitted to the Colonies by referendum, clause 74 being the one over which discussion was made (*see* p. 135 of 1900 edition, and p. 135 of present issue of "Australian Handbook").

In October the Royal proclamation was made that "The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date respectively the 29th October, 1900, to constitute the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, and by further Letters Patent bearing the same date, respectively, to constitute the office of Governor in each of the six States of the said Commonwealth, viz.: The State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, the State of Victoria and its Dependencies, the State of South Australia and its Dependencies, the State of Queensland and its Dependencies, the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies, and the State of Western Australia and its Dependencies.

Thus federation has become an accomplished fact, and from January 1st the once-called Colonies will be known as States.

The first Federal Parliament will be opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York as a representative of H.M. Queen Victoria, and will hold its first sitting in Melbourne, after which the Federal capital will be in New South Wales. Other British colonies will send delegates to take part in the opening ceremony.

The Federal Parliament will, by the powers vested in it by the Act, control the trade and commerce, naval and military, defence, naturalization, immigration, postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services, copyrights, currency and coinage, marriage, insolvency laws and lighthouses of the six states. After two years the Parliament must form a uniform tariff. The Federal authority will have power to borrow money, levy taxes, &c., whilst the taking over of the railways will be optional.

There are to be two Chambers, the House of Representatives (with 75 members), and the Senate. In the House of Representatives New South Wales will send 26 members, Victoria, 23, Queensland, 9, South Australia, 7, West Australia, 5, Tasmania, 5. The parliaments will be triennial. Members of both Houses will be entitled to a salary of £400 per annum.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen.

The following are the officers of Commonwealth:—

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies.—The Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

Governor of the State of Queensland and its Dependencies.—The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.

Governor of the State of South Australia and its Dependencies.—The Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint:—

Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Australia and its Dependencies.—The Right Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart, Chief Justice of South Australia.

Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Queensland and its Dependencies.—The Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Queensland.

Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies.—Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New South Wales.

Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria and its Dependencies. — Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Victoria.

The following are members of the Cabinet:—

Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and Minister of State for Exterior Affairs.—Mr. E. Barton.

Attorney-General and Minister of State for Justice.—Mr. Deakin.

Minister of State for Home Affairs.—Sir W. J. Lyne.

Treasurer.—Sir G. Turner.

Minister of State for Trade and Customs.—Mr. Kingston.

Minister of State for Defence.—Mr. Dickson.

Postmaster-General.—Sir John Forrest.

Without Office.—Mr. N. E. Lewis.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES FOR THE YEAR 1898.

STATE FUNDED DEBT, 1899, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Amount on 30th June.	Indebtedness per Head of Population.	Value of Imports from †United Kingdom.	Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	Total.	Value of Imports per Head of mean Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	48,345,277	41 1 9	6,195,134	7,670,126	2,903,644	16,768,904	14 5 11
New South Wales	*61,572,831	45 7 5	7,744,418	12,467,059	4,242,083	24,453,560	18 6 5
Queensland	33,598,414	68 1 1	2,559,244	2,757,981	690,041	6,007,266	12 3 11
South Australia	24,916,310	67 12 11	1,974,818	3,348,622	861,365	6,184,805	17 5 6
Northern Territory	—	—	11,862	67,255	34,883	113,960	23 4 9
Western Australia	10,488,363	62 5 1	2,051,872	2,743,762	446,332	5,241,965	30 19 4
Tasmania	7,721,220	43 3 9	465,544	1,126,926	57,648	1,650,018	9 9 1
‡New Zealand	46,937,606	62 15 2	5,148,833	1,158,865	1,922,902	8,230,600	11 3 7

Name of Colony.	Value of Exports to †United Kingdom.	Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	Total.	Value of Exports per Head of mean Population.	Value of Exports the Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	6,720,420	6,642,230	2,489,596	15,872,246	13 10 8	13 10 8
New South Wales	7,734,880	8,675,199	11,238,038	27,648,117	20 14 3	20 14 3
Queensland	4,352,067	6,269,090	234,970	10,856,127	22 0 9	22 0 9
South Australia	2,306,202	3,332,286	1,157,286	6,795,774	18 19 7	18 19 7
Northern Territory	27,574	140,316	14,727	182,596	37 4 8	37 4 8
Western Australia	1,293,652	2,462,961	203,393	4,960,006	29 6 1	29 6 1
Tasmania	431,518	1,349,092	22,759	1,803,369	10 6 8	10 6 8
‡New Zealand	8,265,499	1,475,157	777,299	10,517,955	14 5 9	14 5 9

* Exclusive of £11,250 overdue debentures unpresented.

† It is believed that the real origin of a considerable portion of these imports is not the United Kingdom but the Continent of Europe, and in like manner the destination of many of the exports to the United Kingdom is probably the same.

Note.—It is thought that both imports and exports are over valued in the Colonies. The following is the information for 1899 as far as available :—Imports, Victoria, £17,952,894 ; New South Wales, £25,594,315 ; South Australia, £6,884,357 ; Western Australia, £4,473,532 ; Tasmania, £1,769,324 , New Zealand, £8,739,633. Exports, Victoria, £18,567,780 , New South Wales, £28,445,466 ; South Australia, £8,388,396 ; Western Australia, £6,985,642 ; Tasmania, £2,577,475 ; New Zealand, £11,938,335.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1897-8.

Name of Colony.	For the Twelve Months ending	Taxation. Customs Duties, &c.	Other Taxes.	Total	Railways and Tramways	Post, Teleg'ph, and Tel'ph'ne	Sales and Rents of Crown Lands.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	June 30/98	1,840,404	1,069,833	2,910,237	2,602,547	526,401	396,296	462,759	6,898,240	6,692,444
New South Wales	June 30.	1,247,793	1,263,505	2,511,298	3,336,350	728,135	1,976,816	751,654	9,304,253	9,069,940
Queensland	June 30.	1,207,849	351,796	1,559,645	1,158,657	258,939	560,676	230,235	3,768,152	3,747,428
South Australia	June 30.	534,842	318,757	853,599	987,745	258,356	179,274	†290,637	2,566,611	2,598,939
Northern Terr'ory	June 30.	35,969	1,756	37,725	14,727	*1,079	10,507	3,078	67,116	152,020
Western Australia	June 30.	1,017,724	96,602	1,114,326	1,035,299	220,912	256,373	†127,937	2,754,747	3,256,912
Tasmania	Dec. 31.	406,782	133,621	540,503	175,125	84,732	65,898	41,965	908,223	830,168
New Zealand	Mar. 31.	1,935,252	743,324	2,678,576	1,370,572	406,848	263,296	†268,338	4,987,630	4,842,772

* Telegraphs and Telephones included under S.A. proper. † Including £107,510, £16,081, and £4,951 from water supply.

SHIPPING, 1898. (Exclusive of coastal trade).

Name of Colony.	Inwards. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Outwards. Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total. Vessels.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992	4,051	4,956,737
New South Wales	3,316	3,464,867	3,263	3,455,061	6,579	6,919,928
Queensland	615	602,006	598	596,213	1,213	1,198,319
South Australia	1,068	1,722,358	1,083	1,760,167	2,151	3,482,525
Northern Territory	72	92,560	74	92,441	146	185,001
Western Australia	633	1,199,894	631	1,189,732	1,264	2,389,626
Tasmania	739	574,964	786	584,029	1,525	1,158,993
New Zealand	620	765,255	622	765,793	1,242	1,531,048

RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, 1898.

Name of Colony.	Miles of Railway at End of Year. Open	Private.	Miles of Telegraph at End of Year. Open.	Messages transmitted	Acres under Cultivation.	Live Stock. Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total Head of Stock.
Victoria	3,113	—	6,599	2,204,407	3,877,922	‡431,547	‡1,833,900	12,300,000	‡337,588	14,903,035
New South Wales	2,691	84½	15,923	2,866,570	†2,555,329	491,553	2,029,516	41,241,004	247,061	44,009,134
Queensland	2,636	—	10,088	1,334,846	421,830	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081	23,731,450
South Australia	1,724	20	*5,756	*783,973	*2,967,370	161,774	260,243	5,012,620	60,132	5,494,769
Northern Territory	146	—	—	—	—	15,406	353,551	64,076	1,710	434,743
Western Australia	992	495	8,650	1,178,928	215,960	62,442	245,907	2,244,880	39,284	2,592,513
Tasmania	448	71	2,341	371,364	537,267	29,797	148,558	1,493,638	45,274	1,717,267
New Zealand	2,055	167	7,243	3,017,034	†2,015,186	258,115	1,203,024	19,348,506	193,512	21,321,751

Note.—The figures for Railways for all Colonies, except Tasmania, and New Zealand, relate to the year ended 30th June, 1898; those for Tasmania being for the Calendar year 1898, and those for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1898.

* Including Northern Territory.

† In New Zealand 10,626,549 acres of permanent artificial grass and green forage not included. Land in fallow not included in New South Wales. ‡ Figures for 1895, except sheep, which have been estimated.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1898-9.

Name of Colony.	Wheat.*	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.†	Potatoes.	Hay.	Gals. of Wine made.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	
Victoria	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	237,361	161,142	723,299	1,882,209
New South Wales	9,286,216	278,007	64,904	6,064,842	56,599	61,900	334,287	845,232
Queensland	607,012	4,047	34,865	2,252,481	42,007	16,413	70,235	134,334
South Australia	8,778,900	304,002	234,235	—	51,151	14,445	258,518	1,080,772
Western Australia	870,909	55,854	29,295	1,365	7,726	5,698	77,297	113,799
Tasmania	2,303,512	2,271,070	184,225	—	237,666	88,166	82,448	—
New Zealand	13,073,416	16,511,388	1,677,908	813,379	340,993	298,561	‡151, 240	—

Name of Colony.	Average number of Bushels per Acre of—					Average number of Tons. per Acre of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	9.09	20.75	23.25	55.14	17.92	3.91	1.28
New South Wales	7.04	13.99	14.37	31.38	16.75	3.21	0.72
Queensland	13.13	14.93	14.84	21.90	36.15	2.06	1.99
South Australia	4.90	11.77	13.80	—	14.65	2.17	0.82
Western Australia	11.61	18.18	13.40	12.40	11.04	3.40	0.98
Tasmania	27.01	38.16	32.36	—	21.37	4.35	1.67
New Zealand	32.76	39.56	36.74	43.88	28.65	7.73	2.00‡

* In 1899-1900 the Wheat crop for the Colonies named was as follows, the figures being subject to revision:—Victoria, 15,205,350 bushels, New South Wales, 13,586,277 bushels; South Australia, 8,453,135 bushels. New Zealand expected a yield of 7,700,000 bushels.

† Chiefly Beans and Peas.

‡ Estimated.

NUMERICAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, 1899.†

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles.*	Males.	Females.	Total Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants. †	Emigrants.†
Victoria	87,884	593,423	582,040	1,175,463	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
New South Wales	309,175	721,335	624,905	1,346,240	36,222	16,661	8,888	75,526	65,732
Queensland	668,224	279,670	218,853	498,523	13,933	6,243	2,972	23,713	18,083
South Australia	379,805	187,251	175,646	362,897	8,945	4,675	2,214	54,825	54,636
Northern Territory	523,620	4,494	409	4,903	25	57	7	637	—
Western Australia	975,920	112,054	56,075	168,129	4,968	2,716	1,674	32,709	28,756
Tasmania	26,375	93,663	81,707	177,340	4,580	2,359	1,097	24,074	19,322
New Zealand	104,471	392,124	351,339	743,463	18,955	7,244	5,091	18,855	16,159

* According to Surveyor-General, Melbourne, except New Zealand. Some officials give New South Wales an area of 310,700 square miles; Queensland, 668,497 square miles; South Australia proper, 380,070 square miles, Tasmania, 26,215 square miles.

† The figures in these columns understate the truth, as many persons leave all Colonies by Sea, without their departure being noted.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS FOR 1898.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES OF STATISTICS WERE COMPILED BY Mr. JAMES J. FENTON, ASSISTANT VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT STATIST:—

PRELIMINARY RETURN.—TABLE I.

COLONY.	Per 1,000 of the Population.			Per Head of the Population.						Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Total Revenue.*	Taxation.*	Expenditure.*	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	tons.
Victoria	25.73	15.93	6.49	5 17 3	2 9 6	5 13 9	40 4 10	14 5 11	13 10 8	9.09	20.75	23.25	3.57	1.28
New South Wales	27.14	12.48	6.66	7 0 7	1 17 11	6 17 1	45 10 0	18 6 5	20 14 3	7.04	13.99	14.37	2.21	.72
Queensland	28.29	12.67	6.03	7 15 6	3 4 4	7 14 8	68 1 1	12 3 11	22 0 9	13.13	14.93	11.84	2.06	1.99
South Australia	24.98	13.06	6.18	7 3 4	2 7 3	7 5 1	65 12 0	17 5 6	18 19 7	4.90	11.77	13.80	2.17	.82
,, N.T.	5.10	11.62	1.43	13 18 6	7 16 6	31 10 9		23 4 9	37 4 8	...	...	...	...	...
Western Australia	29.35	16.05	9.89	17 0 3	6 17 7	20 2 2	53 16 8	30 19 4	29 6 1	11.57	18.18	13.40	3.40	.98
Total Australia	26.68	13.88	6.62	7 4 6	2 11 3	7 5 5	49 9 5	16 12 9	18 15 5	7.27	19.56	19.82	2.87	1.00
Tasmania	26.24	13.52	6.29	5 5 9	3 3 0	4 16 8	44 19 1	9 9 1	10 6 8	27.01	38.16	32.36	4.35	1.67
New Zealand	25.74	9.84	6.91	6 19 4	3 13 6	6 12 10	61 5 11†	11 3 7	14 5 9	32.76	39.56	36.74	7.73	‡2.00
Total Australasia	26.51	13.20	6.65	7 2 2	2 15 4	7 1 6	51 5 0	15 9 0	17 13 11	9.29	31.50	26.53	4.38	1.07

* The revenue and expenditure of Tasmania are for the Calendar Year; of New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1898; and of the other Colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

† The debt of New Zealand, less the amount of the accrued sinking fund, is in the proportion of about £60 1s. 10d. per head.

‡ Estimated.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS FOR 1898.

PRELIMINARY RETURN.—TABLE II.

COLONY.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.	Births	Deaths.	Marriages.	Recorded Arrivals by Sea.	Recorded Departures by Sea.	Public Instruction.		State Revenue.‡		State Expenditure.‡	Funded State Debt on the 30th June. §	Value of—		Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles of Government Railway open on the 30th June.
								Number of State Schools.	Number of Distinct Scholars. †	Total Amount.	Proportion raised by Taxation.			Imports.	Exports.	Vessels.	Tons.	
										£	£	£	£	£	£			
Victoria	87,884	1,175,463	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225	1,877	212,164	6,898,240	2,910,237	6,692,444	47,058,088	16,768,904	15,872,246	4,051	4,956,737	3,097
New South Wales	309,175	1,346,240	36,222	16,661	8,888	75,526	65,732	2,602	227,561	9,304,253	2,511,298	9,069,940	60,777,186	24,453,560	27,648,117	6,579	6,919,928	2,691
Queensland	668,224	498,523	13,933	6,243	2,972	23,713	18,083	843	82,691	3,768,152	1,559,645	3,747,428	33,598,414	6,007,266	10,856,127	1,213	1,198,319	2,635
South Australia	379,805	362,897	8,945	4,675	2,214	54,828	54,114	670	61,763	2,566,611	853,599	2,598,939	24,054,635	6,184,805	6,795,774	2,151	3,482,525	1,724
, N.T.	523,620	4,903	25	57	7	637	522	1	36	67,116	37,725	152,020		113,960	182,596	146	185,001	146
Western Australia	975,920	168,129	4,968	2,716	1,674	32,709	28,756	186	14,137	2,754,747	1,114,326	3,256,912	9,203,738	5,241,965	4,960,006	1,264	2,389,626	992
Total Australia	2,944,628	3,556,155	94,265	49,047	23,375	281,849	265,432	6,179	604,352	25,359,119	8,986,830	25,517,683	174,702,061	58,770,460	66,314,866	15,404	19,132,136	11,285
Tasmania	26,375	177,340	4,580	2,359	1,097	24,074	19,323	296	17,136	908,223	541,003	830,168	7,776,320	1,650,018	1,803,369	1,525	1,158,993	438
New Zealand	104,471	743,463*	18,955	7,244	5,091	18,855	16,159	1,624	133,782	5,079,230	2,678,576	4,842,772	44,963,424	8,230,600	10,517,955	1,242	1,531,048	2,055
Total Australasia	3,075,474	4,476,958	117,800	58,650	29,563	324,778	300,914	8,099	755,270	31,346,572	12,206,409	31,190,623	227,441,805	68,651,078	78,636,190	18,171	21,822,177	13,778

* Maoris, who numbered 39,854 at the Census of 1896, are not included in the population of New Zealand.

† The figures for Western Australia represent the average for the last quarter of the year, and those for New Zealand the average weekly enrolment.

‡ The figures of revenue and expenditure for Tasmania are for the Calendar year, for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1898, but those for the other Colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1898. A payment of £150,000 in New South Wales in reduction of the accumulated deficit has been excluded. According to Budget papers received the approximate actual revenues for 1898-9 were as follow:—Victoria, £7,391,885; New South Wales, £9,580,000 (less refunds, &c.); Queensland, £4,174,086; South Australia, £2,665,477; Western Australia, £2,478,811; and New Zealand, £5,186,428.

§ Exclusive of Temporary Loans in aid of, or in anticipation of, revenue amounting to £500,000 in Victoria; £2,327,584 in New South Wales; £244,400 in South Australia; £658,517 in Tasmania; and £730,000 in New Zealand. As a set-off against the public debt of New Zealand, there exists an accrued sinking fund amounting to £881,903.

PRELIMINARY RETURN.—TABLE III.

COLONY.	Miles of Telegraph open on the 31st Dec. *		Lands wholly or conditionally Alienated during 1898. †	Total Land under Cultivation. ‡	Extent of Land under—‡						Gross Produce of—‡					Live Stock.			
	Line.	Wire.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage. §	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.				
Victoria.....	6,599	14,729	65,473	3,877,922	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	41,252	565,345	803,144	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	147,300	723,299	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588
New South Wales.....	15,933	40,637	829,971	2,555,329	1,319,503	19,874	4,459	27,978	461,784	721,731	9,286,216	278,007	64,094	61,900	334,297	491,553	2,029,516	41,241,004	247,061
Queensland..	10,088	18,565	453,267	421,735	46,219	271	2,944	7,961	35,263	329,077	607,012	4,047	34,865	16,413	70,235	480,469	5,571,292	17,552,608	127,081
South Australia	5,756	14,193	28,657	2,967,370	1,788,770	25,823	16,962	6,653	316,413	812,749	8,778,900	304,002	234,135	14,445	258,518	161,774	260,343	5,012,620	60,132
,, N.T.			6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,406	353,551	64,076	1,710
Western Australia	5,886	8,650	454,520	216,000	74,732	3,073	2,186	1,675	78,923	55,411	864,909	55,854	29,295	5,698	77,017	62,442	245,907	2,244,880	39,284
TOTAL.... Australia..	44,262	96,774	1,831,894	10,038,356	5,383,387	315,200	74,410	85,519	1,457,728	2,722,112	39,118,341	6,165,329	1,474,956	245,756	1,463,366	1,643,191	10,294,509	79,296,131	812,856
Tasmania.....	2,331	4,242	20,629	532,267	85,287	59,509	5,693	20,241	49,277	312,260	2,303,512	2,271,070	184,225	88,166	82,448	29,797	148,558	1,493,638	45,274
New Zealand	6,991	19,001	584,949	2,015,186	399,034	417,320	45,671	38,604	75,620	1,038,937	13,073,416	16,511,388	1,677,908	298,561	151,240	258,115	1,203,024	19,673,725	193,512
TOTAL.... Australasia	53,584	120,017	2,437,472	12,585,809	5,867,708	792,029	125,774	144,364	1,582,625	4,073,309	54,495,269	24,947,787	3,337,089	632,483	1,697,054	1,931,103	11,646,091	100,463,494	1,051,642

* Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand; but telephone lines and wire are excluded except in the case of New South Wales. The figures for South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand also include 37, 428 and 255 miles of submarine cable respectively.

† The figures in this column should refer to the whole area sold by auction, selected under deferred payment system, and granted without purchase during the year.

‡ The area under cultivation is exclusive of grass-sown lands in New Zealand; and land in fallow was not returned for New South Wales. For New Zealand the produce of hay, in the absence of information, has been computed at 2 tons per acre.

§ In New South Wales, 193,286 acres of maize, producing 6,064,842 bushels; and in Queensland, 102,835 acres of the same crop, producing 2,252,481 bushels, are included under this head.

‖ The numbers of live stock for Victoria relate to estimates for the year 1894.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the growth of the Australasian Colonies since the year 1861, and, having been prepared with great labour and research, should be very interesting and instructive to all well wishers of the Colonies.

POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES.

Name of Colony.	Population. Census Years.				Estimated.
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1899
New South Wales	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,356,650
Victoria	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,163,400
Queensland	30,059	120,104	213,525	393,718	482,400
South Australia	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	370,700
Western Australia	15,691	25,353	29,708	49,782	171,030
Tasmania	90,211	101,785	115,705	146,667	182,300
New Zealand	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	756,500
Total	1,252,994	1,924,770	2,742,550	3,809,895	4,482,980

Capital Cities.	Area in Acres.	Population. Census Years.				Estimated.
		1861	1871	1881	1891	1899
Sydney	94,050	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	438,300
Melbourne	162,660	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	477,790
Brisbane	50,265	6,051	15,029	31,009	93,657	110,951
Adelaide	167,680	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	149,672
Perth	3,433	—	5,244	5,822	8,447	34,610
Hobart	—	19,449	19,092	21,118	33,450	41,585
Wellington	13,089	—	7,908	20,563	33,224	47,862

Name of Colony.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1899.					
	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000
New South Wales	36,461	27.10	15,901	11.82	9,275	6.89
Victoria	31,008	26.69	16,578	14.27	8,140	7.01
Queensland	13,899	29.14	6,144	12.88	3,449	7.23
South Australia	9,422	25.61	4,478	12.17	2,276	6.19
Western Australia	5,174	30.51	2,324	13.70	1,671	9.85
Tasmania	4,674	26.00	2,204	12.26	1,147	6.38
New Zealand	18,835	25.11	7,680	10.24	5,461	7.28

TOTAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

Name of Colony.	Total Imports.			Total Exports.			Produce of Colony.
	1881	1891	1899	1881	1891	1899	1899
New South Wales	£17,387,012	£25,383,397	£25,594,315	£16,307,805	£25,944,020	£28,445,466	£19,221,854
Victoria	16,718,521	21,711,608	17,952,894	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,567,780	14,038,600
Queensland	4,063,625	5,079,004	6,764,097	3,540,366	8,305,387	11,942,858	11,697,139
South Australia	5,320,549	10,051,123	7,016,238	4,508,754	10,642,416	8,547,046	4,101,081
Western Australia	404,831	1,280,093	4,473,532	502,770	799,466	6,985,642	6,793,946
Tasmania	1,431,144	2,051,964	1,769,324	1,555,576	1,440,848	2,577,475	2,557,315
New Zealand	7,457,045	6,503,849	8,739,633	6,060,866	9,566,397	11,938,335	11,799,740

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE.

Name of Colony.	Revenue.				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1899
New South Wales	£1,421,831	£2,238,900	£6,714,327	£9,772,325	£9,973,736
Victoria	2,952,901	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,452,676
Queensland	238,238	799,005	1,971,208	3,350,223	4,588,207
South Australia	558,587	778,094	2,171,983	2,732,222	2,853,329
Western Australia	67,261	105,300	206,205	497,670	2,875,396
Tasmania	256,958	271,928	505,006	758,100	943,970
New Zealand	691,464	1,342,446	3,757,493	4,193,942	5,699,618

Name of Colony.	Expenditure.				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1899–1900*
New South Wales	£1,540,005	£2,733,102	£5,783,683	£10,214,813	£9,811,402
Victoria	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,318,945
Queensland	255,180	787,555	1,782,272	3,684,655	4,540,418
South Australia	482,951	759,478	2,054,284	2,603,498	2,936,619
Western Australia		98,248	197,386	435,623	2,615,675
Tasmania	324,447	287,262	463,684	722,746	871,454
New Zealand		931,768	3,675,797	4,081,566	5,140,128

* Exclusive of Loan Expenditure.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Name of Colony.	Public Debt.				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1900
New South Wales	£4,017,630	£10,614,330	£16,924,019	£52,950,723	£65,332,993
Victoria	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	50,324,885
Queensland	70,000	4,047,850	13,245,150	29,457,134	34,349,414
South Australia	866,500	2,167,700	11,196,800	20,347,125	26,156,180
Western Australia	—	—	511,000	1,613,594	11,804,178
Tasmania	—	1,315,200	2,003,000	7,110,290	8,413,694
New Zealand	600,761	8,900,991	29,659,111	38,844,914	47,874,452

LIVE STOCK and AREA UNDER CROP.

Name of Colony.	Live Stock.					
	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	1881	1899	1881	1899	1881	1899
New South Wales	398,577	482,200	2,597,348	1,967,081	36,591,946	36,213,514
Victoria	298,195	*431,547	1,286,677	*1,833,900	10,267,265	*13,180,943
Queensland	194,217	479,127	3,618,553	5,053,836	8,292,883	15,226,479
South Australia	159,678	180,335	314,918	526,524	6,810,856	5,721,493
Western Australia	31,755	65,918	63,009	297,081	1,267,912	2,282,306
Tasmania	25,607	31,189	130,526	160,204	1,847,479	1,672,068
New Zealand	161,736	261,931	698,637	1,210,439	12,985,085	19,348,506

Name of Colony.	Area under Crop. Acres.				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1899
New South Wales	295,917	393,413	569,243	846,383	2,440,968
Victoria	410,406	851,354	1,435,446	2,116,654	3,159,312
Queensland	4,440	59,969	117,664	242,629	420,746
South Australia	400,717	837,730	2,156,407	1,927,689	2,238,240
Western Australia	24,705	51,724	53,353	64,209	186,396
Tasmania	163,385	155,046	148,494	168,121	225,126
New Zealand	68,506	337,282	1,070,906	1,424,777	1,795,186

* 1894, returns for 1899 not available.

GOLD PRODUCTION, and TOTAL PRODUCTION of MINERALS up to end of 1899.

Name of Colony.	Gold Production. Ounces.				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1899
New South Wales	465,685	323,609	149,627	153,336	496,196
Victoria	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	854,500
Queensland	1,077	171,937	270,945	576,439	946,894
South Australia	—	—	16,976	35,533	23,123
Western Australia	—	—	—	30,311	1,643,877
Tasmania	—	6,005	56,693	39,203	83,992
New Zealand	194,031	730,029	270,561	251,996	389,558

Name of Colony.	Total Production of Minerals up to end of 1899.						
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.	Other Minerals.	Total amount.
New South Wales	£47,546,013	£27,882,997	£5,019,480	£6,382,538	£35,647,004	£3,455,913	£125,933,945
Victoria	254,156,820	856,539	206,395	706,300	793,568	243,994	256,963,616
Queensland	47,338,074	713,089	2,032,425	4,526,102	2,458,407	262,811	57,330,908
South Australia	2,212,787	106,043	21,935,954	26,322	—	460,931	24,742,037
Western Australia	16,906,449	250	208,053	101,497	27,576	382,633	17,626,458
Tasmania	4,282,192	1,925,578	2,102,048	6,883,306	385,303	328,777	15,907,204
New Zealand	55,966,498	276,669	17,938	—	7,099,615	*9,934,023	73,294,743

* Exclusive of Kauri Gum, of value £9,099,619.

RAILWAY and TELEGRAPH LINES. Mileage Open.

Name of Colony.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.		1899.	
	Railway.	Telegraph.	Railway.	Telegraph.	Railway.	Telegraph.	Railway.	Telegraph.	Railway.	Telegraph.
New South Wales	73	1,616	358	*4,674	1,040	8,515	2,266	11,697	2,896	13,663
Victoria	114	—	276	*2,295	1,247	3,350	2,903	7,170	3,218	6,747
Queensland	—	169	218	2,525	800	6,280	2,320	9,996	2,801	10,202
South Australia	56	597	133	1,183	845	4,946	1,823	5,640	1,901	5,691
Western Australia	—	—	—	*750	92	1,585	657	2,921	1,632	5,941
Tasmania	—	—	45	*291	168	928	425	2,082	547	2,000
New Zealand	—	—	105	2,015	1,334	3,824	2,011	5,349	2,271	6,910

* In 1873.

[9th July, 1900.

AN ACT

TO

CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, (*), Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to provide for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and Possessions of the Queen: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

I. This Act may be cited as "The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act."

Act to extend to the Queen's Successors.

II. The provisions of this Act referring to the Queen shall extend to Her Majesty's Heirs and successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

Proclamation of Commonwealth.

III. It shall be lawful for the Queen, with the advice of the Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act, the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, and also, if her Majesty is satisfied that the people of Western Australia have agreed thereto, of Western Australia, shall be united in a Federal Commonwealth under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia." But the Queen may, at any time after the Proclamation, appoint a Governor-General for the Commonwealth.

Commencement of Act.

IV. The Commonwealth shall be established, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect on and after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Operation of the Constitution and laws.

V. This Act, and all laws made by The Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the laws of the Commonwealth shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of war excepted, whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth.

Definitions.

VI. "The Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Australia as established under this Act.

"The States" shall mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia, including the Northern Territory of South Australia, as for the time being are parts of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or Territories as may be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth as States; and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be called a "State."

"Original States" shall mean such States as are parts of the Commonwealth at its establishment.

Repeal of Federal Council Act. 48 & 49 Vict c. 60.

7. "The Federal Council of Australasia Act," 1885, is hereby repealed, but so as not to affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia, and in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Any such law may be repealed as to any State by The Parliament of the Commonwealth or as to any Colony not being a State by the Parliament thereof.

* Western Australia has since joined the Commonwealth.

VIII. After the passing of this Act the "Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895," shall not apply to any Colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act. Application of Colonial Boundaries Act. 58 & 59 Vict. c. 34.

IX. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:— Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:
PART I.—General:
PART II.—The Senate:
PART III.—The House of Representatives:
PART IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament:
PART V.—Powers of The Parliament:
CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:
CHAPTER III.—THE JUDICATURE:
CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:
CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:
CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:
CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:
CHAPTER VIII.—ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.
THE SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER I.

THE PARLIAMENT.

Part I.—General.

1. The Legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested n a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth." Legislative Power.

2. A Governor-General appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, but subject to this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty may be pleased to assign to him. Governor-General.

3.—There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall be Ten thousand pounds. Salary of Governor-General.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to administer the Government of the Commonwealth: but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth. Provisions relating to Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of The Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. Sessions of Parliament. Prorogation and dissolution.

After any general election The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Summoning Parliament

The Parliament shall be summoned to meet not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth. First Session

6. There shall be a session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of The Parliament in one session, and its first sitting in the next session. Yearly Session of Parliament.

Part II.—The Senate.

7. The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly chosen by the people of the State, voting, until The Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate. The Senate

But until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of the State of Queensland, if that State be an original State, may make laws dividing the State into divisions and determining the number of Senators to be chosen for each division, and in the absence of such provision the State shall be one electorate.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, there shall be six senators for each Original State. The Parliament may make laws increasing or diminishing the number of senators for each State, but so that equal representation of the several Original States shall be maintained, and that no Original State shall have less than six senators.

The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the senators chosen for each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

Qualification of electors.

8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by The Parliament, as the qualification for electors of members of the House of Representatives: but in the choosing of senators each elector shall vote only once.

Method of election of senators.

9. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be uniform for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make laws prescribing the method of choosing the senators for that State.

Times and places.

The Parliament of a State may make laws for determining the times and places of elections of senators for the State.

Application of State laws.

10. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being, relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections of senators for the State.

Failure to choose senators.

11. The Senate may proceed to the despatch of business, notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

Issue of writs.

12. The Governor of any State may cause writs to be issued for elections of Senators for the State. In case of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the proclamation of such dissolution.

Rotation of senators.

13. As soon as may be after the Senate first meets and after each first meeting of the Senate following a dissolution thereof, the Senate shall divide the senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable: and the places of the senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the beginning of their term of service; and afterwards the places of senators shall become vacant at the expiration of six years from the beginning of their term of service.

The election to fill vacant places shall be made in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a senator shall be taken to begin on the first day of January following the day of his election, except in the cases of the first election and of the election next after any dissolution of the Senate, when it shall be taken to begin on the first day of January preceding the day of his election.

Further provision for rotation.

14. Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation.

Casual vacancies

15. If the place of a senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term, or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. But if the Houses of Parliament of the State are not in session at the time when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days after the beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State, or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens.

At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

The name of any senator so chosen or appointed shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.

Qualifications of senator.

16. The qualifications of a senator shall be the same as those of a member of the House of Representatives.

Election of President.

17. The Senate shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant, the Senate shall again choose a senator to be the President.

The President shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a senator. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

18. Before or during any absence of the President, the Senate may choose a senator to perform his duties in his absence. Absence of President.

19. A senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place which thereupon shall become vacant. Resignation of senator.

20. The place of a senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate, fails to attend the Senate. Vacancy by absence.

21. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General, shall notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the vacancy has happened. Vacancy to be notified.

22. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers. Quorum.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote: and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative. Voting in Senate.

Part III.—The House of Representatives.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the number of such members shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of the senators. Constitution of House of Representatives.

The number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people, and shall, until The Parliament otherwise provides, be determined, whenever necessary, in the following manner:—

I. A quota shall be ascertained by dividing the number of the people of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the senators.

II. The number of members to be chosen in each State shall be determined by dividing the number of the people of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota; and if on such division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member shall be chosen in the State.

But notwithstanding anything in this section, five members at least shall be chosen in each Original State.

25. For the purposes of the last section, if by the law of any State all persons of any race are disqualified from voting at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in reckoning the number of the people of the State or of the Commonwealth, persons of that race resident in that State shall not be counted. Provision as to races disqualified from voting.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen in each State at the first election shall be as follows: New South Wales, 23; Victoria, 20; Queensland, 8; South Australia, 6; Tasmania, 5. Provided that if Western Australia is an Original State, the numbers shall be as follows: New South Wales, 26; Victoria, 23; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. Representatives in first Parliament.

27. Subject to this Constitution, The Parliament may make laws for increasing or diminishing the number of the members of the House of Representatives. Alteration of number of members.

28. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General. Duration of House of Representatives

29. Until The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. A division shall not be formed out of parts of different States. Electoral divisions.

In the absence of other provision, each State shall be one electorate.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State; but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once. Qualification of electors.

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, but subject to this Constitution, the laws in force in each State for the time being relating to elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the State of members of the House of Representatives. Application of State laws.

Writs for general election.

32. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives.

After the first general election, the writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a House of Representatives, or from the proclamation of a dissolution thereof.

Writs for vacancies.

33. Whenever a vacancy happens in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new member, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General in Council may issue the writ.

Qualifications of members.

34. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:—

I. He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must be an elector entitled to vote at the election of members of the House of Representatives, or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen:

II. He must be a subject of the Queen, either natural-born or for at least five years naturalized under a law of the United Kingdom, or of a Colony which has become or becomes a State, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State.

Election of Speaker.

35. The House of Representative shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a member to be the Speaker.

The Speaker shall cease to hold his office if he ceases to be a member. He may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or he may resign his office or his seat by writing addressed to the Governor-General.

Absence of Speaker.

36. Before or during any absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose a member to perform his duties in his absence.

Resignation of member.

37. A member may by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Vacancy by absence.

38. The place of a member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the House, fails to attend the House.

Quorum.

39. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in House of Representatives.

40. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker. The Speaker shall not vote unless the numbers are equal, and then he shall have a casting vote.

Part IV.—Both Houses of The Parliament.

Right of electors of States.

41. No adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State, shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at elections for either House of The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Oath or affirmation of allegiance.

Schedule.

42. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the schedule to this Constitution.

Member of one House ineligible for other.

43. A member of either House of The Parliament shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of the other House.

Disqualification

44. Any person who—

I. Is under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or is a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a foreign power: or

II. Is attainted of treason, or has been convicted and is under sentence, or subject to be sentenced, for any offence punishable under the law of the Common wealth or of a State by imprisonment for one year or longer: or

III. Is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent: or

IV. Holds any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension payable during the pleasure of the Crown out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth: or

v. Has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any agreement with the public service of the Commonwealth, otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons:

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

But sub-section iv. does not apply to the office of any of the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth, or of any of the Queen's Ministers for a State, or to the receipt of pay, half-pay, or a pension by any person as an officer or member of the Queen's navy or army, or to the receipt of pay as an officer or member of the naval or military forces of the Commonwealth by any person whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

Vacancy on happening of disqualification.

45. If a senator or member of the House of Representatives—

i. Becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section: or

ii. Takes the benefit, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors: or

iii. Directly or indirectly takes or agrees to take any fee or honorarium for services rendered to the Commonwealth, or for services rendered in The Parliament to any person or State:

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

Penalty for sitting when disqualified.

46. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any person declared by this Constitution to be incapable of sitting as a senator or as a member of the House of Representatives shall, for every day on which he so sits, be liable to pay the sum of One hundred pounds to any person who sues for it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disputed elections.

47. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a senator or of a member of the House of Representatives, or respecting a vacancy in either House of The Parliament, and any question of a disputed election to either House, shall be determined by the House in which the question arises.

Allowance to members.

48. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of Four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.

Privileges, &c. of Houses.

49. The powers, privileges, and immunities of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the Members and the committees of each House, shall be such as are declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the establish ment of the Commonwealth.

Rules and orders.

50. Each House of The Parliament may make rules and orders with respect to—

i. The mode in which its powers, privileges, and immunities may be exercised and upheld:

ii. The order and conduct of its business and proceedings either separately or jointly with the other House.

Part V.—Powers of The Parliament.

Legislative powers of The Parliament.

51. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to:—

i. Trade and commerce with other countries and among the States:

ii. Taxation; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States:

iii. Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth:

iv. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth:

v. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and other like services:

vi. The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth:

vii. Light-houses, light-ships, beacons and buoys:

viii. Astronomical and meteorological observations:

ix. Quarantine:

x. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits:

xi. Census and Statistics:

xii. Currency, coinage, and legal tender:

xiii. Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money:

xiv. Insurance other than State Insurance; also State Insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned:

xv. Weights and measures:

xvi. Bills of exchange and promissory notes:

xvii. Bankruptcy and insolvency:

xviii. Copyrights, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks:

xix. Naturalisation and aliens:

xx. Foreign corporations and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth:

xxi. Marriage:

xxii. Divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants:

xxiii. Invalid and old-age pensions:

xxiv. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process, and the judgments of the courts of the States:

xxv. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States:

xxvi. The people of any race other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws:

xxvii. Immigration and emigration:

xxviii. The influx of criminals:

xxix. External affairs:

xxx. The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific:

xxxi. The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which The Parliament has power to make laws:

xxxii. The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth:

xxxiii. The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways of the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State:

xxxiv. Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State:

xxxv. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State:

xxxvi. Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until The Parliament otherwise provides:

xxxvii. Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law:

xxxviii. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia:

xxxix. Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or officer of the Commonwealth.

Exclusive powers of The Parliament.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:—

i. The seat of government of the Commonwealth, and all places acquired by the Commonwealth for public purposes:

ii. Matters relating to any department of the public service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth:

iii. Other matters declared by this Constitution to be within the exclusive power of The Parliament.

Powers of the Houses in respect of legislation.

53. Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate. But a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, or fees for services under the proposed law.

The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.

The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may if it thinks fit make any of such omissions or amendments, with or without modifications.

Except as provided in this section, the Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed laws.

Appropriation Bills.

54. The proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation.

Tax Bill.

55. Laws imposing taxation shall deal only with the imposition of taxation, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect.

Laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

Recommendation of money votes.

56. A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

Disagreement between the Houses.

57. If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if after an interval of three months the House of Representatives, in the same or the next session, again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives simultaneously. But such dissolution shall not take place within six months before the date of the expiry of the House of Representatives by effluxion of time.

If after such dissolution the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law with or without any amendments which have been made, suggested, or agreed to by the Senate, and the Senate rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the proposed law as last proposed by the House of Representatives, and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by one House and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be taken to have been carried, and if the proposed law, with the amendments, if any, so carried is affirmed by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, it shall be taken to have been duly passed by both Houses of The Parliament, and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

Royal assent to Bills.

58. When a proposed law passed by both Houses of The Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure.

Recommendations by Governor-General.

The Governor-General may return to the House in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation.

Disallowance by the Queen.

59. The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bills reserved

60. A proposed law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by Proclamation, that it has received the Queen's assent.

CHAPTER II.

The Executive Government.

Executive power.

61. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Federal Executive Council.

62 There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Provisions referring to Governor-General.

63. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Ministers of State.

64. The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. They shall be members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

Ministers to sit in Parliament.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a senator or a member of the House of Representatives.

Number of Ministers.

65. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the Ministers of State shall not exceed seven in number, and shall hold such offices as The Parliament prescribes, or in the absence of provision as the Governor-General directs.

Salaries of Ministers.

66. There shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of the Ministers of State, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds a year.

Appointment of civil servants.

67. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council or by a law of the Commonwealth to some other authority.

Command of naval and military forces.

68. The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

Transfer of certain departments.

69. On a date or dates to be proclaimed by the Governor-General after the establishment of the Commonwealth, the following departments of the public service in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth :—

Posts, telegraphs, and telephones :

Naval and military defence :

Light-houses, light-ships, beacons, and buoys:

Quarantine.

But the departments of customs and of excise in each State shall become transferred to the Commonwealth on its establishment.

Certain powers of Governors to vest in Governor-General.

70. In respect of matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all powers and functions which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor of a colony, or in the Governor of a colony with the advice of his Executive Council, or in any authority of a colony, shall vest in the Governor-General, or in the Governor-General in Council, or in the authority exercising similar powers under the Commonwealth, as the case requires.

CHAPTER III.

The Judicature.

Judicial power and Courts.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as The Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other justices, not less than two, as The Parliament prescribes.

Judges' appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by The Parliament :

I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council :

II. Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity :

III. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix; but the remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

73. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments decrees, orders, and sentences:

I. Of any Justice or Justices exercising the original jurisdiction of the High Court:

II. Of any other federal court, or court exercising federal jurisdiction: or of the Supreme Court of any State, or of any other court of any State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies to the Queen in Council:

III. Of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only:

and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

But no exception or regulation prescribed by The Parliament shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lies from such Supreme Court to the Queen in Council.

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

Appeals to Queen in Council.

74. No appeal shall be permitted to the Queen in Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits inter se of the Constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by Her Majesty in Council.

The High Court may so certify if satisfied that for any special reason the certificate should be granted, and thereupon an appeal shall lie to Her Majesty in Council on the question without further leave.

Except as provided in this section, this Constitution shall not impair any right which the Queen may be pleased to exercise, by virtue of Her Royal Prerogative, to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to Her Majesty in Council. The Parliament may make laws limiting the matters in which such leave may be asked, but proposed laws containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Original jurisdiction of High Court

75. In all matters—

I. Arising under any treaty:

II. Affecting consuls, or other representatives of other countries:

III. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party:

IV. Between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State:

V. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth:

the High Court shall have original jurisdiction.

Additional original jurisdiction

76. The Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter—

I. Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation:

II. Arising under any laws made by The Parliament:

III. Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction:

IV. Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

Power to define jurisdiction.

77. With respect to any of the matters mentioned in the last two sections, The Parliament may make laws—

I. Defining the jurisdiction of any federal court other than the High Court:

II. Defining the extent to which the jurisdiction of any federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States:

III. Investing any court of a State with federal jurisdiction.

Proceedings against Commonwealth or State.

78. The Parliament may make laws conferring rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power.

Number of judges.

79. The federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised by such number of judges as The Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

80. The trial on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State, the trial shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes.

CHAPTER IV.

Finance and Trade.

Consolidated Revenue Fund.

81. All revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall form one consolidated Revenue fund to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges and liabilities imposed by this Constitution.

Expenditure charged thereon.

82. The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Money to be appropriated by law.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law.

But until the expiration of one month after the first meeting of The Parliament the Governor-General in Council may draw from the Treasury and expend such moneys as may be necessary for the maintenance of any department transferred to the Commonwealth and for the holding of the first elections for The Parliament.

Transfer of officers.

84. When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Any such officer who is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall, unless he is appointed to some other office of equal emolument in the public service of the State, be entitled to receive from the State any pension, gratuity, or other compensation payable under the law of the State on the abolition of his office.

Any such officer who is retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall preserve all his existing and accruing rights, and shall be entitled to retire from office at the time, and on the pension or retiring allowance, which would be permitted by the law of the State if his service with the Commonwealth were a continuation of his service with the State. Such pension or retiring allowance shall be paid to him by the Commonwealth; but the State shall pay to the Commonwealth a part thereof, to be calculated on the proportion which his term of service with the State bears to his whole term of service, and for the purpose of the calculation his salary shall be taken to be that paid to him by the State at the time of the transfer.

Any officer who is, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, in the public service of a State, and who is, by consent of the Governor of the State with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, transferred to the public service of the Commonwealth, shall have the same rights as if he had been an officer of a department transferred to the Commonwealth, and were retained in the service of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of property of State.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

I. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but in the case of the departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.

II. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connection with the department: the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes, is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

III. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by The Parliament.

IV. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

86. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

87. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

Uniform duties of customs.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Payment to States before uniform duties.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(*a*) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.

(*b*) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State month by month the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

Exclusive power over customs, excise, and bounties.

90. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of The Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect; but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.

Exceptions as to bounties.

91. Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of The Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.

Trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

92. On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation.

Payment to States for five years after uniform Tariffs.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides :—

I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State :

II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

Distribution of surplus.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, The Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

Customs duties of Western Australia.

95. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, The Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an Original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth ; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such atter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher

than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

Financial assistance to States.

96. During a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until The Parliament otherwise provides, The Parliament may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as The Parliament thinks fit.

Audit.

97. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the State in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned whenever the colony, or the Government or an officer of the colony, is mentioned.

Trade and commerce includes navigation and State railways.

98. The power of The Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State.

Commonwealth not to give preference.

99. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof.

Nor abridge right to use water.

100. The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation.

Inter-State Commission.

101. There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as The Parliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

Parliament may forbid preferences by States.

102. The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State: due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

Commissioners appointment, tenure, and remuneration.

103. The members of the Inter-State Commission—

I. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:

II. Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity:

III. Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Saving of certain rates.

104. Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if the rate is deemed by the Inter-State Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States.

Taking over public debts of States.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

CHAPTER V.

The States.

Saving of Constitutions

106. The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be, until altered in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

107. Every power of the Parliament of a colony which has become or becomes a State, shall, unless it is by this Constitution exclusively vested in The Parliament of the Commonwealth or withdrawn from the Parliament of the State, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or as at the admission or establishment of the State, as the case may be. Saving of Power of State Parliaments.

108. Every law in force in a colony which has become or becomes a State, and relating to any matter within the powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, shall, subject to this Constitution, continue in force in the State; and, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the Parliament of the colony had until the colony became a State. Saving of State laws.

109. When a law of a State is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid. Inconsistency of laws.

110. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officer or administrator of the Government of the State. Provisions referring to Governor.

111. The Parliament of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth; and upon such surrender, and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth, such part of the State shall become subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. States may surrender territory.

112. After uniform duties of customs have been imposed, a State may levy on imports or exports, or on goods passing into or out of the State, such charges as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; but the net produce of all charges so levied shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth. States may levy charges for inspection laws.

113. All fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquids passing into any State or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage shall be subject to the laws of the State as if such liquids had been produced in the State. Intoxicating liquids.

114. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State. States may not raise forces. Taxation of property of Commonwealth or State.

115. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts. States not to coin money.

116. The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth. Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion.

117. A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State. Rights of residents in States.

118. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings, of every State. Recognition of laws, &c., of States.

119. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of the State, against domestic violence. Protection of States from invasion and violence.

120. Every State shall make provision for the detention in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and for the punishment of persons convicted of such offences, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision. Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER VI.

New States.

121. The Parliament may admit to the Commonwealth or establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make or impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, as it thinks fit. New States may be admitted or established.

122. The Parliament may make laws for the government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or of any territory placed by the Government of territories.

Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

Alteration of limits of States.

123. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Formation of new States.

124. A new State may be formed by separation of territory from a State, but only with the consent of the Parliament thereof, and a new State may be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, but only with the consent of the Parliaments of the States affected.

CHAPTER VII.

Miscellaneous.

Seat of Government.

125. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by The Parliament, and shall be within Territory which shall have been granted to or acquired by the Commonwealth, and shall be vested in and belong to the Commonwealth, and shall be in the State of New South Wales, and be distant not less than one hundred miles from Sydney.

Such territory shall contain an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and such portion thereof as shall consist of Crown lands shall be granted to the Commonwealth without any payment therefor.

The Parliament shall sit at Melbourne until it meets at the seat of Government.

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor-General to appoint deputies.

126. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General to appoint any person, or any persons jointly or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such powers and functions of the Governor-General as he thinks fit to assign to such deputy or deputies, subject to any limitations expressed or directions given by the Queen; but the appointment of such deputy or deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Aborigines not to be counted in reckoning population.

127. In reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

CHAPTER VIII.

Alteration of the Constitution.

Mode of altering the Constitution.

128. This Constitution shall not be altered, except in the following manner:—

The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of The Parliament, and not less than two nor more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

But if either House passes any such proposed law by an absolute majority and the other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, and if, after an interval of three months, the first-mentioned House, in the same or the next Session, again passes the proposed law by an absolute majority, with or or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with any amendment to which the first-mentioned House will not agree, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law as last proposed by the first-mentioned House, and either with or without any amendments subsequently agreed to by both Houses, to the electors in each State qualified to vote for the election of the House of Representatives.

When a proposed law is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such a manner as The Parliament prescribes. But until the qualification of electors of members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the electors voting for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of The Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing, or otherwise altering the limits of the State, or in any manner affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

THE SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law.

(NOTE.—*The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.*)

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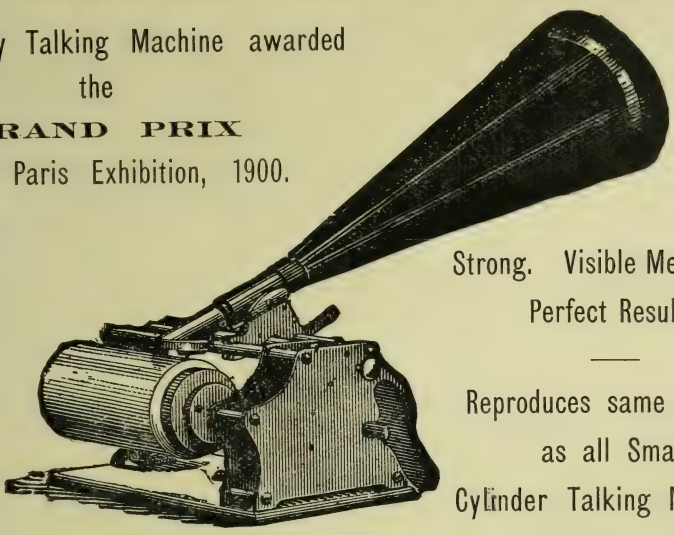
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THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

New South Wales was the name given by Captain James Cook, in 1770, to that portion of Australia discovered by him, from its real or fancied resemblance to the configuration of South Wales. The expedition, of which he was chief, left England in August, 1768, in the ship *Endeavour*, a small vessel of 370 tons, having for its primary object the observation of the transit of Venus. Accompanying Captain Cook were Mr. Green, astronomer; Dr. Solander, botanist; and Mr., afterwards Sir, Joseph Banks, naturalist.

After landing the astronomical party at Tahiti, Captain Cook shaped his vessel's head towards the South on a voyage of discovery. In September, 1769, New Zealand was sighted; and in April of the following year a point of land at the south-eastern extremity of the continent was discovered, which received the name of Point Hicks, from Lieutenant Hicks, who first saw it. From this point the course steered by the *Endeavour* was north-east; soon afterwards Cape Howe was discovered and named, and also several other prominent points on the coast. Two or three days later (about April 28th) Botany Bay was discovered, a landing effected, and possession taken in the name of the King. Several attempts were made to hold friendly intercourse with the natives, or Indians, as they are called by Captain Cook, but without avail. The *Endeavour* sailed from Botany Bay on May 6th, and at noon of that day Captain Cook records, "We were abreast the entrance of a bay or harbour, in which there appeared to be good anchorage, and which I called Port Jackson." The voyage along the coast was continued, and various points and inlets were named—Moreton Bay being named and passed on May 16th. On leaving the Eastern coast of New Holland, Captain Cook writes, "I once more hoisted English colours, and though I had already taken possession of several parts, I now took possession of the whole Eastern coast in right of his Majesty King George the Third, by the name of New South Wales, with all the bays, harbours, rivers, and islands situated upon it; we then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship. Having performed this ceremony upon the island we called it Possession Island."

The closing of the American colonies as a place for transportation for felons caused the British Government to look abroad for another locality to serve as a penal settlement; and a suitable location on the African coast having been sought in vain, and the favourable report brought by Captain Cook of Botany Bay, decided the Government on selecting this spot as the expatriated convicts' future abode.

Towards the end of 1786 the Commissioners of the Navy advertised for a certain number of vessels to be taken up for conveying male and female felons to Botany Bay, resulting in the engagement of nine vessels.

The first fleet of ships with convicts, consisting of H.M.S. *Sirius* (frigate) of twenty guns, which had been built for the East India Company's service, and *Supply* brig (armed tender) acting as convoys; three storeships—the *Golden Grove*, *Fishburn*, and *Borrowdale*—and six transports, named respectively the *Scarborough*, *Lady Penrhyn*, *Friendship*, *Charlotte*, *Prince of Wales*, and *Alexander*, left England on May 13th, 1787, and after touching at Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope, anchored in Botany Bay on the 20th of January of the following year, a landing being made at the spot now known as Point Sutherland (so named by Captain Cook from one of his crew, Forby Sutherland, being buried there). The expedition was under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, a post-captain in the service. (A second captain was appointed, in the person of John Hunter, to command the *Sirius* while Captain Phillip was engaged in his government. Lieut. Henry Lidgbird Ball commanded the *Supply*.) It comprised 757 convicts, among whom were 192 women and 18 children, and also a detachment of marines, consisting of Major Ross, commandant, four captains, twelve lieutenants, twelve sergeants, twelve corporals, eight drummers, an adjutant and quartermaster, and 160 privates with forty of their wives. The live stock taken out in the ships comprised one bull, four cows, one calf, one stallion, three mares and three colts, some sheep, goats and pigs, and there were also taken plants or seeds of coffee, cocoa, cotton, banana, orange, lemon, guava, tamarind, prickly pear, rose-apple, ipecacuanha, and jalap; also fig-tree, sugar-cane, bamboo, Spanish reed, and several varieties of the vine, apple, pear, quince, strawberry, oak, and myrtle. The country in the immediate neighbourhood of the landing place was found to be utterly unsuitable for settlement, and in a short time the whole party was transferred to the more promising shores of Port Jackson (at Sydney Cove, now more commonly known as Circular Quay). The spot chosen for the settlement was "at the head of the cove, near a run of fresh water, which stole silently through a very thick wood." In the evening of the day (January 26th) the whole of the party then present were assembled at the point where they had first landed in the morning, on which a flagstaff had been erected and a Union Jack displayed, when the marines fired several volleys, between which the healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family, with success to the new colony, were most cordially drunk. The disembarkation of the troops and convicts took place on the next and following days. "The confusion that ensued will not be wondered at when it is considered that every one stepped from the boat literally into a wood." A portable canvas house, brought over for the Governor, was erected on the east side of the cove (which was named Sydney), the detachment of marines was encamped at the head of the cove near the stream and on the west side was placed the main body of the convicts. When all were landed the numbers amounted to 1,030 persons, thirty-two having died on the passage. Among the earliest of the buildings was an observatory on the western point of the cove, which was constructed by and placed under the direction of Lieutenant Dawes. In the month of April the curiosity of the new settlers was excited and gratified by the sight of an emu, which was shot, and two or three months later much excitement was caused by one of the convicts alleging that he had discovered a gold-mine, which he afterwards confessed to being an imposture, receiving one hundred lashes for his deception, and being ultimately hanged for theft.

The natives at first caused considerable trouble, and murders were of frequent occurrence, in many cases instigated by the outrages of the convicts. In April, 1789, much alarm was caused in the Settlement by the finding of numerous dead bodies of natives, whose deaths had resulted from small-pox. In September the first craft built in the colony was launched. She was called by the convicts the *Rose Hill* Packet (as she plied to and from Rose Hill or Parramatta), but from her size and clumsy construction she was better known by the title of *The Lump*.

Captain Phillip of course became the first Governor of the embryo settlement. The early difficulties of these motley settlers were occasioned by the scarcity of provisions; on several occasions the colony was almost at starvation point, and several of the convicts were hanged for stealing provisions; but in time sufficient progress was made in tilling the land to make the colonists in some measure independent of outside help. In November, 1789, the first harvest was gathered in at Rose Hill, being 200 bushels of wheat, thirty-five bushels of barley, and a small quantity of oats and Indian corn. From the Governor's farm, at Farm Cove, Sydney, about the same time were produced twenty-five bushels of barley. The early days of the settlement are stained with the records of crimes, and the historian of the time writes:—"May the annalist, whose business it may be to record in future the transactions of this colony, find a pleasanter field to travel in, where his steps will not be every moment beset with murderous robbers and incendiaries." Divine Service was first held on the shore of Sydney Cove under a tree, the Rev. Richard Johnson, the Chaplain, officiating. On December 10, 1792, Captain Phillip ceased to be Governor, and the affairs of the colony were managed (from December 11, 1792, to December 12, 1794) by Lieutenant-Governor Grose, of the New South Wales corps, to whom succeeded Captain Paterson, who ruled from December 13, 1794, to September 1, 1795. On September 7, 1795, Governor Hunter became the head of the settlement; during his rule (to September 29, 1800) and that of his successor, Captain King (to August 12, 1806), the colony greatly advanced in every way, and Sydney began to assume some of the features of a city. On June 30, 1801, there were in the settlement 5,547 persons of all descriptions, of whom 776 were children.

During the government of Captain King, a subsidiary penal settlement was formed at Newcastle, and Van Diemen's Land was colonized by the formation of settlements at Hobart Town and Launceston. About two years and a half after the arrival of the first convict ships the next transports began to arrive in the following order: on June 3, 1790, the *Lady Juliana* with 222 female convicts; on June 25, the *Surprise*, with 218 convicts and thirty officers and men of the New South Wales Corps (the storeship *Justinian* had arrived five days previously, after a short passage of only five months); on June 28, the *Neptune* and *Scarborough* arrived; from these two ships the prisoners were landed in a most unhealthy state, many dying in the boats while being transferred to the shore. It is stated that many died in irons on board the former ship, and that their deaths were concealed by their comrades for the purpose of sharing in their allowance of provisions. The captain of the vessel appears to have been a man of a cruel disposition, who was subsequently called to account in England for his treatment of his human cargo. The total number of deaths during the voyages of these four ships was 281. In June 30, 1790, the number of persons in the settlement under medical treatment was 349, on July 13 it had increased to 488. The next vessel to arrive was the *Mary Ann* transport on June 9, 1791, with 141 female convicts; on August 1, the *Matilda* arrived with 205 male convicts, "after an extraordinary passage of four months and five days." Thenceforward the arrivals of transports were frequent—to June, 1800, thirty-seven vessels in all arriving from England with about 5,000 convicts, of whom a little over one-fifth were females. On September 21, 1791, H.M.S. *Gorgon* reached Sydney Cove, and brought the public seal to be affixed to all documents. As showing the dreadful mortality in the new settlement, it may be mentioned that from January 1 to December 31, 1792, there died 482 persons, of whom 426 were convicts. In September, 1793, Captain Paterson attempted to penetrate to the Western or Blue Mountains, but without success. In 1806 (August 13) Captain Bligh, formerly Lieutenant Bligh of the *Bounty*, succeeded to the office of Governor, but after a stormy rule of a few months only, was (on January 26, 1808) deposed by a powerful section of the colonists and shipped back to England. During Governor Bligh's suspension (January 26, 1808, to December 28, 1809) the government was successively administered by Lieut.-Col. G. Johnstone, Lieut.-Col. Foveaux, and Col. Paterson. Major-General Macquarie took office on January 1, 1810, and during his twelve years' *régime* the progress

of the colony was of a steady and permanent character. To him is due the erection of numerous buildings, the formation of the roads in the settled districts, and also the construction of the road over the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, which had been settled soon after Wentworth, Lawson, and Blaxland had succeeded in making their way over this formidable barrier.

In July, 1793, the Rev. Mr. Johnson began the erection of a church under his own inspection, "at the back of the huts on the east side of the cove." The edifice was constructed of strong posts, wattle and plaster, and thatched, and its cost was computed at £40. It was opened on August 25th, 1793, and was burned down on October 1st, 1799. In March, 1794, an assistant chaplain arrived by the *William* to divide religious duties with Mr. Johnson. In 1797 the first school building was erected. The first brick church built in Sydney (St. Philip's) was consecrated on Christmas Day, 1810. On March 5th, 1803, the first newspaper was printed at Sydney, under the title of the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*. It was of four pages, foolscap size, and was published, edited, and owned by Mr. George Howe, a West Indian creole, who had been a compositor in the office of the London *Times*. For twenty years it was a mere channel for giving publicity to Government documents; and it was not until 1823 that political discussion was permitted in its columns. It was first issued on Saturdays, afterwards on Sundays, and appeared regularly till the year 1843. Long prior to this, in November, 1795, a small printing-press was used for the purpose of printing the orders of the Governor. The Drama appears to have had its first beginning in January, 1796, when some of the convicts obtained permission to "prepare a playhouse," which was opened on the 16th with the play of "The Revenge." The first meeting for Roman Catholic worship was held on May 15th, 1808. The first Independent Minister, Mr. Cover, arrived in 1798. The first settled pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tarrett, arrived in 1834. The first Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Samuel Leigh, arrived in the Colony on August 15th, 1815. The pioneer of Presbyterianism, the late Dr. Lang, arrived in the year 1823.

In March, 1804, a mutiny took place, the convicts rising in force at Castle Hill, under the leadership of a man named Cunningham. They were met near Toongabbie by a detachment of the New South Wales corps, under Major Johnstone, and broke at the first fire; many were slain and their leader was captured and hanged.

Sir T. Brisbane succeeded Major-General Macquarie in the Governorship of New South Wales (December 1, 1821), and held the reins of office till December 1, 1825, when, after a short interregnum, during which Col. Stewart acted as Governor, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Darling (on December 19), who was Governor for nearly six years (to October 21, 1831). At the expiration of his term of service Sir R. Bourke became the viceregal representative. During his time (December 3, 1881, to December 5, 1837) the colony continued to advance, the imports grew to £1,114,805, and the exports to £682,193 annually. At the same period the estimated population was 76,793 persons, of whom 25,254 males and 2,577 females were convicts. On April 18, 1831, the *Sydney Herald* commenced its career as a four-page weekly newspaper, attaining to a bi-weekly issue in 1836, and to a daily in 1841. Sir George Gipps held office from February 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846, being succeeded by Sir Charles Fitzroy. During the Governorship of Sir George Gipps, a despatch was received from the Imperial Government, enclosing the Constitution Act, 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 76, by virtue of which a Legislative Council was constituted, partly elective, partly non-elective; electoral districts were constituted, and a tolerably liberal measure of self-government was conceded to the colony. A few months after the arrival of Sir Charles Fitzroy a despatch was received from Mr. Gladstone, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying to the Legislative Council the wish that the renewal of the system of transportation should be favourably considered. This despatch threw the colonists into a state of the greatest excitement; and on the 11th June, 1849 (the ship *Hashemy* having arrived at Port Jackson on the 8th, with 212 male convicts on board), a great public meeting was held on the Circular Quay to indignantly protest against their landing, and after a severe struggle with the Governor and the Home authorities, the regulation allowing transport ships to land their convict cargoes in New South Wales was rescinded.

The inauguration and endowment of the University of Sydney, with its affiliated colleges and grammar school; the turning the first sod of the Great Southern Railway; the laying the first stone of the Fitzroy Dry Dock (Cockatoo Island); and the establishment of the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, all took place during the administration of Sir Charles Fitzroy (August 3, 1846, to January 17, 1855); but the greatest event of his reign was the passing of the Constitution Act of New South Wales, by which the great political principles of responsible government were conceded to the Colonists.

On the 1st of July, 1851, that part of the colony called Australia Felix, or Port Phillip, lying between Cape Howe on the east, and the South Australian border on the west, and bounded by the River Murray on the north and north-east, and by a line drawn from Cape Howe to the head of that river, was separated, and became a colony of itself under the name of VICTORIA. In 1851 the discovery of gold in N. S. Wales was announced, the first gold-digger being Mr. Hargreaves, and the *locale* of the discovery Summerhill Creek, a small stream about twenty miles from Bathurst.

Sir William Denison succeeded Sir Charles Fitzroy in January, 1855, and held office till January 22, 1861. Sir John Young, afterwards Lord Lisgar, relieved Sir W. Denison, and was the viceregal representative from May 22, 1861, to Christmas, 1867. He was succeeded the following year—on January 8—by the Earl of Belmore, who however, did not stay out his full term of office, being recalled at his own request, and quitting the colony in February, 1872. Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G. (the late Lord Rosmead) was sworn into office on June 3, 1872. He began his Governorship under favourable auspices; his fondness for field-sports, and the manly character of his speeches, making him much liked by a large proportion of the community, and his departure, in the early part of 1879, to assume the Governorship of New Zealand, was cause of general regret.

On August 3, 1879, Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus became Governor in succession to Sir Hercules Robinson. The International Exhibition was a notable and fortunate commencement of his official career, concentrating, as it did, the attention of the whole civilized world, and attracting vast numbers of visitors from all parts, not a few of whom were probably amazed at the rapid strides the Colony had made towards the position of a leading nation. Other events during his term were:—The establishment of railway communication between the cities of Sydney and Melbourne, the holding of the Intercolonial Convention, which may be considered as the first practical step towards the Federation of the Colonies, and the despatch of a large body of colonial troops to assist in the operations in the Soudan.

Lord Loftus's term of office expired in November, 1885. He was succeeded on December 12th, by Lord Carrington, who made himself a great favourite with all sections of the community, and retained his popularity during the whole term of Governorship.

During Lord Carrington's stay in New South Wales he largely identified himself with the leading interests of the Colony, and displayed in various ways the natural kindness of disposition which made him a favourite with all classes. He was a warm supporter of a Federated Australia, which he believed would prove a great and powerful nation, and, while keeping to the strictest letter of constitutional law, always supported the national rights and aspirations of the Australian Colonies. On the expiration of his term of office in November, 1890, Lord Carrington was succeeded by the Earl of Jersey, whose appointment was received with much favour by the Colonists.

The principal event during Earl Jersey's term of office was the holding of the Australian Federation Conference in Sydney. At a public banquet in commemoration of the same, held in the Centennial Hall, His Excellency spoke warmly in favour of Australian federation, and subsequently displayed great interest in the progress and welfare of New South Wales and the sister colonies. Earl Jersey made himself very popular with all classes, taking a warm interest in every movement affecting the well-being and advancement of the community; but private business requiring his attention at home he resigned office in 1893, and was succeeded by Sir Robert William Duff, who held the position till 15th March, 1895, when the hand of death removed him after a painful illness, contracted during a visit to Tasmania. His Excellency's remains were accorded a public funeral on Sunday, March 17, 1895, which was attended by all classes and sections of the community. Although his tenure of office was comparatively short, yet he displayed many qualities which endeared him and his family in the hearts of the people, and numerous were the expressions of deep regret for his loss as his remains were lowered into their last resting-place in the family vault of Sir George Innes at the Waverley Cemetery. Sir Robert Duff was succeeded by Viscount Hampden, who was appointed on June 17, 1895, his administration of the affairs of State being eminently satisfactory. He left the Colony on March 5th 1899, and was succeeded at a later period by Lord Beauchamp. Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, acting until his Lordship's arrival. During the year 1900 the Government despatched to South Africa three contingents of troops: The voluntary contributions of private citizens almost entirely provided for another. In addition, a Contingent of Imperial Bushmen was formed and sent at the request of the Imperial Government.

Geographical Features.—New South Wales originally embraced all the territory from Cape York, in the parallel of 10° 37′ south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29′ south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude; these being the boundaries mentioned in Governor Phillip's commission. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its dimensions. It now contains an area of 309,175 square miles, or 199,000,320 acres, being nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, or about the size of France and Great Britain united. It is larger than Sweden, Norway and Switzerland combined, and larger than any single state in Europe, except Russia. It is enclosed within the parallels of 28° 10′ and 37° 28′ south latitude, and meridians of 153° 37′ and 141° east longitude, thus extending over about nine degrees of latitude, and twelve and a half of longitude. Its position in south latitude corresponds respectively with that of Cape Colony in Africa and the lower portion of La Plata and Chili in South America. In the corresponding zone of north latitude are the South of Spain, Italy and Greece. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland, from which it is separated by Macpherson's Range, the Dividing Range, and the Dumaresq River; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the Colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, divides it from Queensland; and an imaginary line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and by the westerly

course of that river, separates it from Victoria. The boundaries of New South Wales constitute it an irregularly shaped four-sided figure, of which the southern frontier deviates most widely from a straight line.

The surface of the colony is diversified with alternate hills, valleys, and plains. A range of lofty hills runs parallel to the sea-coast, at about an average distance of thirty miles from it, and partially divides the colony, the country on the eastern side of this range being an undulating plain, intersected by numerous streams. On the western side of the range the country extends to the interior for some breadth in table-lands, still farther west it develops into vast plains, deteriorating as regards its adaptation to agricultural purposes, owing mainly to the absence of water, but the discovery that subterraneous streams abound at some depth from the surface is likely to materially alter the character of this inland country. The coast line has a total length of about 800 miles; from the sea it presents a bold and rocky appearance that bodes little good to the mariner; though in some places there are long stretches of sandy beach. Most of the headlands, capes, bays, and inlets are still known by the names given to them by Captain Cook. Along the coast are several salt-water lagoons, the entrances to which are sometimes closed to navigation after severe storms.

The surface of New South Wales may be divided into three parts: the Coast district, the Tablelands, and the Plains of the interior. The Coast district is a comparatively narrow strip of undulating land lying along the sea-coast, often not more than 35 miles wide, and sometimes less, while in other parts it widens out to an expanse of 120 miles, 60 or 70 miles being its general width. It extends back to the Dividing Range or Blue Mountains, which range divides the watershed of the colony, the fall towards the sea being generally rather abrupt. Speaking generally, this district has fine fertile soil, and is settled on throughout the whole of its area, from the north to the south. It is well watered by many fine rivers, most of which periodically overflow their banks from the rainfall in the mountains; and although these floods undoubtedly do much mischief to farmers, they cover the flat and bottom lands with a fine, rich alluvial deposit that will produce any kind of crop in abundance, and can be cropped for years without fallowing or manure. The Tablelands are a high plateau or elevated district, furrowed here and there with precipitous valleys, frequently presenting, on the seaward side, nearly perpendicular escarpments. These high lands traverse the entire length of the country, and extend westward to about the 141st meridian. The shape of the plateau is irregular. On it, at a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast, are found the loftiest mountains in the colony. Westward of the 141st meridian there is a gradual fall to the great plains of the interior. These plains are lightly timbered, well-watered, and clothed in favourable seasons with luxuriant verdure; they form the chief pasture lands of New South Wales.

Mountains.—The mountains extend over a large area, but their average elevation is probably not more than 3,500 feet. The principal ranges of mountains are the Interior Ranges, the Great Dividing Chain and its spurs, and the Coast Ranges. The former lie near the western boundary of the colony, and form the Western Watershed of the Darling River; the chief of them are the Grey Range, and the Stanley or Barrier Range. The loftiest elevation in the former is Mount Arrowsmith, 2,000 feet high; and in Stanley Range, Mount Lyell, about the same height. The Great Dividing Chain extends throughout the whole length of the eastern and south-eastern coast of Australia and forms the main watershed of the country. It consists of seven main branches, viz.: (1) the New England Range (highest point, "Ben Lomond," 5,000 feet); (2) the Liverpool Range (highest point, "Oxley's Peak," 4,500 feet); (3) the Blue Mountain Range (highest point, "Mount Beemarang," 4,100 feet); (4) the Cullarin Range (highest point, "Mundoonen," 3,000 feet); (5) the Gourock Range (highest point, "Jindulian," 4,300 feet); (6) the Manero Range (highest point, "Head of Kybean River," 4,010 feet); and (7) the Muniong Range (highest point, "Mount Kosciusko," 7,308 feet). This last is about 700 feet below the line of perpetual snow. All this series is connected with the Cordillera dividing the Eastern and Western Watersheds. The Coast Ranges lie on the east side of the Great Dividing Chain—and parallel to it for a very considerable distance. They generally form the edge of the elevated table land, upon which lies the Great Dividing Chain. They comprise the Northern coast range, the South coast range, and the Illawarra range. The loftiest peaks are Mount Seaview, 6,000 feet, Mount Coolungabbera, 3,712 feet, and Mount Budawang, 3,800 feet high.

The most remarkable of the isolated mountains and groups are Mount Doubleduke, Whoman, Elanie, Yarrahappini, Kiblora, The Three Brothers, Mount Talawah, Dromedary, Mumbulla, and lastly, Imlay, or "Baloon"—2,900 feet high.

Plains.—As before mentioned, the western interior of the colony, almost to the boundary line of South Australia, consists of immense level tracts of country. The principal of these are the Liverpool Plains, lying between the Liverpool and the Nundawar Range. These plains, the native name of which was Cobbon Comleroy, contain about 16,901 square miles of land. This tract was named by Mr. Oxley, the discoverer (August 26th, 1818) after Lord Liverpool, and is supposed to have been at one time the bed of an immense inland lake, with hills and ridges rising like islands, chiefly sandstone and basalt. It is for the most part sparsely watered, and for this reason unsuitable for the purposes of tillage. Another extensive plain or series of plains is known as the Monaro (Manero) Plains, or Brisbane Downs, consisting of a large tract of fine undulating pastoral country lying between the Murrumbidgee river on the west and the coast range on the east. These plains were discovered by Captain Currie and Brigadier-General Ovens in 1823. The Monaro Plains are not, properly speaking, plains, but rather a series of gently-swelling undulations, possessing rich and fertile soil, and remarkably well watered. They form a plateau of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and are over 70 miles in length. The geological formation is generally made up of various granite rocks, disturbing quartz-bearing slates, of which the lower portions are partly overflowed by trappean eruptions. There are also extensive plains on the Hunter River, known as South Park, and Jerry and Patrick's plains, all in a high state of cultivation, but subject occasionally to floods; and other plains near Bathurst (the Macquarie), and in the north-western part of the colony the latter mostly taken up as cattle stations.

Lakes.—The largest lake is Lake George—about 25 miles SW. of Goulburn, 25 miles in length by 8 in breadth; this is by far the most important inland lake of New South Wales; it is situated on the top of the table-land of the Dividing Range, 2,129 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded on its two sides by gigantic towering mountains, rising in grassy slopes from the water's edge; at the two ends of the lake the country is grassy and more level; there is no outlet for the water, which is consequently saline, from the accumulation of salt held in solution, and although unfit for human use, is freely drunk by cattle. For a long time previous to 1852 the lake was dry, but in that year, the year of the great Gundagai flood, it filled up, and has been wholly or partially full ever since; its surface teems with aquatic birds, and its waters abound with fish. Other lakes are Lake Bathurst, about 10 miles distant E. from Lake George, with an area of 8 square miles: Tarrago Lake (about 7 miles N. of Lake George); Burra Burra Lake; Lake Macquarie, about 12 miles S. of Newcastle, more correctly an inlet of the sea, being connected with it by a passage called Reid's Mistake, 20 miles long by 3 miles wide; and Lake Illawarra, about 50 miles S. of Sydney, also formed by the sea.

Rivers.—All the rivers of the Colony, with three exceptions, have their sources in the Great Dividing Chain, and flow thence into the sea by the Eastern or the Western Watershed. The great rivers of the Western Watershed are the Darling, the Lachlan, the Murrumbidgee, and the Murray, with their affluents. All these rivers unite their streams with the Murray, which flows into Lake Alexandrina in South Australia, and thence into the ocean. The estimated length of the Darling and its affluents is 1,160 miles, and the area drained is 198,000 square miles. This river is known by other names at various parts of its course; it falls into the Murray at Wentworth. The estimated length of the Lachlan is 700 miles, and it drains an area of 27,000 square miles. This river sweeps round to the west and south-west, and finally empties itself into the Murrumbidgee, flowing in the latter portion of its course through vast plains. The Murrumbidgee, rising in the Muniong range, after a course of 1,350 miles, of which about 500 are navigable, falls into the Murray, about 20 miles from Balranald. It receives the water from an area of 25,000 square miles. The Murray, which also rises in the Muniong range, not far from the source of the Murrumbidgee, flows westerly through the entire length of New South Wales, and receives almost all its western waters, draining an area of about 270,000 square miles, attaining a length of 1,300 miles before it debouches into Lake Alexandrina. The average width of the stream in the summer season is over 240 feet, and it has an average depth of about 16 feet. It is navigable, and is, in fact, navigated by small steamers as far up as Albury, a town of New South Wales, but close to the boundaries of Victoria. Both the Murray and the Murrumbidgee are connected by branches in the lower part of their course. The inland rivers flowing to the west are, at certain seasons of the year, traversed by small steamers from Lake Alexandrina, to Wagga-Wagga on the Murrumbidgee, and to Bourke on the River Darling. Tributary to these rivers are the Namoi, 600 miles in length; the Bogan, 450 miles; the Gwydir 445 miles; the Barwon, 510 miles; the Castlereagh, 365 miles; and the M'Intyre, 350 miles long. The Tumut, 80 miles in length, is a tributary of the Murrumbidgee; and the Warrego, about 100 miles in length, and Macquarie, 750 miles long, are tributaries of the Darling. The rivers on the Eastern Watershed all fall into the Pacific Ocean. The largest in the order of their length are the Hawkesbury, 330 miles, draining an area of 8,700 square miles (the Hawkesbury receives several smaller streams, and at different points bears other names, as the Wollondilly, Warragamba, and Nepean); the Hunter, 300 miles, draining a superficies of about 8,000 square miles; the Shoalhaven, 260 miles; the Clarence, 240 miles, navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth; the Macleay, 190 miles; the Richmond, 120 miles; and the Manning, 100 miles. Less than 100 miles in length are the Hastings, Karuah, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, and the Towamba. Several of these streams are partially navigable for steamers of light draught, but have bar entrances that are more or less difficult or dangerous; all vary greatly in their volume of water in the summer and winter seasons, the Hawkesbury and the Hunter particularly fluctuating greatly, and frequently in the winter causing very disastrous floods.

Capes.—The coast is fringed by about twenty-two important Capes or Headlands. Among the principal are Point Danger, Cape Byron, the most easterly point on the continent, Smoky Cape, Cape Hawke, near the entrance to Wallis' Lake, Sugarloaf Point, Point Stephens, Cape Banks, Cape Solander, Point Perpendicular, Cape St. George, between Jervis Bay and Sussex Haven, Green Cape, and Cape Howe.

Bays.—There are about eighteen Bays and Inlets. The largest and most important of these are:—Twofold Bay in the south (formerly a whaling station) with a commodious harbour; Jervis Bay, about 150 miles to the north of Twofold Bay, having an entrance 2 miles wide, with a length of 7 miles and a breadth

of 4 miles; Botany Bay, area of about 20 square miles, but very shallow; Port Jackson, on which Sydney is situated; Middle Harbour, a northerly elongation of Port Jackson, of capacious area, but little depth of water; Broken Bay, 20 miles to the north of Sydney Heads, principally used as a harbour of refuge; Port Hunter, on whose shores is the city of Newcastle; and Port Stephens (the estuary of the Karuah river), a harbour little inferior to Port Jackson, but mainly utilized as a harbour of refuge.

Municipalities. — New South Wales contains 184 Boroughs and Municipal Districts, varying greatly in regard to size and population, with an incorporated area of 1,768,500 acres. The suburban municipalities are, of course, the most compact and populous. Balmain contains an area of 888 acres, and has a population of about 28,750. The Glebe has an area of 461 acres, with a population of 17,550. Newtown and Redfern, other suburban municipalities, have a population respectively of 20,500 and 24,000. Some of the country municipalities embrace areas of more than 100 miles; Central Illawarra, for instance, has 118 square miles; and Cudgegong, 192 square miles. The rates are levied on nine-tenths of the annual value of improved property, and upon 5 per cent. of the capital value of the fee-simple of all unimproved lands, except in Sydney, where the maximum percentage is 6 per cent. In addition to the general rates, special rates may be levied for sewage, water, gas, free infant schools, and free libraries. But the rates, general and special, are limited to 2s. in the £ of the assessment, with 6d. more for street watering, and in only one instance, that of the City of Sydney, in 1899 did the ordinary rate exceed one shilling in the pound, though many of the Boroughs had a special rate ranging from 1d. to 1s.

The total annual value of ratable property in all Municipalities throughout the Colony in 1900 was £7,412,100, and the capital value £121,213,800; the fair average rental of all ratable property amounted to £7,412,100. A Municipal Association was established in 1883 for the purpose of watching and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations, and promote the efficient carrying-out of Municipal Government throughout the Colony. One hundred and forty-one Municipalities subscribe; the Municipality of Sydney is not represented in the Association.

Land Board Districts —Previous to January 1, 1885, when the Crown Lands Act of 1884 came into operation, the administration of the Land Laws was directed wholly from Sydney, where all the officers (with the exception of Local Crown Land Agents, and Surveyor) were located. Under the Act of 1884, decentralization was introduced by the establishment of Local Land Boards and District Surveyors' offices. The Colony, for this purpose, is divided into 13 Land Board districts, as follows:—Armidale, Bourke, Dubbo, Forbes Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland Moree, Orange, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Sydney. Each of these districts comprises a group of what are termed land districts, these latter representing defined areas around each of the more important towns in which Crown Land Agents are permanently stationed to receive applications for Crown Lands, afford information to intending applicants, receive deposits, instalments, &c., and generally for public convenience. The business of each Land Board district is conducted by a Board, presided over by an official member as chairman; there being a staff of clerks, together with a District Surveyor and a number of draftsmen located in the district.

Climate.—The climate of New South Wales is considered to be extremely salubrious; from the large area of the colony, extending over eleven degrees of latitude, nearly every variety is to be found, from the hottest to the coldest, short of the Arctic. That of Sydney has been compared to the climate of Naples, the difference being only five degrees of greater summer heat and winter cold at Naples than at Port Jackson. Although tropical plants grow in Sydney gardens, a five hours' journey from Sydney by rail is sufficient to reach a climate where British fruit, flowers, and grapes are cultivated with success. "There are three great natural divisions made so by the conformation of the land and the climate; the comparatively narrow coast district from 30 to 150 miles wide, abundantly watered by rivers and streams coming down from the mountains and having, too, an abundant rainfall. The second division includes the mountains and elevated plains and extends the whole length of the colony; the third division covers by far the greatest area, consisting of the Great Western plains extending away to the Darling River and thence to the South Australian border." Dr. Lang says, "For eight months during the year, viz., from the 1st of March to the 1st of November, the Australian climate is peculiarly delightful. The sky is seldom clouded, and day after day for whole weeks together the sun looks down in unveiled beauty from the heavens." Summer extends from the 1st of December to the end of February, and its mean heat is about eighty degrees; but this great heat is moderated along the coast by the sea breeze, which blows regularly from nine in the morning until five, six, or seven in the evening, when it is succeeded by the land breeze from the mountains. The spring months are September, October, and November; at this time the nights are cold, but the days warm and pleasant. The three autumn months are March, April, and May. During the winter months of June, July, and August the mornings and evenings are cold; hoar frosts are frequent, becoming more severe on advancing into the interior. At Sydney the thermometer is rarely below forty degrees. Snow does not lie in the valleys, but in winter the loftiest of the hills and mountains are covered, some of the latter nearly reaching the line of perpetual snow. The healthy character of the climate is shown by the returns of the Registrar, the percentage of deaths comparing favourably with those of any country, the mean number of deaths during the past ten years per 1,000 of the population being 14·67. Regular observations of the weather have been taken, but for a comparatively few years, insufficient to indicate all that is required to be known of the climate of a large tract of country. It has been proved, however, that the climate of New South Wales approximates to that of Southern Europe, but so modified by the physical features of different parts, that all varieties may be found, from the cold of Kiandra, where frost, snow and hail prevail for a considerable portion of the year, to the heat of the inland plains, where the thermometer sometimes reaches 130° in the shade, and is for the greater part of the summer over 100°, and where rain enough to wet the ground is sometimes not seen for eighteen months. The temperature of the coast districts is influenced and equalized, it is believed, by one of the great Ocean currents which takes its rise to the north of Australia, and has a steady set south at a distance of four or five miles from the coast, with a velocity of one or two miles an hour. This Antipodean Gulf Stream of warm water is only occasionally intercepted for a day or two at a time, when there is a strong southerly wind blowing.

During the year 1899 the thermometer in the shade at Sydney showed the mean monthly temperature to range from 52·0 to 71·9; the highest was 102·1, on December 1st, the lowest 38·8 on August 9th; the mean temperature for the year being 63·7. The total rainfall was 55·899 inches; rain fell on 172 days; the greatest fall in one day, 3·005 inches, took place on November 5th. The average rainfall for the preceding forty years was 49·660 inches. The highest reading of the barometer was 30·721 on July 26th; the lowest 29·213 on January 19th; the mean height for the year was 30·007. The prevailing wind was N.E. during the summer months, and from W. to S.W. during the winter.

Standard Time.—By the "Standard Time Act of 1894," which came into operation on 1st February, 1895, the mean time of the 150th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, England, was declared to be Standard Time throughout New South Wales; but on account of the conflicting interest in the Barrier District this Act was amended by Act 60 Vic. No. 4, assented to on 23rd July, 1896. The Standard Time Act of 1894 does not now apply within the Municipal District of Broken Hill, nor the Electorate of Sturt, in respect of certain sections of the Licensing Acts, Billiard and Bagatelle Licensing Act, Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act. The mean time of the 135th meridian of longitude is in respect of the above enactments declared to be the standard time for the said Municipal and Electoral Districts.

Geological Formation.—The following information has been corrected to date by Mr. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., the Government geologist. The stratified rock formations of New South Wales have been classified as follows, in descending order:—

- Cainozoic.
  - Post Tertiary
    - Recent.
    - Pleistocene.
  - Tertiary
    - Pliocene.
    - Miocene.
    - Eocene.
- Mesozoic
  - Cretaceous
    - Upper.
    - Lower.
  - Triassic.
    - Wianamatta Shales.
    - Hawkesbury Sandstones.
    - Narrabeen Shales.
- Palæozoic.
  - Permo-Carboniferous
    - Upper Coal Measures
      - Newcastle Series.
      - Dempsey Series.
    - Middle Coal Measures or Tomago Series.
    - Upper Marine Series.
    - Lower Coal Measures
      - Greta and Clyde Series.
    - Lower Marine Series.
  - Carboniferous.
  - Devonian.
  - Upper Silurian.
  - Lower Silurian.

The chief geological features of the Colony may be briefly described as follows:—A belt of Palæozoic rocks (about 200 miles wide) in which occur numerous intrusions of granite and other igneous rocks, extends along the coast line in a N.N.E. direction. Another belt of Palæozoic rocks crosses the centre of the Colony in a W.N.W. direction, making with the first-named belt a T-shaped area, in which are situated the metalliferous deposits, such as gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, antimony and bismuth. About midway between the Northern and Southern boundaries of the Colony the coastal belt of Palæozoic rocks already alluded to is overlaid by a very large area of Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous rocks, and it is in these latter that the Colony's enormous wealth of coal is stored. Overlying these rocks again, are the Hawkesbury sandstones, of which the Blue Mountains (wherein the most picturesque scenery in the Colony is to be found) are composed. This sandstone is largely quarried for building purposes in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The Cretaceous rocks cover a wide expanse in the Northern and Western parts of the Colony. They form a deep basin-shaped deposit, in which, and in the underlying Triassic rocks, are stored the supplies of artesian water, which are daily being more and more utilized for stock by graziers in the arid plains of the West. The Upper Cretaceous rocks contain deposits of precious opal. The remainder of the Colony consists chiefly of plains of Pleistocene origin. Water can also be obtained under these plains by boring, but it does not rise above the surface, as in the case of the Cretaceous and Triassic deposits already referred

to. The crystalline rocks of the Broken Hill district, consisting of gneisses, quartzites, and garnetiferous sandstones, are supposed to belong to the Azoic period; but while their precise age is at present doubtful, they may be regarded as being as old as, if not older than, any other rock formations in New South Wales. They are much flexured and contorted, and show numerous intrusions of granite and dioritic dykes, in the vicinity of which occur the now celebrated silver and lead-bearing lodes, which have been the means of attracting a large population to the Barrier district. The Lower Silurian rocks, which form such a notable feature in the geology of Victoria, and in which the permanent reefs of the Bendigo goldfield occur, have as yet only been proved, by fossil evidence, to exist in New South Wales in three districts, namely, at Myall Reefs, near Tomingley, between Peak Hill, Narrowmine, and Mandurama, and also over a wide area near the Victorian border, extending from the Pilot Mountain to the east of Quinburra, and northward to the junction of the Snowy and Delegete rivers. The Upper Silurian rocks form a wide belt along the eastern portion of the Colony, while another irregular-shaped area extends in a W.N.W. direction from near Condobolin on the Lachlan towards the Darling River. The rocks of this age consist chiefly of altered slates and mudstones, sandstones and limestones, and are generally easy of recognition on account of their indurated character. They have been, as a rule, very much upheaved. They are the chief depositories of the metalliferous lodes. The Silurian rocks are characterized by the occurrence of numerous trilobites, molluscs and corals. The upper beds of the Silurian rocks in some localities contain fossils of both Silurian and Devonian types, and were therefore termed by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke "passage beds," and by the late C. S. Wilkinson, Government geologist, "Siluro-Devonian" beds. A somewhat similar series of passage beds appears to exist between the Devonian and lower Carboniferous rocks, and therefore until a detailed survey has been made it will not be possible to clearly define the boundaries of the lower and middle formations of the Palæozoic group. The Devonian rocks consist of sandstones, conglomerates, limestones, and shales, and can be seen in section near Rydal, on the Great Western Railway, where they were measured by the late Mr. Wilkinson, and found to have a thickness of at least 10,000 feet. The lower beds are also visible on the summit of Mount Lambie. The most characteristic fossils of the Devonian rocks are Spirifer disjunctus, and Rhynchonella pleurodon. The Carboniferous rocks were estimated by the late Mr. Wilkinson to have a total thickness of at least 10,000 feet. They cover a considerable area, principally in the centre of the Silurian belt already described, and notably between the Hunter and Manning Rivers. Lepidodendron, Calamites, Rhacopteris, and other plant remains are plentiful, but no workable coal seams occur below the Permo-Carboniferous rocks. The marine beds of the Carboniferous formation contain such molluscs as Productus and Spirifer, besides corals, crinoids, etc., in great abundance. It is in the Permo-Carboniferous rocks that the Colony's great wealth of coal is stored. These rocks have been minutely investigated by Professor David, B.A., F.G.S. They are characterized by the predominance of the fossil plant Glossopteris. They may be well seen in section along the Northern Railway line from Newcastle to Rix Creek, and they extend from Bateman's Bay on the South to Port Stephens on the North, and Westwards to the Talbragar River, thence trending Northwards to the Queensland border. Professor David estimates the aggregate thickness of coal in the Greta, Tomago and Newcastle measures to be 150 feet. Over a considerable portion of this area, viz., between Lake Macquarie on the North and Coal Cliff on the South, and from the coast Westwards to Lithgow the Permo-Carboniferous rocks are overlaid by the Hawkesbury sandstones, which attain their greatest thickness under Sydney, but here the continuity of the coal seams, which outcrop in the Newcastle and Illawarra coal fields, has been proved by deep bores put down on the Holt Sutherland estate, at Moorbank near Liverpool, and more recently at Cremorne, Sydney harbour, where a fine seam of coal was penetrated at a depth of 2,800 feet. There was evidently a vast interval of time between the close of the Permo-Carboniferous era and the deposition of the overlying series of shales and sandstones, as shown by a decided break in the flora. There is an entire disappearance of Glossopteris, and the characteristic plant remains of the Triassic formations are those of Tæniopteris, and Thinnfeldia. The Narrabeen shales, which are the lowest of these rocks, form the prominent cliffs along the coast from Long Reef, North of Manly, to Broken Bay. They consist of chocolate, red, blue and grey shales, and they dip inland towards the southwest, being overlaid by the Hawkesbury sandstones. The latter may be seen forming the high precipices at the sides of the magnificent gorges which lend such character to the scenery of the Blue Mountains. The greatest observed thickness of the Hawkesbury sandstone is about 1,000 feet. The stone is very valuable for building purposes, and is extensively quarried in the neighbourhood of Sydney. The Wianamatta shales are, like the Hawkesbury sandstones, of fresh-water origin. They form cappings on the hills in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and are extensively used for brickmaking. The Clarence River coal basin is probably also of Triassic age. It contains a number of coal seams, but none of them have as yet proved to be workable. The Lower Cretaceous rocks underlie a large extent of undulating country, principally to the North and West of the Upper Darling. They consist of calcareous greensand and various coloured clays, containing marine fossils, ammonites, belemnites, avicula, etc. These rocks have not as yet been thoroughly explored, but great importance attaches to them by reason of the fact that they contain plentiful supplies of artesian water, which is being rapidly drawn upon by the pastoralists, and the stock-carrying capabilities of the Western and North-Western plains are being thereby largely increased. The chief sources of the Artesian water, however, have been proved to be the Triassic rocks (contemporaneous with the Hawkesbury sandstones), which underlie the Cretaceous beds of the Western plains. At White Cliffs in the Wilcannia district extensive deposits of precious opal occur in Upper Cretaceous rocks. They consist of alternate beds of sandstone, kaolin, quartzite, conglomerate, and porcellanite. Outliers of these rocks about 100 feet in height are found in many localities overlying the Lower Cretaceous beds. Conglomerates, sandstones, clays and ironstones of Eocene age, are found at high elevations in the Great Dividing Range, and contain leaf impressions and fresh-water shells (Unio). Marine beds of similar age occur on the banks of the Murray River, near its junction with the Darling, and probably extend northwards under the plains of Riverina. They have not as yet been minutely examined. Pliocene deposits are found in many parts of the Colony in the shape of old drifts or river beds, which in a large number of cases have been covered by streams of lava or basalt. The basalt being more capable of resisting denudation than the Palæozoic rocks (slates, etc.) through which these old rivers ran, has served to protect the pliocene alluvial deposits, which are consequently found in many instances occupying elevated positions. Most of the deep leads from which large quantities of alluvial gold and tinstone have been won are of Eocene and Pliocene age. Many fossil fruits and trees, ferns, and fresh-water shells (Unio) are found in these leads. The Pleistocene period is represented by gravel terraces on the sides of valleys, and by the wide spreading plains of the Western district and Riverina. During this period animals of very large size existed in the country, as evinced by the fossil bones of the Diprotodon, Nototherium, Thylacoleo, Thylacinus, etc. The bones of Diprotodon have been found in alluvial flats in several localities, such as Bingara, Forbes, and Cuddie Springs. Accumulations of the bones of the other Pleistocene marsupials are found in limestone caverns in various parts of the Colony. A great variety of igneous and intrusive rocks are found in New South Wales, including granites, porphyries, diorites, basalts, serpentines, etc., and many of them constitute highly valuable and ornamental building stones.

Soil.—Owing partly to climatic circumstances, and in part to the absence of water, there is much land utterly useless for agricultural purposes, though much of this is adapted for pastoral (grazing) use, and is so employed, but great attention has recently been paid to boring for artesian wells with a considerable amount of success, splendid supplies of water having been obtained in many of the arid districts. Of land rich in humus or decayed vegetable matter, there is no great breadth away from the river banks. The most fertile land in the colony, perhaps in the world, is to be found on the margins of the rivers, particularly the bottom lands of the Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven. This fertility is to some extent counterbalanced by the liability to inundation, when the year's harvest may in a few hours be swept away. The Northern district is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, maize, the vine, and semi-tropical fruits. The area of land watered by the Richmond Macleay, Manning, and Hastings rivers is largely utilized for maize; the sugar-cane has also been extensively cultivated on the last-named three rivers, but not found to succeed. The Great Southern line of Railway to Goulburn, 134 miles from Sydney, passes through country much of which has long been under cultivation, and in which most of the pursuits of agriculture and horticulture are successfully carried on. At Mittagong, 77 miles from Sydney, rich and extensive deposits of coal and iron exist in close proximity to the railway, and some of the soil of the district is singularly fertile. Indeed, with some exceptions, it may be said that good arable land occurs nearly all the way to Marulan, 114 miles, where excellent marble is found. Goulburn, and much of the country through which the line runs possesses a mild and salubrious climate, in which English fruits, vegetables and cereals thrive luxuriantly. The Great Northern Railway, in the first portion of its course, passes over coal-fields of great extent and value, the product of which it conveys to Newcastle, after passing which it intersects a good agricultural and grazing country, with a soil producing fine crops and luxuriant pasturage. The Great Western line passes by orangeries, vineyards, and homesteads; but with the exception of a mile or two westward of Penrith, the land is too rugged and mountainous for agricultural purposes until the Bathurst plains are reached. The country to the southward of Sydney on the coast, known as the Illawarra district, is rich in coal of excellent quality, and land for many miles beyond the coal-bearing region is employed for dairy farming purposes, and supplies the metropolis with much of its produce of milk, butter, and the other accompaniments of the breakfast-table. Large areas are laid down with English grasses, which here flourish in all their native luxuriance.

Vegetable Productions.—Among the indigenous trees, shrubs, and plants of New South Wales are the Acacias, upwards of one hundred varieties of which are known to flourish. They bear a pretty yellow blossom, and are more generally known under the generic name of wattle. Some of the wood is valuable, and the myall has been utilized in the manufacture of pipes and other small articles. The Eucalyptus, or Gum-tree, is peculiar to Australia, and abounds in all parts; there are many varieties; it is a most valuable wood for many purposes, and the red-gum turpentine and ironbark are as imperishable, and perhaps superior to, the jarrah wood of West Australia. The ironbark is noted for its hardness, and in its very dry state is scarcely workable; it is used for shipbuilding purposes, and its life is estimated as exceeding fifty

years; the blue and red gums are also of value for constructing purposes. The most valuable of the soft-wood timbers is the cedar, which is found in the northern parts of the colony, its home being principally the mountains and gullies at the heads of the eastern rivers. For all indoor uses, cabin fittings, and decorative purposes the wood is in general requisition. The Casuarina tribe, more popularly known under the name of the She-Oak, are very numerous, as are also the Banksia family, which pass usually under the name of honeysuckle. Fig-trees are plentiful, and of great variety; but the wood is of little use. The cabbage-tree palm is found in the Coast districts; its leaves are much used in the manufacture of hats. Ferns of large size and endless diversity grow in profusion in the mountain gullies. On the plains the salt bush is largely found. It is a valuable grazing food for both sheep and cattle. The mallee scrub covers some portions of the plains; it is a dense, almost impenetrable thicket There are few edible fruits; but all the fruits of the temperate zone and many semi-tropical, such as the orange, shaddock, banana, loquat, and pine-apple, are now grown with abundant results. Wild flowers of great variety and beauty adorn the landscape in the spring; of these the waratah, or native tulip, the Christmas-bush, and varieties of rock lily are some of the most striking. The trees are mostly evergreen. The leaves are destitute, for the most part, of salts, and when they fall, their decomposition into mould is prevented by the heat and dryness of the climate, except in moist and shaded localities, but when burned or allowed to decompose they aid in increasing the fertility of the soil, especially in the coastal districts.

Aborigines.—According to the latest returns (1899) from the Secretary of the Aborigines Protectorate, the number of natives recorded is 1,343 pure-bred males, 917 females and 943 pure-bred children, a total of 3,203; 851 half-caste males, 751 females and 2,087 half-caste children, a total of 3,689, or a grand total of 6,892 souls. These figures, however, bear no comparison with the numbers when the colony was first settled. They exhibit an increase of one on those for the previous year. The total sum expended by the Government during the year was £17,662. One hundred and eighteen reserves have been set apart in different parts of the country. In numerous instances the land is successfully cultivated by the Aborigines, and their efforts have been encouraged by the Board as far as practicable by the supply of implements, seed, and other assistance. Several of the reserves have been enclosed with good substantial fences, the Aborigines providing and erecting the posts, the cost of wire being defrayed from the Board's Funds. A number of schools also exist for the education of Aboriginal children, the total number receiving instruction being 612.

Animals, Birds, Fish, &c.—Nearly all the larger animals found in New South Wales are of the marsupial order, that is, having a natural pouch in which they carry their young. The kangaroo (*Macropus*) takes precedence in size. It is found in various parts, and occasionally in such numbers as to seriously incommode the squatters and farmers, consuming the pasture that would otherwise support many head of stock. Wallabys and paddymelons are a smaller species, and still smaller varieties are found in the rat family. The bandicoot (*Peramales*), a small animal with a head and snout resembling the pig; the wombat (*Phascolomys*), a grass-eating, burrowing marsupial; the opossum (*Phalangista*); the koala, or native bear (*Phascolarctus cinereus*), a small harmless creature, in shape like a bear; the native cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*), a pretty but destructive animal; and the platypus *Ornithorhynchus paradoxicus*), and native hedgehog (*Echidna*), about exhaust the number of the larger mammalia. Bats are very numerous from the flying fox of large size to the flying mouse; like all this tribe, they are nocturnal in their habits, and are very destructive to fruit trees. Snakes are far too plentiful to be pleasant; five different families exist in New South Wales. The death adder and the yellow snake are the most dangerous, and their bite is frequently fatal. The lizard tribes are well represented, the largest of these being the iguana. A peculiar long-necked tortoise (*Chelodina longicollis*) is found in the swamps of some of the rivers. Birds are remarkable for their variety, and, so far as the parrot tribe is concerned (of which there are over sixty species), for the beauty of their plumage. The eagle tribe is widely distributed; there are also several species of owls (*Strigidæ*). The great kingfisher, or laughing jackass, can be met with in most parts, its strange hoot and peculiar so-called laugh making the bush echo in the early morning and at sundown. The magpie is also common, and its cry, heard as the day breaks, is very musical. Cockatoos, parrots, and paroquets are very plentiful in the Coast district. Quails, native pheasants, and brush turkey are found. The wild turkey and the emu (*Dromaius*), the latter the largest biped found on the continent, are now confined to the plains. The lyre bird (*Menura splendida*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericus* and *Sericulus melinus*) have their home in New South Wales. Among water birds are the native companion, and several other species of crane and heron; the black swan being the most graceful and the largest of all. Leeches abound in most of the creeks and lagoons. Insects are prolific almost beyond belief. The insect fauna is enormously rich in the orders of Coleoptera or beetles; Hymenoptera, flies, wasps, etc.; and Hemioptera or bugs; and to a less extent, but still rich in Lepidoptera, or butterflies and moths. The mosquito is the most numerous and certainly the most annoying of all, but the locusts are the most noisy, and about sunset their shrill whistling fills the air. Ants are of various kinds, the species termed the bull ant being of large size and dangerous to interfere with. Native bees are plentiful. Spiders of all sizes, from the tarantula (or tri-antelope, as it is more vulgarly called) downwards, flourish in all parts. Fish swarm in the rivers that intersect, and seas that fringe, the colony; among them are the bream, mullet, whiting, schnapper, jewfish, flathead, garfish, Murray cod, and perch; crustaceans, too, abound, while the Sydney oysters are luxuries that are prized throughout the colonies. The oyster beds, besides those in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, are to be found in every inlet along the whole coast-line. Numerous animals have been at times imported from Great Britain and elsewhere, and have been found to thrive in their new home; among these are deer, hares, rabbits (these have become a national curse almost, entailing an enormous expenditure of money and labour to check or prevent their ravages), and several of the familiar songsters of the English hedgerows and fields.

Population.—The population of New South Wales, according to the census taken in April, 1891, was—males, 612,562; females, 519,672; total, 1,132,234. As regards births and nationality, 725,015 persons were native born, 85,154 in other Australian Colonies, 8,280 were Aborigines, 266,101 hailed from Great Britain and Ireland, 4,639 from other British possessions; 39,787 were foreigners, 1,960 at sea, and 1,301 unspecified. The conjugal condition of the people is thus recorded:—748,664 unmarried; 166,634 husbands; 165,648 wives; 25,799 widows; 16,905 widowers. The number of persons able to read and write was 823,475; those unable to read 244,566, and unable to write 43,001.

The religious returns were:—Church of England, 502,980; Presbyterian, 109,390; Wesleyan Methodist, 87,516; other Methodists, 22,596; Congregationalists, 24,112; Baptist, 13,112; Lutherian, 7,950; Unitarian, 1,329; Salvation Army, 10,310; other Protestants, 12,046; Roman Catholics, 286,911; Jews, 5,484; Greeks, 252; Buddhist, Confucian, Mahomedan, &c., 10 950; other persuasions, 14,982; unspecified and ill-defined, 14,028.

During the year 1899 there were 36,508 births—18,669 males, 17,839 females; 15,898 deaths—9,133 males, 6,765 females; of the deaths 195 were suicides, or 1·45 per 10,000 of the total population. The number of marriages registered during the year 1899 was 9,275. Estimated population on 30 June, 1900, was 1,361,120—729,420 males and 631,700 females.

Religion.—The various sects of religion, in which are included Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, United Methodists, Lay Methodists, Methodist Episcopal, Congregationalists, Independent Free, Welsh Independent, Baptists, Particular Baptists, Strict Baptists, Independent Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Lutherans, Jews, Salvation Army, Reorganised Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Sydney Society of the New Church, Brotherhood Gospel Mission Church, Catholic Apostolic, Free Church of England, Bible Christian Church, Society of Friends, and Church of Christ, had in 1897, 4,852 places of worship, with accommodation for 426,637 persons, including dwellings and other buildings occasionally used for purposes of devotion. The estimated average attendance at all the services on Sunday was 402,098. The total number of ministers of all denominations licensed to celebrate marriages was 1,286 (including 9 in connection with the Salvation Army).

The religion of the people, as shown by the census of 1891, gives the total number of Church of England at 502,980; Roman Catholics, 286,911; Presbyterians, 109,390; Wesleyans and other Methodists, 110,112; Congregational, 24,112; Baptists, 13,112; Unitarians, 1,329; Hebrews, 5,484; Lutherans, 7,950; Salvation Army, 10,315; other persuasions and unspecified, 52,259;—total, 1,123,954, exclusive of 8,280 aborigines not classified.

The detailed returns for 1897 (no later statistics collected) give the following particulars of the ministers, places of worship, and the attendance:—

The Church of England has in all 326 ministers, 720 churches, and 775 other buildings used for public worship, with total seating accommodation for 126,762 persons; the average attendance at Sunday services is 106,043. The Roman Catholic places of worship number 1,203, of which 494 are churches, with seating accommodation for 76,806; there are 275 ministers; the average attendance at churches was 133,337. The Presbyterians of New South Wales have 345 buildings used for public worship, in addition to 324 churches—in all 669—with accommodation for 49,068, 149 ministers, and an average attendance at church services of 32,235. The Wesleyan Methodists have 782 churches, &c., seating 74,892 people, 127 ministers, and 64,019 regular attendants. Other Methodists have 93 churches, and 16 other buildings, 37 ministers, sitting accommodation for 17,226, and an average attendance of 10,680. The Congregationalists occupy 64 churches, and 21 buildings, seating 18,251 persons, the ministers number 49, and the Sunday attendance averages 10,667. The Baptists have 38 churches, and 36 buildings, with a total seating accommodation for 10,470 people, 31 ministers, and an average attendance at Sunday services of 5,291 By 1897 returns the Particular Baptists have 4 places of worship, seating 700 persons, 5 ministers, and an average attendance of 240. The Lutherans have 26 buildings (including 16 churches), giving accommodation for 2,250, 5 ministers, and an average congregation of 1,085. The Jews have 2 synagogues, seating 974 persons, an average attendance of 385, and 4 registered ministers. The Church of Christ has 12 ministers, 11 buildings (including 6 churches), capable of seating 2,260 persons, of which 1,369 generally attend. The Unitarians have 1 minister, 1 church, sittings for 450, and an average attendance of 450. The Salvation Army has 211 places of worship with 36,006 sittings; and an average attendance of 30,185 persons; of its officers 9 are licensed to celebrate marriages.

The average attendance at Sunday services include only those of 14 years of age and upwards.

Sunday Schools.—In 1897 (no later statistics collected) there were 2,155 schools, 4,788 male and 8,751 female teachers, in all 13,539; with scholars on the roll of 73,982 boys, and 97,730 girls, with an average attendance of 128,380 scholars. The detailed returns of the various denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 621 schools, 1,282 male and 3,067 female teachers; total average attendance of 40,687 scholars. Roman Catholic, 555 schools, 249 male and 1,177 female teachers; total average attendance of 26,177 scholars. Presbyterians 276 schools; 625 male and 1,109 female teachers, total average attendance of 13,278 scholars. Wesleyan Methodists, 363 schools; 1,383 male and 1,717 female teachers; total average attendance of 20,421 scholars. Primitive Methodists, 69 schools; 358 male and 420 female teachers, total average attendance of 5,720 scholars. United Methodist Free Church, 12 schools, 50 male and 87 female teachers, total average attendance of 1,200 scholars. Congregational, 69 schools, 330 male and 441 female teachers, total average attendance of 6,381 scholars. Baptists, 44 schools; 181 males and 220 female teachers, total average attendance of 3,157 scholars. Lutheran, 4 schools; 5 male and 4 female teachers, total average attendance of 124 scholars. Church of Christ, 6 schools; 27 male and 34 female teachers, total average attendance of 627 scholars. The Jews have 2 schools; 7 male and 9 female teachers, total average attendance of 200 scholars. Salvation Army has 96 schools; 136 male and 293 femalete achers, total average attendance of 8,568 scholars. All other denominations have 68 schools, 154 male and 193 female teachers, total average attendance of 2,864 scholars.

Education.—Until 1880 the Public schools were under the control of the Council of Education, but by the passing of the Public Instruction Act the Council was abolished, and its work handed over to a department of Public Instruction, under a responsible Minister. On May 1st, 1880, this Act came into force. Among its more important provisions are the following:—

The several classes of schools maintained under the Act are:—

(I.) Public schools in which the main object is to afford the best primary education to all children without sectarian or class distinction.

(II.) Superior public schools in towns and populous districts in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education are given under such regulations for the purpose approved by the Governor.

(III.) Evening public schools in which the object is to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages of primary education.

(IV.) High schools for boys in which the course of instruction is of such a character as to complete the Public School curriculum, or to prepare students for the University.

(V.) High school for girls.

The *weekly fees* are not to exceed threepence for each child, up to four children in one family, one shilling being the maximum for any family; these fees to be payable to the teacher. In any case of the inability of the parents or friends to pay the fees, they may be remitted. *Free railway passes* are issued to children to travel to and from school at a distance. Free school tickets are issued to enable any child to travel to the nearest primary school, private or otherwise, provided that such school is the one nearest to the residence of the parents or guardians of such child. In the case of private primary schools it will be necessary for the School Inspector of the district to certify that they are registered in the office of the Minister for Education. These tickets are issued also to the nearest superior public school, or public high school, on the certificate of the School Inspector of the district, that the child has passed the entrance examination for a high school, or is sufficiently advanced to be enrolled in the fifth class of a superior public school. The tickets are issued free, and no liability attaches to Commissioners in regard to any journeys made upon them. They are available between the stations named thereon for the purpose of attending school for one journey each way on school days only, and the holders are subject to the Commissioners' by-laws and regulations for passengers. The tickets must be given up on date of expiry.

Religious Instruction.—In every public school an hour a day is set apart for religious instruction at the hands of a clergyman or other religious teacher, if the parents of the children do not object. The instruction given is that authorised by the Church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong.

The colony is divided into school districts, and Public School Boards of not more than seven persons are appointed to supervise the schools. Attendance of all children between five and fourteen years of age for seventy days in each half-year is compulsory, under a penalty to the parents of 5s. for the first offence, and 20s. or seven days' imprisonment for each succeeding offence; any of the following reasons only being a valid excuse for non-compliance with the above rule:—Efficient education elsewhere, sickness, the absence of a State school within two miles, the child being educated to the standard required. In thinly populated districts Provisional schools are established where secular instruction only is imparted; and in cases where the children are too scattered to allow of a permanent school being formed, itinerant teachers are appointed. Training schools for the education of teachers have been established. High schools for boys have been established, in which instruction is given in ancient and modern languages, in mathematics, in literature, in physical science, and such other subjects as the Minister of Education may direct. High schools for girls have also been established, in which instruction is given in modern languages, history, music, the elements of mathematics, and other subjects, as directed by the Minister.

State aid to Denominational schools ceased at the end of 1882, and in order to meet the requirement of the Public Instruction Act, consequent upon the closing of several Denominational schools, the education Department have erected commodious buildings in all large centres of population throughout the suburban and country districts.

Penny Savings Banks.—In 1887 Savings Banks in connection with public schools were established; in 1900 there were 633 banks in operation; the depositors for the year 1899 numbered 38,400, and the deposit totalled £2,925.

Public School Cadet Corps.—In connection with the State Schools, and inclusive of those attached to Roman Catholic Schools within the Metropolis, there where, at the beginning of 1900, 103 Cadet Corps, with an enrolment of 3,452 cadets. The amount expended for cadet purposes during 1899 was £3,416, as against £3,706 in 1898.

On January 1, 1900, the number of State schools was 2,693, taught by 2,609 male and 2,275 female teachers, in all 4,884, with 123,111 boys, and 110,122 girls under instruction. The year's expenditure for the purpose of education was, under Department of Public Instruction, £737,080, less receipts from school fees, £78,358, leaving a net cost to the State of £658,722. Total net cost to the State per scholar £4 8s. 2d.

Private schools numbered 1,053, with 3,407 teachers and 60,159 scholars on roll.

For the purpose of inspection, the Colony has been divided into ten school districts, supervised by 34 inspectors. On January 1, 1900, there were:—A chief inspector, a deputy chief, nine district inspectors, and twenty-five inspectors; and at the same date 299 School Boards had been appointed.

The returns of schools connected with charitable institutions in 1899 were:—1 Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution with 14 teachers and 117 scholars; 4 Ragged schools with 331 scholars; 1 children's asylum with 149 inmates; 4 industrial and reformatory establishments, inclusive of the Nautical School-ship the *Sobraon*, with 829 scholars.

Under the Department of Public Instruction there were 2,693 public schools in existence, containing 2,909 departments. The amount expended on school sites, furniture, buildings, repairs, rates, and rents in 1899 was £98,926. Of over 251,000 children in the Colony between the ages of 6 and 14 years, 200,317 attended State schools, 60,159 attended private schools, received home instruction, or were untaught. The University had 49 masters and 519 students; St. Paul's College, 5 masters and 16 students; St. John's College, 4 masters and 15 students; St. Andrew's College, 5 masters and 26 students; Women's College, 2 teachers and 18 scholars; Sydney Grammar School, 21 masters and 590 pupils. The private and Denominational schools numbered 1,053, teachers 3,407, male 607, female 2,800, scholars 60,159, of whom 26,492 were boys and 33,667 girls.

National Art Gallery.—On April 24, 1871, an Academy of Art was founded in Sydney. It was opened on May 1, 1875. By formal resolutions of its members at their ninth annual meeting, held on November 11, 1880, the "New South Wales Academy of Art" was dissolved, and its property handed over to the Trustees of the "Art Gallery of New South Wales," as a donation from the members of the Society to the National Institution.

The Art Gallery was first opened on June 2, 1876, and was reopened as a "National Gallery" on September 22, 1880. The new Gallery is situated on an elevated position in the domain overlooking the Harbour. It is accessible to the public daily, Sundays included. This Institution is conducted by thirteen Trustees. Mr. Eccleston Du Faur, F.R.G.S., President, Mr. George E. Layton, Secretary and Superintendent. The Gallery contains many fine examples of British and Continental Art, in oil paintings, water-colour drawings, etchings, statuary, bronzes, ceramics, &c., &c., as represented, among others, by Lord Leighton, Sir J. E. Millais, Edwin Long, Peter Graham, Luke Fildes, F. Sallé, Seymour Lucas, E. V. Luminais, A. de Neuville, Birket Foster, David Cox, Copley Fielding, E. Detaille, &c., &c. The National Collection has been enriched by a large number of "Presentation Works" of great value, and the value of the whole collection is estimated at £120,000. The amount of aid received from the Government funds for the purchase of works of art, maintenance, &c., up to January, 1900, was £18,353, and during 1899 purchases were made as follows:—£1,414 for oil-paintings, £112 for water-colours, £185 for black and white, £194 statuary, &c. The year's expenditure amounted to £3,988. Total number of visitors recorded during 1899 was 243,998. There are 296 persons studying in the Gallery.

The Public Library of New South Wales was established as a State library on October 1st, 1869, the Government having bought the old Australian Subscription Library founded in 1827. It was incorporated in December, 1899, and received a statutory endowment of £2,000 per annum for the purchase of books and binding. It had on January 1, 1900, 144,244 volumes in various departments of literature. During 1899 the institution was open on 352 days for the Reference Library, 307 days for the lending branch, and 351 for Newspaper branch. Visits were made as follows:—By 183,760 to the Reference Library, to the lending branch 106,159, and to the newspaper room 264,359, a total of 554,278. The average daily attendance was 1,811 on weekdays and 365 on Sundays, on which day the lending branch and newspaper room are now closed. In the lending branch 26,231 volumes are available. There is also a commodious newspaper room, supplied with nearly 400 papers and magazines. Boxes of books are also lent to country libraries; during 1899, 223 boxes, containing 14,155 books, were borrowed by 130 country libraries and groups of students. The Institution is entirely supported by State funds, the

expenditure for 1899 being £3,485, which also includes the expense of carrying on the administrative work connected with the Board for International Exchange, the Office of Copyright Registry, and the editing of the Historical Records of New South Wales.

On October 17, 1898, Mr. D. S. Mitchell, M.A., intimated his determination to bequeath his magnificent Australian collection of 31,000 books, pictures, maps, engravings, and manuscripts, &c. to the library. This library contains many works and MSS. of unique value. Mr. Mitchell has also signified his intention of handsomely endowing it to provide for the maintenance of this collection and its growth. He has already handed over 10,000 volumes of general literature, and 50 very choice Australian pictures by Sir Oswald Brierly, Conrad Martens, Skinner, Prout, Z. J. Bowman, G. T. Gill, and John Gully, all of which are kept in a separate wing of the Institution, called the Mitchell Library.

In the country districts are over 350 Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, or Schools of Art. The Sydney Mechanics' School of Art is a fine substantial building situated in Pitt Street. It consists of an extensive circulating library of over 60,000 works, a Reference Library of over 4,000 volumes, a smoking-room, reading-room well supplied with the latest English, foreign, and colonial newspapers and periodicals, also chess and draught-room. There is a separate room for the exclusive use of ladies, supplied with every convenience. The subscription to the Institution is nominal, being only 5s. per quarter. The reading-room is opened every day, Sunday included, to 10 P.M.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(Incorporated by Act 14 Victoria, No. 31.)

The University of Sydney is empowered to give instruction and to grant Degrees and Certificates in the nature of Degrees in all branches of knowledge except Theology and Divinity. By Royal Charter its degrees entitle the holders to the same rank, style and precedence as are enjoyed by graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. Women are admitted to all University privileges equally with men. The Government is vested in a Senate, consisting of sixteen elective Fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six ex-officio members, being Professors of the University. There are four Faculties in the University, viz.:—(1) The Faculty of Arts, with the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts; (2) the Faculty of Law, with the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws; (3) the Faculty of Medicine, with the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; and (4) the Faculty of Science, with the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science; this Faculty also includes the Department of Engineering, in which the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering are given in the several branches of Civil and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. A full curriculum of study is provided in all the Faculties. Graduates of the University in Arts and Law enjoy certain privileges in seeking admission to the two branches of the legal profession in New South Wales. Graduates in Medicine may be registered upon the Colonial List of the British Medical Register, and the Sydney medical classes are recognised by the Universities of Cambridge, Dublin, London, Edinburgh, &c., and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge also extend certain privileges to Sydney graduates.

During 1899 there were on the University staff 14 professors and 35 lecturers and demonstrators.

In connection with the University there are several scholarships, bursaries and exhibitions, established by private munificence, generally of the value of £50 per annum, and also Travelling Scholarships of larger amounts, enabling the holder to prosecute his studies elsewhere than in the Colony. In 1899 the total number of students attending University lectures in the several faculties was 519, of whom 70 were women. The public examinations are similar to the middle-class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge; they are held annually, and are intended to test the qualifications of boys and girls attending schools or being instructed privately. At the Senior Examination in 1899 123 candidates presented themselves, and 96 gained certificates, and at the Junior Examination of 1900, 982 candidates attended.

The affiliated Colleges are places of residence for students of the University, and are intended to provide "systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations." They are four in number, viz.:— St. Paul's (Church of England), which is under the government of a council, consisting of a warden in holy orders, and eighteen fellows, of whom six are clergymen; St. John's (Roman Catholic), under the control of a council, consisting of a Rector (who must be a priest) and eighteen fellows, six of them being priests; and St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), controlled by a corporation of a Principal, who is a Presbyterian minister, and twelve councillors, eight of whom are laymen; and a College for Women (unsectarian), governed by a council consisting of a Principal (who must be a woman), and 15 councillors.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—A state system of technical education is in operation throughout the Colony directly under the administration of the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Public Instruction. A Technical College was erected at Ultimo, and opened in 1892. This forms the Central Institution of technical education for the Colony, and in it the metropolitan classes are held. Every provision is made for giving complete courses of elementary and higher technical instruction in a large number of subjects. The instruction is given in a systematic manner by means of technical lectures, practical laboratory work, drawing and workshop courses. There are professional departments, such as electrical engineering, formed by grouping allied subjects, and trades classes. Diplomas of competency are awarded in each department to students who have attended the classes and passed the prescribed examinations. The diplomas are of two kinds, the "Honours" and the "Ordinary." The honours diploma qualifies the holder for the associateship of the Sydney Technical College, and on associates who have carried out some original research or have materially contributed to the development of some important industry, the fellowship of the College is conferred. Certificates are issued to successful students in the trades classes. The diplomas and certificates are recognized qualifications for appointments in certain branches of the public service.

At present there are 110 separate classes in Sydney and suburbs, with an enrolment of 5,896. There are country branches at Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Broken Hill (Epping), Goulburn, Granville, Lambton, Lithgow, Maitland E., Maitland W., Minmi, Morpeth, and Hinton, Newcastle, Raymond Terrace, Seaham and Clarence Town, Singleton, Teralba, Wallsend, Wallsend West. The country classes number 118 with 2,706 pupils. The subjects include agriculture, wool-classing, wool-sorting, electrical, mechanical engineering, practical sanitation, engineering, geology, mineralogy, and mining, physics, architecture, geometry, perspective, freehand, design, modelling, house painting and art decoration, chemistry, lithography, mathematics, cookery, domestic economy, and scientific dress-cutting, pharmacy, veterinary science, farriery, china painting, physiology, shorthand, bookkeeping, penmanship, and manual training in connection with the public schools. In the mechanical workshops instruction is given in fitting and turning, smithing and boiler-making, pattern-making, practical iron founding, cabinet-making, plumbing, and carpentry.

The session consists of three terms, commencing in the early part of February, and terminating in the latter part of November. The fees for most of the classes are 8s. per term for senior and 4s. per term for junior students.

Technical Instruction is also given in the State schools; and there are 22 classes with 1,654 pupils.

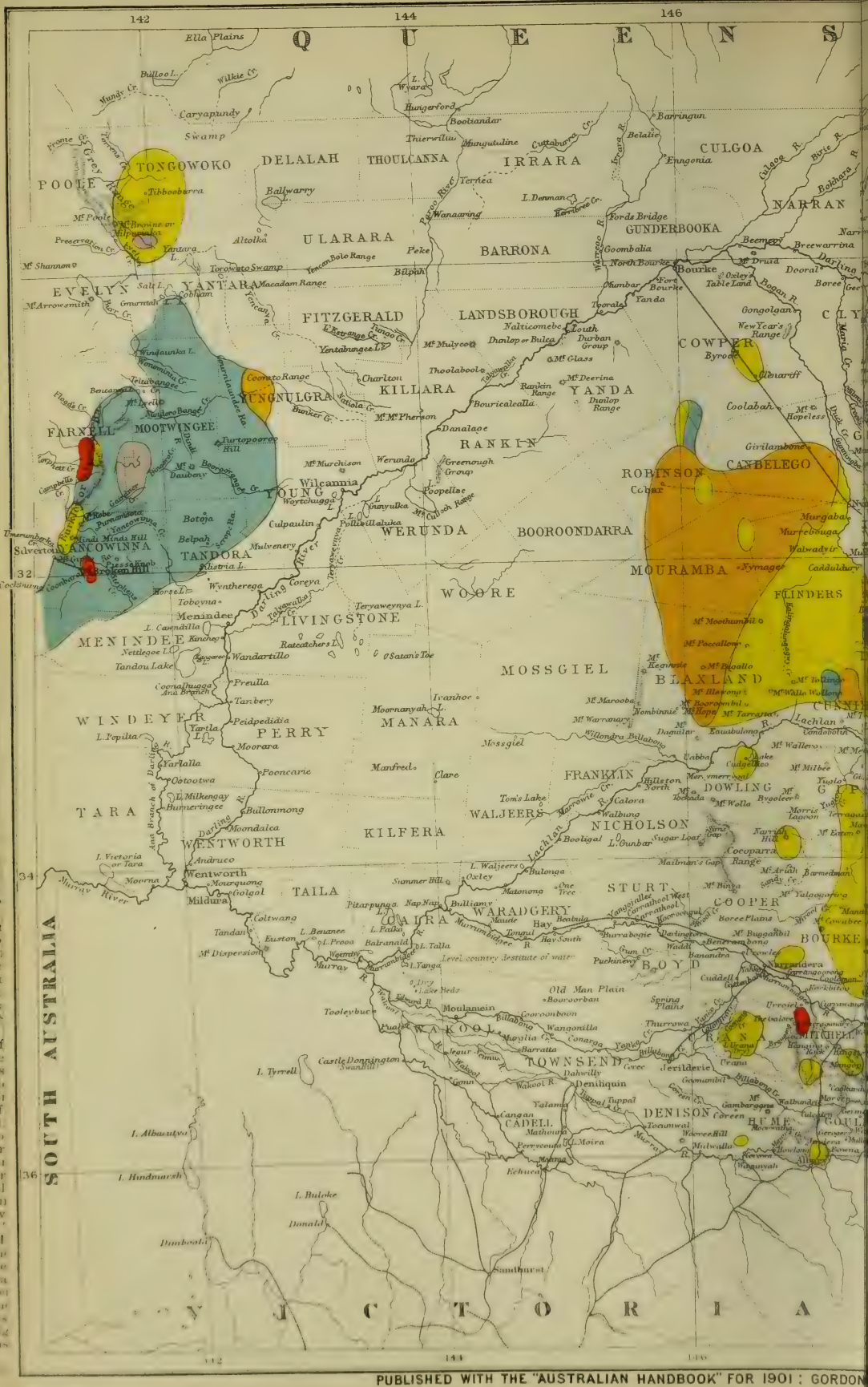
The total expenditure on technical education during 1899 was £19,218, the cost to the State being at the rate of £2 10s. 3d. for each student enrolled.

The AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM was founded in 1836, and was originally connected with the Botanical Gardens. It is essentially a museum of natural history. It had, during 1899, 121,619 visitors (the attendance on Sundays was 31,298, and week days 90,321); the receipts from Government during the year were £6,492; total expenditure was £6,706. The collections are constantly being increased, by means of purchases, exchanges, and donations; also by collecting and dredging expeditions. There is a valuable library in connection with the Museum.

A TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SANITARY MUSEUM was formed on August 6th, 1878, temporarily in the Agricultural Hall outer Domain, but transferred to the new building, Harris Street, Ultimo, and affords accommodation for the display of an enormous number of exhibits (over 85,000); the cost of the building was £20,000.

Special endeavours are made to collect the raw products and samples illustrative of the industries and manufactures of the Australian Colonies, and the Museum already contains a considerable number of native vegetable and mineral products, and a comprehensive series of over 11,000 specimens of wool, while the collection of colonial timbers is unique. Native flowers are exhibited in vases in a fresh state, and labelled with their local and scientific names. Every exhibit bears a label embodying a short, concise description of the more important particulars concerning it. Branch Museums have been established at Goulbourn, Bathurst, Newcastle, West Maitland, and Albury. The attendance of visitors during 1899 was as follows:—Sydney, 68,655 (Sundays, 45,848); Newcastle, 42,294; Goulburn, 24,526; West Maitland, 23,802; Bathurst, 33,302; Albury, 9,145.

Agriculture.—The climate of the Colony for the most part is highly favourable to the development of the productive properties of the soil. Everything that is grown in Britain can be grown in New South Wales. Wheat, maize, sugar cane, barley, oats, and potatoes are the articles most largely cultivated. Fruit of all kinds common in England, as well as oranges, lemons, bananas, figs, pineapples, and many other semi-tropical products can be grown in abundance. In the early days of the Colony, wheat was grown extensively in the valleys of the Hunter and the Hawkesbury, and near Campbelltown and Camden; but it is now superseded largely by other crops. Orange, in the west, Young in the south-west, and Tumut still further south, are centres of extensive tracts of cereal culture. These districts are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level, and rust, which often proves fatal on the coast, is uncommon in the south. Maize, or Indian corn, is grown nearly all over the Colony, but chiefly in the North, and some is manufactured into maizena, or corn-flour, for which there is a great demand. Attention has been directed on the NE. coast to sugar-growing, and the results have come up to expectation in the Richmond, Clarence and Tweed river districts. The cultivation of the vine is largely carried on, the wines of Albury, on the Murray and Hunter river, being famous throughout Australia. The grape flourishes in many parts of the Colony and all along the coast district, and is to be found in nearly every garden in the land. Tobacco is grown in the Hunter River district, and in small areas in various favoured districts, both North and South. Barley, oats, rye, and other cereal crops are grown on the



PUBLISHED WITH THE "AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK" FOR 1901 : GORDON


MINERALS MAP
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
After C. S. Wilkinson, F. G. S.
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
REFERENCE TO COLOURS
Gold
Copper.
Silver.
Diamonds, & Other Gems.
Iron.
Tin.
Coal.
Kerosene, Shale.
PACIFIC
OCEAN
148
150
152
154
30
32
34
36
LAND
STAFFYLTON
BENARBA
FINCH
COURALLIE
DENHAM
JAMISON
MURCHISON
HARDINGE
DARLING
BARADINE
WHITE
LEICHHARDT
POTTINGER
PARRY
BURNETT
KAWARAU
GOUGH
CLIVE
STRANGE
GRESHAM
CLARENCE
RICHMOND
BULLER
CLARKE
DUDLEY
RALEIGH
GLADSTONE
HAWES
MACQUARIE
GOWER
NAPIER
EWENMAR
LEY
GORY
BRISBANE
BLIGH
LINCOLN
PHILLIP
GOULBURN
DURHAM
GLOUCESTER
HUNTER
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
YORK
WESTMORELAND
GEORGIANA
MONTEAGLE
FORBES
ASHBURNHAM
WELLINGTON
RONDURA
KING
HARDEN
CAMDEN
ARGYLE
BUCCLEUCH
MACQUARIE
ST VINCENT
FREDERICK
BEREsFORD
DAMPIER
WELLESLEY
AUCKLAND
DALHOUSIE
Sydney
Port Jackson
Botany Bay
Wollongong
Newcastle
Port Stephens
Broken Bay
Jervis Bay
Shoalhaven
Crookhaven
Batemans Bay
Twofold Bay
Cape Howe
Broughton I.
Tuggerah Beach Lakes
Lake Macquarie
Reids Mistake
Camden Haven
Port Macquarie
Trial Bay
Smoky C.
Crescent Hd.
Sugar Loaf Pt.
Elizabeth Pt.
Halliday Pt.
Forster
C. Hawke
Gloucester
Wingham
Taree
Harrington Inlet
Camden Haven
Indian Hd.
Crowdy R. Hd.
Korogoro Pt.
Solitary Pt.
Red Rock
Coffs Harbour
Bellinger R.
Nambucca
Bowraville
Macleay R.
Kempsey
Clarence R.
Lennox Hd.
Ballina
Byron
Tenterfield
Glen Innes
Inverell
Warialda
Moree
Narrabri
Gunnedah
Tamworth
Quirindi
Walcha
Armidale
Uralla
Bingara
Barraba
Manilla
Nundle
Tamworth
Liverpool Plains
Coonabarabran
Coonamble
Gilgandra
Dubbo
Wellington
Orange
Bathurst
Mudgee
Rylstone
Cassilis
Merriwa
Scone
Muswellbrook
Singleton
Maitland
Cessnock
Kurri Kurri
Wollombi
Cooranbong
Gosford
Wyong
Terrigal
Hawkesbury
Windsor
Richmond
Penrith
Liverpool
Campbelltown
Camden
Picton
Bowral
Moss Vale
Berrima
Goulburn
Yass
Gunning
Crookwell
Boorowa
Young
Cootamundra
Harden
Temora
Junee
Wagga Wagga
Albury
Corowa
Deniliquin
Hay
Balranald
Wentworth
Darling R.
Murray R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Lachlan R.
Macquarie R.
Namoi R.
Gwydir R.
Barwon R.
Castlereagh R.
Bogan R.
Macintyre R.
Dumaresq R.
Clarence R.
Richmond R.
Tweed R.
Brunswick R.
Manning R.
Hastings R.
Macleay R.
Nambucca R.
Bellinger R.
Coffs Harbour
Solitary Pt.
Red Rock
Trial Bay
Smoky C.
Crescent Hd.
Sugar Loaf Pt.
Elizabeth Pt.
Halliday Pt.
Forster
C. Hawke
Gloucester
Wingham
Taree
Harrington Inlet
Camden Haven
Indian Hd.
Crowdy R. Hd.
Korogoro Pt.
Port Macquarie
Tacking Pt.
Innes
Camden Haven
Watson Taylor's I.
Queens I.
Smiths
Wilson
Trial Bay
Arakoon
Smoky C.
Kinchela
Korogoro Pt.
Crescent Hd.
Pt. Plomer
Port Macquarie
Tacking Pt.
Innes
Camden Haven
Indian Hd.
Crowdy R. Hd.
Harrington Inlet
Taree
Wingham
Gloucester
Forster
C. Hawke
Halliday Pt.
Elizabeth Pt.
Sugar Loaf Pt.
Broughton I.
Port Stephens
Newcastle
Reids Mistake
Tuggerah Beach Lakes
Lake Macquarie
Broken Bay
Port Jackson
Botany Bay
Wollongong
Shellharbour
Kiama
Gerringong
Crookhaven
Shoalhaven
Jervis Bay
Batemans Bay
Twofold Bay
Cape Howe
Montague I.
Eden
Pambula
Merimbula
Bega
Candelo
Tathra Hd.
Bunga Hd.
Mt. Imlay 2900
Mowarry Pt.
Green C.
Disaster B.
Wonboyn R.
Towamba
Kameruka
Bermaguee South
Narrawallee
Milton
Ulladulla
Brush I.
Pt. Upright
Bateman Bay
Broulee
Tarago
Pt. Perpendicular
St George's Hd.
Port Hacking
National Park
Illawarra L.
Shell Harbour
Peterborough
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tablelands, largely for fodder. Arrowroot, olives, and capers have been cultivated, but not to any great extent. The orange groves around Sydney and Parramatta are very prolific, the fruit being of excellent quality, but the orange tree is almost as common in New South Wales as the apple in England, many millions of the fruit being gathered annually. Within the last few years several efforts have been made to improve the agricultural system, a Department of Agriculture was established, and this has largely influenced the agricultural work of the colony. Under its auspices conferences of fruit growers and agriculturists periodically take place, and experimental farms have been established in various districts. The services of experts have also been secured to superintend and advise in regard to the tobacco growing industry. Classes for the study of agriculture and kindred subjects have been established at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, which has a total area of 3,430 acres, of which 1,060 acres are cultivated; 710 acres being under cereals and hay.

The Department of Agriculture has been amalgamated under the Minister for Mines, so that not only has a considerable saving of the expenses of administration been effected, but by means of this union a large amount of duplication and clashing of interests has been averted. Under the new *régime* the work of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College has progressed rapidly; branch experimental farms have been established in several country districts for experimenting with new plants, suited to each defined climatic divisions of the colony. The provisions of the Vine Diseases Act have been carried into effect satisfactorily. The satisfactory results of the export of dairy produce have caused a large increase in the number and extent of co-operative factories, which are being established in all suitable portions of the colony. The chilled meat industry has received considerable impetus from the visits to European centres of Government officials and gentlemen connected with our large export houses, and steps have been taken to test the possibility of sending live sheep and cattle. Steps are also being taken to establish the growth of the sugar beet on a commercial basis, with reasonable prospects of success. There are large tracts of land in the colony which are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this crop, which has the advantage of being highly valuable as feed for stock, quite apart from its importance as a source of sugar. With the aid of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Branch it has been shown that vegetables can be grown to perfection in the dry districts of the Far West, and small areas have been let at the various artesian bores for cultivation of suitable products.

Experimental Farms.—The Wagga Experiment Farm (of 3,300 acres) has, notwithstanding severe droughts for four years, proved of great value to the district. The orchard, owing to excellent cultivation, has flourished remarkably well, and has proved admirably adapted for olives, dried fruit, particularly sultana raisins, almonds, peaches, &c. There were 1,068 acres under cultivation, 388 acres being cereals, 580 forage plants, &c.; 82 acres were cleared for vines and fruit trees, including 3 for olive trees. There are also Experimental Farms at Bathurst, 810 acres; Moree Irrigation Farm, 50 acres; Wollongbar, 263 acres; and Coolabah, 15,000 acres.

The area under crop and the yield are reported in 1900 as under:—

Wheat 1,426,166 acres, yield 13,604,166 bushels; maize 214,697 acres, yield 5,976,022 bushels; barley 7,154 acres, yield 132,476 bushels; oats 29,125 acres, yield 627,904 bushels; rye 3,199 acres, yield 44,598 bushels; millet 1,686 acres, yield 22,975 bushels; potatoes 34,968 acres, yield 81,337 tons; tobacco 546 acres, yield 6,641 cwt.; sugar-cane, productive, 9,435 acres, unproductive 13,082 acres, yield of cane 170,509 tons; lucerne and sown grasses 32,362 acres, yielding 73,353 tons; grape vines 8,278 acres, produce 739,668 gallons of wine; 9,624 gallons of brandy; table grapes, 3,652 tons; orangeries 14,533 acres, yield 6,439,680 doz.; gardens and orchards, 39,464 acres; all other crops 9,069 acres; total acres under crop 2,440,968.

Farming machinery in 1900 was valued at £2,001,209; dairying at £203,841; and pastoral at £722,429.

In 1900 there were 48,997 productive beehives, yielding 2,795,141 lbs. of honey and 55,988 lbs. of beeswax.

Alienated Lands Occupied.—At March 31st, 1900, the area of New South Wales was estimated at 198,848,000 acres; exclusive of water, 195,882,150 acres; the area occupied in holdings over one acre in extent amounted to 45,086,209 acres, of which 2,364,454 were cultivated. The average area of holdings was 662 acres.

Live Stock.—The number of horses in the Colony on December 31st, 1899, was 482,200; cattle numbered 1,967,081; sheep, 36,213,514; pigs, 239,973.

Wool.—The total quantity and value of wool produced and exported, or used for home consumption, in 1899 amounted to 231,451,779 lbs., value, £10,092,747. Sheep lost by drought, ordinary mortality and missing, amounted to 5,808,029.

Frozen and Preserved Meat.—During 1899 frozen meat was exported weighing 459,919 cwt., and valued at £332,637; preserved meat exported, 11,453,332 lbs., value, £185,804.

Dairy Produce.—Considerable attention has been paid of late years to dairy farming, leading to the establishment of companies in almost every part of the country, the principal places of operation being Camden, Goulburn, Young, Grafton, Kiama, Mudgee, Richmond river, Wollongong, Eden, Shoalhaven and Macleay. Total quantity of butter made during 1899, 33,033,881 lbs.; cheese, 2,385,987 lbs.; bacon and ham cured, 6,831,943 lbs.; number of factories, 562; number of cream separators 684. Total number of dairy cows, 399,327. Estimated value of plant and machinery, £255,702. Butter exported in 1899, 7,801,063 lbs. value £340,372.

Fisheries.—The supply of fish to the metropolitan markets exceeded that of the preceding year by 12,307 baskets, the total of 1899 being 87,525 baskets; a steady increase is shown in the yearly output of oysters, 20,000 bags being consigned to market in 1899; the total foreshore under lease on January, 1900, was 264,756 yards. With respect to trout acclimatisation the Commissioners of Fisheries say that after fourteen years experience in importing brown trout, Loch Leven trout, American Brook char and the rainbow trout, they have arrived at the conclusion that the latter is most suitable for importation into the colony.

Mining.—The mineral resources of the Colony are large, particularly as regards gold, tin, copper, iron, silver, and coal. Gold is found in numerous parts; the fields where the most active operations are being carried on at the present time being, in the Bathurst District—Bathurst, Trunkey, Tuena, Carcoar, Blayney, Rockley, Orange, Mitchell, Lucknow, Cowra, and Mount McDonald; Tambaroora and Turon District—Hill End, Sofala, Ironbark; Mudgee District—Hargreaves, Peak Hill, Windeyer, Wellington, and Mudgee; Lachlan District—Forbes, Parkes, Wyalong, Murrumburrah, Cargo, Alectown, Grenfell, Young, Barmedman, Canowindra and Temora; Southern District—Araluen, Braidwood, Little River, Majors Creek, Pambula, Nerriga, Moruya, Shoalhaven, Wagonga, Cobargo, Bombala, and Nerrigundah; Tumut and Adelong District — Adelong, Gundagai, Tumut, Tumberumba, Cooma, Captain's Flat, Reedy Flat, and Kiandra; Peel and Uralla District — Armidale, Bingera, Nundle, Glen Innes, Stewart's Brook, Niangala, Hillgrove, Scone, Uralla, Walcha, Kookabookra, and Swamp Oak; Hunter and Macleay District; Copeland, Dungog, Macksville, and Kempsey; New England and Clarence District—Tenterfield Dalmorton, Grafton, Ballina, Fairfield, and Solferino; Albert District—Milparinka, and Tibooburra; Cobar District—Cobar and Mount Hope. In all there are 25 proclaimed gold fields in the south, 41 in the west, and 16 in the north, the estimated approximate auriferous area in the Colony being 13,700 square miles. A School of Mines was established at the Sydney University in 1892, and provision is made for giving in this Colony as complete and effective a training in mining as can be obtained even in Great Britain. The Mining on Private Lands Act came into operation on the 18th of June, 1894, and although its provisions have been fairly well taken advantage of, no important discovery has been made on private lands thrown open. The total yield of gold since the commencement of systematic gold mining to December 31, 1899, has been 12,862,922 ounces, valued at £47,546,012.

GOLD was first practically discovered at the Lewis Pond Creek not far from Guyong, on February 12, 1851, by Edward Hargreaves. It has been stated that in 1814 gold was found by the convicts while making the road over the Blue Mountains, but that the discovery was kept secret.

In 1899 the total yield was returned at 496,196 ounces valued at £1,751,815; in 1898, 340,493 ounces, of the value of £1,244,330. The value of the gold varied from £1 12s. 6d. to £4 4s. per ounce.

In 1899 gold of the colony received for coinage at the Mint was 243,553 ozs., in 1898, 208,916·04 ozs., a net increase of 34,637 ozs.

Approximate value of machinery at the gold mines in 1899-1900, £861,828.

The number of miners were:—19,348, of whom 811 were Chinese; 11,318 were engaged during 1899 in quartz mining, and 8,030 in alluvial. The auriferous ground worked was 8,787 square miles, and 1,256 quartz reefs were proved to be auriferous.

The average yield per oz. of gold from washdirt was 8 grains; from quartz it was 12 dwts. 2 grains.

SILVER.—Indications of silver ore have been found in almost all parts of the country, the most prosperous mines being at Broken Hill, Sunny Corner, the New England districts, and Captain's Flat in the south. The value of silver and silver lead and ore exported during 1899 was £2,070,657, showing an increase on 1898. As the difficulty of treating low-grade sulphide ores is considered to be practically settled, a steadily increasing output is anticipated.

LEAD has been found in various parts; the quantity raised during the year being about 4,819 tons, of the value of £99,789; this includes lead-carbonate and lead-chloride.

COPPER is widely distributed. The cupriferous formations are estimated to cover about 6,713 square miles, equal to 4,296,320 acres. The principal mines are in the Cobar, Mudgee, Nymagee, Bourke, Bathurst, and Albert districts. The ore contains from 9 to 20 per cent. of metal. In 1899 the exports amounted to 4,640 tons ingots, and 1,337 tons ore and regulus, valued at £399,814, being an increase on the previous year.

TIN.—In the north there are six distinct fields; the principal centres of mining operations being at Glen Innes, Tingha, Inverell, Deepwater, Emmaville, Wilson's Downfall, and the border country. The area of stanniferous country is estimated at 8,500 square miles, or 5,440,000 acres. The returns for the year ending December 31, 1899, show exports 821 tons, value being £98,138, being an increase in value of £37,573, due to an abnormal jump in value. The total value of tin exported since the opening of the deposits in 1872 is £10,728,306. Tin is found in greatest abundance in the beds of rivers and creeks, and is known as stream tin; it is also found in veins and lodes.

DIAMONDS in considerable numbers have been found in various parts of the Colony, notably at Bingera, Tingha, and Inverell. The principal mine is the Monte Christo at Bingara, situated 4 miles from the township, and a large area of land in the vicinity has been taken up by syndicates; want of water prevented development. The Boggy Camp Diamond and Tin Field produced during 1899 gems of 25,874 carats, valued at £10,350.

OPALS.—The White Cliffs Opal Field, in the Wilcannia division, made satisfactory progress during the past year. Opals have

been found in layers between a hard silicious sandstone, as much as £5 per oz. being offered locally for good specimens. There are about 700 men on the field, and all the claims are being fully worked. The opal country covers an area of 12 miles long by 2 wide, the average depth being 10 to 12 feet. The value of the output for the year is estimated at about £135,000.

IRON is very generally distributed at Wallerawang and vicinity; in the neighbourhood of Jervis Bay and at Carcoar it is also found; but the principal operations carried on are at the Fitzroy mines, near Berrima; the Eskbank Iron Works, and the Mittagong Iron Works. The efforts to establish iron-making in the Colony have so far been unsuccessful, though the question is still under the consideration of capitalists. During 1899 the Eskbank Works produced 6,500 tons of iron, valued at £55,550. It has been stated that "the most promising iron region in the Colony is that traversed by the railway line from the foot of the Zigzag to Wallerawang. This district is rich in deposits of coal, iron, copper, and other minerals." Extensive deposits of iron-stone have been found on the Bulli Ranges in the Wollongong district.

ANTIMONY has been found in various localities, as have also manganese and smaller quantities of the rarer metals, but the bulk of the output comes from Kempsey and Hillgrove. Discoveries have also been made on the Clarence, Bellinger, and Nambucca rivers, but without leading to any satisfactory result. During 1899 the quantity obtained was 326 tons, valued at £2,694.

BISMUTH is distributed over the colony, the principal localities being the Kingsgate mine in the Glen Innes division, and the Jingera Mine in the Pambula division.

The COAL measures of New South Wales are extensive and valuable. They extend from the 29th to the 36th parallel of south latitude, and ramify to the water's edge along many miles of the seaboard. The New South Wales coal is well adapted for steam purposes, and experiments have shown it to be but little inferior to the best Welsh coal, while its gas-producing properties are superior. It is a most important mineral, and likely to continue so, the seams being of great extent and practically inexhaustible. The mines are situated at Hartley, Berrima, Singleton, Gunndah, Wallerawang, Rylstone, Lithgow, Katoomba, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Maitland, Newcastle, Wollongong, Bulli, and the contiguous districts, those at Newcastle being by far the most prolific of all. A valuable discovery was made in 1893 at Cremorne, Sydney Harbour, at a depth of 2,929 feet, the seam being 10 feet 3 inches thick, 9 feet 2 inches of which is workable. The Sydney Harbour Collieries Co. secured a site for their operations on the Balmain side of the harbour, with facilities for coaling ships of any size. Steady progress was made during 1899-1900 with the work of shaft sinking; the "Birthday" shaft at Balmain having been sunk to over 1,550 feet; the coal lies some 3,000 feet below the surface. During 1899 4,597,028 tons were obtained, valued at £1,325,799, being an increase in value, but a decrease in quantity on the previous year. The total output is the largest, with the exception of 1898, since the opening of the coal fields in 1829

The number of collieries under inspection in 1899 was 89 coal and 4 shale; number of men employed, 10,523. It is computed that the coal area of the Colony approximates to 23,950 square miles. During the year 96,530 tons of coke were manufactured, valued at £77,129.

At Hartley Vale, near Bathurst, Joadja Creek, near Berrima, Katoomba, and in the Illawarra district, vast deposits of kerosene shale have been discovered. During 1899 the output was 36,719 tons, valued at £40,823, being an increase on previous year.

ASBESTOS has been found at Gundagai, at King's Plains, in the Bathurst district, and at Sewell's Creek in very small quantities, but no operations are now in progress.

ALUM.—In the range at the back of the village of Bulladelah is an enormous deposit of alum-stone. The deposit is about 35 miles from Port Stephens. About 921 tons of stone were raised in 1899, valued at £2,763.

Freestone suitable for building purposes is plentiful in the Coast district, and also abounds largely in Sydney; marble has been found in Marulan. Granite also is abundant in some parts of the Colony, particularly in the table-lands, where deposits of porcelain clay are also found. Meerschaum and plumbago have also been discovered. Limestone is very generally distributed, and large quantities of limestone flux are obtained in the Barrier district, the quantity raised during 1899 being 1,000 tons, valued at £750. Slate is abundant.

SUMMARY.—The quantities and value of principal minerals raised or exported to December 31, 1899, are recorded at:—Gold won, 12,862,922 ozs., value £47,546,013; silver, silver lead and ore exported, total value £27,882,997; coal raised, 85,969,136 tons, value £35,647,004; coke made, 418,558 tons, value £371,106; shale raised, 995,832 tons, value £1,908,482; tin exported, value £10,728,306; copper exported, value £7,665,621; iron made, 79,056 tons, value £606,643; antimony exported, 11,010 tons, value £190,621; bismuth exported, 303 tons, value £50,880; limestone flux raised, 710,447 tons, value £551,460; lead exported, value £135,439 (includes pig, chloride, and carbonate); opals raised, value £376,599 The aggregate value of metals and minerals the produce of New South Wales to the end of 1899 amounted to £134,064,712, the value for the year being £6,157,557, bring no less than £1,290,559 in excess of previous year.

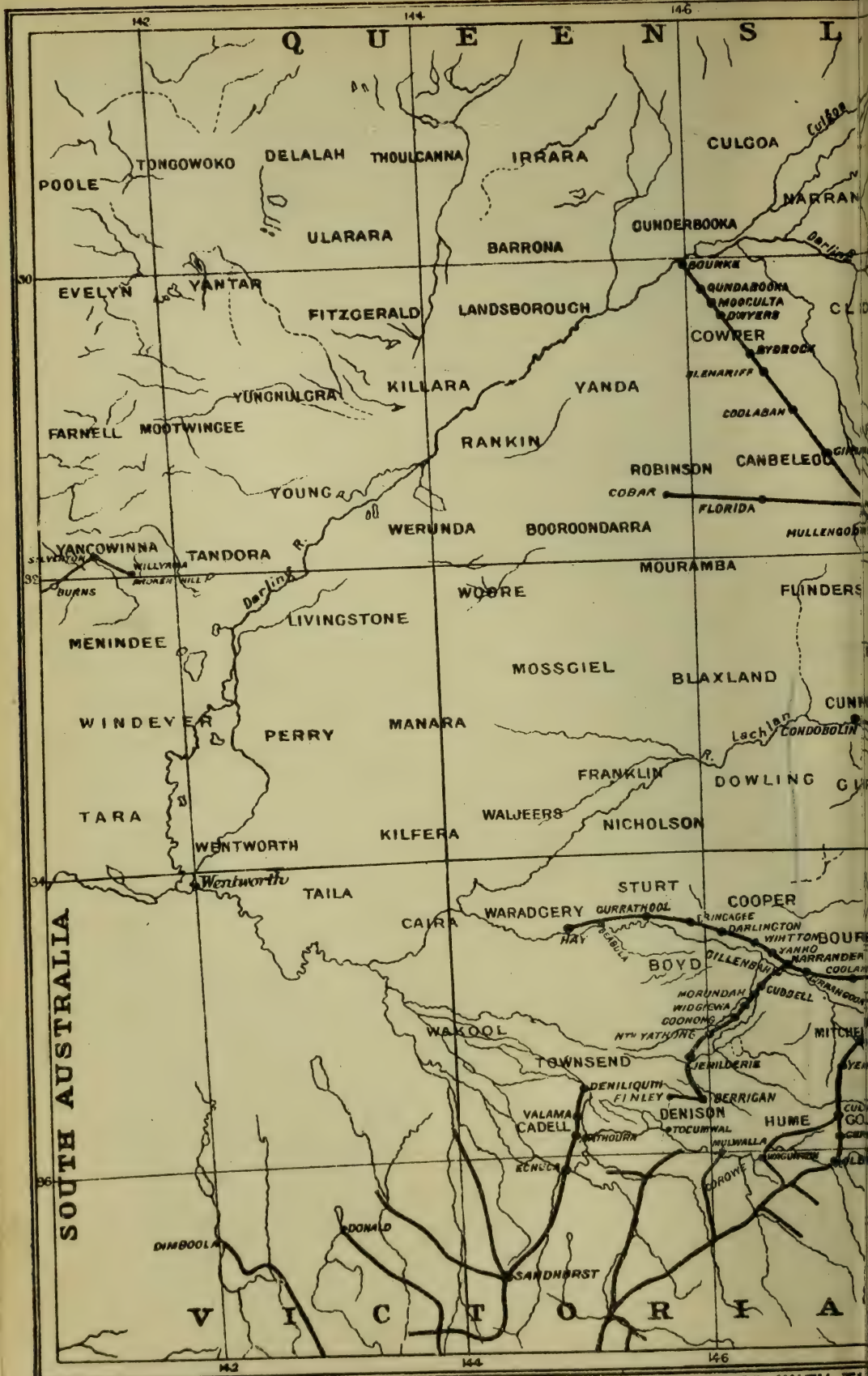
Postal, Telegraph, and Money-Order. On 13th June, 1893, a Bill passed through Parliament enabling the Department, among other reforms, to regulate the registration and character of newspapers; to secure a more equitable system of payment to masters of non-contract vessels for conveying mails; to establish a parcel post within the Colony and with the various Australasian Colonies; to introduce the system of postal notes; to increase the maximum amount of a money-order from £10 to £20; to prohibit the carrying on of lotteries through the post; and to do away with the fee hitherto charged for redirecting letters while in course of post.

Electric Telegraph.—On January 1, 1900, the total extent of wire constructed was 38,718 miles, with 945 stations. During 1899 there were transmitted 3,112,063 messages, with a revenue of £168,758. The total cost of telegraphic communication up to December 31, 1899, was £1,051,987. Wires extend to every important place in the Colony, also to all the neighbouring colonies, and considerable telegraph extension is always going on. With Victoria and Brisbane there are quadruple lines; South Australia duplicate, and a duplicate direct cable connects with the colony of New Zealand. Cable communication with New Caledonia was established on 19th October, 1893, N. S. Wales entering into a guarantee to the extent of £2,000 per annum for a period of 30 years. For the year 1899 N.S.W. contributed £2,000 under the guarantee. The total number of cable messages sent from N.S.W. amounted to 31,720; those received to 23,086.

The cost of messages not exceeding ten words, exclusive of name and address of sender and receiver, is 1s. from any station to any part of the Colony; additional words being charged 1d. per word. Telegrams from or to the Sydney office and suburban branches within a distance of 13 miles are 6d. for ten words, and 1d. every additional word; this rate also applies to telegrams exchanged between some of the larger towns (such as Maitland Grafton, Narrabri, Armidale, Broken Hill, Cooma, Newcastle, Wagga, Yass, Wollongong, &c.) and certain contiguous places. The rates between the border stations of New South Wales and Victoria and Queensland are 1s. for ten words, and 1d. each additional word, and with South Australia 1s. and 2d. each additional word. To Victoria and Queensland stations the rate is one shilling for every ten words, and twopence for each additional word; to New Caledonia, 10d. for each word (including address and signature); to South Australia two shillings for ten words and twopence for extra words. (The stations on the overland line, to Port Darwin, on which the charges vary from 4s. to 8s. according to distance.) To Tasmania, per cable, ten words cost 2s. 6d., each additional word being 3d. To New Zealand the charge from Sydney is 3s. for ten words, and 5d. for each additional word, the maximum length of a single word is fifteen letters, any additional letter being counted and charged for as extra words at the rate of fifteen letters to a word, the address and signature to be included. To West Australia, ten words 3s., each additional word 3d. A telegram to London can be forwarded at a cost of 4s. 11d. per word from Sydney and 1s. 10d. for press messages. Press messages between all stations in New South Wales, 10 words, 6d.; every additional word up to 34, ½d.; exceeding 34 and not exceeding 100 words, 1s. 6d.; and every additional 50 words or portion thereof, 6d. The difference of time between London and Sydney is 10h.; Sydney being in advance of London. The charges on telegrams (except cable business and press) must be prepaid by postage stamps.

Telephone.—On 1st May, 1896, a general reduction of fees and other charges in connection with the telephone system was made. The telephone continues to make rapid progress throughout the city and suburbs, and is proving a great benefit and convenience to business men, 3,322 places being connected with the Central Exchange, 3,372 with the Suburban, and 862 with the County; there were 10,119 telephones in use. The annual charge for business establishments is £9 not exceeding a mile, and for private residences £5, and for each half mile up to 5 miles, £1 a year is charged. A telephone bureau is established at the General Post Office, and also at several of the principal suburbs and inland centres. Length of lines opened during 1899, 2,437 miles; cost of construction (including tunnels) being £55,555; revenue for the year 1899, £60,429.

Postal and Money-Order Rates.—Rates within the Colony of New South Wales:—Letters, city or suburban, for every ½ oz. or under, 1d.; letters, country, for every ½ oz. or under, 2d.; letter card, 1½d.; post cards, city, suburban, or country—single, 1d.; reply (double cards, each half impressed with a penny stamp), 2d.; packets, for every 2 oz. or under (up to 1 lb.), 1d. Packets containing only printed matter or circulars or other matter not printed in ordinary type, that is, produced either wholly or in part by other mechanical processes, such as chromography, &c.,—at least 100 copies of such circulars, absolutely in identical terms, must be submitted to the Post-office and posted at the same time, and each envelope marked "100 posted," (this endorsement to be verified by an impression of the date stamp of the post-office at which they are posted). *No writing except the address on the exterior of the packet is permitted;* not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; exceeding 2 oz. but not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; and every additional 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz. (up to 4 lb.), 1d.; books, not exceeding 2 oz. ½d.; exceeding 2 oz, but not exceeding 4 oz., 1d., and for every additional 4 oz., or fraction of 4 oz. (up to 5 lb.), 1d. Commercial papers, for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 4 lb.), 1d. No book or packet to exceed two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth, or to be of inconvenient form; newspapers, printed and published in the colony and posted within seven days of publication (except those posted in Sydney for delivery within the boundaries of the city, which are subject to a charge of 1d. each when not exceeding 10 oz. or an additional ½d. if over 10 oz.; and newspapers returned from an agent or newsvendor to the Editor, Proprietor, &c. which should bear postage at the rate of 1d. per lb. or fraction thereof) not exceeding 10 oz., free; for every additional 10 oz. or fraction thereof, ½d. each; if printed in the colony and posted after seven days from the date of publication, or if printed out of the colony for every 10 oz. or fraction thereof, ½d. each; bulk parcels containing newspapers over



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Cootamundra
Junee
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seven days old, or printed out of the Colony, posted by Registered Newspaper Proprietors, or by newsvendors, for transmission within the Colony, are charged 1d. per lb. or fraction thereof; newspaper supplements printed in one part of the Colony, and transmitted in bulk to any other part, will be charged at the rate of one penny per lb. or fraction thereof; registration fee, 3d.; acknowledgments of receipt of a registered article, 2½d. The above rates apply also to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands.

Postage Rates—New South Wales to Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania. New Zealand, Queensland, British New Guinea, and Fiji:—Letters, for every ½ oz. or under, 2d.; letter cards, 1½d.; post cards, single, 1d. each; reply (double cards, each half impressed with 1d. stamp), 2d.; Packets. for every 2 oz. or under (up to 16 oz.), 1d.; commercial and printed papers, for every 2 oz. or under (up to 4 lbs.), 1d.; books, for every 4 oz. or under (up to 5 lbs.), 1d.; newspapers, for every 10 oz. or fraction thereof, ½d. each, except to Queensland, and British New Guinea, which are charged ½d. per 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.; bulk parcels containing newspapers of the same issue, posted by registered newspaper publishers, or by newsvendors, are charged 1d. per lb. or fraction thereof; bulk parcels must contain at least four newspapers, but may not be sent to Queensland or British New Guinea. Registration fee, 3d.; acknowledgment of receipt of registered article, 2½d.

Postage rates from New South Wales to other parts of the world:—Letters, for every ½ oz. or under, 2½d.; post cards, single, 1½d. each; reply (double cards, each half impressed with 1½d. stamp), 3d.; newspapers, 1d. each for any weight up to 4 oz. and ½d. for every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.; printed matter of every kind except newspapers (up to 5 lb.), 1d. for every 2 oz., or fraction of 2 oz.; commercial papers, (up to 5 lbs.), 3d. for any weight up to 2 oz.; 3½d. between 2 and 4 ozs.; 4d. between 4 and 6 ozs.; 4½d. between 6 and 8 ozs.; 5d. between 8 and 10 ozs.; and 1d. for every additional 2 ozs. up to 5 lb. Patterns or samples—For the United Kingdom, up to 1 lb., not exceeding 2 feet in length and 1 foot in breadth; for other places up to 12 oz., not exceeding 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, or 4 inches in depth; for every 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz. 1d.; registration fee, 3d.; and acknowledgment of receipt for a registered article, 2½d.

Inland Parcel Post in New South Wales.—Rates, 2 lbs. or under, 8d., and each additional lb., 3d.; weight, 3 lbs. when only horse mail, and up to 11 lbs. by train, steamer, or coach; dimensions, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in girth and length combined.

Intercolonial Parcel Post.—New South Wales to Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland and New Zealand. Rate, 8d. for 1lb. and 6d. each additional lb.; dimensions, 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet length and girth combined. Weights 3 lbs. when only horse mail, 11 lbs. rail, coach or steamer.

Postal Notes may be obtained at the Chief Money Order Office, and Stamp Sales Office, General Post Office, and at all Money Order Offices in the Colony, and at certain other post-offices, and are payable only at Money Order Offices. The hours for business are as follows;—Chief Office, Monday to Friday, 9·30 A.M. to 3·30 P.M.; Saturday, 9·30 A.M. to noon. Branch, Suburban, and Country Offices—daily, (except Sunday) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The following are the denominations of the notes, and the poundage or price charged for them:—

Postal Note, 1s.; Poundage, 1d.; 1s. 6d., 1d.; 2s., 1d.; 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s., 1d.; 4s., 1d.; 5s., 2d.; 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s., 3d.; 15s., 3d.; 20s., 4d. During 1889 the number of postal notes issued and paid was 1,498,017, of the total value of £449,656; amount of poundage collected, £10,966.

Should it be desired to transmit broken sums not exceeding in value 5d. (but not fractions of a penny), unobliterated New South Wales postage stamps may be affixed to the face of a note, and the amount of the note and the stamps will be paid. Should the spaces in a postal note for name of payee and paying office be not filled up, the note will be payable to the bearer at any Money Order Office in the Colony. There is no objection to the insertion of the word "bearer" in the space appointed for name of payee. If the sender wishes the note paid to any specified person, at any specified office, the name of the person and office (which must be a Money Order Office) should be written in the proper places. After these particulars are once filled in, they must not be altered. If a postal note be payable to any specified person, that person must sign the receipt, and if a person other than the payee presents the note, the person who presents it must also receipt the note. Postal notes may be crossed (like cheques), when they will only be paid through a bank. Postal notes containing alterations or erasures, or cut, defaced, or mutilated, will not be paid in ordinary course. Special application on the subject must be made to the Postmaster-General. Postal notes are payable for six months after date of issue. Fresh poundage (the same as that originally charged) must be paid in stamps for every additional six months or portion thereof that have elapsed after issue and before presentation for payment. After once paying a postal note, all liability on the part of the Department ceases. Every person to whom a postal note is issued should keep a record of the number, date, and name of office of issue, to facilitate inquiry if the note should be lost. Further particulars can be obtained at any post office in the Colony.

Exchange of Postal Notes between New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.—Postal Notes are payable at all Money Order Offices in South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania; and postal notes issued in those colonies are payable in New South Wales. Upon payment of any such postal note the payee will be charged a commission, to be affixed in stamps, equal to that charged in the Paying Colony for the issue of a postal note of the same value, but such stamps must not be obliterated.

In 1899 there were in operation 648 money-order offices. During the year there were issued 421,085 orders, to the amount of £1,436,927, being an increase of 13,924 orders, and £65,200 in value; the number of orders paid was 418,855, of the value of £1,466,602. The gross commission collected from the public was £15,874, being an increase of £764 on the amount received in 1898

On January 1, 1900, there were 1,626 post-offices, and 526 receiving offices, and 5,251 officers, exclusive of 960 mail contractors. During 1899, 74,686,138 letters, 46,806,560 newspapers, 13,986,590 packets and book parcels, 632,470 letter cards, 654,474 parcels, and 1,408,140 post-cards passed through the post-office. The number of miles travelled by mail conveyances was 11,638,500, being an increase of 635,000 on the mileage of the previous year. The total postal revenue was £960,803; expenditure, £877,121. The postal service to the United Kingdom is performed weekly by the Orient and P. and O. Steam Navigation Companies (alternately); the San Francisco service by the Union ss. Company (four weekly), and the Vancouver and Honolulu service by Canadian-Australian line of steamers (four weekly).

Contributions.—New South Wales contributed £25,955 to the cost of the Federal Ocean Mail Service; £4,000 was paid to New Zealand for the Sydney-San Francisco service; and £7,465 for the Sydney-Vancouver service.

Railways.—The Railway Commissioners in their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1900, forecast that: "Owing to the serious drought of the last few years and the consequent enormous loss of sheep, no material increase in the carriage of wool and live stock is anticipated during the current year. As, however, the country has recently had the benefit of splendid rains, the present outlook with regard to grain and agricultural products of all kinds, together with the development of mining, is more encouraging than it has been for some years. It may reasonably be expected that the revenue estimated will be realised, but it will be earned under conditions similar to those of the past year; and, in view of the necessity for replacing a large mileage of iron rails on the Main Northern line by steel, renewing a number of old engines, and carrying out extensive repairs on engines purchased about ten years ago, it is more than probable that the percentage of expenditure to earnings will not be reduced."

The first combined movement on the subject of introducing railways into New South Wales took place as far back as January, 1846. On the 29th of that month, a public meeting was held at Sydney to consider the expediency of establishing railroads in this Colony. A provisional committee was appointed to collect information on the subject, and on the 26th August they submitted a report, recommending that a survey of the proposed line from Sydney to Goulburn be made; the cost of construction was estimated at £6,000 per mile, and a net profit of 8 per cent. per annum on the required capital anticipated.

The cost of the necessary survey was raised partly by private subscription and partly by Government aid. Mr. Woore's tender for the survey of the line to Goulburn was accepted, and on the 27th January, 1848, the committee reported that the survey had been completed; Mr. Woore's report and drawings were laid before the meeting and approved.

On the 15th June of the same year the Legislative Council passed a series of resolutions in favour of the construction of railways, and the expediency for the Government to offer some inducements to encourage private enterprise. In November the Sydney Tramroad and Railway Company was formed, and no time was lost in making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work.

On the 3rd July, 1850, the first turf of the first Australian Railway was turned by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir C. A. Fitzroy, and a large concourse of inhabitants.

The first contract for the first portion of the line, from Haslem's Creek towards Sydney, was accepted on the 12th March, 1851; the work proceeded satisfactorily until the gold discoveries in the Bathurst district so seriously interfered with it, that the Contractor had to be released from his undertaking.

While the Sydney Railway Company was struggling with the difficulties of the times, and seeking Government aid to enable them to continue the work, a movement for the construction of a line from Newcastle to Maitland took place in the Northern city. A provisional committee to carry out the preliminaries was appointed at a meeting held at Newcastle on the 20th April, 1853. An Act, incorporating the "Hunter River Railway Company" was assented to on the 10th October of the same year, and operations were commenced at once, but after an existence of a little over a year this Company, like its prototype, the Sydney Railway Company, succumbed, and the properties of the two companies were transferred to the Government under the Act 18, Vic., No. 40, which placed the Railways under the management of three Commissioners: from the date of these transfers in 1855 the railways remained Government property, and have been carried out under the superintendence of Government Officers.

The first railway opened was the section from Sydney to Parramatta, on the 26th September, 1855, but for various reasons, the progress of construction during the next 20 years was very slow, only 437 miles being open for traffic in 1875; by this time, however, the principal mountain ranges had been crossed, and work could now be proceeded with at a greater rate and at less cost per mile. The mileage in operation on the 30th June, 1900, was 2,811¼. During the year ended 30th June, 1900, extension from Tamworth to Manilla, 29¼ miles; Moree to Gravesend, 35 miles; and Broken Hill to Tarrawingee, 40 miles. The following

lines are under construction—Koorawatta to Grenfell, 32 miles, the Rock to Green's Gunyah, 24 miles ; Byrock to Brewarrina, 58 miles ; Moree to Inverell (2nd section), 60¾ miles ; Goulburn to Crookwell, 35 miles ; Dubbo to Coonamble, 93½ miles. All these lines are of the pioneer class, and are constructed with a view of affording railway communication over level country into districts from which the traffic would not warrant the expenditure necessary to provide thoroughly equipped railway lines. The cost of the constructed "Pioneer" lines has averaged £2,019 per mile, being a reduction on the cost of the "Light railway" between Nyngan and Cobar, the cheapest line previously constructed in this Colony of £1,691 per mile. The lines are capable of carrying the ordinary rolling stock, hauled by a light class of engine, at a speed of from 15 to 20 miles per hour.

The "pioneer" lines now opened for traffic have proved satisfactory both as regards working and traffic.

The Government Railways of the Colony are divided into three principal systems, viz. : the Southern, the Western, and Northern, all connected with each other, Sydney being their starting point.

The Southern system embraces the Main Southern Line from Sydney to Albury, 386 miles distant ; here the junction between the Victorian and New South Wales Railways was effected on the 14th June, 1883. The following are the principal stations on the Main Line :—Granville, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Picton, Moss Vale, Goulburn, Gunning, Yass, Murrumburrah, Cootamundra, Junee, Wagga-wagga, Culcairn and Albury. Altogether there are 109 stations and platforms on this line.

The following are the branches :—The South Coast or Illawarra Line, which diverges from Main line at Macdonald town 1½ miles from Sydney, and runs due south, closely following the coast, as far as Nowra, 92 miles. A short line, 5 miles, branches off the South Coast line at Sydenham and runs to Belmore.

The principal stations on this section are :—St. Peters, Sydenham, Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, Hurstville, Como (as a pleasure resort), Sutherland, Helensburg, Clifton, Bulli, Wollongong, Dapto, Kiama, Berry and Nowra ; altogether there are 37 stations and platforms. The station at Wollongong being some distance from the harbour, the Government purchased the Mount Keira Line, about 1 mile in length, which connects the main line with the deepwater.

At Strathfield, 7 miles from Sydney, the North Coast line branches off, and Granville, 6 miles further on, is the Junction of the Southern and Western systems ; from Campbelltown, a short line of 7¾ miles. runs to Camden. The Cooma branch, 130 miles long, leaves the Main Line at Joppa Junction, 135 miles from Sydney. The principal stations are :—Tarago, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, Michelago and Cooma, the total number of stations and platforms being 17. The future extension of this line will connect with the Gippsland line in Victoria, and afford an alternate route to Melbourne.

Demondville Junction, 231 miles from Sydney, is the junction station of the line connecting the Southern with the Western system. The Murrumburrah—Blayney line, as it is called—is 110 miles in length, and greatly facilitates the stock traffic from the Western stations to Melbourne. There are 15 stations and platforms on this line, the principal of which are :—Young, Cowra, and Carcoar.

Cootamundra, 253 miles from Sydney, is the junction for two branch lines, viz. :—one running south to Gundagai, 34 miles distant, and the other north-westerly to Temora, 39 miles from the junction.

The South Western leaves the Main Line at Junee junction, 287 miles from Sydney, and terminates at Hay, 167 miles from Junee junction. There are 19 stations and platforms on this line, the principal being :—Old Junee, Narrandera, Carrathool, and Hay. At Narrandera, 347 miles from Sydney, a line 101 miles in length branches off to Finley. The South Western Line was constructed with a view of diverting the wool trade from Victoria to Sydney.

From Culcairn a line 47 miles in length runs to Corowa, on the Victorian border, opposite Wahgunyah, which is connected by rail with the Victorian North Eastern system.

The Western system proper commences at Granville, and terminates at Bourke, 503 miles from Sydney. This line crosses the Blue Mountains, the ascent to which commences at Emu Plains, 87 feet above sea-level ; at Lucasville, 3 miles distant, the rails reach an elevation of 462 feet ; between these stations is situated the first zig-zag, now discarded, a deviation in the line having rendered its use unnecessary ; the line reaches its highest point at Clarence Siding, 88 miles from Sydney, and 3,658 feet above sea-level. Four miles further on the Great Zig-Zag is reached, the line here descends 687 feet in less than five miles. The number of stations and platforms on this line is 91, the principal being :—Parramatta, Seven Hills, Blacktown, Penrith, Katoomba, Mount Victoria, Lithgow, Wallerawang, Bathurst, Blayney, Orange, Wellington, Dubbo, Nyngan and Bourke.

At Blacktown, 22 miles from Sydney, a line, 16 miles in length, branches off to Windsor and Richmond.

From Wallerawang, 105 miles from Sydney, a line runs northerly to Mudgee, 85 miles distant.

Blayney, the junction station of the line, connecting the Western and Southern systems, has already been referred to.

The Forbes line, 94 miles in length, leaves the Main line at Orange, 192 miles from Sydney, and runs due west, passing through Molong and Parkes to the terminus, Forbes. At Parkes a line branches off to Condobolin, 62¾ miles distant. This may be regarded as a section of the future Intercolonial line to Adelaide.

At Nevertire, 341 miles from Sydney, a line 12½ miles long branches off to Warren ; the continuation of this line will ultimately connect the Western with the Northern Railway system.

The Cobar line, 82 miles long ; it starts from Nyngan, 377 miles from Sydney, runs due west, and its continuance to Broken Hill, *viâ* Wilcannia, has been seriously considered.

The Northern line branches off the Main Southern at Strathfield, 7 miles from Sydney, the section from here to Hamilton (2 miles from Newcastle) is better known as the North Coast Line ; it crosses the Hawkesbury River by means of a bridge, 2,900 feet in length, supported by six piers, each resting on a caisson filled with concrete ; their depths vary from 101 feet to 162 feet, the last being the deepest foundation of any bridge in the world ; about four miles further on the Warrawolong range is pierced by a tunnel, one mile in length—the longest in Australia. The line connects with the Northern system proper at Hamilton, 100 miles from Sydney. The Northern Railway, in its course to the Queensland border, crosses the Liverpool Range, the Liverpool Plains, and New England Range, and reaches its highest elevation at Ben Lommond, 4,471 feet above sea-level, this being the highest rail-level in Australia. At Jennings, 491 miles from Sydney, the line connects with the Queensland Railway running to Brisbane. There are altogether 110 stations and platforms on the Northern line, the principal being :—Hornsby, Hawkesbury (as a pleasure resort), Gosford, Wyong, Newcastle, Maitland, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi, Quirindi, Werris Creek, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield.

The following are the branch lines :—Hornsby to Milson's Point, North Sydney, 13 miles long ; Waratah to Wallsend, 5 miles, Maitland to Morpeth, 4 miles ; Tamworth to Manilla, 29 miles. At Werris Creek, 254 miles from Sydney, the North Western line branches off to Moree, 159 miles distant, and thence easterly to Gravesend, 35 miles ; the principal stations are : Breeza, Gunnedah, Boggabri, Narrabri and Moree. In addition to the above there is an isolated line, Lismore to Murwillumbah in the north-eastern portion of the colony. Its length is 63¾ miles, and its capital cost was £921,137. Owing to the sparse population the gross earning only amounted to £11,401 for the year ending 31st Dec. 1899 ; the working expenses reached £8,383, the loss, after providing for working expenses and interest on capital, being £29,273.

The Government purchased the line (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) from Broken Hill to Tarrawingee, and leased it to the Silverton Tramway Company for five years, the Company to receive the receipts, pay the cost of working and maintenance, and 3 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

With a view of developing the resources of the Colony, specially low rates for the conveyance of agricultural produce have been introduced. These rates are the lowest charged in Australia for the carriage of this class of traffic. N.S. Wales, owing to its great extent of territory, and the consequent long distances the produce has to be carried, requires a low tariff, and for many classes of traffic the Commissioners have adopted a cheap mileage scale on the long distances, which practically limits the disadvantage consequent on the longer distance the goods have to be carried to reach their markets and the seaboard ; for instance, the rate per ton in 6 ton lots for flour, grain, potatoes, &c., for 500 miles is 14s. per ton, and for every additional 25 miles or part thereof 2d. per ton ; for hay, straw, chaff, &c,, the rates per ton in 6 ton truck loads are : for 300 miles, 9s. 9d. ; for 400 miles, 11s. 2d. ; and 500 miles, 12s. 6d. The passenger traffic has also received special attention. Holiday, excursion and tourists tickets are issued daily to stations lying within the tourist districts of the respective systems. Tickets at 2d. and 1d. per mile return (first and second-class respectively) are issued on Fridays and Saturdays by special trains running to the mountains, &c. During the summer months special trains convey passengers at even lower fares from the seaports inland, and *vice versâ*.

The management of the railways and tramways is, by the "Government Railways Act of 1888," vested in three Commissioners, viz. : Mr. Charles Oliver, Chief Commissioner, and Messrs. W. M. Fehon and David Kirkcaldie, Commissioners. Great and necessary improvements throughout the service have been effected since the Act of 1888 came into force. The steep grades on the whole of the lines are being cut down wherever the outlay produces a profitable return. With a view of working the traffic more economically heavier classes of engines were introduced, and the results have justified the action taken ; the passenger and goods stocks have also received special attention, and now rank as the best in the Colonies.

The best test of successful railway working is that applied to earnings, and of the train mileage and percentage of working expenses to revenue. The financial year, ending the 30th June, 1900, compared with that of 1888 shows the following results :—

	1900.		1888.
Miles open	2,811¼	...	2,144
Gross revenue	£3,163,572	...	£2,295,124
Working expenses	1,769,520	...	1,530,551
Net earnings	1,394,052	...	764,573
Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue	55·93	...	66·69
Train miles	8,894,352	...	6,689,313
Gross earnings per train mile ...	85½d.	...	82½d.
Expenses ,, ,, ...	47¾d.	...	55d.
Net profit ,, ,, ...	27½d.	...	27½d.

The total capital cost of the lines open for traffic on the 30th June, 1900, was £38,477,269 ; the interest on this sum, at the average interest payable on the debt of the Colony, amounts to £1,400,187. The net results, £1,394,052, of the year's transactions leave a deficit on the year's working of £6,135.

In regard to the year's transactions it may be stated that the gross revenue shows an increase, over the previous year, of £18,299.

The average number of miles open during the year ended

30th June, 1900, was 2,777 : the earnings per average mile open being £1,153, and the working expenses £645 ; the total train mileage was 8,894,352. The number of passenger journeys reached 26,486,873, and there were carried 5,342,916 tons of goods and 188,595 tons of live stock. The total earnings from coaching traffic were £1,195,496, per train mile 66·97d. ; from goods traffic, £1,936,217, per train mile 100·79d. The expenditure was distributed as follows :—Maintenance of ways and works, and stations, £406,044 ; locomotive working, £648,767 ; carriages and waggons, repairs and renewals, £159,630 ; traffic expenses, £478,818 ; compensation, passengers, £1,643, £4,250 ; fire insurance fund, £1,250 ; general expenses, £66,597. The rolling stock, on the 30th June, 1900, consisted of :—489 engines, 1,025 coaching vehicles, 9,880 goods vehicles, and 1,049 departmental wagons, etc.

Private Railways.—Private enterprise has provided a line 45 miles long from Deniliquin, in the Riverina district, to Moama, on the Victorian border and opposite to Echuca, which is connected by rail with Melbourne. A private line, 35 miles in length, also connects Broken Hill with the South Australian Railway system. There is also a 3-mile private line to Rosehill and a 60-chain one to Warwick Farm; the rolling stock of the two belongs to the New South Wales Government. In addition to these there are a number of lines owned by the various collieries in the Newcastle and Illawarra districts.

Tramways.—On the 30th June, 1900, 71¼ miles of tramway were open for traffic. The revenue for the year shows an increase of £61,168 and the expenditure of £53,105, net earnings £8,063.

The length of the City and Suburban Steam lines is 34 miles and 39 chains, and the working gave a net result of £2 16s. 4d. on the capital invested ; the electric lines are 8 miles and 62 chains long, and the net result on capital invested was £9 19s. 10d ; the Ocean Street Cable tramway, 2 miles 32 chains in length, gave a return of £4 15s. 8d. On other sections the net returns varied from £2 4s. 3d. to £4 15s. 8d. on the capital invested. The Ashfield-Enfield section, however, showed a loss on working of £1,145.

But the best idea of the success of the tramway working will be obtained by comparing the results of the years ended on 30th June, 1888 and 1900.

	1900		1888.
Total spent in construction and equipment	£1,924,720	...	£877,244
Total mileage open for traffic ...	71¼	...	38½
Gross revenue	409,724	...	236,519
Working expenditure	341,127	...	219,196
Net earnings	68,597	...	17,323
Percentage of Working Expenses to Revenue	83·26	...	92·67
Gross earnings per tram mile ...	22½d.	...	40¾d.
Expenses ,, ,, ...	18¾d.	...	37½d.
Net earnings ,, ,, ...	3¾d.	...	3d.
Percentage of profit to capital invested	£3 16s. 5d.	...	1898
Tram mileage	4,355,027	...	1,388,786
Number of motors	114	...	96

The majority of the trams in the City of Sydney and the whole of the Newcastle tramways are worked by steam power, which has rendered good service in the past, but it is proposed to convert the steam service into the electric system by which a more frequent and expeditious service will be given to and from the suburbs. An electric tramway along George Street has been opened, and penny sections have been introduced. At present tramcars run frequently throughout the day to Bondi, Botany, Coogee, Forest Lodge, Glebe Point, Leichhardt, Five Dock, Abbotsford, Marrickville, Dulwich Hill, Moore Park, Newton, and Enmore, Redfern Railway Station, Randwick, Surrey Hills, Paddington, Waterloo, Waverley Cemetery, Enfield, Ashfield, Balmain, and St. Peter's. The North Sydney Cable Trams, 2 miles 32 chains in length, have been converted into Electric Tramways, and the North Sydney Electric Tramways now have a length of 10 miles 18 chains. A cable-tram is running from the city to Ocean St. Woolahra, a distance of 2 miles 32 chains ; but an extension of this line to Rose Bay is worked by electricity. The conversion of the Sydney steam lines into electric is now in progress ; the Dulwich Hill and St. Peter's line and George and Harris Street lines have already been converted to electric.

Roads.—According to the latest statistics there are 7,453 miles of municipal roads and streets in New South Wales. Of these 2,392 are metalled, &c., 1,329 formed, 568 cleared and drained, 1,201 cleared only, and 1,963 bush roads. The total roads in New South Wales number 50,000 miles.

Shipping.—The steam fleet of the Colony is principally owned by the following companies :—The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, trading to Melbourne, Brisbane, and the northern ports of Queensland, Fiji, and Noumea ; Adelaide Steamship Company, Burns, Philip & Co., Sydney Terries, Ltd., Union Steamship Company, Tasmanian Steamship Company, Balmain Ferry Company, Manly Steamship Company, Shellharbour Steamship Company, Watson's Bay Ferry Company, North Coast Steam Navigation Company, Manning River Steamship Company, Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Hawkesbury Steamship Company, Newcastle & Hunter River Company, Parramatta River Company, Bulli Coal Company, steamships owned by Messrs. Howard Smith & Sons, Huddart, Parker, & Co., and G. W. Nichol & Co.

During 1899 the inward entries were 3,219 vessels of 3,468,591 tons, and crews of 106,267. The outward entries comprised 3,199 ships of 3,526,960 tons, and crews of 106,857. Forty-six vessels of 1,638 tons were built, and there were registered 74 vessels of 9,273 tons, manned by 386 men. The tonnage entered and cleared at Sydney during 1899 amounted to 4,566,524 ; at Newcastle, 1,994,777.

During 1899 there were 9 wrecks, of 3,693 tons, value £36,380. No lives lost.

Fisheries.—On January 1, 1900, there were issued 958 fisherman's licenses for 445 boats. The revenue of the Department amounted to £4,006, and the expenditure to £2,983. On January 1, 1900, the length of foreshore (including 4 acres deep-sea lease) on lease for oyster fishing was 264,756 yards, and the number of bags of oysters taken was 20,182.

Lighthouses.—The whole of the coast line of New South Wales from Cape Howe to Point Danger is well lighted. These lights, in their order from South to North, are : Green Cape (37° 15′ 30″ S. lat. and 150° 4′ E. long.), a first order dioptric light, flashing every minute, visible 12 miles, 40 feet above sea-level (near here the *City of Sydney* on 7th November, 1862, and still later, on May 30, 1886, the *Lyeemoon*, were wrecked, the last-named being attended with the loss of seventy-one lives) ; Eden, Twofold Bay, a fixed red light visible at 7 miles distance, height 140 ft. : on Point Look Out, a red harbour light ; on Montague Island, fixed and flashing white light, flashing once a minute, visible 20 miles, height 262 ft. ; Ulladulla, a fixed white light, visible 12 miles, height 140 ft. ; Shoalhaven, position light fixed red, visible 8 miles, height 35 ft. ; Jervis Bay, a bright triple group flashing first-order light visible 20 miles, height of focal plane 304 ft. Kiama, fixed green light, visible 8 to 12 miles, height 50 ft., also harbour light fixed green from end of breakwater ; Wollongong, a fixed white light, visible 10 miles, height 56 ft. ; South Head (Macquarie Lighthouse) electric light is now shown from the new lighthouse. The light is of the first order, 16-sided, dioptric, holophotal revolving white light, showing a flash of eight seconds in every minute, and having a range of 25 miles seaward, height 346 ft. Inner South Head (Hornby Lighthouse), a fixed white light, visible 15 miles, height 90 ft. ; at Barranjoey the inner Southern Headland of Broken Bay, a permanent fixed red light, visible fifteen miles (2nd order dioptric), height 371 ft. ; Nobby's, Newcastle, a fixed white light visible from a ship's deck at 18 miles, height 115 ft. ; Port Stephens, a revolving light flashing alternately red and white, visible 17 miles, height 126 ft. ; at Nelson Head, a fixed white light to seaward, visible 8 to 10 miles, height 350 ft. ; at Sugar-loaf Point, Seal Rocks, a revolving white light, flashing every half minute, visible 22 miles, height 258 ft. ; green light of fourth order also shown from the same tower ; Crowdy Head, a fixed white light, red over the Mermaid Reef, visible 10 to 12 miles, height 130 ft. ; at Tacking Point, a fixed white light, visible 11 miles, height 120 ft. ; on South Solitary Island, a revolving white light, with intervals of thirty seconds, visible 19 miles, height 188 ft. ; Smoky Cape, a bright triple Group flashing first order light, visible 27 to 35 miles, height 450 ft. ; Clarence River, a bright fixed white light, visible 12 miles, height 150 ft. ; Richmond River, two fixed white lights, visible 12 miles, height 90 ft. ; at Cape Fingal, Tweed River, a bright fixed white light, visible 6 to 8 miles, height 180 ft. ; total cost of lighthouses, £231,573. Maintenance of lights and lighthouses in 1899 cost £11,717.

Life-Boats and Life-saving Appliances.—There are only two Life-boats proper on the coast of New South Wales, one being at Sydney and the other at Newcastle. The steam tugs subsidised by the Marine Board at the ports and rivers are, however, available for the purpose of giving assistance to vessels in distress ; and there is a Government pilot steamer at Sydney and one at Newcastle, in addition to which all the whaleboats at the various pilot-stations are fitted with cork linings, &c., and have rendered excellent service in saving life. Life-saving appliances are also kept at Richmond River, Clarence River, Macleay River, Trial Bay, Port Macquarie, Manning River, Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, and Twofold Bay. A National Shipwreck Relief Society has been in existence since 1877.

Exports and Imports.—The Imports for the year 1899 were £25,594,315 ; 1898, £24,453,560 ; Exports, 1899, £28,445,466 ; 1898, £27,648,117 ; the excess of exports over imports being, 1899, £2,851,151 ; 1898, £3,194,557. The imports from the United Kingdom, 1899, were valued at £8,211,351, the exports to Great Britain at £8,992,480. There is an increase in the imports of £140,755, and in exports of £797,349. The *imports* comprise nearly every article in ordinary use; some of the leading lines being—apparel and slops, £994,791 ; boots and shoes, £348,295 ; blankets, £56,816 ; books and periodicals, £129,364 ; bicycles, &c., £98,128 ; butter, £136,805 ; printing and news paper, £178,962 ; brassware, £28,486 ; bags and sacks, £183,266 ; candles, £67,469 ; cement, £124,449 ; cocoa and chocolate, £79,129 ; coffee, £30,030 ; copra, £161,407 ; hardware, &c., £349,535 ; hats and caps, £191,697 ; drapery, (including furs), £1,821,915 ; hops, £55,465 ; leather, £106,329 ; drugs, £184,768 ; chaff and hay, £383,669 ; cordage, £58,688 ; (coin) gold, £702,160 ; silver, £70,837 ; gold bullion, £2,453,027 ; saddlers' ware, £47,241 ; saddlery, £24,004 ; salt, £56,696 ; plate, and plated ware, £116,007 ; earthenware and china, £95,662 ; fish, £167,412 ; flour, £335,515 ; fruits (fresh), £226,114 ; floor and oilcloth, £83,506 ; furniture, £159,295 ; gloves £89,855 ; glass and glass ware, £97,740 ; wheat, £151,268 ; grindery, £45,237 ; manufactured wrought-iron (and wire rope), £264,895 ; galvanized sheet and bars, £344,287 ; jewellery, £167,724 ; machinery, £655,975 ; matches, £55,572 ; malt, £120,147 ; milk (condensed and preserved), £80,594 ; musical instruments, £129,291 ; kerosene oil, £176,651; silks, £135,354 ; skins, £673,207 ; opium, £32,282 ; beer and ale, £272,535 ; brandy, £93,390 ; Geneva Schnapps and gin, £62,909 ; rum, £21,400 ; whisky, £238,258 ; wines, £67,235 ; stationery, £156,395 ; sugar, £747,463 ; tea, £430,894 ; tallow, £242,996 ; timber, (rough), £321,232 ; tin, including ingots, plates, and ore, £194,545 ; fancy

goods, £139,403; tobacco, manufactured, £98,371; cigarettes, £51,778; watches and clocks, £64,767; wool, £1,589,044; woolpacks, £89,511. The principal *exports*, the produce of the Colony, were:—wool, 205,394,780 lbs., valued at £10,020,495; tallow, £276,706; leather, £421,439; timber, dressed and undressed, £76,532; coal, valued at £1,005,794; meats, frozen, £332,637, preserved, £185,804; skins, &c., £477,461; tin, including ore, ingots and ware, £150,919; butter, £340,372; fruits, £97,406; wheat, £43,166; flour, £49,776; kerosene shale, £19,355; silver ore, £1,568,699; ingots, £76,913; silver lead, £404,728; gold, including bars and quartz, £920,173; coin, £384,097; manures, £55,995; and sugar, £1,573.

Customs Revenue collected during 1899 was £1,726,194 net; 1898, £1,618,315.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1900, chargeable to the revenue of the year was £9,843,751, and a transfer in adjustment of advance vote of 1898-9, £80,926; also extra expenditure in connection with military contingents to South Africa, £157,985 and bubonic plague, £84,451.

Revenue.—The revenue and receipts for the year ended 30th June, 1900, amounted to £9,973,736, and were obtained from the following sources, viz.: taxation, £2,617,314 land sales, £1,213,661; interest on lands conditionally purchased, £65,205; pastoral occupation of Crown lands, £678,730; miscellaneous land receipts, £84,112; mineral occupation, £66,724; for services rendered by the State, which include railways, telegraphs, post office, &c., £5,031,709; miscellaneous receipts, £84,112. In addition to which there was also received for repayment of advances, £108,061, and in adjustment of advance vote 1898-9, £80,926.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the Colony at the close of the financial year, ended 30th June, 1900, was £65,332,992 10s. 8d., and the annual interest being £2,369,391 13s. 5d. The debt consisted of the following classes of stock, viz.: Debentures, overdue or unpresented, which have ceased to bear interest, £1,550; bearing interest at 4 per cent., £8,299,600; at 4½ per cent., £3,700; at 5 per cent., £1,708,000; at 5½ per cent., £4,500; at 6 per cent., £92,000; total debentures, £10,109,350. Stock inscribed in London at 3 per cent, £5,500,000; at 3½ per cent., £29,326,200; at 4 per cent., £9,686,300; New South Wales funded stock, 4 per cent., £2,549,350, and at 3 per cent., £3,459,649 1s. 6d; New South Wales 4 per cents., £530,189 9s. 2d.; New South Wales 1924 stock at 3 per cent., £198,065; New South Wales 1925 stock at 3 per cent., £222,255; New South Wales inscribed stock 3 per cent. (advance to settlers), £220,050; also Treasury bills under Act 53 Victoria No. 9, at 3 per cent., £733,384; at 4 per cent., £269,500; also under Act 55 Victoria No. 7, at 4 per cent., £4,000 matured, not bearing interest; and Treasury bills, under Act 59 Victoria No. 22, at 3 per cent., £1,024,700. Act 63 Victoria No. 46, at 4 per cent., £1,000,000; Act 63, Victoria No. 43, at 3½ per cent, £500,000. The whole capital expended on lines open to traffic to 30th June, 1900, was, for railways, £38,477,269; returning interest on the capital invested at £3 12s. 7d. per cent., and for tramways, £1,924,720, returning interest for the capital invested at £3 16s. 5d. per cent. The remainder of the loans have been for public works of various kinds, principally of a reproductive character.

The Wealth of the Colony.*—A return, prepared at the end of 1898 by the Government statistician, shows the value of the various forms of wealth in the colony. Private wealth: land, £147,818,000; buildings and improvements, £117,709,000; live stock, £30,668,000; personal property (including household furniture), £15,193,000; machinery and implements of trade, £9,804,000; coin and bullion, £8,477,000: merchandise, £16,537,000; shipping owned in the Colony, £1,384,000; mines and mining plant, £9,900,000; other property, £20,926,000; Total, £378,116,000. Public wealth: value of railways and tramways, £50,000,000; water supply, und sewerage, £7,950,000; electric telegraphs, £900,000; harbour works, including wharves and dredging plant, £5,580,000; roads and bridges, £14,000,000; public buildings, £8,500,000; amount due on lands purchased from the State, £11,169,700; public lands under lease, £67,000,000; water conservation, £1,030,000; total public estate, £166,049,700; municipal estate, £3,655,800. Total wealth of the colony, £547,821,500, at the time these figures were obtained. The private wealth equalled £281 per inhabitant, and the public wealth £126, or together £407 per inhabitant..

Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.—At the beginning of January, 1898 (later statistics not being available), there were 18 orders and some miscellaneous societies which furnished returns to the Government. These contributions amounted to £212,773; other receipts, £39,554; total, £252,327. The expenditure included sick pay, £56,561; medical attendance, and medicine, £63,980; other expenditure, £97,912; total, £218,453. Funds at the beginning of the year, £562,589; fund at the end of the year, £596,463. Total financial members at end of year 63,071; number of members sick during the year 11,054.

Savings Banks.—On January 1st, 1900, there were 537 Government Savings Banks. Depositors numbered 179,526, the balance to their credit being £5,485,035. The Savings Bank money is principally invested in the New South Wales 4 per Cents. Compared with January, 1899 there is an increase of 15,974 depositors, and an increase of £458,966 in the credit balance at the close of the year. Average amount at credit of each depositor at end of 1899, £30 11s. 0½d.

The Savings Bank of New South Wales had 81,300 depositors, the amount to their credit being £4,839,056 16s. 8d., an increase on previous year of 2,487 depositors and £129,524 12s. 5d. deposits. This money is invested in mortgages, Government Securities, and at deposit with the Sydney banks. Sums of one shilling and upwards may be deposited. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. was allowed in the Savings Bank of New South Wales on accounts closed in 1899, and 3½ per cent. on accounts open on 31st December. Deposits exceeding £200 do not bear interest, with the exception of the funds of friendly societies, &c., who are allowed interest at the rate given to ordinary depositors up to £1,000, the excess thereon at a rate equal to 1 per cent. below the aforesaid sum. Number of depositors on 30th June, 1900, 82,837.

Banks.—According to the sworn returns, the total average assets of the 13 Banking Institutions (with over 400 branches) doing business in New South Wales on June 30, 1900, were £42,552,695; the liabilities amounted to £34,269,857. The note circulation was £1,333,341; the coin held amounting to £6,864,640; the bullion, £263,901. The half-yearly dividend varied from 4 per cent. (City Bank of Sydney) to 9 per cent. (Bank of N. S. W.), but some of the institutions did not declare a dividend. During 1899 the rate of interest allowed on fixed deposits was 1½ per cent. for six months, and 3 per cent. for 12 months. The discount on local bills was 5 to 5½ per cent. at 3 months and 5 to 6½ per cent. over 3 months, per annum. The rates of exchange on London bills were:—Buying, 98⅜ to 99⅞ per cent.; selling, 100¼ to 100¾ per cent. Total average amount of deposits in banks of issue, £32,656,232. Paid-up capital amounted to £17,732,205.

Life Assurance Institutions.—Total assets of nine Australasian institutions in January, 1900, £26,036,986, including loans on mortgages and policies, £18,272,621, securities freehold property, £764,365; total liabilities comprise assurance endowment and annuity funds, £25,129,945; paid-up capital, reserve fund, &c., £907,041; total accumulated funds, £25,129,945; amount of interest received, £1,109,421; average rate of interest realised on mean funds, 4·59 per cent. The addition to the funds for the year 1899 amounted to £1,475,236

Fire Insurance.—The net amount at risk in the Metropolitan area at the beginning of 1900 amounted to £63,689,331; this amount is held by 41 offices. There are 43 districts administered by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board, which was established in 1884. Towards the annual outlay the Government, the Municipalities, and the Fire Insurance Companies each contribute one-third. The Municipalities contribute *pro rata* to the assessed annual value of ratable property in their respective districts, and the Fire Insurance Companies proportionately to the net risks held on properties situate within the Metropolitan District. Sydney Harbour is outside the jurisdiction of the Board

Registered Companies.—During 1899, 87 new companies were registered under the Companies' Act, 54 wound up, and the fees received amounted to £1,318; 47 no-liability mining companies were registered.

Real Property.—During the year 1899 there were 428 applications, under the Real Property Act, representing 520 private properties, of the value of £776,863. The area amounted to 1,321 acres Town and Suburban, and 58,323 acres Country; the total fees were £2,736. The number of mortgages contracted was 3,923, the amount secured by mortgage £4,282,651, and discharge number 3,923, value £3,087,547. The number of Crown Grants registered was 3,679, of the value of £396,315; the grand total for the year of fees paid, land titles branch was £3,562. The total area of Crown and private lands under the Act to the end of the year 1899 was 19,855,736 acres, of the value of £42,929,352.

Mills and Manufactories.—The total number of works and manufactories of all kinds during 1899 was 2,912, employing an average of 55,646 hands; 183 factories were for working on raw materials, the production of the pastoral interest; 567 were for the manufacture of food and drink; 437 for clothing and textile fabrics; 531 were connected with the building interests; 286 were machine and engineering manufactories, brass, lead, and iron works; 26 for ship building and sail making; 99 for furniture, bedding, &c.; 278 paper, printing and engraving establishments; 199 for vehicles, harness and saddlery; 80 for light, fuel and heat, and 226 other works of a miscellaneous character. The total number of workpeople employed was 55,646—47,063 males and 8,583 females, and 33,080 h.p. actually used. There were 4 woollen factories, the out-turn being 428,158 yards of cloth and tweed (222 hands employed); 41 soap and candle factories, making 142,526 cwt. of soap, and 2,675,006 lbs. of candles; and 9 tobacco and 18 cigar and cigarette factories, which turned out 2,123,196 lbs. of tobacco, 29,285 lbs. cigars, 288,509 lbs., of cigarettes; 13 steam sugar mills, the sugar manufactured being 307,048 cwt. and 1,064,850 gallons of molasses, and 1 sugar refining establishment, turning out 1,032,400 cwt. of refined sugar; 11 boiling down establishments produced 389,838 cwt. of tallow, a large quantity of which is made from the refuse of butchers' shops in the metropolitan district; 57 breweries, manufacturing 12,218,560 gallons of ale, beer, &c.; 79 boot factories, turning out 3,207,796 pairs; 148 brick yards, manufacturing 120,375,000 bricks; 35 gasworks, manufacturing 1,883,002 thousand cubic feet; 259 saw-mills, 80 flour mills, of 4,065 h.p., manufacturing 156,409 tons of flour. In addition to the works mentioned above there are a number of smaller establishments which employ less than 4 hands, and in which no steam or other power is used. Total value of machinery and implements, £5,640,384.

On December 22, 1899, the Early Closing Act was assented to, and it came into force on January 1, 1900. It is claimed to be the most comprehensive measure of its kind in operation in any part of the world.

The Royal Mint—The Sydney branch was opened to the public on May 14th, 1855, for the receipt and coinage of gold. The following figures show the operations for 1899, the totals since the opening of the Mint being in parentheses. Gold received

* Later returns not available.

for coinage, 948,743 ozs. (25,102,433 ozs.), of the value of £3,384,282 (£93,256,496). The gold coin issued amounted to—sovereigns £3,259,000 (£87,090,500); half-sovereigns, £65,000 (£2,737,500); total. £3,324,000 (£89,828,000). Gold bullion issued £48,446 (£3,248,896). Revenue, £15,610 (£658,969). Actual expenditure from Consolidated Revenue, £14,955. Mint Charges.—Gold deposited at the Sydney Mint for melting, assaying, and coining is subject to a charge per ounce, and the charges are deducted from the gross value of the deposit. The charges are:—On gold raised in New South Wales: In deposits of less than 500 ounces standard, 6d. per ounce, 6s. being charged for a deposit under 12 ounces; in deposits of 500 ounces and over, but less than 5,000 ounces standard, 4d. per ounce; in deposits of 5,000 ounces standard, and over, 2d. per ounce. On gold certified to be the produce of any other colony or country: 5d. per ounce, 5s. being charged for a deposit under 12 ounces; in deposits of 500 ounces and over, but less than 5,000 ounces standard, 3d. per ounce; in deposits of 5,000 ounces standard, and over, 1d. per ounce.

Patents, &c.—Every person claiming to be the author or designer, or his agent or assignee, of an invention, and desiring to obtain Letters Patent, must pay to the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £5, and then lodge a petition to the Governor (accompanied by a specification) with the Minister of Justice at the Patents office. Provisional protection for twelve months may be obtained by payment of £2. Trade Marks.—To register a trade mark, specimens must be delivered to the Registrar, and the person desirous of registering must pay the sum of £3 3s., and state in writing the nature of the article to which it is proposed to apply such trade mark.

Charitable Institutions.—On January 1st, 1900, there were in New South Wales about 110 hospitals from which returns were received, the principal of these being the Sydney Hospital; the Prince Alfred Hospital; the St. Vincent's Hospital; the Little Bay Hospital; the Children's Hospital; the Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital, and the Hospital at Newcastle. The Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, is designed upon the principle of detached pavilions, with open corridor communications; 11 benevolent asylums, 6 of these being Government institutions (exclusive of the Cottage Homes for Children); 17 orphan, industrial, and ragged schools; 3 institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and 10 hospitals for the insane, consisting of 6 Government institutions, and 3 licensed houses, viz.:—1 at Cook's River, 1 at Picton and 1 at Ryde. The returns for the general hospitals during 1899 were as follows: Into 110 hospitals there were 29,770 admissions; while 27,881 patients were discharged during the year, and the deaths numbered 2,241, the number remaining on January 1st, 1900, being 1,889, as compared with 1,877 on January 1st, 1899. The receipts were, from the State, £85,967; from private contributions, &c., £60,694; other sources, £13,649, being a total of £160,310; the disbursements during the year were £158,046. Towards the expenses of all charitable institutions and societies, exclusive of hospitals, the private contributions were £30,196, other sources, £33,018, and the Government made grants amounting to £132,241, making a total of £195,455; the disbursements amounted to £193,597. Into the Hospitals for the Insane during 1899 the admissions were 796, the discharges being 408, and the deaths 249. On January 1st, 1900, there were 2,535 male and 1,663 female patients in the Hospitals for the Insane and Licensed Houses. The number under care during the year was 3,029 males and 2,004 females, of which 4,217 were in the Government asylums. The proportion of insane to the general population is one insane patient to 321 persons. There were 13 lepers in the Lazaret at Little Bay. In addition to the foregoing there are charitable societies and institutions subsidized by the Government, but mainly supported by private subscriptions.

Government Labour Bureau.—For the year ended June 30, 1900, the expenditure on relief works amounted to £2,647.

Prisons.—The principal event of 1899 was the further extension of the "restricted association" system which was first inaugurated on October 13, 1897. The Comptroller-General hopes "that the new departure will improve the moral atmosphere of the gaols, and will conduce to the reformation of many of the prisoners entering them." There was a steady decrease of the gaol population. On January 1, 1900, there were 1,989 prisoners of all kinds; on January 1, 1899, the number was 2,081. There were on January 1, 1900, 58 gaols, consisting of 23 established gaols and 35 lock-up gaols; at the same date there was one person in gaol out of every 682 of the population.

Military and Naval Forces.—The colony now possesses a complete military force, organized throughout in every branch and every department upon the latest modern lines. The requisite proportions of Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, Artillery, and Infantry have been laid down, together with the requisite number of Engineers, Medical Staff, Army Service Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps.

The peace establishment of each military unit was approved in 1894, and the increase of this establishment to the war requirements has now been similarly accepted. A complete framework has thus been approved by Government upon which the details of mobilization in time of war have now been built, and the whole available military force of the colony can, at short notice, be mobilized for war upon the principles and at the places laid down in the Defence Scheme.

On July 1, 1900, the totals of the various departments of the Military Forces of the Colony were as follows:—*Permanent Troops.*—Head-Quarters' Staff, 23. Military Secretary's Department: Finance, 8; Pay, 5; Ordnance, 21. Mounted Brigade: Lancers, 435; Mounted Rifles, 365; First Australian Volunteer Horse, 572. Artillery: Artillery Staff, 10; Brigade Division, Field, 272; First Garrison Division, 553; Second Garrison Division, 417. Engineers: Engineers Staff, 20; Field, 121; S. M. M., 101; Electricians, 92. Infantry: 1st Regiment, 640; 2nd Regiment, 639; 3rd Regiment, 590; 4th Regiment, 636; Volunteer Staff, 2; 5th Regiment (Scottish Rifles), 640, 6th Regiment (Australian Rifles), 656; 7th Regiment (St. George's Rifles), 657; National Guard, 184; 8th Regiment (Irish Rifles and Kogorah Company), 633. Army Service Corps, 147. Army Medical Corps (Permt. P.P. Est.), 129. Volunteer Establishment, 29. Chaplains, 14; Veterinary Department, 4. Total, 8,615. Rifle Club Reservists, 1,371. Total, 9,986.

A Cadet force has been established in connection with the public schools, it being intended that every schoolboy shall be trained to the use of arms. The force is at present about 4,500 strong, and each cadet wears a distinctive uniform with accoutrements.

The Naval Forces consist of the Naval Brigade and the Naval Artillery Volunteers, working as one battalion on shore. The Naval Brigade comprises six companies, one company being stationed at Newcastle; total, including officers, 332. The Naval Artillery comprise four companies, with 242 men. Torpedo boats 5; grand total, 583.

Garden Island, in Sydney Harbour, has been placed at the service of the Commander-in-chief of the Australian station as a naval yard, warlike and ordnance stores are maintained at Spectacle Island, Sydney Harbour.

The boundaries of the Australian Naval station have been modified by the Pelew Islands, St. Andrew's and the adjacent islands being included within the China station. From July 1, 1885, the north boundary of the Australian station has been defined as follows:—From 95° E. long. by the parallel of 10° S. lat. to 130° E. long.; thence north to 2° N. lat., and along that parallel to 136° E. long.; thence north to 12° N. lat., and along that parallel to 160° W. long.; and on the south by the Antarctic Circle, including the numerous groups of islands situated within those limits. The station is under the command of a Rear Admiral. In the station is included the colony of Fiji. Sydney is the rendezvous and headquarters of the Australian squadron, and it has been definitely decided that it shall remain so.

The Imperial fleet usually consists of a first-class cruiser, five third-class cruisers (two being held in reserve), two torpedo gunboats, besides carrying the flag of the Admiral, two or three gunboats, and surveying vessels.

In 1887 an agreement was drawn up between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for increasing the present naval defences by establishing a force of seagoing vessels.

Local expenditure on Federal Defence for year ended June 30, 1900, £44,209. Expenditure in defence from date of responsible Government in 1857 to June 30, 1900, £6,830,134; Exclusive Soudan Contingent, £121,630, and to the 30th June, 1900, cost of military contingents to South Africa £158,748. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1900, exclusive of South African war, £280,058.

The Royal Naval House in Sydney has been erected exclusively for the accommodation of the seamen and marines of Her Majesty's ships. It was built in 1889, at a total cost of £25,000, contributed by citizens and the Government of New South Wales. There are 280 beds in the institution, also a refreshment room, and, for the amusement of the men, reading, smoking, and billiard rooms, and a gymnasium are provided.

Police Force.—In January, 1900, the total strength of the New South Wales police force was 2,016, of all grades. Of these there were 11 superintendents, 11 inspectors 36 sub-inspectors, 34 senior-sergeants, 59 sergeants, 134 senior-constables, and 452 constables in the mounted force. In the foot constabulary there were 24 senior-sergeants, 57 sergeants, 160 senior-constables, and 1,023 constables. Total—mounted, 737; foot, 1,279—2,016. A detective force, numbering 15, is also attached to the body. Pay.—Probationary Constables (under instruction acquiring a knowledge of Police duties, usually a brief period), 6s. per diem.; Ordinary Constables, 7s.; Constables, 1st class, 7s. 6d.; Senior Constables, 8s.; Sergeants, 2nd class, 9s, 3d.; 1st class, 10s 6d.; Detectives, 3rd class, 9s.; 2nd class, 10s.; 1st class, 11s., 12s., and 13s. Allowances.—The police are provided with uniform clothing, or a money allowance in lieu, if employed in plain clothes. When practicable the Police are provided with quarters, and if none are available, one shilling per diem is allowed in lieu. Superannuation.—All members of the Police Force subscribe 3 per cent of their salaries to a Superannuation Fund, from which pensions and gratuities are payable to members of the Force who are over sixty years of age, or who may be certified by the Police Medical Board to be unfit for further service. Widows of members of the Police Force are also entitled to gratuities from the Police Reward Fund. There are 570 police stations in the colony and the proportion of inhabitants to each police officer in the colony was 673.

Federation.—On June 20th, 1899, the Australasian Federal Constitution was submitted to the electors of the colony, the result being for the bill 107,420, against 82,741; informal, 1,166. A majority in favour of the bill of 24,679.

Administration of Justice.—For the carrying out the laws and the settlement of disputes there are a Supreme Court, Criminal Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Courts of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court is under the jurisdiction of seven Judges, one being the Chief Justice. The Divorce Court is presided over by one of the Puisne Judges, and the Admiralty Court by the Chief Justice. Insolvency cases are adjudicated on in the Bankruptcy Court, which is also under the jurisdiction of a judge. The District Courts are presided over by seven District Court Judges, who are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions. In all the important towns are stipendiary or police magistrates before whom local matters are heard.

Governmental and Political.—The Constitution of New South Wales (Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54) vests the government in a Governor representing the Crown, and a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Governor is appointed by the British Authorities, his term of office being five years As the viceregal representative, he has the power of assenting to Acts of Parliament, or withholding his assent therefrom pending reference to the Imperial authorities. He has also the power of appointing the members of the Upper Chamber, of proroguing and summoning Parliament, and of dissolving the House of Assembly. It is likewise his duty to sign proclamations and to perform various offices minutely set forth in his Commission The Legislative Council consists of an unlimited number of members, the tenure of office being for life, subject to certain conditions; and the Assembly of 125 members, elected from 125 constituencies. To be eligible for membership to the Lower House a candidate must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalized for one year, and resident for one year before election; the same conditions and one month's residence in his electorate are required for the voting qualification, which practically amounts to universal suffrage. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by ballot. The Executive is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, and a Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer, Minister for Lands, Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Minister for Education, Minister for Justice, Postmaster-General, Minister for Public Works, and Attorney-General. The Parliaments are triennial. The Imperial laws have effect in the Colony, unless superseded by local Acts. All enactments passed by the Houses of Legislature require the sanction of the Governor before becoming legal, and in some cases they are reserved for the consent of the Queen. By an Act passed in September, 1889, members of the Legislative Assembly are paid £300 per annum for "reimbursing their expenses," in addition to which they are allowed a free pass on all railway and tram lines throughout the Colony. An Amended Act passed in June, 1893, introduced the principle of single electorates, abolished plural voting, remodelled the franchise on the principle of one man one vote, abolished the £40 deposit for Candidates, provided for the issue of Electors' rights, all elections to be held in one day, and the abolition of public nominations.

The Dibbs Ministry came into office on October 23rd, 1891, and retired on August 4th, 1894, being succeeded by the Reid-Brunker Administration. The special features of interest in connection with the reign of the Reid Government were the establishment of Free Trade, the introduction of a Land and Income Tax, the placing of the Civil Service under the control of an independent Board of Commissioners, and bringing the question of Australian Federation within the range of practical politics. During 1898 the Federation Bill was put before the people, but was lost, owing to the required 80,000 votes not being obtained in its favour; the Bill was strenuously opposed by Mr. Reid. A general election shortly followed, at which the Federation Bill was made the principal "plank in the political platform," and Mr. Reid was returned to power. In 1899 the Federation Bill was carried. On the re-assembling of Parliament the Reid ministry was defeated on a motion of Mr. Lyne, who was called upon to form a new Ministry, which he did. On September 15, 1899, Mr. Lyne's term of office will remain notable as covering the period when the Federation of Australia received the sanction of the British Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT.

PARLIAMENT, &c.

GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.

Lieut.-Governor, His Excellency Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Capt. Wilfred Smith.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Wilfred Smith, Capt. R. Clark.
Clerk to Private Secretary, E. E. Lewis.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. Sir John Lackey, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committee, Hon. W. J. Trickett.
Clerk of Parliaments, John J. Calvert.

Clerk Assistant, A. P. Clapin.
Usher Black Rod, Stewart M. Mowle.
First Clerk, W. L. Edwards.

Second Clerk, E. A. Garland.
Third Clerk, F. L. Clapin.
Fourth Clerk, W. L. Cooper.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Members take the Title of Honorable.

Backhouse, Benjamin.
Black, Reginald James.
Blanksby, James.
Bowker, Richard Ryther Steer, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond.
Brown, Alexander
Buzacott, Nicolas James.
Campbell, William Robert.
Charles, Samuel.
Cox, George Henry.
Creed, John Mildred, M.R.C.S.
Cullen, William Portus, LL.D.
Dalton, Thomas.
Dangar, Henry Carey.
Day, George.
Earp, George Frederick.
Estell, John.
Flowers, Frederick.
Fowler, Robert.
Garran, Andrew, LL.D.
Gould, A. J.
Green, G. H.
Greville, Edward.
Hawken, Nicholas.
Hepher, John.
Heydon, Louis Francis.
Hill, William Charles.
Holborrow, William Hillier, C.M.G.
Hughes, John.
Humphery, Frederick Thomas.
Hyam, Solomon Herbert.
Jones, Richard.
Kater Henry Edward.
Kerr, Andrew Taylor.
Kethel, Alexander.
King, Philip Gidley.
Lackey, Sir John, K.C.M.G. (President.)
Langwell, Hugh.
Lee, George.
Long, William Alexander.
Lucas, John.
Macintosh, John.
Meagher, John.
Meeks, Alfred William.
Mackay, James Alexander Kenneth.
Mackellar, Charles Kinnaird, M.B., C.M.
MacLaurin, Henry Norman, M.D., LL.D.
McCaughey, Samuel.
Millen, Edward Davis.
Mort, Henry.
Moses, Henry.
Nash, John Brady, M.D.
Norton, James, LL.D.
Pigott, William Hillson.
Pilcher, Charles E., Q.C.
Pulsford, Edward.
Renwick, Sir Arthur, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Roberts, Charles James, C.M.G.
Roberts, Richard Hutchinson.
Robson, William.
Ross, Alexander.
Ryrie, Alexander.
Shepherd, Patrick Lindesay Crawford.
Slattery, Thomas Michael.
Smith, Fergus Jago.
Smith, Thomas Hawkins
Stephen, Septimus Alfred.
Stuart, Henry.
Suttor, Francis Bathurst.
Suttor, William Henry.
Thornton, George.
Toohey, John Thomas.
Trickett, William Joseph.
Vickery, Ebenezer.
Walker, William.
Want, John Henry, Q.C.
Watson, James.
White, Robert Hoddle Driberg.
Wilson, James.
Wise, B. R.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President of the Executive, Hon. F. B. Suttor, M.L.C.
Premier and Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways, Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John See.
Secretary for Lands, Hon. T. H. Hassall.
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan.
Attorney-General, Hon. B. R. Wise, M.L.C.
Minister for Public Instruction and Industry, Hon. John Perry.
Minister of Justice, Hon. W. H. Wood.
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Fegan.
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. P. Crick.
Clerk of Council, A. Campbell Budge.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Macquarie Street.

Speaker, Hon. William McCourt.
Chairman of Committees, John Henry Cann.
Clerk of Assembly, F. W. Webb, J.P., C.M.G.
Clerk Assistant, R. A. Arnold.
Second ditto, R. W. Robertson.
Serjeant-at-Arms, L. J. Harnett.
Clerk of Records, C. B. Boydell.
Clerk of Select Committees, W. S. Mowle.
Clerk of Printing Branch, W. Christie.
Clerk in charge of Printed Papers, F. B. Turner.
Clerks, W. B. Connell, G. H. Monahan, S. G. Boydell, J. M. Webb.
Librarian, Francis Walsh.
First Assistant, John Riley.
Second Assistant, E. E. Wahlberg.
Hansard Staff. Principal Shorthand Writer, Chas. Robinson.
Second Shorthand Writer, John B. Laing.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Fifth Session of Eighteenth Parliament, elected August 13th, 1898. First Session commenced August 16th.

Albury—Thomas Hunter Griffith.
Alma—Josiah Thomas
Annandale—William Henry Mahony.
Argyle—Thomas Rose
Armidale—Charles Graham Wilson.
Ashburnham—Joseph Bernard Reymond.
Ashfield—
Balmain North—William Henry Wilks (Temp. Chairman of Committees).
Balmain South—Sydney James Law.
Ballina—The Hon. John Perry.
Barwon (The) William Nicholas Willis.
Bathurst—William White Young.
Bega—Henry Clarke.
Bingara—Samuel Wilkinson Moore.
Botany—John Rowland Dacey.
Bourke—William Walter Davis.
Bowral—The Hon. William McCourt, Speaker.
Boorowa—Niel Rasmus Wilson Nielsen.
Braidwood—Austin Chapman.
Broken Hill—John Henry Cann, Chairman of Committees.
Burwood—William Archer.
Camden—John Kidd.
Canterbury—Hon. Sydney Smith.
Clarence (The)—John McFarlane.
Cobar—William Guthrie Spence.
Condoublin—Thomas Brown.
Coonamble—Hugh Macdonald.
Cowra—Thomas Waddell (Temp. Chairman of Committees).
Darlington—Thomas Clarke.
Deniliquin—John Moore Chanter (Temp. Chairman of Committees).
Dubbo—Simeon Phillips.
Durham—Walter Bennett.
Eden-Bombala—The Hon. William Herbert Wood.
Glebe—James Alexander Hogue.
Glen Innes—Francis Augustus Wright
Gloucester—Richard Atkinson Price.
Goulburn—James Ashton.
Grenfell—William Arthur Holman.
Grafton—The Hon. John See.
Granville—John Nobbs.
Gunnedah—Thomas Henry Hall Goodwin.
Gundagai—John Frederick Barnes.
Hartley—Joseph Cook.
Hastings and Mackleay—Francis Clarke.
Hawkesbury (The)—William Morgan.
Hay—Francis Arthur Byrne.
Hume (The)—The Hon. William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.
Illawarra—Archibald Campbell.
Inverell—George Alexander Cruikshank.
Kahibah—Alfred Edden.
Kiama—Alexander Campbell.
Lachlan (The)—James George Carroll.
Leichhardt—John Stuart Hawthorne.
Lismore—Thomas Thomson Ewing.
Macquarie—William Fergus Hurley.
Macquarie (West)—The Hon. William Patrick Crick.
Maitland (East)—Hon. James Nixon Brunker.
Maitland (West)—John Gillies.
Manaro—Gustave Thomas Carlisle Miller.
Manning (The)—Hon. James Henry Young.
Marrickville—Francis Edward McLean.
Molong—Andrew Ross, M.D.
Moree—The Hon. Thomas Henry Hassall.
Moruya—William Millard.
Mudgee—Edwin Richards.
Murray (The)—James Hayes.
Murrumbidgee (The)—Thomas Fitzpatrick.
Narrabri—Hugh Ross.
Nepean (The)—Samuel Edward Lees (Temporary Chairman of Committees).
Newcastle (East)—William Thomas Dick.
Newcastle (West)—James Thomson.
Newtown (Camperdown Division)—Francis Cotton.
Newtown (Erskine Division)—Edward William Molesworth.
Newtown (St. Peter's Division)—William Rigg.
Northumberland—John Norton.
Orange—Henry William Newman.
Paddington—John Cash Nield.
Parramatta—William John Ferris.
Petersham—John Jacob Cohen.
Queanbeyan—The Hon. Edward William O'Sullivan.
Quirindi—Robert Henry Levien.
Raleigh—John McLaughlin.
Randwick—David Storey.
Redfern—James Sinclair Taylor McGowen.
Richmond (The)—Robert Pyers.
Robertson—Robert George Dundas Fitzgerald.
Ryde—Edward Terry.
Rylstone—John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick.
Sherbrooke—Broughton Barnabas O'Conor.
Shoalhaven (The)—David Davis.
Singleton—Charles Hilton Dight.
St. George—Joseph Hector Carruthers.
St. Leonards—Edward Mann Clarke.
Sturt—William John Ferguson.
Sydney (Belmore Division)—James Graham.
Sydney (Bligh Division)—Patrick Edward Quinn.
Sydney (Cook Division)—Samuel Thomas Whiddon.
Sydney (Denison Division—Sir Matthew Harris, Kt.
Sydney (Fitzroy Division)—Henry Chapman.
Sydney (Flinders Division)—Arthur David Nelson.
Sydney (Gipps Division)—Wilfred Joseph Spruson.
Sydney (King Division)—The Right Hon. George Houstoun Reid, P.C.
Sydney (Lang Division)—William Morris Hughes.
Sydney (Philip Division)—Daniel O'Connor.
Sydney (Pyrmont Division)—Samuel Smith.
Tamworth—William Sawers.
Tenterfield—Hon. Charles Alfred Lee.
Tumut—Robert Donaldson.
Tweed (The)—Richard Denis Meagher.
Uralla-Walcha—William Henry Burgess Piddington.
Wagga Wagga—James Gormly.
Wallsend—David Watkins.
Waratah—Arthur Hill Griffith.
Warringah—Dugald Thomson.
Waterloo—George Anderson.
Waverley—Thomas Jessep.
Wellington—John Haynes
Wentworth—Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K.C.M.G.
Wickham—The Hon. John Lionel Fegan.
Wilcannia—Richard Sleath.
Willoughby—George Howarth.
Woollahra—John Garland.
Woronora—John Barnes Nicholson.
Yass—William Affleck.
Young—John Christian Watson (Temporary Chairman of Committees).

PUBLIC OFFICES.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Macquarie and Bridge Streets.

Chief Secretary, Hon. John See, M.P.
Principal Under Secretary, Crichett Walker, C.M.G., J.P.
Acting Chief Clerk, R. M. Gibson.
Senior Clerk of Correspondence, W. H. Patterson.
Examiner, A. E. Hibble.
Clerk of Records, J. G. Cohen.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.
Young Street.

Members of Board, J. Barling (Chairman), G. A. Wilson, C. Delhory.
Secretary, J. W. Holliman.
Registrar, T. A. Coghlan.
Chief Clerk, R. A. Gilfillan.

COLONIAL TREASURY.
Macquarie Street.

Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary, Francis Kirkpatrick, J.P.
Accountant, J. Vernon
Receiver, S. R. Corkbill.
Paymaster, D. W. Gregory.
Examiner, A. P. Pearson.
Officer in Charge Correspondence and Record Branch, C. E. F. Robberds.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Macquarie Street North.

President (and Health Officer for Port Jackson and Chief Medical Officer) J. Ashburton Thompson, M.D. Members: E. Fosbery, Dr. W. H. Goode, E. W. Knox, Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, J. Powell, and Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D, Dr. Manning. cretary, C. A. Simms.
Port Health Officer for Port Jackson, W. Peirce, M.D.
Port Health Officer for Newcastle, R. V. Russell, L.R.C.S.I.,
Superintendent of Quarantine Station, North Head, J. F. Vincent.
Medical Officer, Biological Laboratory, F. Tidswell, M.B., Ch. M. and D.P.H. Camb.
Chief Veterinary Inspector, Edward Stanley, F.R C.V.S.
Veterinary Inspectors, S. T. D. Symons, M.R.C.V.S.; F. W. Melhuish, F.R.C.V.S.; H. Bowker, M.R.C.V.S., E. G. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.; and E. Rivett, M.R.C.V.S.
Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney, R. T. Paton, M.D.
Pathologist, Second Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney, G. H. Taylor, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.
Government Analyst, W. M. Hamlet, F.I.C. and F.C.S., T. Cooksey, M.B., F.I.C., Assistant Analyst.
Coast Hospital, Medical Superintendent, W. B. Violette, M.B., and M.Sur. Glasgow. Matron, Miss Jean MacMaster.

DEPARTMENT OF STORES AND STATIONERY.
Young Street.

Chief Inspector of Stores, F. F. Hall.
Accountant, Arthur Edward Harper.
Inspector, Joseph Morrow.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Bridge Street.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. John Perry.
Under Secretary, John Charles Maynard.
Acting Chief Clerk, J. Turner Caldwell.
Accountant, A. E. Bassan.
Cashier, G. K. Sircom.
Architect, J. S. Wigram.
Chief Inspector, Frederick Bridges.
Deputy Chief Inspector, W. McIntyre.
District Inspectors, J. D. Bradley, Armidale. J. McCredie, Bathurst, W. H. Johnson, Bowral. D. J. Cooper, M.A., Goulburn. C. O. Flashman, Grafton. T. Dwyer, Maitland. Alex. Lobban, sub-metropolitan district. L. E. Lawford, M.A., Wagga Wagga. G. E. Long, M.A., Wellington.
Metropolitan Inspectors, J. Dawson, M.A., M. Willis, W. F. Thompson, M.A., H. Skillman.
Examiner and Superintendent of Technical Education, R. N. Morris, LL.D.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS OFFICE.
Bridge Street.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. T. H. Hassell.
Under Secretary, H. A. G. Curry.
Chief Inspector, C J. Saunders.
Chief Clerk F. H. Wilson.
Accountant, V. Cohen.
Officer in charge of Division B (Leases), R. H. De Low.
,, ,, Division A (Sales), W. H. Capper.

LAND APPEAL COURT.

President, Alex. Oliver
Commissioner, W. Houston.
,, C. Brandis.
Registrar, J. T. Keating.

SURVEY OFFICE.
Bridge Street and Bent Street.

Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, Edward Twynam.
Chief Draftsman, C. E. Rennie.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Phillip Street.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan.
Under Secretary for Works and Commissioner for Roads, R. R. P. Hickson, J.P., M. Inst. C.E.
Chief Clerk, J. Portus.
Clerk in charge of Bonds and Contracts, H. J. Norrie.
Clerk in charge of Correspondence, William Selkirk.
Accountant, T. R. Steel.
Paymaster and Cashier, Owen Carroll.
Assistant Accountant, J. Conley.
Examiner, J. Forsythe.
Officer in Charge of Statistics, &c., S. Steel.
Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works, C. W. Darley, M. Inst. C.E.
Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, H. Deane, M. Inst. C.E.
Government Architect, W. L. Vernon., F.R.I.B.A.
Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers.
Engineer for Sewerage, J. Davis.
Supervising Engineer for Sewerage, W. J. Millner.
Principal Assistant Engineers, W. T. Hanna, H. R. Carleton, C. O. Burge.
Assistant Engineers, E. M. De Burgh, J. S. Mollison, T. Pridham, G. Fischer, E. M. Allman, L. Wade.
District Engineers, W. A. Smith, A. W. Stilwell, P. Scarr, J. A. Rossebach, R. E. Jones, T. W. Keele, H. D. Walsh, J. W. Grimshaw, D. Houison.
Chief Surveyor, G. H. Halligan.
Naval Architect, J. Orr.
Assistant Architects, T. Brindley, E. Drew, A. S. Cook, C. A. Harding.
District Architect, A. G. Edwards.
Engineer in Charge of Bridge Design, P. Allan.
Chief Draftsmen, W. Rossbach, A. E. Cutler, H. Barker, G. J. Beckett, G. Oakshott.
Superintendent of Dredges, A. B. Portus.
Superintendent of Fitz Roy Dock, E. J. H. Broad.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commissioner of Railways, Charles N. J. Oliver.
Commissioners of Railways, William M. Fehon, David Kirkcaldie.
Secretary, Hugh McLachlan.
Chief Accountant, Thos. Hall.
Chief Traffic Manager, John Harper.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Wm. Thow.
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, F. R. Firth.
Assistant Engineer for Existing lines, J. Fraser.
Comptroller of Stores, vacant.
Solicitor for Railways, J. C. Thom.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Elizabeth Street.

Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes Williams.
Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk, Henry John Noble, J.P.
Examiners of Titles, E. A. C. Smith, H. B. Thomas, H. R. Colborne.
Deputy Registrar-General (Deeds Branch), H. W. Gillam.
Deputy Registrar-General (Land Titles Branch), C. H. Keele.
Chief Draftsman, W. de C. Lewis.
Deputy Registrar-general (Births, Deaths and Marriages), W. Ridley, J.P.
Deputy Registrar of Deeds, R. W. Codrington.
Accountant and Deputy Registrar-General, Edward Tasman Deane.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Bligh Street.

Auditor-General, Edward Alexander Rennie.
Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts, G. E. Brodie.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL, "SOBRAON."

Commander and Superintendent, W. H. Mason.
Lieutenant, A. P. Robilliard.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
Custom House, Circular Quay.

Collector of Customs, Nicholas Lockyer.
Land and Income Tax Commissioners, Nicholas Lockyer, R. N. Johnson, L. S. Spiller.
Inspector of Customs, John Baxter.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Burton.
Cashier, J. E. Powell.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries, Refineries, Breweries, and Tobacco Factories, H. Passmore.
Tide Surveyor, L. H. Walford.
Inspector of Warehouses, W. Bethune.
Jerquer, A. R. Barry.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION.
Circular Quay.

Superintendent, James Edie.
Secretary, N. C. Lockhart.
Engineer Surveyor, W. Cruickshank.
Assistant Engineers, H. Selfe, A. Marshall, W. Marr.
Shipwright Surveyor, W. M. Ritchie.
Examiner in Navigation, J. Bedford.
Inspector and Surveyor, A. Sangster, W. Newton.
Harbour Master, H. Pettit.
Accountant, F. Rule.

Newcastle.

Deputy Superintendent, H. Newton.
Clerk, L. S. Barnard.
Inspector and Surveyor, A. Bertram.

SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE.
Young Street.

Shipping Master, Commander Lindeman, R.N.
Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant, R. L. Smith.
Cashier, J. N. Oatley.

POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
George Street.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. P. Crock.
Deputy Postmaster-General, S. H. Lambton.
Secretary, J. Dalgarno.
Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs, P. B. Walker.
Chief Accountant and Controller Money-Order Office and Government Savings Bank, A. J. Doak.
Accountant Money-Order Office and Government Savings Bank, A. R. Docker.
Accountant, C. S. Gregory.
Station Manager Electric Telegraphs, W. Wilson.
Manager of Telephones, S. J. Watson.
Electrician, J. Y. Nelson.
Chief Inspector and Superintendent Mail Branch, W. J. Davies.
Assistant Superintendent and Senior Inspector, G. P. Unwin.
Distributer of Stamps, John Thompson.
Cashier, D. C. Coote.
Inspectors :—I. B. Bossley, A. Burnett, E. J. Young, W. H. Maguire, E. W. Bramble, F. P. Brewer, W. H. Golding.

SYDNEY BRANCH ROYAL MINT.
Macquarie Street.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim.
Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley.
Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon.
Registrar and Accountant, J. H. Campbell.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Circular Quay.

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, Lt.-Col. J. T. Blanchard.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director, J. H. Maiden.

OBSERVATORY.
Fort Street.
(33° 51′ 41″ 1 S. lat. 151° 12′ 42″ E. long.)

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G.
Astronomical Assistant, H. A. Lenehan, F.R.A.S.
Computer and Observer, W. E. Raymond.
First Meteorological Assistant, H. A. Hunt, F.R.M.S.
Second Meteorological Assistant, A. Noble, F.R.M.S.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.
Phillip Street.
Minister, Hon. J. L. Fegan, M.P.
Under Secretary, D. C. McLachlan, J.P.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Sullivan, B.A.
Clerk in Charge of Branches, A. Salway.
Accountant, E. C. Primrose.
Registrar, E. H. Ray.
Examiner of Accounts, W. N. Ellis.
Clerk in Charge of Records, W. H. Tunks.
Clerk of Correspondence, J. A. B. Fry.
Chief Inspector of Collieries, A. A. Atkinson.
Inspectors of Collieries, John Dixon, James Rowan, T. L. Bates. William Humble.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH.
Government Geologist and Chief Mining Surveyor, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M.
Geological Surveyors, J. E. Carne, F.G.S., J.B. Jaquet, A.R.S.M E. C. Andrews, B.A.
Curator and Mineralogist, G. W. Card, A.R.S.M.
Paleontologist, W. S. Dun.

METALLURGICAL WORKS.
Government Metallurgist (vacant).
Assayer and Analyst, J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S.

DRILL BRANCH.
Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, W. H. Slee, J.P., F.G.S.
Inspectors of Mines, D. Milne. James Hebbard. J. R. Godfrey B.A. (Cantab). J. Polkinghorne. J. Carthew.

PUBLIC WATERING PLACES.
Superintendent, J. W. Boultbee, J.P.
Chief Inspector, J. W. Low.

STOCK BRANCH.
Chief Inspector of Stock, Alexander Bruce.
Metropolitan Inspector of Stock, Sydney, R. D. Jones.

AGRICULTURE.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. L. Fegan.
Under Secretary, D. C. McLachlan, J.P.
Chief Clerk, A. Salwey.
Chief Inspector, W. S. Campbell, F.L.S.
Travelling Lecturer, J. L. Thompson.
Pathologist, N. A.Cobb.
Entomologist, W. W. Froggatt.
Artists, H. S. Burton, E. M. Grosse.
Consulting Chemist, F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S
Principal of Hawkesbury Agricultural College, G. Valder
Dairy Expert, M. A. O'Callaghan.
Viticultural Expert, M. Blunno.
Fruit Expert, W. J. Allen.
Fruit Inspectors, J. Martin, F. G. Chomley.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.
College Street.
Open daily, except Mondays. Admission Free.
Curator, R. Etheridge.
Secretary, S. Sinclair.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Bent Street.
Principal Librarian, H. C. L. Anderson, M.A.
First Assistant Librarian, G. H. Gifford.
Second Assistant Librarian, H. Wright.

LENDING BRANCH.
Queen Victoria Market Buildings.
Librarian, F. M. Bladen, F.R.H S.
Senior Library Assistant, J. F. Gannon.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
Phillip Street North.
Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, W. A. Gullick.
Superintendent, C. Griffiths.
Chief Clerk and Cashier, L. F. Garnett.
Overseer, Charles Griffiths.
Foremen, H. Roberts. Jas. Swift.
Clerk in Charge of Publishing Branch
Receiving and Sales Clerk, T. Kirkby.

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Chief Inspector and Secretary, James A. Brodie.
Clerk, Alexander Reid.

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Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Taxation, Richard Nicholas Johnson.
Deputy Commissioner, Edward John Smith.
Accountant, Frederick William Walther.
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Entry Clerk, James George.
Clerk, F. C. Bauer.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S DEPARTMENT.
Statistician, T. A. Coghlan.
Assistant Statistician, J. R. Trivett.
Sub-Editor Statistical Year-Book, W. H. Hall.
Chief Compiler, W. H. P. Cherry,
Assistant Compilers—S. M. Cook, H. Spondly, J. J. Kelly, R. M. Mitchell, P. O. Drake, J. Stonham, M.A., H. A. Smith, E. N. Selden, H. W. Whealey, T. Waites, and J. F. McEwen.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' BRANCH.
Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions and Actuary to Public Service Board. A. Davis.
Clerks, W. F. Tarplee, J. A. Boden.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.
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Members of Board, Alderman H. Chapman, Alderman D. Davis, J. Macpherson, J. Ward, J. C Griffin, C.E.
Secretary, William Holmes.
Solicitor, Henry S. Williams.
Comptroller of Stores and Paymaster, A. W. Ellice Flint.
Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Thomas Kennedy.
Accountant, Melbourne Green.
Assessor, J. Roseby.
Board Engineer, John M. Smail, M.Inst.C.E.

MILITARY FORCES.
Head-Quarter Staff Officers.
Commandant, Major-General G. A. French, C.M.G., Royal Artillery.
Assistant Adjt.-General, Colonel H. D. Mackenzie.
Assist. Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Colonel J. E. D. Taunton.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General Major M. M. Boam.
Commanding Artillery, Colonel S. C. U. Smith, Royal Artillery (with the forces in South Africa.)
Principal Medical Officer, Colonel W. D. C. Williams (with the forces in South Africa.)
Staff Officer for Engineer Services, Captain (and temp. Major) P. T. Owen (with the forces in South Africa.)
Chief Clerk, 2nd Lieutenant W. Granger.
Military Secretary, Colonel C. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, Lieut.-Col. Blanchard.
Paymaster, C. Solomon.
Officer in Charge of Randwick Rifle Range, Capt. H. Le Patourel.

NAVAL BRIGADE.
Depôt, Custom House.
Captain Commanding Naval Forces, Francis Hixson, late R.N.
Commander, G. S. Lindeman, R.N.
Fleet Surgeon, S. Knaggs.
Gunnery Instructor, W. G. Rickwood, late R.N.

AGENT-GENERAL IN ENGLAND.

WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, 9, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.
Agent-General for the Colony, the Hon. Henry Copeland.
Secretary, Samuel Yardley, C.M.G.

LAW.

JUDGES.
Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir F. M. Darley, K.C.M.G.
Puisne Judges—The Hon. Matthew Henry Stephen. The Hon. William Owen. The Hon. George Bowen Simpson. The Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen. The Hon. A. H. Simpson.
Chief Judge in Equity, The Hon. A. H. Simpson.
Judge in Bankruptcy, The Hon. W. G. Walker.

ASSOCIATES TO THE JUDGES:—
Chief Justice.—H. S. Darley.
Mr. Justice Stephen.—W. M. Jones.
Mr. Justice Owen.—T. B. Johnson.
Mr. Justice Walker.—H. J. Pilcher.
Mr. Justice Simpson.—C. E. Weigall.
Mr. Justice Cohen—W. M. Allen.
Mr. Justice Simpson—E. R. Garnsey.

SUPREME COURT.
Master in Equity and Lunacy, H. F. Barton.
Sheriff, C. E. B. Maybury.
Under Sheriff, S. L. Guy.
Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates, T. W. Garrett.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES, &c.
Metropolitan and Coast District, C. E. R. Murray. A. P. Backhouse.
Southern District, G. H. Fitzhardinge.
South-Western District, F. E. Rogers.
Western District, E. B. Docker.
Northern District, C. G. Heyden.
North-Western, F. W. Gibson.

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Attorney-General, Hon. B. R. Wise, Q.C., M.L.C.
Secretary, Hugh Pollock.
Senior Clerk, Herbert F. Morris.
Crown-Solicitor, G. Colquhoun.
Chief Clerk, C. E. Parkinson.
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Watkins, M.A.
Assistant to Parliamentary Draftsman, G. C. Addison.
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Beaver.
Chief Clerk, A. E. Withy.
Prosecuting Officer, J. V. Tillett.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Macquarie Street.
Minister, Hon. W. H. Wood.
Under Secretary, Geo. Miller.
Chief Clerk, J. L. Williams.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.
Liverpool Street.

Stipendiary Magistrates attending Police Courts within the Metropolitan Police District, G. H. Smithers, F. W. Edwards, F. S. Isaacs, E. H. Wilshire, James Mair, and C. N. Payten.
C. P. S. and Chamber Magistrate, M. S. Love.
Chief Clerk, C. A. H. Redgrave, J.P.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.
Phillip Street, near Circular Quay.

Stipendiary Magistrates (same as Central Police Office).
C. P. S. and Chamber Magistrate, W. M. Macfarlane.
Chief Clerk, C. Jennings.

PRISONS.
Office, 28, Elizabeth Street.

omptroller-General, Captain Frederick William Neitenstein, J.P.
Deputy Comptroller and Inspector of Prisons, S. McCauley, J.P.
First Clerk, F. J. Willard.
Accountant and Statist, G. Windon.

DARLINGHURST GAOL.

Governor, Arthur S. Collis, J.P.
Deputy Governor, O. Rowley.
Chief Warder, Thomas Blake.
Chief Clerk, Denis G. D'Arcy.
Senior Warders, George Steele, John Rose, William Fraser and Richard Brace.
Schoolmaster and Librarian, William McCready.
Chaplains, Very Rev. Canon Rich, C.E.; Rev. Michael Fitzpatrick, R.C.; Rev. Wm. Mackenzie, Presbyterian; Rev. John K. Turner, Wesleyan; Rev. P. Phillipestein, Jewish Chaplain.

RELIGION.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan, and Primate of Australia and Tasmania, Most Rev. William Saumarez Smith, D.D.
Bishop of Newcastle, Right Rev. George Henry Stanton, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Right Rev. A. V. Green, M.A. LL.D.
Bishop of Goulburn, Right Rev. William Chalmers, D.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Right Rev. Charles E. Camidge, D.D.
Bishop of Riverina, Right Rev. E. A. Anderson, D.D.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

President of the Conference, Rev. John Gardiner.
Secretary of the Conference, Rev. W. H. Rogers.
Secretary Foreign Missions, Rev. George Brown, D.D., T. B. Danks.
Secretary Church Sustentation and Extension Society, Rev. James Woolnough.
Principal, Newington College, Stanmore, Rev. J. E. Moulton, D.D.

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President, Rev. J. Penman.
District Secretary—Rev. P. S. Young.
Treasurer—G. Crozier.
Missionary Secretary—Rev. Geo. James.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moderator, Rev. W. M. Dill-Macky.
Clerk—Rev. James Samuel Laing, D.D.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Chairman, Rev. N. J. Cocks, M.A.
Secretaries, Mr. W. Hawkins and Rev. James Buchan, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop of Sydney. His Eminence Cardinal Moran.
Bishop of Maitland, Rt. Rev. Dr. Murray.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. Dr. Byrne.
Bishop of Armidale, Rt. Rev. Dr. Torregiani, O.S.F.C.
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. Dr. Gallagher.
Coadjutor Bishop of Maitland, Rt. Rev. Dr. Dwyer.
Coadjutor Bishop of Goulburn, Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher.
Bishop of Wilcannia, Right Rev. Dr. Dunne.
Bishop of Grafton, Right Rev. Dr. Doyle.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Chancellor, The Hon. H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C.
Vice-Chancellor Judge, The Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.
Registrar—H. E. Barff, M.A.

COLLEGES.

St. Paul's College (Church of England), University of Sydney.

Warden, Rev. Canon W. H. Sharp, M.A.
Vice-Warden, Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.A.

St. John's College (Roman Catholic). Sydney University.

Visitor, The Cardinal Archbishop.
Rector, The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien, D.D.
Lecturers, The Right Rev. Rector; Very Rev. C. O'Connell, S.J.; Joseph Carlos, B.H.; J. de B. O'Reilly, B.A., &c.

St. Andrew's College (Presbyterian).

Principal, The Rev. J. Kinross, D.D.

College for Women.

Principal, Miss Louisa Macdonald, M.A.

POLICE.

Chief Office, 105, Phillip Street.

Inspector-General, Edmund Fosbery.
Secretary, Thos. Henry Goff.
Clerks—D. R. McCall, P. S. Oakes, W. H. Cooke, A. F. Stephens, R. H. Beardsmore, E. J. Baldwin.
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Australian Joint Stock Bank, Limited, 367, corner George and King Streets. *General Manager*—Francis Adams.
Bank of Australasia, 259, George Street. *Manager*—A. Hellicar.
Bank of New South Wales, George and Wynward Streets. *General Manager*—J. R. French. *Manager*—T. H. Ivey.
Bank of New Zealand, Pitt Street. *Manager*—C. B Pike (acting).
Bank of North Queensland, Bridge Street. *Manager*—A. J. Charker.
City Bank of Sydney, Pitt Street. *General Manager*—Jas. Henderson.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, George and Barrack Streets. *General Manager*—T. A. Dibbs. *Assistant Manager and Chief Inspector*—T. B. Gaden.
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, George Street. *Manager*—J. R. Legoe (acting).
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 122, Pitt Street, *Manager*—P. d'Orgeval.
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, King and George Streets. *Manager*—Fletcher Dixon.
London Bank of Australia, Limited, 261, George Street, *Manager*—W. T. Smellie.
National Bank of Australasia, 60, Pitt Street. *Manager*—George Turnbull.
Queensland National Bank, Limited, 99, Pitt Street. *Manager*—William Sewell.
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Nearly all these have branches in most of the Principal Towns and also in the Suburbs of Sydney.

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Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London. *Manager*—W. G Dixon, 97, Pitt Street.
Alliance Marine Assurance Company of London. *Manager*—W. G. Dixon, 97, Pitt Street.
Atlas Assurance Company of London. *Manager*—James Macadam, Hunter Street.
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Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited). *Resident Secretary*—W. L. Dash, 301, Pitt Street.
Australian Alliance Assurance Company. *Manager* — F. C. Horsey, 6, O'Connell Street.
Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society, Corner Pitt and King Streets. *Manager*—Walter Church.
Australian Mutual Provident Society, Pitt Street. *General Manager and Actuary*—Richard Teece *Secretary*—R. B. Cameron.
Australian Widows' Fund (Mutual) Life Assurance Society, 263, George Street. *Resident Secretary*—Geo F. Murnin.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company. *Agents*—W. C. Goddard & Co., Hunter and Bligh Streets.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited), *Agent*—H. Cornwell, Pitt Street.
Caledonian Insurance Company. *Manager*—W. S. Forbes, 93, Pitt Street.

Canton Marine Insurance Office (Limited). *Agents*—George King & Co, 247, George Street.
China Traders' Insurance Company (Limited). *Manager*—Leslie R. Mitchell, 75, Pitt Street.
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City Mutual Fire Insurance Company (Limited). *Manager*—Robert Kerr, 93, Pitt Street.
City Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited). *Manager*—George Crowley, Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company. *Resident Secretary*—S. Hague Smith, Pitt Street.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited), 105, Pitt Street. *Secretary*—A. Ross Miller.
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), 34, Hunter Street. *Secretary and Underwriter*—J. St. V. Welch.
Derwent and Tamar Fire and Marine Assurance Company. *Agents and Underwriters*—T. & W. Willis, 22, Bridge Street.
Eastern Counties (The), 17, Bridge Street. *Agents*—McGlew & Muston.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London (Limited). *Agents*—E. Chapman & Co., 11, Bond Street.
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Mannheim Marine Insurance Company. *Agent*—W. H. Rowsell, 4, O'Connell Street.
Marine Insurance Company, 63, Pitt Street.
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Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Martin Place. *Manager*—Z. C. Rennie.
Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company of Australia, Limited. *Agent*—W. Roberts, Pitt Street.
National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. *Manager*—W. A. Gibb, 14, Spring Street.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited), 85, Pitt Street. H. C. Evans, *Res. Secretary*.
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New Zealand Accident Insurance Company, 81, Pitt Street. *Manager*—A. T. Bullock.
New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company. *Manager*—J. A. Minnett, 81, Pitt Street.
New Zealand Plate Glass Insurance Company, 5, Bond Street.
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North China Insurance Company *Agents*—James Moir & Co., 58, Margaret Street.
North Queensland Insurance Company (Limited). *Manager*—C. Danvers, 20, Bridge Street.
Northern Insurance Company. *Agent*—W. E. Gates, 80, Pitt Street.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. *Agents*—W. C. Goddard, & Co., Hunter and Bligh Streets.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation. *Agent*—J. J. Allen, Pitt Street.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company (Limited), of London. *Agents*—M. Metcalfe & Co., 12, Bridge Street.
Palatine Insurance Company. *Manager*—J. D. Wormald, Bond Street.
Phœnix Assurance Company. *Manager*—W. S. Southwell, 17, Bond Street.
Provident and Industrial Insurance Company. *Agent*—R. J. Mackenzie, 173, Pitt Street.
Royal Exchange Assurance Company. *Agent*—F. H. Burbury. *Attorney*, Pitt Street.
Royal Insurance Company. *Manager*—H. F. Francis, 56, Pitt Street.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company. *Manager*—W. S. Forbes, 93, Pitt Street.
South British Insurance Company of New Zealand. *Agents*—M. Metcalfe & Co., 12, Bridge Street.
Southern Insurance Company, Limited. *Secretary*—Henry Cornwell, 56, Pitt Street.
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand 5, Bond Street. *Agent*—C. J. Royle.
Standard Life Association, Limited, Elizabeth Street. *General Manager*—W. N. Dewar, F.S.S. *Actuary and Secretary*—W. R. Day, F.I.A.
Straits (The) Insurance Company, Limited, 17, Bridge Street. *Agents*—McGlew & Muston.
Sun Fire Office. *Agent*—Royle & Co., Bond Street.
Sydney Lloyds, Bond Street. *Agent*—T. J. Walters.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited. *Agents*—T. & W. Willis, Bridge Street
Triton Insurance Company, Limited, of Calcutta, 6, Loftus Street—Scott, Henderson and Co.
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine). *Agents*—Gibbs, Bright & Co., 37, Pitt Street.
Union Marine Insurance Company, 15, Macquarie Place.
United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited. *Secretary*—E. B. McKenny, 79, Pitt Street.
United Insurance Company, corner George and Hunter Streets. *Manager*—T. M. Tinley. *Secretary*—B. Haigh.
Victoria Life, Fire, Marine and General Insurance Company, 83, Pitt Street. *Secretary*—F. J. Jackson.
World Marine Insurance Company, Limited. *Agents*—E. Chapman & Co., Bond Street.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited. *Agents*—J. Barre Johnson & Co., Loftus Street.

DISTANCES OF PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM SYDNEY BY SEA.

PLACES ON THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

North.

	Miles.		Miles.
Broken Bay	19	Trial Bay	209
Catherine Hill Bay	48	Macleay River Heads	216
Newcastle	62	Nambucca River Heads	223
Port Stephens	83	Bellinger River Heads	230
Seal Rocks	109	Coff's Harbour	240
Cape Hawke	123	Woolgoolga	254
Manning River Heads	144	Clarence River Heads	296
Crowdy Head	147	Richmond River Heads	331
Camden Haven Heads	159	Cape Byron	345
Tacking Point	169	Brunswick River Heads	351
Port Macquarie	174	Tweed River Heads	374
Smoky Cape	205		

South.

	Miles.		Miles.
Botany	12	Jervis Bay	87
Clifton	31	Ulladulla	108
Bulli	36	Bateman's Bay	134
Bellambi	41	Moruya	139
Wollongong	44	Narooma	157
Port Kembla	48	Bermagui (Cobargo)	163
Shellharbour	53	Tathra (Bega)	186
Kiami	59	Merimbula	197
Gerringong	65	Twofold Bay (Eden)	210
Shoalhaven River Heads	69	Green Cape	218
Crookhaven Heads	74	Cape Howe	238

INTERCOLONIAL AND ISLAND PORTS.

	Miles.		Miles.
VICTORIA—		WESTERN AUSTRALIA—	
Gabo Island	237	Breaksea Island	2,090
Wilson's Promontory	432	Albany (King George's Sound)	2,100
Port Phillip Heads	534	Fremantle (Perth, 12 miles inland)	2,496
Melbourne	563	TASMANIA—	
Cape Otway	682	Hobart (direct)	628
QUEENSLAND—		,, (*viâ* Melbourne)	1,027
Brisbane	500	Low Head	509
Maryborough	690	Launceston (*viâ* Melbourne)	853
Bundaberg	782	NEW ZEALAND—	
Gladstone	882	North Island (*viâ* Auckland)	
Rockhampton	982	Russell	1,172
Mackay	1,050	Auckland	1,281
Bowen	1,155	Tauranga	1,414
Townsville	1,258	Gisborne	1,430
Cairns	1,418	Napier	1,706
Port Douglas	1,453	Wellington	1,909
Cooktown	1,518	,, (direct)	1,239
Thursday Island	1,958	South Island (*viâ* Wellington)	
Normanton	2,458	Nelson	1,163
Burketown	2,596	Picton	1,216
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—		Lyttleton (Christchurch, 17 miles inland)	1,374
Cape Northumberland	827	Akaroa	1,458
Cape Jervis	1,022	Greymouth	1,075
Semaphore (Adelaide, 10 miles inland)	1,074	Westport	1,076
Cape Borda	1,183	New Plymouth	1,141
Port Pirie	1,344	Onehunga	1,171
Port Augusta	1,379	Dunedin	1,617
Port Darwin (*viâ* East Coast)	2,540	Bluff (Invercargill, 18 miles inland)	1,749

	Miles.
ISLAND PORTS—	
Lord Howe Island ...	436
Norfolk Island ...	900
Fiji, Suva ...	1,743
,, Levuka ...	1,786
New Caledonia (Noumea) ...	1,073
New Hebrides ...	1,427
Raratonga ...	2,709
Tahiti ...	3,352
Tongatabu (Tonga) ...	1,953
Samoa (Apia) ...	2,411
New Guinea (Port Moresby), *viâ* Cooktown ...	1,888
Honolulu (*viâ* Auckland	5,181

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Viâ P. & O. and Orient Co.'s routes.	Miles.
Colombo ...	5,442
Madras ...	6,052
Bombay ...	6,317
Calcutta ...	6,706
Aden ...	7,535
Suez ...	8,843
Brindisi ...	9,860
Naples ...	10,040
Plymouth ...	12,255
London ...	12,500
,, (direct) ...	12,145
Viâ Cape of Good Hope.	
Table Bay ...	7,088
Madeira ...	11,878
London ...	13,379
Viâ Cape Horn.	
Cape Horn ...	4,505
Rio de Janeiro ...	6,855
Madeira ...	10,550
London ...	12,051
Viâ Torres Straits.	
Batavia ...	4,195
Aden ...	8,045
Suez ...	9,452
Port Said ...	9,540
London ...	12,975

Viâ San Francisco.	Miles.
Honolulu ...	4,656
San Francisco ...	6,447
New York ... (inc. 3,286 overland)	10,567
Liverpool ...	13 627
London ... (inc. 3,488 overland)	13,829
Viâ Vancouver.	
Vancouver ...	6,985
Quebec ... (inc. 3,078 overland)	10,063
Liverpool ...	12,723
London ... (inc. 3,280 overland)	12,925
Belgium—Antwerp ...	12,735
Germany—Bremen ...	13,105
Hamburg ...	13,121
France—Marseilles ...	10,296
Dunkirk ...	12,351
Singapore (direct) ...	4 230
China—Hong Kong ...	5,888
Shanghai ...	6.758
Japan—Nagasaki ...	6,955
Yokohama ...	7,478

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Aberdeen White Star Line. *Agents*—Dalgety & Co., Bent and O'Connell Streets.

Adelaide S. S. Company. *Agents*—G. S. Yuill & Co., 17, Bridge Street.

Anglo-Australian S. S. Company. *Agents*—Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Pitt Street.

Australasian United Steam Navigation Company. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Limited, Bridge Street.

Balmain Ferry Company, Erskine Street.

British India S. S. Company. *Agents*—Burns, Philp, & Co., Bridge Street.

British and Colonial Line. *Agents*—Dangar, Gedge & Co., Margaret Street.

Canadian Australian R. M. S. S. Company. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Bridge Street.

Cape Hawke S. S. Co. Preddy's Wharf, 30, Erskine Street.

China Navigation Company. *Agents*—G. S. Yuill & Co., Ltd, Bridge Street.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes. Brasin de Thuy, *Principal Agent*, Pitt Street.

Currie, Arch & Co.'s Line. Cowlishaw Bros., 3, Macquarie Street.

Deutsch-Australische S. S. Company. *Agent*—H. W. Henderson, 81, Pitt Street.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Company. *Agents*—Gibbs, Bright & Co., Pitt Street.

German Australian S. S. Company. *Agent*—H. W. Henderson, 81, Pitt Street.

Gibb Line of Steamers. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Bridge Street

Gosford & Brisbane Water S. S. Company. Stephenson & Child, *Agents*, Lime Street.

Gulf Line of Steamships. *Agents*—W. & A. MacArthur, Ltd., 15, Macquarie Street.

Houlder Line of Steamers. Houlder Bros., 63, Pitt Street.

Howard, Smith & Sons' (Proprietary, Limited) Line of Steamers, Struth's Wharf, King Street. Office, George Street. *Manager*—W. H. Smith.

Huddart, Parker & Co.'s Line of Steamers, 63, Pitt Street.

Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Phœnix Wharf, Erskine Street. *Manager*—A. C. Turner.

Japanese Mail Line. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Bridge Street.

Lund's Line. *Agents*—Gilchrist, Watt & Co., Bent Street.

McIlwraith, McEchern and Company's Line. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Bridge Street.

Manly Beach Steam Company, Circular Quay.

Melbourne S. N. Company. *Agents*—J. Paxton & Co., Bridge Street.

Mogul Line. *Agents*—Burns, Philp & Co., Bridge Street.

Moruya S. N. Company. *Agents*—Featherstone & Co., Bond Street.

Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Ship Company, Sussex Street. *Manager*—F. J. Thomas.

New Zealand Shipping Company. *Agents*—New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Company, Bridge Street.

Norddeutscher Lloyd German Mail Steamers. *Agents*—Weber, Lohmann & Co., 63, Pitt Street.

North Coast Steam Navigation Company, Sussex Street. *Secretary*—R. Cooke.

Oceanic S. S. Company. *Manager*—F. W. Jackson, Equitable Buildings, George Street.

Orient Steam Navigation Company. *General Manager*—David Anderson, 43, Pitt Street.

Parramatta River Steam Company, King Street West.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Pitt and Bridge Streets. Wharf—Circular Quay.

Shaw, Savill & Albion Company. *Agents*—Dalgety & Co., Bent Street.

Shellharbour S. S. Company. *Agent*—John Aubin.

Tweed River S. S. Company. *Agent*—B. M. Corrigan.

Tyser Line of Steamers. *Manager*—H. C. Benson, Queen's Corner, Pitt Street.

Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand. *Manager*—F. W. Jackson, Equitable Buildings, George Street.

White Star Line of Steamers, Liverpool. *Agents*—Dalgety & Co., Burt Street.

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR ON THE AUSTRALIAN STATION.

Commander-in-Chief of Australian Station, Rear-Admiral Hugo L. Pearson.

LIZARD, Lieut.-Com. John C. Watson, Screw Gunboat, 1 cl. 6 guns, 715 tons, 1,000 h.p. (Sent temporarily to China Station in 1900.)

MOHAWK, Com. F. H. P. W. Freeman, Third-Class Screw Cruiser, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h.p. (Sent temporarily to China Station in 1900.)

PORPOISE, Com. A. H. D. Ravenhill, Third-Class Screw Cruiser, 6 guns, 1,770 tons, 3,500 h.p.

ROYAL ARTHUR (FLAG), Capt. C. G. Dicken, Twin Screw Cruiser, 1 cl. 13 guns, 7,700 tons, 12,000 h.p.

RINGDOVE, Lieut.-Com. R. F. Ayscough, Screw Gunboat, 1 cl. 6 guns, 805 tons, 1,200 h.p.

PYLADES, Com. Reginald G. O. Tupper, Screw Cruiser, 3 cl. 14 guns, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p.

TORCH, Com. Norman G. Macalister, Screw Sloop, 6 guns, 960 tons, 1,400 h.p.

DART, Lieut.-Com. Chas. E. Munro, Screw Surveying Vessel, 2 guns, 470 tons, 200 h.p.

PENGUIN, Com. James W. Combe, Surveying Sloop, 2 guns, 1,130 tons, 700 h.p.

ADMIRAL'S STAFF. — *Secretary*—C. J. Ferguson. *Flag Lieutenant*—A. C. Stewart.

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR FOR THE PROTECTION OF FLOATING TRADE IN AUSTRAL-ASIAN WATERS.

BOOMERANG, Lieut.-Com. Edward M. Hale, Twin Screw Gunboat, 2 guns, 735 tons, 3,500 h.p.

KARRAKATTA, Twin Screw Gunboat, 2 guns, 735 tons, 3,500 h.p. (in reserve).

KATOOMBA, Capt. Henry L. F. Royle, D.S.O., Twin Screw Cruiser, 8 guns, 2,575 tons, 4,600 h.p., Guardship, Steam Reserve, Sydney.

MILDURA, Capt. Henry C. A. Baynes, Twin Screw Cruiser, 8 guns, 2,575 tons, 4,600 h.p.

RINGAROOMA, Capt. Fredk. St. G. Rich, Twin Screw Cruiser, 8 guns, 2,575 tons, 4,600 h.p.

TAURANGA, Twin Screw Cruiser, 8 guns, 2,575 tons, 4,600 h.p. (in reserve).

WALLAROO, Capt. Fras. C. M. Noel, Twin Screw Cruiser, 8 guns, 2,575 tons, 4,600 h.p. (Sent temporarily to China Station in 1900.)

(ROYAL NAVAL DEPOT, GARDEN ISLAND.)

Capt. in Charge of Naval Establishments, Capt. H. L. F. Royle, R.N., D.S.O.
Inspector of Machinery, W. H. Davies, R.N.
Secretary, R. F. Wardroper, R.N.
Naval Store Officer, Geo. H. Ashdoun.
Victualling Store Officer, W. Hogarth.
Assistant Naval Store Officer, A. J. Wilson.
Chief Carpenter, H. Newham, R.N.
Inspector of Warlike Stores, Lieut. H. G. Grenfell, R.N.
Gunner in Charge of Ordnance Stores, S. Helen, R.N.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN SYDNEY.

Athenæum Club, Castlereagh Street. *Secretary*—P. Corben.
Australian Club, Bent Street. *Secretary*—Capt. Olive.
Australian Jockey Club, 14, Castlereagh Street. *Secretary*—T. S. Clibborn.
German Club, 80, Phillip Street. *Secretary*—M. Emrold.
New South Wales Club, Bligh Street. *Secretary*—F. Evans.
Sydney Turf Club, 14, Castlereagh Street. *Secretary*—T. S. Clibborn.
Civic, 179, Pitt Street. *Manager*—D. Larmach.
Commercial Travellers' Association, N.S.W, 173, Pitt Street. *Secretary*—H. J. Everett.
Tattersall's Club, Pitt Street. *Secretary*—J. B'Oliffe.
Union Club, Bligh Street. *Secretary*—C. R. Burnside.
Warrigal Club, 145, Macquarie Street. *Secretary*—Mrs. Collins.

CONSULS IN SYDNEY.

Argentine Republic.—C., J. T. Tillock, Kent Street.
Austria-Hungary.—C., Dr. August Scheidel, 63, Pitt Street.
Belgium.—E. Pollet, Consul General, Melbourne, René Vos, Vice-Consul (J. Currie Ellis, Acting Vice-Consul), 54, Phillip Street.
Chili.—C.G., C. A. Falstedt; A.C.G., Phillip Street; W. Brown, Consul, Bridge Street.
Costa Rica.—A C., C. A. Falstedt, Phillip Street.
Denmark.—C., T. A. Boesen, York and Barrack Streets.
France.—C.G., G. Biard D'Aunet (M. Vossian, Acting); M. Albert Boudet, V.C., Bond Street.
German Empire.—C.G., Vacant. V.C., Herr H. Knipping, 60, Margaret Street.
Greece.—C., M. V. Mainachi, 12, Spring Street.
Hawaiian Islands.—C.G., F. H. Moore, Gresham Street.
Italy.—C., Dr. V. Marano, Consular Agent, 289, Elizabeth Street.
Japan.—C., H. S. Eitaki, Martin Place.
Liberia.—C., C. Watson Martin.
Netherlands—V.C., N. H. Paling, Hunter and Castlereagh Streets.
Nicaragua.—Vacant.
Persia.—Vacant.
Peru—C., William John MacGeorge, Union Club, Bligh Street.
Portugal—C., R. Sandeman Collum, 70, Pitt Street.
Russia—C., E. M. Paul, Margaret Street.
San Salvador.—C.G.,
Spain.—C., F. B. Freehill, Devon Chambers, Hunter Street.
Sweden and Norway.—Oscar Hellstram, Acting Consul.
Switzerland.—C., H. Mare Rutty (U. H. Tausch, Acting), 3, Margaret Street.
Turkey—C., Khalil Nass-am Bey, 334, George Street.
U. S. America.—C., G. W. Bell, Martin Place. V.C., R. F. O'Rourke. D.C., W. H. Dawson.

NEWSPAPERS IN SYDNEY.

Daily.—Sydney Morning Herald; The Daily Telegraph; Australian Star, Evening News; Shipping Gazette.

Weekly.—Sydney Mail; Town and Country Journal; Freeman's Journal; Sunday Times; Truth; Bulletin; Government Gazette (bi-weekly); Presbyterian; The Worker; Hebrew Standard; N.S.W. Cyclist; Meat Trades Journal; The Australian Churchman; Referee; Australian Christian World; Mining Standard; Salvation War-Cry; Methodist; Deutsche Australische Post; Sydney Trade Review; Arrow; Catholic Press; Courrier Australien; Our Country; Chantin Gazette; Chinese Herald; Tung Wah News.

Fortnightly.—Australian Field; Importer.

Monthly.—Australian Journal; Australian Independent; Freemasons' Chronicle; Colonial Military Gazette; Dawn; Agriculturist; Home and Farm; Medical Gazette; Pastoralists' Review; Australian Home Journal; Photographic Journal; Photographic Gazette; Chemist and Druggist; Our Boys and Girls; Railway Budget; Scribner's Magazine; Temperance Advocate; Temperance World; Young Australia; Licensing Guardian; N.S.W. Commercial; Inter-colonial; Bandsman; Surveyor, Brewer; Australian Brewing World; Australian Vigneron; Farmer and Grazier; Masonry.

Quarterly.—United Australia.

The number of newspapers published in the country districts amount to about 200.

CUSTOMS DUTIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From 3rd November, 1898).

PERMANENT TARIFF.

	s.	d.
Spirits.—On all kinds of spirits and spirituous compounds imported, and not otherwise enumerated. No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under-proof of any spirit of a less strength than 16·5 under proof. Case Spirits—Contents of two, three, four, or five gallons shall be charged—two gallons and under as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons; over four gallons and not exceeding five, as five gallons per proof gallon	14	0
Bitters, essences, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla tinctures, medicines, infusions, and toilet preparations, containing—		
Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	3	6
Not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	7	0
Not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	10	6
If containing more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	14	0
If containing spirit overproof to be charged as spirituous compounds ... per proof gallon	14	0
Methylated spirit ... ... per gallon	0	1
Perfumed spirits, perfumed waters Florida water, and bay rum ... ... per liquid gallon	20	0
Wines.—Sparkling—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	10	0
Other kinds ... ... per gallon	5	0
Other kinds—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	5	0
Beer, ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry—		
In wood or jar ... ... per gallon	0	6
In bottle ... ... per gallon	0	9
For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints, per gallon	0	9
Tobacco.—Delivered from ship's side, or from a customs bond for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff ... ... per lb.	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony. At the time of removal from a customs bond, or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, per lb.	1	0
Sheepwash ... ... per lb.	0	3
Cigars and cigarettes (including wrappers in latter case) ... ... per lb.	6	0
Opium, and any preparation thereof ... ... per lb.	20	0
Biscuits ... ...per lb.	0	0½
Confectionery (including cakes, comfits, liquorice, liquorice paste, lozenges of all kinds, cocoanut in sugar, sugar candy, succades, and sweetmeats) ... ...per lb.	0	1
Fruits—Dried, candied, or prunes (exclusive of dates), per lb.	0	2
Glucose—Solid ... ... per cwt.	3	0
,, Liquid ... ... ,,	2	0
Jams and jellies per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ... ... per lb.	0	0½
Molasses and Treacle ... ... per cwt.	2	0
Preserves and canned fruits, fruits boiled, peel drained, or dry ... ...per lb.	0	0
Sugar—refined ... ... per cwt.	4	0
,, raw ... ... per cwt.	3	0
Tea ... ... per lb.	0	1

EXCISE TARIFF.

Intoxicants—Spirits distilled in the Colony	per proof gal.	14	0
,, Beer	per liquid gal.	0	3
arcotics—Tobacco	...per lb.	1	3
,, Cigars and cigarettes	...per lb.	2	6

LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Land tax is levied on the unimproved value, and rated at 1d. in the £, with an exemption of £240, and in the event of the unimproved value being in excess of this sum a deduction is made equal to the exemption, but in the case of an owner holding several blocks of land, only one amount of £240 is deducted from the aggregate unimproved value.

Also when a block of land is mortgaged, the mortgagor is allowed to deduct from the amount of his tax a sum which is equal to the income tax which is chargeable to the mortgagee on the interest derived from the mortgage of the whole property, including improvements. Should the tax remain unpaid for the period of two years after it becomes due, the Commissioners may, after giving another year's notice, let the land for a period not exceeding three years, or, with the permission of a Judge of the Supreme Court, sell so much of it as may be necessary for the payment of the tax with fines, costs, etc., added.

An income tax of 6d. in the £ is levied upon the income from each individual as may be in excess of £200, except in so far as it is derived from ownership or cultivation of land on which land-tax is payable. The exemptions include the dividends and profits of the N.S.W. and P.O. Savings Bank, income accruing to foreign investors from Government stock, and the revenues of local authorities, of Life Assurance Societies, and other companies not carrying on business for profit or gain (not being income derived from mortgagees): of friendly societies and trades unions and of all public ecclesiastical, charitable, and educational institutions. In the case of every company, its income is taken as the income earned in N.S.W. and from investments within the Colony.

SCALE OF COMMERCIAL CHARGES

ADOPTED BY THE SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, HOBART, LAUNCESTON AND MARYBOROUGH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

JANUARY, 1891.

On private or public sales of ships	5 per cent.
On private or public sales of merchandise (not otherwise specified)	5 per cent.
On sales and or purchases of houses and lands...	2½ ,,
On sales or purchases of Government Securities and shares in public Companies (one commission only)	1 ,,
On sales or purchases of live stock (except stud) or stations	2½ ,,
On sales of wool	1 ,,
On sales of tallow, hides and sheep skins ...	2½ ,,
On sales or purchases of gold, gold-dust, bullion, and specie	½ ,,
On all property withdrawn, shipped, transferred, or delivered to order (upon invoice)	Half schedule for sales.
On goods for conditional delivery	2½ per cent.
On purchases of merchandise with funds ...	2½ ,,

On purchases of merchandise without funds	£5 to £500 2½ over £500
Brokerage on sales of merchandise, payable by vendor	1 per cent.
Guaranteeing sales, bills, or bonds by endorsement or otherwise (for periods not exceeding six months' currency)	2½ ,,
Auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred	
On settling insurance losses, total or partial, and procuring returns of premium	2½ ,,
On procuring money on bottomry and/or respondentia	5 ,,
On procuring charter for vessels	5 ,,
On procuring freight and passengers for vessels	5 ,,
On collecting inward freight or charter money or money under bottomry	5 ,,
On endeavouring to obtain imigrants ship's papers irrespective of any other claim for extra service	21 ,,
On ship's disbursements paid out of freights collected, on which 5 per cent. has been paid	Nil.
On ship's disbursements when not in funds	5 per cent.
On attending to general average matters and collecting contributions, and settling unper the statement—	
On first £2,000 or smaller amount	5 ,,
Excess of £2,000 to £6,000	2½ ,,
Any excess of £6,000	1 ,,
In addition to this charge ship's agents are entitled to charge a reasonable sum for agency work, especially when underwriters' guarantees are taken in lieu of deposits.	
On landing and re-shipping goods at this port from vessels in distress	According to circumstances.
On attending to particular average matters, on ship's proportion of disbursements	5 per cent.
On entering intercolonial ship inward at Custom House	£2 2s.
On entering ship inward from other ports	£5 5s.
On clearing ship outward—intercolonial	Ballast £1 11s. 6d. Cargo £3 3s. 0d.
On clearing ship outward—for foreign	Ballast £2 2s. 0d. Cargo £5 5s. 0d.
On each survey of hull of vessel, £2 2s. ; or hatches and stowage of cargo and attendance, full cargo £5 5s.	
On the management of estates, upon the amount of all receipts as revenue	5 per cent.
On investments made on mortgage	1½ ,,
On letting properties—on first yearly rent or less period	5 ,,
On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects	5 ,,
On recovering debts	5 ,,
On assignments to trustee or trustees	5 ,,
On each ordinary survey of merchandise within the city—each surveyor	£1 1s. per hour
On advance on produce for shipment	1 per cent.
On sale or purchase of bills of exchange (including remittance)	½ ,,
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit	2½ ,,
On guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities	5 ,,
On guarantee or security for administrations	2½ ,,
All sales to be considered as guaranteed, without special orders to the contrary.	

STATION ACCOUNTS.

On purchases or supplies, or payments under advance	5 per cent.
On purchases or supplies, or payments with funds	2½ ,,
On any balance of account unliquidated at the end of the year to be considered a new advance, and charged	2½ ,,

INTEREST.

Interest on current accounts to be charged at 1 per cent. above bank rates.

LICENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Apothecaries ... per annum	2	0	0
Auctioneers (General) ... ,,	15	0	0
,, (District) ... ,,	2	0	0
Bagat lle ... half fee after July 1st	10	0	0
Bil iard ... ,, ,,	10	0	0
Booth ...	2	0	0
Brandy ... per annum	1	0	0
Brewer (Sydney) ..	30	0	0
,, (Country)	20	0	0
Colonial Wine	3	0	0
Chemist ... A fee of £1 1s. for Registration is charged by Board of Pharmacy on completion of Apprenticeship			
Distiller ... per annum	10	0	0
Fisherman	0	10	0
,, ... half-year after 1st July	0	5	0
Fishing Boat	1	0	0
,, ... half-year after 1st July	0	10	0
Gold Fields—Business License ... annual fee	1	0	0
,, ,, ... six months	0	10	0
Hawker (on foot) ... per annum	1	0	0
,, (horse or vehicle) ... ,,	2	0	0
Mineral License ... annual fee	0	5	0
,, ... six months	0	2	6
Miner's Right ... annual fee	0	5	0
,, ... six months	0	2	6
Noxious Trades ...	10	0	0
,, ... half-year after 1st Jan.	5	0	0
Packet, Class 1 ...	15	0	0
,, ,, 2 ...	10	0	0
,, ,, 3 ...	3	0	0
Pawnbroker ...	10	0	0
Porter (Sydney) ...	0	5	0
Publicans ...	30	0	0
,, if more than 10 miles from nearest hotel ...	15	0	0
Railway Refreshment ...	30	0	0
Scientific ... per annum	2	0	0
Slaughtering ...	0	5	0
Spirit Merchant (Sydney) ...	30	0	0
,, (Country) ...	20	0	0
Timber, Cedar, &c. ...	6	0	0
,, Woodcutter's License ...	3	0	0
,, Fuel License ...	1	0	0
,, Saw-mill Site ...	3	0	0
,, Saw-mill Permit ...	6	0	0
,, Cutting on Crown Reserves, Class A ...	6	0	0
,, ,, ,, Class B ...	9	0	0
,, Quarry License ...	4	0	0

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

	£	s.	d.
Occupier of any Bonded Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons, per annum	50	0	0
And for every additional ten tons a duty of (not exceeding £300), per annum	1	0	0

TONNAGE DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Hunter River, Kiama, and Wollongong, per ton	0	0	6
Vessels fully laden discharging at any Public Wharf after the lapse of the Free lay days allowed shall pay per register ton per day	0	0	0¼
Vessels loading only or other purposes, of 240 tons register and upwards, shall pay per register ton per day	0	0	0½
After twenty-five days, per register ton per day	0	0	0¾
Under 240 tons register per day	0	10	0

Sundays and public holidays in all cases excluded.

FREE LAY DAYS.

During which vessels fully laden discharging their cargoes at any public or private sufferance wharf are exempt from the payment of Tonnage Rates.

For vessels not exceeding 100 tons register	Two days.
Exceeding 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons register	Four ,,
,, 200 ,, 300 ,, ,,	Six ,,
,, 300 ,, 400 ,, ,,	Eight ,,

And for every additional 100 tons or fractional part of 100 tons, one day. Excluding Sundays and public holidays in every case.

PILOTAGE AND LIGHT RATES.

	£	s.	d.
Pilotage—On arrival or departure, per ton in cargo	0	0	2
,, ,, ,, in ballast	0	0	1
,, Docking and coaling, inward	0	0	1
,, ,, ,, outward	0	0	2
,, Through distress of weather, inward and outward	0	0	1

Maximum Pilotage not to exceed £20.

Light—Every registered vessel (Whalers excepted) a half-yearly rate of fourpence per ton.

Exceptions (only refer to Light Rates).—Vessels in distress or vessels entering for docking, for repairs, to receive orders, to take in coal or provisions.

REMOVAL DUES.

Tonnage.			Rate. £	s.	d.
1	to	300	1	0	0
300	,,	400	1	5	0
400	,,	500	1	10	0
500	,,	600	1	15	0
600	,,	800	2	0	0
800	,,	1,000	2	10	0

For every 500 tons or part thereof in excess of 1,000 tons and up to a maximum of 2,000 tons 1 0 0

Four removals or over to be charged at ha'f rates.

STAMP DUTIES.

Came into operation 1st July, 1880, amended by Act of Parliament, which came into operation 31st August, 1886.

SCHEDULE I.

	£	s.	d.
Agreements not under seal	0	1	0
Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, every £25 or fractional part of £25	0	0	6
Bill of Lading or copy thereof	0	0	6
Conveyance of Shares in stock and funds, every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	0	6
Conveyance of Property (other than stock-shares), not exceeding £50	0	5	0
For every £100 or part	0	10	0
Deed of any kind not otherwise charged...	1	0	0
Cheques or Drafts payable on demand	0	0	1
Leases, every £50 per annum or fractional part of £50	0	2	6
Policy (fire), every £100 insured for six months, 3d.; exceeding six months	0	0	6
Policy (ship), every £100 or fractional part of £100 ...	0	0	3
Receipts upon the payment of £2 upwards	0	0	2
Transfer of Shares (see Conveyance)			
Transfer of run or station, for every £100 value ...	0	10	0

Some Exemptions.—Agreements for Engaging Servants; also between the Master of a Ship and Seamen; Life Assurance Policies; Savings Bank Deposits; Workmen's Wages; Seamen's Advance Note; Mechanics' Tools, when separately insured.

Probate Duties.

Showing the rates of duty chargeable on the estates of deceased persons under the "Probate Duties Amendment Act of 1899."

Value of Estate.	Full Rate. per cent.	Half Rate. per cent.
Where the total value of any Estate, after deducting all debts which may, in pursuance of the "Stamp Duties Act of 1898," be deducted,		
Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000 ...	2	1
,, £5,000 ,, ,, £6,000 ...	3	1½
,, £6,000 ,, ,, £7,000 ...	3½	1¾
,, £7,000 ,, ,, £8,000 ...	3⅝	1 7/16
,, £8,000 ,, ,, £9,000 ...	3¾	1⅞
,, £9,000 ,, ,, £10,000 ...	3⅞	1 9/16
,, £10,000 ,, ,, £12,000 ...	4	2
,, £12,000 ,, ,, £14,000 ...	4⅛	2 1/16
,, £14,000 ,, ,, £16,000 ...	4¼	2⅛
,, £16,000 ,, ,, £18,000 ...	4⅜	2 3/16
,, £18,000 ,, ,, £20,000 ...	4½	2¼
,, £20,000 ,, ,, £22,000 ...	5	2½
,, £22,000 ,, ,, £24,000 ...	5⅛	2⅝
,, £24,000 ,, ,, £26,000 ...	5⅜	2 7/16
,, £26,000 ,, ,, £28,000 ...	5⅝	2¾
,, £28,000 ,, ,, £30,000 ...	5¾	2 9/16
,, £30,000 ,, ,, £32,000 ...	6	3
,, £32,000 ,, ,, £34,000 ...	6¼	3 1/16
,, £34,000 ,, ,, £36,000 ...	6½	3¼
,, £36,000 ,, ,, £38,000 ...	6¾	3 3/16
,, £38,000 ,, ,, £40,000 ...	7	3½
,, £40,000 ,, ,, £44,000 ...	7½	3¾
,, £44,000 ,, ,, £48,000 ...	7¾	3 5/16
,, £48,000 ,, ,, £52,000 ...	8	4
,, £52,000 ,, ,, £56,000 ...	8¼	4⅛
,, £56,000 ,, ,, £60,000 ...	8½	4¼
,, £60,000 ,, ,, £64,000 ...	8¾	4⅜
,, £64,000 ,, ,, £68,000 ...	9	4½
,, £68,000 ,, ,, £72,000 ...	9¼	4⅝
,, £72,000 ,, ,, £76,000 ...	9½	4¾
,, £76,000 ,, ,, £80,000 ...	9¾	4 7/8
,, £80,000 ,, ,, £84,000 ...	10	5
,, £84,000 ,, ,, £88,000 ...	10¼	5⅛
,, £88,000 ,, ,, £92,000 ...	10½	5¼
,, £92,000 ,, ,, £96,000 ...	10¾	5⅜
,, £96,000 ,, ,, £100,000 ...	11	5½
And over the value of £100,000	10	

Note.—Estates under the net value of £1,000, are not liable to duty. The Half rates apply only to the property passing to the widow and legitimate children and grandchildren of the deceased, when the total net value of the Estate does not exceed £50,000.

2. Settlement of property taking effect after the death of settler. Same duties as under Part I.

PLACES WORTH SEEING IN AND NEAR SYDNEY.

National Gallery, Domain; open on all week days including public holidays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; and on Sunday afternoon, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Free.

Agricultural Society's Show Grounds, Moore Park.

Sydney Cricket Ground, Randwick Road.

Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.

Benevolent Asylum, Pitt and Devonshire Streets; also similar establishments at Parramatta and Liverpool. On application at institutions.

Botanic Garden, open from 7 A.M. until dusk; on Sundays, from 1 to 5 P.M.

Colleges.—St. Paul's (C.E.), St. John's (R.C.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Camden (Newtown), Newington (Stanmore Road), Moor (Liverpool), by order from heads of the institutions.

Darlinghurst Gaol. By order from Col. Secretary, Sheriff, or Comptroller of Prisons.

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, Newtown. Application at institution.

Dry Docks.—Mort's, Waterview Bay, Balmain, on application; Government, at Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River, by an order from the officer in charge.

Fortifications.—Bradley's, George's, Middle, and South Head, Fort Macquarie, Fort Phillip, Fort Denison, and Torpedo Station, Watson's Bay. Application to officers in charge.

Government Offices and Law Courts. Order from Ministers, M.P.s, or heads of departments.

Hudson Brothers Works, Clyde.

Men-of-War, at the moorings in Farm Cove. On application on board.

Military Barracks and Depôt.—Victoria Barracks, Paddington, on application to the Commandant or Staff Officers; Artillery —Dawe's Battery by an order from officers in charge; Commissariat Stores, Lower George Street, Circular Quay—application to Storekeeper, or by an order from the military or naval officers.

Museum, College Street. Open daily (Mondays excepted) from 12 to 5 P.M.; and on Sundays from 2 till 5 P.M.

Necropolis at Rookwood (ten miles from Sydney by rail).

Parks and Gardens within the City.—The Domain, Botanic Gardens, Zoological Gardens, Moore Park, Hyde Park, Cook Park, Phillip Park, Prince Alfred Park, Victoria Park, Observatory Reserve, University College Reserve, Wentworth Park, Centennial Park, and Belmore Park.

Parliament House. On application to the officers in charge.

Picnic and Recreation Resorts.—By omnibus or tram—Botany Gardens, Bondi, Coogee Bay; Double Bay, Moore Park, and Randwick Race-course; by rail—Parramatta Park, George's River Port Hacking, New Brighton, Como, Moorfield Race-course, Kogarah; Warwick Farm Race-course, near Liverpool; by steamer—Athol Gardens, Lane Cove, St. Leonard's, Ryde, Clifton Gardens, Chowder Bay, Clontarf Middle Harbour, Fern Bay, Manly Beach, Mossman's Bay, George's River, Pearl Bay, Balmoral Middle Harbour, Sandringham, Sans Souci, La Perouse, Botany, Watson's Bay, South Head, and numerous other smaller places at Middle Harbour and on the banks of the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers.

Post Office. A splendid view from the tower.

Public Library. (Free). Bent and Macquarie Streets; open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily; and on Sundays from 2 to 5 P.M.

Reformatories, Biloela, Cockatoo Island. Order from Colonial Secretary or Police Magistrate.

Royal Aquarium, Bondi, Coogee Aquarium.

Sydney Mint. By special order, to be had on application at the Mint.

Sydney Observatory. On Mondays, by an order from the Astronomer.

Synagogue, Elizabeth Street. Secretary, David Cohen.

St. Andrew's Cathedral. Daily. Orders to visitors granted by the Dean.

St. Mary's Cathedral (R.C.). By order from the officials.

Technical College Museum, Harris Street, Ultimo.

Training Ship "Sobraon." By an order from the Colonial Secretary or Police Magistrate.

Theatres and Halls of Entertainment.—Theatre Royal, King and Castlereagh Streets; Criterion Theatre, Pitt and Park Streets; Her Majesty's Theatre, Pitt Street; Lyceum, Pitt Street; Palace Theatre of Varieties, Pitt Street; School of Arts Hall, Temperance Hall, Pitt Street; Carrington Hall, Castlereagh Street; Town Hall, George and Druitt Streets; Protestant Hall, Castlereagh Street. New Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Leigh House, Castlereagh Street; Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Pitt and Bathurst Streets; Centenary Hall, York Street; and a number of other smaller places used for entertainments of various kinds, meetings, &c.

Town Hall. A fine view of the City and suburbs can be obtained from the tower. By order from Mayor or Alderman.

University and its Museum. The former by special order from Chancellor or member to the Senate; the Museum is open every Saturday from 2 till 5 P.M.

TOWNS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.*

ABERDEEN (32° 14′ S. lat., 150° 57′ E. long.), a municipal township in the electoral district of Robertson, on the E. bank of the Hunter river, 185 miles N. of Sydney, the main line of road between Muswellbrook and Scone passing through it. Scone is 8 miles distant. It has a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, and a railway station. The district is incorporated, the amount of general rates levied being £147. It is in the county of Durham, and police district of Scone, and stands 610 feet above sea level. The route from Sydney is by Great Northern Railway; fares 29s. 3d. and 19s. 3d. Hotels: the Australian Inn and Segenhoe. There are five large stores in the township, a steam flour mill, also Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a School of Arts, Oddfellows lodge and a public school, with average attendance of 101. The district is a pastoral one, with plenty of good agricultural land. The Australian Meat Chilling and Freezing Company, of London, have erected vast works here. Formation: micaceous conglomerates, comprising granite and felsparic trap, with quartz ridges. Population, 520.

ADAMINABY (36° 5′ S. lat., 148° 18′ E. long.), aforetime called SEYMOUR, is a pastoral and agricultural township 295 miles SW. of Sydney, on the main road to Kiandra, from which it is distant about 20 miles. It is in the county of Wallace, police district of Cooma, and electoral district of Monaro. It lies 3,000 feet above the sea-level, and is a stopping-place on the road to the Yarrangobilly caves. Conveyance to Sydney—mail coach to Cooma, the nearest railway station, 30 miles distant. It has a post, money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, three hotels, a public school (average attendance 84), Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship, six stores, and a court-house. Population of district, 1,500.

ADAMSTOWN (32° 50′ S. lat., 151° 41′ E. long.), an important town adjoining Hamilton, about 4 miles from Newcastle and 101 miles N. of Sydney, on the Homebush Newcastle railway line; fares, 12s. 6d. and 8s. Coaches run to Charlestown and Dudley. Principal hotels: Royal Crown, Royal Standard, and Adamstown. It is in the county of Northumberland, police district of Waratah, and electoral district of Kahibah; it has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, a public school, with average attendance of 478 scholars, a mechanics' institute, with 3,500 vols., Masonic, M.U.I.O.O.F. and G.U.O.O.F. lodges, Anglican, R.C. and Prim. Meth. churches, a large hall suitable for entertainments, and capable of accommodating about 800 people. Fire brigade with 2 reels and 1 hose-cart and 2,000 ft. hose. The water supply is derived from underground tanks and Hunter District Water Supply; pressure, 35 lbs. to sq. inch. The town is incorporated, and has 13 miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,500. Brick-making and coal-mining industries. Mining and agricultural district. Population, 2,200; of district about 4,500.

ADELONG (35° 16′ S. lat., 148° 4′ E. long.), a township on the creek of the same name, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee, 273 miles (311 miles postal) from Sydney SW., in the electoral district of Gundagai; rail to Gundagai, thence coach, 23 miles, are the means of conveyance (coach fare, 12s. 6d.). It is a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order station, in the county of Wynyard, and police district of Tumut. There are five hotels in the town: the Commercial and Royal being the most important; (the Royal is the coach booking office), and seven stores. Bank: N.S. Wales. The other noticeable buildings are. Court house, post and telegraph office, public school (average attendance 160); Catholic school, literary institute, and four churches—Episcopal (St. Paul), Wesleyan, Presbyterian (St. Andrew), and Roman Catholic (St. James), and Salvation Army. Societies—Masons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and a reading room, with 1,100 vols. The district is a mining one, among the oldest in the Colony, the quartz reefs being numerous and rich; and the creek beds and banks have been found to contain very valuable alluvial deposits. The Great Victoria Claim is down upwards of 1,000 feet, at which level payable gold is obtained; the Government award of £1,000 for the first discovery of payable gold at a greater perpendicular depth than 800 feet has been secured by this mine; several other claims are 600 feet and upwards in depth. Gibraltar Company has fine plant at work. Dredging is successfully carried on. Gold returns for 1899 were 13,179 ozs. Formation: granite. Population upwards of 1,170; with vicinity it is 2,450. Local newspapers: the *Adelong Argus* and *Adelong Express*.

ALBION PARK (34° 32′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings-bank facilities, and railway station, on the Macquarie rivulet, within 2 miles of Lake Illawarra, in the police district of Kiama, county of Camden, and electoral district of Illawarra, centrally situated between Kiama and Wollongong, about 14 miles distant from each, five miles from Shellharbour, and 61 miles SSW. of Sydney; fare 11s. and 7s. 2d. Hotels: the Albion Park and Commercial. It has three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; branch of English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, a post-office, Municipal Council, Agricultural and Horticultural Association, four public schools, four stores, a convent, school of arts, and a free public library with 400 vols. Coal and shale exist, but the district is chiefly dairy-farming. There is good pasturage, and the land is well fitted for tillage. Formation: carboniferous; surface chiefly trap. A new road through the Macquarie Pass (*viâ* Albion Park) connecting the coastal districts with the Robertson and Moss Vale tableland has been opened for traffic; distance to Robertson, 14 miles. The "Whispering Gallery," Macquarie Pass, and Mina Murra Falls in district. Population, of district, about 2,000. Local newspaper: *South Coast Herald*.

ALBURY (36° 6′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), sometimes known as the Federal City, an important and flourishing town on the confines of N.S. Wales and Victoria, county of Goulburn, police and electoral district of Albury, situated 531 feet above the sea-level on the right bank of the Murray river, which is spanned here by two viaducts, one the substantial wooden structure carrying the roadway, and the other a handsome iron lattice bridge for the double railway, which was first used on October 14, 1884. The railway from Melbourne to Wodonga, on the opposite side of the Murray, was opened in November, 1873, and the railway communication with Sydney was completed on February 3rd, 1881; fares, 60s. and 44s. The 3 mile break between Albury and Wodonga was filled in on 14th June, 1883, when the completion of the through railway communication between Sydney and Melbourne was celebrated by a grand demonstration, at which the Governors of both Colonies, and upwards of 1,000 representative gentlemen were present. The N.S. Wales and Victorian trains run through to Albury, there being shunting yards, &c., at this station. The Albury station ground is 68 chains in length and nine in width. The principal hotels are Globe, Club, George, Rose, and Albury. Albury was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. There are 70½ miles of roads and streets in the district, with ratable property (general rate 1s.) of the annual value of £43,140. Its founding dates from November 17, 1824, when Hume and Hovell the explorers encamped on its site under a tree, which is still standing, and is now fenced in. Among the leading buildings in the township are the hospital, the convent, to which a chapel has been added, the Mechanics' Institute, with large hall attached, capable of holding 900 people, and library of 2,000 volumes, the Oddfellows' hall, a fine brick structure. Places of worship—Church of England (St. Matthew's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), a large and massive structure, and Temperance hall; banks—Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, a fine building; Australasia, and N.S. Wales, and the post and telegraph offices. Fire Brigade has two reels and 1,800 ft. hose. The schools comprise a grammar, public, and denominational; the public school has an average attendance of 500. The district surrounding Albury is principally agricultural and pastoral, with some quartz-mining. The latter is carried on at the Black Range, Bungowannah, Hawk's View, and Nailcan. Gold returns for 1899 were 150 ozs. Grapes and tobacco are largely grown, and the Albury wines have made themselves famous. Produce of the district—wine, wheat, barley, oats, and brandy. Stock returns, area 879,500 acres, 7,391 horses, 13,866 cattle, and 601,201 sheep. Dairy produce—butter, cheese, bacon and ham. Has telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. Albury lies 351 (386 postal) miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 190 miles to the NE. of Melbourne. Coaches run to Bowna, Germanton, Little Billabong, Jingellic, Ournie, and other places. During the season the Murray is navigable to here by steamers, Albury being about 200 miles from its source, and about 1,800 from its debouchure in Lake Alexandrina. The first steamer brought up the Murray to here was the *Albury*, Captain George Johnston, in the year 1855. The town is now lit with gas, and has a permanent water supply from Murray river; capacity of tanks 1,000,000 gals. Formation: schistose, with granite and whinstone near the tops of the ranges. Population of district, about 5,500. The newspapers are the *Border Post*, *Albury Banner*, and *Evening News*.

ALECTOWN (32° 45′ S, lat., 148° 5′ E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Kennedy, electorate of Condobolin, 270 miles NNW. of Sydney. Coach to Parkes, thence train to Sydney. It has one hotel and a public school. The district is a very good agricultural and pastoral one, and is thriving fast, there being over 1,000 acres under crop. A good metalled road runs to Parkes. Gold was discovered here in 1889 by Alec Whitelaw, Alec Patten and Alec Cameron, hence its name. There is not much mining now. Population about 500.

ALEXANDRIA (*see* WATERLOO).

ALSTONVILLE (28° 45′ S. lat., 153° 30′ E. long.), a post-office, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraphic station, in the county of Rous, electorate of Ballina, and police district of Richmond river, 367 miles N. of Sydney, coach to Ballina, thence by the river steamers, running daily, to places on the Richmond river, and thrice a week to Sydney, or coach to Lismore and Tenterfield, thence rail to Sydney. Principal institutions: a public school, with average attendance of 100, Wesleyan, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, two hotels, a temperance hall, and a show ground. Marshall's Falls, a mile from the township, are very picturesque, and are surrounded with dense scrub. The district has a population of

* It may be necessary to mention that, in many instances, places designated officially as "post towns" are really, and will be more correctly described as "postal centres." The distances from Sydney vary according to the route, and in some cases are approximate only.

about 500 persons, engaged mostly in dairying and sugar-growing. The formation is basalt.

ANNANDALE (33° 50′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a suburb of Sydney in the electorate of Annandale, police district of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities; mode of conveyance, by 'bus, tram, or steamer. Buildings: one public and five private schools, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Anglican churches, and post-office. The suburb is lighted by gas, was incorporated in 1894, and has ratable property of the annual value of £51,580. Geological formation: clay, shale, and sandstone. Population, which is composed chiefly of the middle class, about 8,100.

ANVIL CREEK (*see* GRETA).

APPIN (34° 10′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.), a small post town, county of Cumberland, and police district of Campbelltown, electoral district of Camden, 43 miles S. of Sydney, and 10 miles S. of Campbelltown, the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily. Hotel: Imperial. The district is purely agricultural. It has a money-order office and telephone station, and contains three stores, three churches—Church of England and Roman Catholic (built of stone), and Congregational (of wood), an assembly room, and a public school, with average attendance of 35. Formation: iron and slate. Population, 66.

ARAKOON (TRIAL BAY), a post-office, money-order, and telegraph and telephone station, with savings bank, 209 miles N. of Sydney, county of Macquarie, electoral district of Raleigh. Communication is by the Macleay river steamer direct, or coach *viâ* Port Macquarie or Taree, thence steamers. It has Mechanics' Institute, one store, a public school, average attendance 50, and a police-station; also a prison in which good-conduct prisoners (about 100) are employed in connection with the Harbour of Refuge for shipping. Formation: white granite. Population, about 100.

ARALUEN (35° 41′ S. lat., 149° 48′ E. long.), a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, county St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Braidwood, 196 miles S. of Sydney; rail to Tarago, 39 miles, thence coach, being the means of communication. The principal hotels are the Araluen Arms, and the Perseverance. Braidwood is 17 miles distant N. The diggings are almost all alluvial; three modern dredgers are at work; the country surrounding Araluen is exceedingly mountainous and picturesque, but ill-adapted for agricultural purposes. The country is granite in the upper portion, comprising the table-land where the river runs; about 15 miles down it is clay-slate, with quartz veins known to be auriferous, gold returns for 1899 being 1,351 ozs. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, and a Union church. Two public schools, with average attendance of 68, and one Denominational, R.C. There is also an Oddfellows' hall and a court-house. It has postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order offices, and several stores. A through coach runs daily from Tarago to Moruya. Geological formation: principally granite. Population, 230.

ARMIDALE (32° 32′ S. lat., 151° 38′ E. long.), in the electoral district of Armidale, situated on the Dumaresq creek, on the main Northern Railway, 313 miles (359 postal) N. of Sydney, whence it is reached by the railway to Tenterfield and Brisbane, which passes through Armidale. Fare from Sydney 63s. 3d. and 42s. It is 260 miles from Newcastle (fares, 51s. and 34s. 3d.), and lies 3,313 feet above sea level. Coaches run daily to Hillgrove. The hotels are the Imperial, Tattersall's, New England, St. Kilda, Central, and several others. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 13th, 1863. There are 52 miles of roads and streets in the district; annual value of ratable property is £26,500. The township is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply, storage dam holding 110,000,000 gals., service 400,000 gallons, pressure 90 lb. to sq. inch. It is in the county and police district of Sandon, and electorate of New England, and has a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. The leading buildings are the Post Office, Lands Office and Town Hall, the Hospital, the Gaol, Police quarters, and the Court-house, several substantial stores and hotels, and a brewery. Fire Brigade has 1 manual fire engine, 1 reel, 1 ladder waggon, and 1,400 ft. hose. The Commercial, Joint-Stock, City, and N.S. Wales Banks have branches here, and the principal insurance companies have agencies. The School of Art has several thousand volumes. The district surrounding Armidale is principally pastoral and agricultural, with some alluvial gold diggings within a few miles of the town. The scenery in the vicinity is rugged and picturesque, from the prevalence of mountains, among which are to be found several waterfalls of considerable height. Armidale is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and forms part also of the Anglican diocese of Grafton and Armidale. The cathedral church (St. Peter's) is one of the most beautiful of its size in the colony. The Roman Catholics have also a fine cathedral. Presbyterians and Wesleyans have also places of worship, and there are eight schools, including the New England Proprietary and Grammar Schools. There are two public schools, with an average attendance of 515. Formation: trap and clay slate near the town, further away, granite and ironstone. Antimony in large quantities has been found at Gara and Hillgrove falls. Several reefs at Hillgrove, distant about 20 miles, have been worked for gold, with very good results, more especially the Baker Creek mine. Stock returns, area 3,522,575 acres, 13,093 horses; 83,844 cattle; 1,533,772 sheep. Population, about 4,000, that of the district being 7,000. Newspapers: the *Armidale Express*, *Armidale Chronicle*.

ARNCLIFFE (34° 0′ S. lat., 151° 14′ E. long.), a municipal district, with post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, about 5 miles from Sydney, adjoins municipal district of St. Peter's, commencing from south side of Cook's River Dam, and extending to Sans Souci, having the waters of Botany Bay on the south-east. It is in the county of Cumberland, and electoral district of St. George (the latter represented by one member in Parliament). Omnibuses run from Wynyard Square to Arncliffe every 20 minutes; fare 6d. Hotels: Jacob's Temperance Family Hotel, Barden's Highbury Barn, Ridgway's Sandringham Hotel. There is a public school, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Anglican churches. Much of the land is used for market-gardening and horticultural purposes, but large quantities have been taken up for building purposes, and the population is increasing largely, owing to the fact that the Illawarra railway now intersects the Arncliffe ward, where a commodious railway station has been erected. It boasts of one of the finest beaches in the world, "Lady Robinson's Beach," formerly called Seven-mile Beach; Scarborough park, containing 100 acres, a boulevard, 193 feet wide, skirts the park on the south-east, and an esplanade, 100 feet above high water mark from the beach. Lighted with gas. Watering-places of public resort are—Sandringham and Sans Souci. Saywell's tramway connects the Beach with Rockdale station on the main road. Population about 2,000. Newspaper: *The Citizen*.

ASHFIELD (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 8′ E. long.), as a suburban municipality and electoral district includes Summerhill and Croydon, with a railway station on the Great Southern line, Government savings bank, money-order telephone exchange and telegraph office, about 5 miles S. of Sydney, lying 86 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Cumberland, and police districts of Newtown and The Glebe. Trains run frequently; single fares, 6d. and 5d., also omnibuses. A Government tram connects Ashfield with Enfield. Hotels: Terminus, Ashfield, Plough, Royal, Commercial and the Summerhill. There are eleven places of worship, three Church of England, one Roman Catholic, two Wesleyan, two Congregational, Baptist, two Presbyterian, and two Salvation Army barracks, two public schools, Hurlstone College for training female teachers, under Department of Education, Presbyterian Ladies' College, Bethlehem Convent School, several private schools, a branch of the Bank of New South Wales, Council chambers, police-station. Municipal affairs are under the control of a mayor and eight aldermen. It was proclaimed December 28, 1871. It has 44½ miles of roads and streets; ratable property of the annual value of £118,770. Under the supervision of the Borough Council is a free library containing 2,200 volumes. The township is lighted with gas, and is supplied by water from Prospect. A complete sewage system has been established in the borough. The various friendly societies and temperance organizations are well represented; a flourishing Masonic Lodge also exists. The Infants' Home, a large villa of brick, stands in grounds of 4 acres in extent, with weather-board cottages in small paddock-like enclosures. Local newspaper, *Ashfield Advertiser*. Population of borough, 14,000.

ASHFORD (29° 20′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, on the Frazer creek, near its junction with the River Severn, 508 miles N. of Sydney, and 35½ miles N. of Inverell. It is in the county of Arrawata, electorate and police district of Inverell. There are through means of communication to Queensland. From Sydney the route is by rail to Glen Innes, from there coach *viâ* Inverell. One hotel, wineshop, several stores, Union church, public school with average attendance of 45. The country is taken up by farms and stations, but is well suited for wine-growing. Climate very healthy. Formation: trap. Population about 100.

ATTUNGA (30° 52′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.), a small post town, with money-order office and telephone station, in the electoral and police district of Tamworth and county of Inglis, 291 miles N. of Sydney, which is reached by rail *viâ* Tamworth. There is an hotel, a public school, and Roman Catholic and Union churches. The district is chiefly pastoral, small areas only being under cultivation. Geological formation: light sandy soil. Population, 250.

AUBURN (33° 47′ S. lat., 151° 2′ E. long.), a post town, Government savings bank money-order, telegraph, and railway station, county Cumberland, police district of Parramatta, on the Sydney and Parramatta line, 11½ miles S. of Sydney; fares, 1s. 1d. and 9d., now being extensively settled on. Hotels: Bradford's, Curtis's, and Miles's. The Australian Iron Works, Meat Preserving Company's Works, Ritchie's Agricultural Implement Factory, one store, and other factories are here. The district, which is in the electorate of Granville, was incorporated in 1892, and has 13¾ miles of formed streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £13,320. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Baptist. Oddfellow and Druids lodges. Two public schools, with average attendance of 529, and a branch of the City Bank. Geological formation, ironstone clay. Population, town and district, 2,500.

AUSTINMERE, a post town and railway station 39 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Bulli, and Electorate of Woronora; fare, 6s. and 3s. 10d. There are several stores, public school, with average attendance of 25, and a population of about 200, principally devoted to coal-mining pursuits

AVISFORD (32° 45′ S. lat., 149° 28′ E. long.), a postal town, with money-order office and telegraph station, on the Meroo river, in the county of Wellington, police district of Hargreaves, and electorate of Mudgee, 186 miles NW. of Sydney. Communication by coach to Mudgee, 40 miles. It has a public school, average attendance 17. Formation: granite, slate and sandstone. Population, including Chinese, about 110, scattered over the district, which is a mining one.

AWABA (33° 9′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.), a post-town with railway station and telephone station, in the county of Northumberland, 85 miles north from Sydney, with which it is in communication twice daily: fare, 12s. 6d. and 8s. There is a public school and United Protestant church. Population about 60, chiefly engaged in mining and supplying Newcastle pits with timber for mining purposes.

BALLINA (28° 50′ S. lat., 153° 30′ E. long.) is a seaport town, situated on the north side of the entrance of the Richmond river, 330 (364 postal) miles N. of Sydney, and 30 miles N. of Clarence river, in the police district of Richmond river, electorate of Ballina, county of Rous. There is direct communication with Sydney by steamers (fares: saloon, £1 10s., steerage, 12s. 6d.; return, £2 5s., and 25s.), which run up to Coraki and Lismore three times a week; river steamers from the former taking on the goods for Casino and the Upper Richmond, and a ferry across the North creek. Several river steamers are employed, which run daily up to Lismore, a distance of seventy miles. Mail communication with Sydney by steamer direct, and *viâ* Clarence river, also by daily coach *viâ* Tenterfield. Coaches run to Lismore and Casino; fare, 7s. 6d.; daily to Tintenbar, Bangalow railway station. There are six hotels: The Australia, Commercial, Occidental, Tattersall's, Exchange, and Ballina. The river was opened upwards of 45 years ago, by sawyers adventuring into the dense brushes in search of cedar; and, until a few years ago, little was exported except cedar, tallow, and hides, which were shipped to Sydney by sailing vessels, of which there were then about twenty employed. Since that period a large trade has sprung up with Sydney and Victoria for the supply of cedar, pine, beech, and ironbark piles; and it is estimated that the cedar brushes of the Richmond have produced some of the finest supplies of the timbers enumerated, as well as a larger quantity than has been shipped from all the other rivers of the colony. The sugar-growing industry is now generally carried on; also an increasing dairying industry, with several butter factories and creameries. There is a telegraph station, telephone exchange, post-office, with money-order office and savings bank attached; branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship; a court-house, with lock-up, hall for entertainments, a public school, with an average attendance of 300, also a convent school, school of arts, with 500 vols., and numerous good stores Large quantities of dairy produce, maize, and sugar are now sent from the river, and the latter industry is largely on the increase—there being the large mill belonging to the Colonial Sugar Company at Broadwater, which has recently been enlarged, besides others higher up the river, all of which have been erected by private enterprise. The district is incorporated, and has 14 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £8,186. Gold has been found in payable quantities on the beaches north and south of the Richmond river, but mining has fallen off considerably The Lismore-Tweed Railway passes within 10 miles, and surveys have been completed for a branch line *viâ* Tevin Valley to connect with Ballina. The water supply is derived from the rainfall, which averages 100 inches per annum. Population of town, 1,300. Local newspapers: *Richmond River Times* and *Ballina Beacon*. Geological formation, basalt.

BALMAIN (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.), a populous suburb of Sydney, comprising the electorates of Balmain North, and Balmain South, on the western shores of Darling harbour, which is here from one to two miles broad, and is the home of the aquatic world and working classes. Steam ferries ply throughout the day; fare, 1d. There is also land communication with Sydney, though by a rather circuitous route, over Pyrmont Bridge, by 'bus and tram *viâ* Forest lodge, fare 3d. Some of the most extensive workshops of the colony are located here—Mort's Dry Dock and Floating Dock, and Rowntree's, Drake's, and Ward's Floating Docks, the former being the largest private floating dock in the Southern Hemisphere; Elliott's chemical works, Booth's saw-mills and joinery works, meat preserving and glass works, an iron foundry, soap works, numerous ship and boat-building yards and a large cooperage. There are upwards of 20 hotels, branches each of the N.S. Wales, English and Australian Banks, public library, a free library with 900 volumes, a working-men's institute, cottage hospital, benevolent society, five large public schools, with average attendance of 713 scholars, four Roman Catholic schools, thirteen religious edifices, large public buildings, comprising court-house, a large town hall, Masonic hall and a public hall, three post and telegraph offices, money-order and savings bank offices and telephone exchange. There are also two convents, with chapels and schools. The Callan Park Asylum is here. The area of the municipality of Balmain is under two square miles. It was proclaimed February 21, 1860; it is divided into four wards, has 40¼ miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £194,100, and is lighted by gas and supplied with water from Prospect. The district is divided into two electorates, North and South, returning one member each to the Legislative Assembly. A coal-mining company is engaged sinking a shaft for the purpose of working the Bulli coal seam at a depth of about 3,000 feet. Messrs. Lever Bros., of the Sunlight Soap Company, have established a large cocoanut-oil factory at Balmain—quite a new industry in Australia—where the copra is reduced and the oil shipped to England for use at Port Sunlight in the manufacture of the celebrated Sunlight soap. Population, 28,750. Newspaper: *Balmain Observer*.

BALMORAL (34° 18′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, and money-order facilities, in the county of Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Picton; distance from Sydney, 65 miles; fares, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 11d. It contains a public school, Union church, and an accommodation house. Fruit-growing is the chief industry. Geological formation: iron-stone. Population 90.

BALRANALD (34° 38′ S. lat., 142° 33′ E. long.) lies on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee (co. of Caira, electoral district of Wentworth, police district of Balranald), 574 miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 290 miles from Melbourne. The route to Balranald is *viâ* Hay, from which there is a tri-weekly coach, fare, 60s.; or it can be arrived at by way of Melbourne and Deniliquin. Coaches from Swan Hill, Victoria, run four times a week and tri-weekly between Euston, Mildura and Wentworth. It is about 100 miles distant from Hay and 60 miles from Swan Hill. It can also be reached by Chaffey Brothers' boats from Swan Hill to Windomal, 18 miles distant. Hotels: Royal, Balranald, Commercial, Shamrock, and Carriers Arms. The district is mainly a pastoral one, but some portions are being brought under cultivation. The water supply is derived from the Murrumbidgee river. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £5,330. In 1899 the stock returns were 2,015 horses, 3,756 cattle, and 486,249 sheep; area 3,636,801 acres. It has a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and is a principal coaching centre. Bank: Australian Joint-Stock, Limited. It has Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, public school (average attendance 70), a convent and private school, a court-house (where court of petty sessions is held once a week), district court twice a year, police barracks, gaol, a hospital, school of arts, and library, with 300 volumes, and numerous stores. Balranald is the shipping centre for a large quantity of the back country wool sent to Melbourne. The population of the township is about 660, with neighbourhood it is 1,500; land is available for selection within from 5 to 35 miles of the town, and a large number of acres were under crop during 1900. Newspaper: *The Riverina Recorder*. Geological formation: limestone.

BANDON GROVE (32° 25′ S. lat., 151° 42′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Gloucester, electoral district of Durham, and police district of Dungog, 164 miles N. of Sydney. It lies on the E. side of the river, at the junction of the Chichester and the Williams, and contains one Dissenting place of worship, one store and a public school, with average attendance 30, but no public buildings. The traveller reaches Sydney by horse to Dungog, or *viâ* Clarence Town, thence per coach to Maitland, coach fare, 7s. 6d. The surrounding land is rough, rugged, and scrubby, of sandstone and granite formation, but suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Population of town and neighbourhood about 250.

BANGALOW (28° 36′ S. lat., 153° 29′ E. long.), a post-town with railway station, postal note, and telephone facilities, situated in the county of Rous, police district of Ballina, and electorate of the Tweed, 350 miles NNE. of Sydney. Communication is either by coach to Ballina, thence per steamer; rail to Byron Bay and steamer; or by rail to Lismore, thence coach to Tenterfield, and by rail to capital. There is one hotel, a public school, with an enrolment of ninety, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The staple industries are dairying and sugar-cane growing. Population about 300. Geological formation: alluvial, chocolate soil.

BANKSTOWN (33° 55′ S. lat., 150° 59′ E. long.), named after Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist, who accompanied Captain Cook, is a postal, money-order and telegraph station with savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Canterbury, and police district of Liverpool, 12 miles distant S. from the Sydney post-office. Its founding dates as far back as 1795. The George's river is 3 miles from here, and the Rookwood railway station 3 miles, from which omnibuses run three times a day. In the township are three churches—Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Wesleyan, one store, a public school (with average attendance of 65), and two hotels. The district was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £4,480. Population of the district within a mile radius, 450.

BARADINE (30° 59′ S. lat. 140° 6′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph (telephone to Goonanawa) and money-order station, 240 miles (390 by rail) N. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Coonabarabran; communication is by coach and rail from Gunnedah. Coaches run to Coonabarabran (connecting with Gunnedah and Mudgee), Gilgandra (connecting with Dubbo), Coonable and Villiga. Hotels: Telegraph, and Briggs. It is on the creek of the same name, in the electoral and police district of Gunnedah. Surrounding country used for grazing; good agricultural land on the bank of the Creek. Has two hotels, public school, with average attendance of 43, and three stores, also a police-station and court-house. Formation: new sandstone ranges. Population 100, of district 300.

BARMEDMAN (34° 4′ S. lat., 147° 21′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, and telegraph township, and savings bank, 313 miles SW. of Sydney, and 22 miles NW. of Temora, co. Brand, electorate and police district Grenfell; mail coach runs six times a week to Temora, the nearest railway station, 22 miles distant. Hotels are the Queensland, Royal and Barmedman. The only industry is quartz-mining, the output of gold for 1899 being 1,172 ounces, valued at £4,541. There is a public school here, with average attendance 61, also a court-house and police barracks, two stores, lands office, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and a cordial manufactory. Water from Government dams. Population about 250.

BARRABA (30° 22′ S. lat., 150° 36′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Darling, electoral district of Bingara and police district of Tamworth, has telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 339 miles N. of Sydney on the Manilla river. Tamworth, the nearest place of importance, is 56 miles distant SE.; Manilla railway station, 27 miles, to which there is daily

coach communication; coach fare, 10s. Hotels: Court House, Commercial, Victorian and Tattersall's. Bank: Commercial. Public school (average attendance 105), and several smaller in district; court of Petty Sessions, first Thursday in the month, four churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian, mechanics' institute with 1,000 volumes. Cottage hospital. There are some alluvial and quartz diggings in the district, and there are the Cornish copper mines, 16 miles distant; antimony mine at Cobberah, 12 miles distant, putting out about 6 tons a week; the district is mainly occupied by farms and stations. Formation: principally blue slate intermixed with quartz. Population about 800, town and district, 1,485. Newspaper: *Barraba and Manilla News.*

BARRINGTON (31° 50′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a postal centre with telephone, in the county of Gloucester, electoral district of Gloucester and police district of Copeland North 181 miles N. of Sydney, on the Barrington river. Communication is by coach, fare, 18s. 9d. to Raymond Terrace, thence per steamer, or *viâ* Hexham, distant 69 miles. It has one school (average attendance 23). Presbyterian church, also used by Anglicans, and a hall. Mountainous and rocky district, with some patches of alluvial soil, held principally by farmers on lease. The Copeland goldfields lie about six miles north. Population about 220, with 36 aboriginals.

BARRINGUN (29° 4′ S. lat., 145° 56′ E. long.), a border township, post, telegraph, telephone, money-order station, and Government savings bank, in the county of Culgoa, electoral district of Bourke, 586 miles NW. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance, per coach to Bourke, 86 miles thence per rail, train Bourke to Sydney 503 miles. Barringun is situated on Barringun creek, a tributary of the Warrego, two miles E. of the Warrego, on the 29th parallel of latitude—the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland. The buildings on the New South Wales side are composed of bonded warehouse, post and telegraph offices, several large stores, three hotels—Royal Mail, Tattersall's, and Carriers' Arms—brewery, cordial factory, police barracks, courthouse and lock-up, and a public school, average attendance of 36. Water from Government bore. Wooroorooka township on the Queensland side consists of one large hotel, customs house and post-office, and police barracks, with about 50 people. Barringun is the principal stock route from Queensland to Southern markets. A coach runs twice a week to Cunnamulla in Queensland, thence to Charleville, thus forming the overland road from Sydney to Brisbane. Population about 100.

BATEMAN'S BAY (35° 40′ S. lat., 150° 13′ E. long.), a seaport, post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town, in the county of St. Vincent, electorate of Moruya, situate on the Clyde river, near its entrance into the bay, 200 miles S. of Sydney, and 20 miles N. of Moruya. Steamer communication with the metropolis twice a week. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 70 miles distant, from which there is a tri-weekly coach *viâ* Braidwood to Nelligen, and six times a week from Nowra, Ulladulla to Bateman's Bay, Moruya, and Bega. Hotels: Union and Mariners. The extensive saw-mills of Mr. F. Guy and several others afford constant trade to three or four vessels. Churches: English, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. There is a public school here, with average attendance of 43, and three stores. The bay forms a fine harbour of refuge, two large islands protecting it from the S. and E. Formation: pudding stone and gravel. The district is noted for its fine quality of timber, oysters, wattle bark, and fish. Gold is found in payable quantities. Population about 260.

BATHURST (33° 24′ S. lat. 149° 37′ E. long.), so named by Governor Macquarie on May 7th, 1815, in honour of Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the principal city in the western district of N.S.Wales, electorate of Bathurst, with postal, telegraph, telephone exchange, and a direct telephone line with Sydney, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. It is situated on the south bank of the Macquarie river, on high ground, 2,153 feet above the sea-level, surrounded by hills, and is distant from Sydney 145 miles, nearly due west. It is in direct communication by rail with Sydney, two mail and passenger trains daily; fares, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 3d. Tourist train runs from Sydney every week; fares 18s. 2d. and 12s. return. There is also train communication with Bourke and Cobar *viâ* Dubbo, and Murrumburrah on the southern line by a branch starting from Blayney; coaches run to Hill End, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Wyagdon, Peel, Sally's Flat, and Sunny Corner. Hotels: Royal, Metropolitan, The Grand, Cosmopolitan, Club House, Park, Victoria, Empire, Edinborough Castle, Lamerton's Family, and many others. Bathurst may be considered the third town of the colony, and its importance is steadily increasing. It has numerous well laid-out streets, lined with trees, of ample width (1½ chains), crossing each other at right angles, with a beautiful park in the centre planted with trees. The principal thoroughfares are George, William, Kepple, Russell, Durham, Piper, Bentinck, and Howick Street. The public buildings are very numerous and metropolitan almost in their character; they comprise several places of worship—the Anglican Cathedral, a brick building with a peal of bells, the Wesleyan Church, Roman Catholic Cathedral and Convent (Sisters of Mercy), the Presbyterian Church, Congregational Church, Baptist Church, and others; two large and commodious Government buildings—one for a post-office and the other for a telegraph-office; court-house—a massive pile of buildings—gaol and Town Hall; a School of Arts, having a library of about 12,000 vols., and a good lecture-hall, a Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, technological museum, technical school, the Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, City, Commercial Banks, and Bank of Australasia; the Hospital (the largest out of Sydney, "a splendidly placed and handsome structure,") a fire-brigade station, with 1 fire-engine, 1 reel, and 1 hose-cart with 1,820 feet hose, and very many well-built and handsomely fitted up stores and business premises. The city possesses a good cricket-ground, a fine reserve for horse-racing, and well laid-out Agricultural Society's ground, the improvements being valued at £18,000. A Government experimental farm has been established, and good results have been achieved under the management of Mr. A. A. Cunnicliffe. Bathurst was elevated into a municipality on November 13th, 1862. There are 43 miles of roads and streets in the city; annual value of ratable property is £54,370. The country surrounding Bathurst may be described as agricultural and pastoral, consisting of extensive fertile plains, very productive, and especially suited to the growth of cereal crops, but mining is also very largely carried on, though not in the immediate vicinity. About 115,815 acres of land in the district are under cultivation, the produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, tobacco, and wine. Stock returns 1899 were, 12,415 horses, 28,577 cattle, 527,036 sheep; area 1,412,819 acres. In the neighbouring goldfields of Wattle Flat and Sofala, Hill End and Tambaroora, Chambers' and Cheshire's Creeks, Newbridge, Trunkey Creek, Tuena, the Abercrombie, Caloola, Turon, Dark Corner, Winburndale, and Rockley, as well as at the copper mines of Burraga, Cow Flat and Apsley, a large number of persons are resident. Silvermining is carried on at Sunny Corner. The manufactories in Bathurst are several tanneries, coach factories, Government railway workshops, breweries, and four flour mills. Soap, candles, glue, boots and shoes, and furniture are also manufactured extensively in the town. The city is lighted with gas, and provided with permanent water supply works which cost £62,000; three reservoirs have a total capacity of 1,010,000 gallons. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops of Bathurst. The public school has an average attendance of over 1,200. Colleges in connection with the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic denominations are all well supported. Population of city 9,450, and district about 25,000. Newspapers: *Bathurst Daily Free Press, Advocate, Bathurst Times,* and *Sentinel.* Under the new Electoral Act portions of East and West Macquarie have been attached to the electoral district of Bathurst.

BATLOW. *See* Reedy Flat.

BAULKHAM HILL (33° 42′ S. lat., 150° 59′ E. long.), post village with telegraph station, in the police district of Parramatta, electorate of Sherbrooke and county of Cumberland, 18 miles north-west of Sydney; communication thrice daily to Parramatta, thence by rail and steamer to Sydney. It contains Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist Churches, a public school, 1 hotel, several sports clubs, and 3 general stores. Fruit growing, case making, dairying, and bee-keeping industries. Geological formation, shale on sandstone. Population about 536.

BEECROFT (33° 48′ S. lat., 151° 41′ E. long.), a post-town, railway, and telegraph station on the Northern Railway, seventeen miles north-west from Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Ryde and police district of Ryde. There is a public school, average attendance sixty; Anglican and Wesleyan churches, Progress Association, also a large number of gentlemen's residences. Orchards, bee and poultry farms. Formation: Sandstone. Railway fare, 1s. 8d. and 1s. 1d. Population about 180.

BEGA (36° 38′ S. lat., 149° 50′ E. long.) is situated on the banks of the Bega river, 12 miles westerly from the seaport of Tathra, with which there is telegraphic communication, and 316 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of Auckland and electoral district of Bega. Coach to Tathra or Eden, thence by steamer, are the means of communication with Sydney; or by coach to Cooma (74 miles), thence by rail to Sydney; or to Tarago station, *viâ* Moruya and Braidwood (150 miles), and thence by railway; or Moruya *via* Nowra, thence by railway; but the Tathra route by steamer, twice a week, is the most popular. Hotels: Grand Central, Commercial, Bega, Family Hotel, Club, Royal, Bank, Imperial, Occidental, and Metropolitan. It has a postal, money-order, and Government savings bank office and telegraph station; has daily mail communication with Sydney. There are four places of worship—St. John's (Church of England), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), a Presbyterian church, and a Wesleyan chapel. Other public buildings are a commodious hospital, which cost over £3,000, a large Lyceum Hall, accommodating 600 people, Court house, commodious Police Barracks, superior Public School, with average attendance of 320, School of Arts, with a public hall and a library of 3,360 vols., a convent school with an attendance of 200. There are two private schools. The N. S. Wales, Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The district is largely occupied by farms, the export to Sydney of dairy produce being considerable, and on the increase. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £14,536, and 21 miles of road. The Council has erected gas works, at a cost of £8,000. There are Municipal cattle sale yards. One tan yard, brick yards, 3 coach factories, 2 boot factories, a saw-mill, a brewery and cordial factory, represent the industries. In addition to these, several large cheese factories and a large butter factory are in operation. The New South Wales Creameries Company has a butter factory near Bega, and is turning out large quantities packed for export in 56lb. boxes. The mountain road from Bega *viâ* Bemboka, formerly called Colombo, to Nimitybelle and Cooma is the daily mail route. Most of the country is "free selected." Bega is reputed to be one of the prettiest and most healthy places in the colony. Formation: granite, with extensive outcrop of basalt. Gold in considerable quantities is procurable among the ranges north-east of Bega; also at Wolumla, 13 miles south; and at Yowaka, 27 miles south, but the metal is fine, and the cost of procuring it involves much labour. The cyanide process is

carried on. The town population numbers 2,300; inclusive of the district there are 5,200 persons. Oddfellows' lodges, Old Order and M.U. (including a ladies and a juvenile lodge) are flourishing; also Benevolent Society, (four brick tenements for aged people have been erected). Branch A.A.C. Guild, a Templars', a Masonic, and an Orange lodge. A labour settlement adjoins the town. The *Bega Gazette* and *Bega Standard* are the local papers. District courts and Quarter Sessions are held twice a year; and Petty Sessions every Tuesday.

BELFORD (32° 30′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a post town (issuing postal notes and with telephone), on Jump-up Creek, in the county of Northumberland, electoral and police district of Singleton. It is situated 138 miles N. of Sydney, 39 from Newcastle, lies 160 feet above sea-level, and is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fare from Sydney 19s. 2d. and 11s. 10d. It has two wine shops, condensed milk factory, one public school, average attendance 30, a fine stone Anglican church and a Wesleyan chapel. The country around is sandy loam overlying yellow clay, below which is slaty rock mixed with pipeclay; its features are undulating and pleasing; on one side the Rothbery mountain shuts in the view, brush land bounding the other sides. The vine is largely cultivated by the German portion of the inhabitants. Population, about 250.

BELLINGEN (30° 30′ S. lat., 152° 58′ E. long), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities, 374 miles (340 postal) north of Sydney, on the Bellingen river, in the Raleigh electorate. Communication to the metropolis is per steamer, about twice weekly; mail coaches run tri-weekly to Macksville, Kempsey, and Port Macquarie, and also to Grafton. There is a Roads Department, court-house, Episcopalian, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, one hotel, four stores, and a School of Arts with 400 volumes. Bellingen is steadily rising in importance, being more central to the North and South Arms, Dorrigo, and other settlements. When the North Coast Railway is constructed the New England Table-lands will doubtless be tapped by a branch line from the Bellinger, which would thus become an important place, with a fine deep seaport at Coff's Harbour (24 miles distant). Raleigh is also a small township on the Bellinger river, six miles from Fernmount; Bowraville (Nambucca river) is distant 19 miles from the Bellingen. Formation: rich alluvial land, permeated with quartz. Maize, timber, and fruit are the principal products. Population, 450; of district about 3,000. Newspaper, *Raleigh Sun*.

BELMONT (32° 52′ S. lat., 151° 39 E. long.), a post town and watering place, with Government savings bank, telegraph, telephone and money-order office, situated on the eastern shores of Lake Macquarie, 113 miles N. of Sydney, and about 12 miles from Newcastle. Conveyance direct from Newcastle, or rail to Cockle Creek, 15 miles distant, and steamer thence, daily. Hotel: the Belmont. It is in the county of Northumberland and electoral district of Kahibah. There are here I.O.G.T. lodge, Progress Association, three boarding-houses and a public school, with average attendance of 35. Good boating, fishing and shooting. Services are held regularly by Anglicans and Methodists. Population, about 200.

BEMBOKA (*See* LYTTLETON.)

BENDEMEER (30° 54′ S. lat., 159° 13′ E. long.), a township on the banks of the Muluerindie river (which is crossed by a handsome bridge), on the main Northern Road, distant from Sydney N. 306 miles, and from Armidale 45 miles, in the county of Inglis, electoral district of Uralla-Walcha and police district of Armidale, with telegraphic and money-order facilities. Communication is by coach to Moonbi, 17 miles distant (fare, 15s.), thence rail. Hotels: Glover's, Telegraph, and Royal Oak. The town contains a few stores, a public school, with average attendance of 40, Presbytérian and Roman Catholic churches, and court-house, the latter presided over by a magistrate from Armidale. The surrounding country is more or less auriferous There are numerous stations in the district; farming is not much followed. It is a telegraph, money-order, and postal station. The Giant's Den tin mine is 14 miles distant. Watson's station. About 200 persons represent the population.

BERMAGUI (36° 23′ S. lat., 150° 8′ E. long.). It is in the electoral and police district of Bega, and county of Dampier. A small shipping port situated on the south coast, 246 miles from Sydney, with postal, money-order and telephonic facilities. It contains a public school, Union Church, School of Arts, a steam saw-mill, a number of general stores, two hotels, and police station. Gold in small quantities has been found in some parts of the district, which is devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. Geological formation, sandstone and slate trap rocks. Population, 250.

BERRIGAN (35° 40′ S. 145° 50′ E.), a post town, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station and railway station (fares 69s. 5d. and 47s. 11d.), 435 miles S. of Sydney, and 23½ miles S. from Jerilderie, in the centre of a splendid agricultural district, county of Denison, electoral district of the Murray, and police district of Narandera. There are 7 stores, soap-works, cordial factory, 3 implement works, 4 hotels, a branch of the Commercial Bank and of the Union Bank, public school, with average attendance of 150, School of Arts, and a racing club. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, police barracks, courthouse, progress association, agricultural society, farmers' union, federation league, and several athletic and social institutions. Coaches run direct to Cobram daily; Corowa on Sunday and Wednesday; Mulwala, Tuesday and Saturday; Tocumwal, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Daysdale, Wednesday and Sunday. About 161,959 acres of land are under cultivation in the county. Population of district about 2,000. Geological formation, granite. Newspaper: *Berrigan Advocate*. Berrigan is connected with Finley by rail.

BERRIMA (34 S lat., 150° 22′ E. long.) is a township on the Wingecarribee river, on the main Southern Road, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above sea-level, in the electorate of Bowral, and has a telegraph station, Government savings bank and money-order office. It is 92 miles distant from Sydney SW., with which the connection is by coach to Moss Vale railway station, distant six miles. Hotel: Surveyor-General. The buildings comprise two stone churches, Episcopal and Roman Catholic; a commodious court-house, a large gaol (conducted under what is known as the "silent system"), school of arts, public school with average attendance of 70, one store, and a School of Arts with about 1,000 volumes. A rich mineral district surrounds Berrima. Some promising seams of coal have been opened out, about four miles from the town. Enormous deposits of the best kind of iron ore exist in the district, and in the neighbourhood of Goulburn there are beds of copper which, with the iron ore, will probably before long be smelted with coal from the Berrima mine. Kerosene shale has also been found, and is now being worked at Joadja, about 12 miles NW. of Berrima, by the Kerosene Shale Company. The company have about 40 retorts at work, and a large plant connected with the G.S. Railway at Mittagong by a tramway (locomotive) 16 miles in length. The mineral is reputed to be one of the best of the kind in the world. Much land in the police district has been taken up for agricultural purposes, and the soil in some parts being very suitable. Stock returns, 1899, 3,326 horses; 22,660 cattle; 41,862 sheep. Area 237,542 acres. Population, about 500; of the police district, 10,000.

BERRY (late BROUGHTON CREEK) (34° 42′ S. lat., 150° 45 E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order, telegraph office and railway station, and municipal centre, on a river of the same name, 84 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the south-east of the county of Camden, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven. Steamers ply to Sydney twice a week, rail three times daily. Banks: English and Scottish, and Commercial. One public school, average attendance 112, and a Convent school; four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, school of arts with 1,800 volumes, eight storesand two hotels, the Commercial and Great Southern, a creamery and central butter factory, and a cottage hospital. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Friday. Masonic, Oddfellows, and I.O.G.T. lodges. The country is very mountainous, the ranges averaging 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height. The valleys are very fertile, and large quantities of maize and other cereals, as well as potatoes and other root crops are raised, but the principal staples of produce are butter, pigs and cheese. Formation: clay, trap, and carbonaceous, with coal in abundance. Berry forms a municipal district, having 34 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £1,400. The whole of the town and country as far as the sea and to the north bank of the Shoalhaven river is a portion of the late Mr. David Berry's estate, and contains numerous farms. On the north and west of Berry are the rich and fertile districts of Kangaroo Valley, Barrangarry, Woodhill, Broughton Vale and Cambewarra, most of it being freeholds belonging to dairy farmers. Broughton Vale is incorporated with 49½ miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £3,700. Many new business places have recently been erected in the township. The population is about 900, with district nearly 2,520. Local newspaper: *Berry Register*.

BETHUNGRA (34° 36′ S. lat., 147° 55′ E. long.), a small postal town on the Ulandrie Creek, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, and railway station (fares 52s. and 35s.), in the county of Clarendon, electorate of Gundagai, and police district of Cootamundra, 268 miles S. of Sydney (1,051 feet above sea-level). Coaches run to Gundagai (30 miles) and Wagga (40 miles). Hotel: the Bethungra. Public school here, with average attendance of 43 scholars. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, police barracks and two stores. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 250.

BIBBENLUKE (36° 45′ S lat., 149° 14′ E. long), a postal and telephone station, in the county of Wellesley, situated on the river whose name it bears, about 307 miles (310 postal) S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala. Hotel: the Bibbenluke. The district is both of a pastoral and agricultural character. Large creamery. Public school here, average attendance, 56. Accommodation is given in hall for Church of England and Methodist services. Presbyterian church. Communication is *viâ* Merimbula, or Cooma (46 miles) and Goulburn; Cooma being the nearest station, 38 miles distant. Good fishing and shooting. Population of the neighbouring farms and stations is about 350.

BINALONG (34° 39′ S. lat, 148° 37′ E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank, money-order office, telegraph office, and railway station on the Southern line, 208 miles SW. of Sydney, on the banks of the Balgalal creek, about 23 miles from Yass NW., in the electorate of Boorowa; fares, 41s. 3d. and 27s. 6d. Coaches ply to and from Burrowa daily; fare, 5s. Hotels: Commercial and Royal. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship. It is in the county of Harden, police district of Yass, and "stands on an eminence, 1,568 feet above sea level, with wooded hills sweeping in graceful undulations around it; Cumbamurra Falls about six miles distant. There is a public school, with average attendance of 50, Roman Catholic school, court-house, police quarters, railway station. Petty Sessions court held fortnightly. There are also a progress committee and a farmers' association in the district. The country, which is pastoral and agricultural, is occupied by farms and stations.

Formation: principally granite. Population 220, that of the entire district is about 1,500.

BINGARA (29° 48′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long.), a township, 350 miles NW. from Sydney, situated on the Gwydir river, county Murchison, electorate of Bingara, and police district of Tamworth, possessing a court-house, where Petty Sessions are held daily. Quarter Sessions and District Court are also held three times a year. The route to Bingara from Sydney is by rail *via* Tamworth and Manilla, 279 miles, thence by coach, 69 miles. Fare from Manilla 22s. 6d. The hotels consist of the Commercial, Imperial, Royal, and River View. There is a telegraph, money-order, and post office, with savings bank, also a Crown Lands Office Coaches run to Warialda three times a week (10s.), to and from Manilla and Barraba daily, Inverell three times a week (12s. 6d.), and Gravesend. Several gold fields are in its vicinity, viz., Bobby Whitlow, 8 miles distant; Bora, 8 miles; Hayman's Paddock, 4 miles; Spring Creek, 6 miles; Gympie Flat, 4 miles; and Upper Bingara, 16 miles, from which latter field large quantities of gold have been found, the returns for 1899 being 942 ozs. The Commercial Bank has a branch here; there are nine stores, two flour mills, a hospital, saw-mill, gaol, School of Art, with 650 volumes, and geological museum, two large public halls and police barracks, Masonic, I.O.O.F., and Druids lodges, a public school, with an average attendance of 160 scholars, and a Roman Catholic convent. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army. The district abounds with gold, copper, silver, asbestos, antimony, tin, coal, kerosene, shale, quicksilver, and diamonds. The municipality has 18½ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £5,200. Population of town, 900; number of electors on roll for the district 2,160. Local newspaper, *Bingara Telegraph*.

BLACKHEATH, a post town and railway station, with money-order office, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 73 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cook, electorate and police district of Hartley; fares 13s. 7d. and 9s. 1d.; excursion 12s. 2d. and 6s. 1d.; 3,494 feet above sea-level, and is one of the most popular resorts of invalids and tourists; the great sights of the district being the famous Govett's Leap or Waterfall, said to be the deepest chasm with perpendicular cliffs in the world, the trees in the valley reaching fifty to seventy feet high, and water pouring over the cliff 520 feet in descent, the bottom of the falls (to which a good track has been made) being covered with luxuriant trees, ferns, and mosses; the other attractions are the Trinity Cascade, Mermaid's Cave, Evans' Look Out, Horse Shoe Falls, Pope's Glen, Blackheath Glen, Walls Cave, and several other smaller waterfalls. Coaches run to Katoomba, Mount Victoria, and Jenolan Caves. There is a public school, average attendance 85, private ladies' seminary, Oddfellows' Lodge, Literary Institute, an Episcopalian church and Baptist Mission hall, several stores, 2 hotels (Ivanhoe and Hydora), and a large number of private boarding establishments. Population about 800.

BLACKTOWN (33° 40′ S. lat., 150° 56′ E. long.), a post, money-order office, and telegraph township, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 22 miles W. of Sydney. It is a station on the Great Western Railway (fares, 2s. 4d., 1s. 4d.), being the junction of the Western with Richmond line, and has one hotel, a public school, with average attendance of 59 scholars, two stores, and Church of England and Roman Catholic churches. Two saw-mills. The place takes its name from an aboriginal institution formerly here, founded by Governor Macquarie. The surrounding country is mostly laid out for vineyards and fruit and orange orchards. Formation: clay.

BLANDFORD (32° 48′ S. lat, 150° 54′ E long), a small postal township and telegraph station, in the county of Brisbane, police district of Murrurundi, and electoral district of Robertson, on the Page river, 188 miles (213 postal) N. of Sydney, about 4 miles from the Murrurundi railway station, and is itself a railway station; fares to Newcastle (115 miles), 22s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; or direct to Sydney, 34s. 9d. and 23s. Hotel: Plough. It lies 1,382 feet above sea-level. It contains a post office, public school (average attendance 30), one store, a brick Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The surrounding district is good grazing, agricultural, and vine-producing country, well watered, and encircled by lofty ranges. There is a kerosene mine within 8 miles of the township, and a silver and lead one within 12 miles. Population of the district 320.

BLAYNEY (33° 31′ S. lat., 149° 23′ E. long), a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, and railway station on the Western line; fares, 34s. and 22s. 6d., 172 miles W. of Sydney, and 27 miles SW. of Bathurst, situated on the Belubula river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral district of West Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst. It is the Junction station by which the Western and Southern districts are connected by railway, *viâ* Cowra and Young to Harden. It is elevated 2,841 feet above the sea-level. Hotels: Royal, Criterion, Exchange, Club, Tattersalls, Cosmopolitan, Commercial and Junction. Banks: Commercial and Joint-Stock, a school of arts with 1,000 volumes. Places of Worship: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school has average attendance of 200 scholars. Masonic, I.O.G.T., and Oddfellows lodges; School of Arts, flour mill, butter factory, chicory mill. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, wheat principally being grown, which gives employment to one large flour mill. Gold digging is practically a thing of the past, but copper mining is active. Population of town and vicinity, 1,500. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of about £6,930, and 17 miles of roads. Newspapers: *The West Macquarie Argus* and *Blayney Advocate*.

BODALLA (36° 5′ S. lat., 149° 59′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order village, on the Tuross river, in the electorate of Moruya, on the Main Southern road, 224 miles S W. of Sydney, the route to which can be either by conveyance to Clyde River, Moruya, 16 miles, thence steamer; or by coach to Braidwood, thence per coach and rail. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 100 miles distant. Hotel: Bodalla Arms. Public school has an average attendance of 44 scholars. There is also a resident doctor and a private hospital. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are principally followed. Comerang is the late Mr. Mort's residence, from which large quantities of bacon and cheese reach Sydney. The farm is about 20,000 acres in extent, and carries upwards of 2,000 head of dairy cattle. The mechanical arrangements for the manufacture of the cheese are of a superior order. A memorial church, in remembrance of Mr. Mort, has been erected on the estate, where service is conducted by the resident chaplain. Population about 400.

BOGGABRI (30° 40′ S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post, money-order, telegraph town, with telephone exchange, railway station and Government savings-bank, in the county of Pottinger, electoral and police district of Gunnedah, at the junction of Cox's creek and the Namoi river, 319 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the railway is the means of communication. It lies 822 feet above sea-level. Fares, 55s. 9d. and 37s. Hotels: Royal, Rose, Thistle and Shamrock and Railway, also a court-house, one public school, with enrolment of 180 scholars, School of Arts, I.O.G.T. lodge, Church of England, Roman Catholic, and a Union church, four stores, two saw-mills, and a branch of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank. Pastoral and agricultural district. Water supply principally cartage from reservoir. Population about 900.

BOMADERRY (Nowra railway station) (34° 40′ S. lat., 150° 40′ E. long.), on the South Coast line, in the county of Camden, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, 93 rail miles S. of Sydney. It has post and telegraph offices, a public school, with average attendance of 60 scholars, bacon factory, creamery, butter factory, and saw-mills. It is a farming district of trap formation, and is described as "a very pretty place, out of the reach of floods, with plenty of good water." Population of township and district, 500.

BOMBALA (36° 54′ S. lat., 149° 15′ E. long.), a leading township, in the Monaro district on the Bombala river, 319 miles SSW. of Sydney, with post, telegraph, telephone, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. It is in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala. The country surrounding Bombala is occupied by farms and stations. Gold mining is carried on at Delegate, 20 miles distant, also at Craigie 18 miles. Lead, silver and copper are found at Quidong, about 16 miles distant. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been recently discovered at Bendoc, 8 miles on the Victorian side of the Border, with good results. Mining interests are reviving. Steamer to Tathra, Eden or Merimbula are the means of travelling from Sydney, or by coach from Bombala to Cooma, distant 54 miles, thence by train. Hotels: Commercial, Australian, Imperial, and Globe. The district was incorporated in 1890 and has 6⅜ miles of roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £6,020 The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian bodies have each a church in the township. There is a public school, with average attendance of 200, two private schools, a convent, a School of Arts with a handsome hall, and library of 1,500 volumes; a court-house, the Court of Petty Sessions District Court and Quarter Sessions. Much land has been taken up by selectors, but the bulk of the country is used for grazing purposes. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 3,024; cattle, 20,696; sheep, 417,893; area, 695,720 acres. The Commercial, New South Wales, and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. There are several local societies, Agricultural, Dramatic Club, Masonic, Oddfellows, and Sons of Temperance. There are 14 stores in the township itself, and several in the outskirts. also two steam flour-mills, tannery, Co-operative Dairying Company (with four attached creameries) and a hospital. Population, town, 1,050; district, 4,000. The *Herald* and the *Times* are the newspapers.

BONDI, a rapidly advancing suburban village and watering-place, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Waverley, overlooking the ocean, with postal, money-order and telegraph office, and Government savings bank, about five miles S. from Sydney, with which it is connected by tramway; it has two first-class hotels, public school, with average attendance 200, an aquarium, with beautiful picnic grounds, to which large numbers of people flock at holiday times; some fine private buildings have been erected in the vicinity.

BOOKHAM (34° 47′ S. lat., 148° 21′ E. long.), a postal and money-order township with telephone to Bowning, in the county of Harden, police district of Binalong, and electorate of Yass, located on the Bogolong creek, 206 miles S. of Sydney, on the Great Southern road. There is one hotel, two stores, a Presbyterian church, and a half-time public school, with average attendance of 20, but no large or public buildings. Means of communication with Sydney is by mail coach to Bowning railway station, twelve miles distant. The district is principally pastoral. Formation: granite, sandstone, slate, and ridges of quartz, with iron ore and limestone. Population about 200.

BOOLIGAL (33° 53′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and Government savings bank, 505 miles W. of Sydney, and about 50 miles N. of Hay, situated on the Lachlan river, in the electoral district of Lachlan. Watson's coach connects with the train at Hay, 50 miles distant. Public school here average attendance 60, two hotels, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and one

store. It is an important crossing place for stock. Wool washing industry. Population, about 220.

BOTANY (34° 0′ S. lat., 151° 14′ E. long.), a large shallow sheet of water some 20 miles in extent, five miles distant S. from Port Jackson Heads, and 5 miles S. of Sydney. It has an historic interest arising from being the place where Captain Cook anchored the *Endeavour*, on Saturday, April 28th, 1770, and afterwards took possession of New South Wales in the name of the British Crown. The site of his landing on the southern shore of the Bay is now marked by a monument. It was named by Captain Cook, who says, "The great quantity of plants which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander collected in this place induced me to give it the name of Botany Bay." On the western side is a fine beach, known as Lady Robinson's Beach. In the village of Botany is a money-order, post, and savings bank office, a Mechanics' Institute with library of 1,200 vols., Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, two public schools with an average attendance of 162, a Roman Catholic school, and five hotels, one of which is of a superior class, with well laid out gardens, much frequented by picnic and other parties. The tramway now connects it with Sydney. There are two Municipalities in the district, Botany, and Botany North, with ratable property of the annual value of £33,280. The suburb is lighted by gas and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Population of district, 2,850.

BOURKE (30° 3′ S. lat., 145° 55′ E. long.), is situated on the southern bank of the Darling river, 503 miles NW. by rail from Sydney. It is in the county of Cowper, electoral and police district of Bourke. Government buildings: court-house, Roads and Bridges, Land and Survey offices, post-office, police barracks and gaol, hospital, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station (fares from Sydney, 83s. 6d. and 56s. 3d.). The principal hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Central Australian, Oxford, Telegraph, Post Office, and Gladstone. The Commercial, New South Wales, London, and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The Mechanics' Institute has 4,000 volumes. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Schools: two public, with average attendance 300, one private, and one Catholic (the latter has an average attendance of 246 scholars). Salvation Army barracks. Fire brigade has a manual and a chemical fire engine, one reel, 500 feet hose. When the river is navigable, steamers ply from Adelaide and from Bourke as far up the river as Walgett. Bourke is connected, commercially, with Sydney, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria. A weir and lock have been constructed in the river a short distance below the town. A District Court is held three times a year, a Court of Quarter Sessions is also held. District Insolvent Court and Local Land Board. Masonic and Oddfellows lodges. The district is mainly occupied by sheep and cattle stations, the former largely predominating. The Bourke district embraces the eastern portion of the pastoral district of Albert, the western and southern portions of Warrego, and the northern portion of Wellington. Coaches run to Hungerford, fare, 60s.; Barringun, 50s.; Wanaaring, 70s.; Milparinka, 130s.; Brewarrina, 30s.: Wilcannia, 90s. Artesian water has been discovered and proved to exist over a very large area, one well, yielding four million gallons per day. An irrigation settlement exists at Pera, 10 miles from Bourke; two bores, yielding in the aggregate about 600,000 gallons per diem, yield a sufficient water supply. The water supply for the town is obtained from the River Darling; capacity of tower 20,000 gallons, mains 3 in. to 6 in. The boiling down and preserving works have been idle some time owing to drought. The southern extremity of the district has been discovered to be rich in metals. Copper ore, of a remarkably rich character, and in great abundance, proves the value of the district. Bourke has one of the largest pastoral and agricultural associations in the colony, and the sheep portion of the annual show cannot be surpassed. Gold has also been found in payable quantities.—NORTH BOURKE is a small township on the west side of the Darling, 3 miles distant, having several stores and four hotels. A bridge has been erected there, as that site was considered the most suitable, owing to the liability of the flat on the opposite side of the river to floods. Stock returns: 5,052 horses, 879 camels; 14,089 cattle, and 849,365 sheep, showing an enormous decrease through drought during the past twelve months; area, 7,779,990 acres. In the Bourke municipal district (proclaimed July 3, 1878), the annual value of ratable property being £29,370. Population of town 3,400; of district, about 7,000. Newspapers: *Western Herald* and *Banner*.

BOWENFELS (33° 23′ S. lat. 150° 9′ E. long.), a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph township, in the county of Cook, electoral district of Hartley and police district of Lithgow, 97 miles W. of Sydney, with which it is in direct railway communication; fares, 18s. 9d. and 12s. 5d. It lies 2,972 feet above the sea-level, at the junction of the Bathurst and Mudgee roads, and is situated on the Cox's river. There is a public school, with average attendance of 40. Presbyterian church, one hotel (Eather's Family), two boarding-houses, and a college. The district is both agricultural and pastoral; there are also large deposits of coal and kerosene shale in the vicinity. Not far from here are the works of the Lithgow Valley Iron Company, besides a foundry and rolling mills for turning out castings, railway, and bar iron. A Tweed Factory is here, employing a large number of hands. Population about 300.

BOWNA (35° 59′ S. lat., 147° 4′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Goulburn, police and electoral district of Albury, 394 miles SW. of Sydney. It is on the Mullingandra creek, near its junction with Twelve Mile creek, and is distant two miles from the Murray river and 12 from Albury. A daily coach runs to Albury. Table-top (the nearest railway station) is three miles distant. Hotels: the White Horse and Ivy. The Upper Murray road joins the main southern road at this point. There are two places of worship, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (Episcopal services are occasionally held in the Presbyterian church); 2 stores, 2 blacksmiths' shops; one public school (average attendance 43), one Roman Catholic, a mechanics' institute; also a steam flour mill and police station. Most of the land in the vicinity is occupied by free-selectors, and the farming prospects are good. Population of district about 200.

BOWNING (34° 46′ S. lat., 148° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station, in the county of Harden, police and electoral district of Yass, lying 1,804 feet above sea-level, on the Great Southern Railway, 194 miles S. of Sydney, on a creek of the same name, distant from Yass about seven miles. Bowning is at the foot of Mt. Bowning. There are several selections taken up in the neighbourhood, which is suitable country for both stock and cropping. Railway fares, 38s. 3d. and 25s. 6d. Public school (average attendance 35), an Episcopalian church, one store, two hotels, and a police station. Geological formation: silurian, chiefly shale and limestone, rich in fossils. Population 150.

BOWRAL (34° 18′ S. lat., 150° 31′ E. long.), county Camden, police district of Berrima, electorate of Bowral, is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, with branch of the Commercial Bank, 80 miles S. of Sydney by rail, lying 2,230 feet above sea level. It is a station on the Southern line, fares, 15s. 3d. and 10s., and has four hotels (Royal, Grand, Imperial, and Commercial), court of petty sessions, a public school with an ordinary attendance of 415, and several private schools, Masonic, Oddfellows, Protestant Alliance and I.O.G.T. societies, six places of worship, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army, and a School of Arts, with a library of over 2,000 volumes. Fire brigade has a fire engine and 1,000 feet hose; town lighted by gas. Water from tanks and wells. The celebrated Gibraltar Tunnel is within the Municipality. It is 572 yards long, cut through hard shale and sandstone, lined throughout with brickwork and masonry in cement. Population about 2,000, but during summer months considerably greater, it being a favourite resort for metropolitan gentry, and a much favoured sanatorium. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £12,500, and 19¾ miles of roads. Large quantities of stone are sent to Sydney from the celebrated Trachyte quarries. The Gib, 2,800 feet high, the finest cliff on the southern line, is within the municipality. Macquarie Pass, the Belmore, Fitzroy, and other falls, are within easy access of the town. Newspapers: *Bowral Free Press* and *Southern Mail*.

BOWRAVILLE (30° 40′ S. lat., 152° 58′ E. long.), a Government township, about 20 miles from Nambucca heads, and 362 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Raleigh, contains Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, post, telegraphic, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities, public school, three stores, two hotels. Antimony is found in small quantities in the district Population, 200.

BRAIDWOOD (35° 30′ S. lat., 149° 47′ E. long.), the name of a town and district, being in the county of St. Vincent, electorate of Braidwood, and its chief town adjoining the counties of Argyle and Murray on the West and North-West, and the county of Camden on the North, extending to the sea on the East, and on the South being bounded by the county of Dampier. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Tarago, 28 miles distant, thence by the Great Southern Railway, coach, fare 5s., return 7s. 6d. Coaches also run to Araluen, Major's Creek, Nelligen and Moruya. There are eight hotels, the principal being the Commercial, Albion, Royal, and Court House. Other towns in the district are Araluen, Major's Creek, Monga, Mongarlow, Nerriga, Jembaicumbene. Braidwood is on the Jillimatong creek, and has money-order, telegraph, and savings bank facilities, is 181 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, and is situated 3,357 feet above the sea-level. It contains 7 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 coach factories, 4 boot factories, 1 flour mill, and other places of business. Fire brigade has a fire engine, hose cart and 580 feet hose. Water from tanks and wells. The public buildings comprise a court-house, gaol, police barracks, hospital, Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's church, St. Bede's, the Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, and Salvation Army barracks. The public school has an average attendance of 180; a convent school, average attendance 80. Banks: New South Wales, City, and Commercial; there is a literary institute with 6,000 vols; also G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.O.F. lodges. The district is rich in its native forest, and is within 29 miles of railway communication; the timber trade is very extensive, as the whole of the Southern towns of New South Wales will be the most readily supplied from it. Dairying is also largely carried on, there being a co-operative butter factory in Braidwood, and creameries throughout the district. As a mining centre the district is one of the oldest in the colony, the gold returns for 1899 being 54 ozs., valued at £200. The district was incorporated in 1891, with 11¾ miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £8,360. There are about 13,395 acres under cultivation in the county, the produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, and wine. Stock returns 1899: 3,716 horses, 27,012 cattle, 77,353 sheep; area, 446,162 acres; dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. The population of the municipality is about 1500; of district 8,000. Newspapers: *Braidwood Dispatch* and *Braidwood Express*.

BRANXTON (32° 38′ S. lat., 151° 21′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank township, about half a mile from the railway station, in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of Singleton, and police district of Maitland, on the Anvil creek and main Northern road, 134 miles N. of Sydney, the communication with which is by rail. Fares to Newcastle (35 miles), 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; or direct to Sydney, 17s. and 10s 9d. Hotels: Commercial and Federal. There are large deposits of coal of superior quality around the town. The district is principally occupied by farmers, graziers, and vignerons. There are Oddfellows' lodge, one public school, Roman Catholic church and convent, with Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Wesleyan churches, also a Catholic Apostolic Church. The Anglican church is a neat brick building, erected at a cost of £1,500. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 1,000 vols., and a large hall. Good shooting in the district. Petty Sessions held at Branxton and Greta on alternate Thursdays. Population, 650; of the district, 1,400.

BREEZA (31° 15′ S. lat., 150° 29′ E. long.), a small township, with post, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, and railway station, on the Mooki river, 269 miles N. of Sydney, and 32 miles WSW. from Tamworth. It is in the county of Pottinger, police district of Gunnedah, electorate of Quirindi, and stands 951 feet above sea-level. It is connected with Newcastle (170 miles SE.) by rail, being a station on the North-West Extension from Werris Creek; fares from Newcastle, 33s. 6d., 22s. 3d., or direct from Sydney, 45s. 6d. and 30s. There is hotel, public school, with an average attendance of 40 scholars. Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and three stores. The district is principally occupied by runs, though numerous selectors have settled here. Population about 200.

BREWARRINA (30° 3′ S. lat., 146° 56′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, on the southern bank of the river Barwon (Darling), county of Clyde, and police district of Brewarrina, electorate of The Barwon, 516 miles NW. from Sydney, and about 60 miles E. from Bourke. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Byrock, 60 miles, daily, thence rail; a railway from Byrock to Brewarrina has been constructed. Steamers run, when the river is high enough, to various parts. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Royal, Exchange, Telegraph and The Barwon. Banks: Commercial, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Bank. Roman Catholic school church; and Episcopal church (Christ church), which will seat 200. There are three large stores, court-house, police barracks, School of Arts, with 700 vols., hospital, capable of accommodating ten indoor patients, public school with average attendance of 90, and convent school. Stock returns 1899: 2,935 horses, 4,698 cattle, 655,909 sheep; area, 3,517,004 acres. A handsome iron bridge crosses the Barwon here, by way of which a deal of Queensland traffic comes. Population of township, 600; of district, 3,100. Local newspaper: *Brewarrina Times*, published weekly.

BREWONGLE (late Macquarie Plains) (33° 27′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order and railway (with telephone) station, on the western side of the Blue Mountains, at an elevation of 2,473 feet above sea level, 135 miles W. of Sydney, electorate of Macquarie, and within a short distance of Bathurst, in which police district it is. Fares, 26s. 9d. and 18s. It contains public school, the latter with an average attendance of 20, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The district is alluvial, and admirably adapted for wheat and maize cropping. Population, 150.

BRISBANE WATER (33° 30′ S. lat., 151° 23′ E. long.), an arm of the sea, on the north side of Broken Bay, in the electorate of Northumberland, the principal town being Gosford, which is situated at the north end of the large lake-like sheet of water. Direct railway communication is now established with Sydney. The country is very broken. Population 2,650.

BROADWATER, a township in the county and electorate of Richmond, and police district of Lismore, situated 342 miles N. of Sydney, with postal, money-order office, telegraphic station and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance steamer direct, three times a week, or coach *viâ* Woodburn and Harwood Island, thence steamer, or rail to Tenterfield, coach to Lismore, and steamer to Broadwater. There are four hotels, public school, average attendance 130, a Union and Roman Catholic church, several stores, and a population of about 1,300, the Colonial Sugar Company's Mills, employing about 700 hands. Geological formation, sandstone.

BROKE (32° 45′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Northumberland, electorate of Singleton, and police district of Jerry's plains, situated on the Wollombi Brook, with money-order and telegraph office, 157 miles N. of Sydney, having one store, public school with average attendance of 31 scholars, two places of worship. Nearest railway stations, Singleton or Whittingham, 35 and 12 miles distant respectively. Population 150.

BROKEN HILL (30° 58′ 13″ S. lat., 141° 20′ 32″ E. long.), about 925 miles W. of Sydney, county of Yancowinna, parish of Picton, in the electorates of Alma, Broken Hill, and Sturt, and police district of Broken Hill, with postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. The district is the principal silver mining centre of Australia, one (the Proprietary) being the most prolific silver mine in the world. The mine is worked day and night in three "shifts," with its concentrating, amalgamating, leaching, and refining plants always going; it employs over 3,000 hands (smelting and refining works at Point Pirie). The lode has been proved through the three forty-acre blocks, the width varying from 10 feet to 100 feet, with an almost unlimited supply of ore. The manager receives a salary of £4,000 per annum. The Barrier mines provide employment for over 7,000 men, and the monthly extraction of ore amounts to about 103,000 tons, producing approximately 200,000 tons of lead per annum—equal to about 27 per cent. of the whole production of lead in the world. The Proprietary mine alone has to date produced over 2,800 tons of fine silver. The capital at stake in the mining industry of the Barrier has been computed at £5,000,000, and the dividends earned to date total over £11,000,000 (over £9,000,000 has been paid by the Proprietary alone). Wages paid per month amount to £50,000, stores and supplies cost £48,000, and carriage by railway only £40,000 per month. Stores and supplies are drawn practically from every part of the world. Coke comes from Germany and New South Wales, sulphur from Sicily, and other chemicals from England; iron from Scotland, timber from America, and salt from Snowtown. The profitable treatment of the sulphide ores had presented one of the most complicated questions ever submitted to metallurgical experts, and the solution of the problem had been practically completed at Broken Hill. The principal mines at work on the Broken Hill lode are: the Proprietary, Block 14, Block 10, British, South, Broken Hill Junction, North, Junction North, and Consols. The value of the minerals exported during the half-year ended June 30th, 1899, was:—Silver lead carbonates, £14,958; silver lead sulphide, £20,317; copper ore, £845; zinc concentrates, £12,022; lead chlorides, £10,213: total exports of the Barrier for the half-year being £805,530. Silver ores (crude), £128,819; silver (concentrates), £551,803; silver (slimes), £15,387. Numerous small claims outside the town continue to yield fair results to prospectors and tributors. There is no longer any difficulty about water, a plentiful supply for all purposes being obtainable from the Stephen's Creek reservoir, with 1,300,000 gallons; pressure in mains, 45 lb. to square inch. Gold is found associated with the silver; and there are fairly good copper lodes in the district. The principal hotels are: Freemasons, Grand, Palace, Australian Club, Denver City, Royal Exchange, Royal, Tattersall's, Duke of Cornwall, Oriental, Theatre Royal, and Commercial. There are a large number of stores, a court-house, hospital, gaol, post and telegraph office, town hall (cost £16,000), technical college, five public schools, denominational and private schools. The religious orders represented are Episcopalian (2), Roman Catholic (6), Wesleyan (4), Congregational (5), Baptist (3), Presbyterian (1), Bible Christian (4), Primitive Methodist (3), and Salvation Army. The town is lighted by gas and electricity. The district is incorporated, with 125 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £206,290. Broken Hill is reached by rail from Sydney, *viâ* Melbourne and Adelaide (fares 174s. 9d. and 115s. 6d.), or by rail to Cobar, thence coach, *viâ* Wilcannia. Population of district about 24,000. There is a fire brigade, with 2 manual and 1 fire-engine, 2 reels, 1 hose-cart, and 2,000 feet hose, with a branch brigade at Alma; branches of the Banks of Australasia, Union, London of Australia, New South Wales and National, a Mechanics' Institute and free public library, a Technological Museum, Masonic hall, theatre and music-hall, and several small halls. Friendly societies are well represented, the Foresters, Grand United Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Oddfellows, Druids, Rechabites, American Order Oddfellows, and other societies having lodges. There are three racing clubs with two courses, also a pony and trotting club, besides a public recreation ground known as the Oval, managed by trustees. Broken Hill is also the centre of one of the largest pastoral districts in Australia, and contains an important agricultural and pastoral association. Newspapers: *Barrier Miner*, daily; *Truth*, weekly.

BROOKLYN (33° 30′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and telephonic facilities, in the electorate of Willoughby and county of Cumberland, on the Great Northern Railway, 36 miles from Sydney, situated on the banks of the Hawkesbury river. The climate is mild, and the township is well sheltered. The scenery is very picturesque, beautiful views being obtainable from the hills; there is good shooting in winter and fishing in summer. Has public school, police-station, and two hotels, Anglican church, and detachment Australian Rifles. The fishing industry is carried on here to a large extent. Geological formation: sandstone, also coal at a great depth; water from wells and tanks. Population, 400 to 500.

BRUNSWICK (153° 30′ S. lat., 28° 30′ E. long.), an agricultural and pastoral township, situated on the river of the same name, 402 miles N. of Sydney, with postal, money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, in the county of Rous, electorate of the Tweed, and police district of Tweed; communication is by steamer direct, or coach to the Billinudgee railway station, rail to Lismore, coach to Tenterfield, thence rail to Sydney; coach also runs to Murwillumbah. Population, about 20. Geological formation: granite, sandstone and basalt.

BRUSHGROVE (29° 32′ S. lat., and 153° 9′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Clarence, electoral district of the Clarence, situated on the River Clarence, at the upper apex of Woodford Island, about 360 miles (338 postal) N. of Sydney, the route to which is by Grafton steamer, or rail to Glen Innes, coach to Grafton, thence steamer. There is one hotel, School of Arts, G.U.O.O.F., Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, police-station, and two stores. On the south side of the South Arm is Cowper, which *see*. Population about 250.

BUCKLEY'S CROSSING PLACE (36° 28′ S. lat., 148° 53′ E. long.), a postal and money-order township, with telephone exchange, 296 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Snowy river, on the road from Cooma to Gippsland, in the electorate of Manaro, co. Wallace. The route from Sydney is rail to

Cooma Railway Station, thence 32 miles by coach three times a week. It has a court-house, police barracks, two hotels, two stores, Anglican and R.C. churches, and a public school. Numerous lakes within easy distance, with plenty of wild-fowl. The Snowy river is stocked with English trout. There are 30,000 acres of good agricultural land in the district, principally utilized for wheat-growing and grazing. Population, with vicinity, about 300.

BULLAH-DELAH (32° 30′ S. lat., 152° E. long.), a postal village, with money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, in the county and electorate of Gloucester, situated on the Myall river, near the head of navigation, 155 miles N. of Sydney. Communication is by steamer or coach daily from Hexham Railway Station, 50 miles distant. Coach also runs to Booral, Raymond Terrace, Coolongolook, Bungwahl. There is a public school, with an average attendance of 60, Anglican and R.C. churches, seven stores, two public-houses, saw-mills, court-house, police-station, and School of Arts Hall and Oddfellows' lodge. The district is mainly supported by the timber trade, the formation being volcano. During 1899 the Australian Alum Company raised 921 tons of alumite, valued at £2,763. Alum Mountain and Myall Lakes (beautiful sheets of water teeming with fish and wild-fowl) are in the district. Population of district, 2,000.

BULLI (34° 9′ S. lat., 150° 29′ E. long.), a police and postal township, with two telegraph stations, money-order office, railway station, and Government savings bank, picturesquely situated between the Illawarra mountains and the coast, about 7 miles N. of Wollongong, and 59 miles (40 direct) S. of Sydney, the coast road from which city passes through the village. There are several hotels. It is in the county of Camden, police district of Wollongong, and electorate of Woronora. It is the headquarters of the Bulli Mining Company, whose mine is on the side of the mountain, about 400 feet above sea level, worked by an adit or tunnel, and at present the tunnel is about two miles long, the coal being taken by railway locomotives to the jetty, about 1½ mile distant. This jetty is 625 feet in length, is lit with electricity, and is built out into the open sea, where ships of considerable draught of water are easily and quickly loaded. A fleet of steam colliers takes the coal to Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. There are also several other collieries in the district, employing altogether about 262 hands; the total output for 1899 being 96,126 tons, valued at £28,838. Places of worship are Wesleyan, R.C., Presbyterian, Church of England, and Primitive Methodist; public park and coke works: a school of arts, with a library of 300 volumes; Oddfellows' hall, two public schools average attendance 400, and a convent. Bank: English and Scottish; Foresters' Society, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows, Druids, and Good Templars. The communication is by rail direct, fare 6s. 2d. and 4s. 4d., and 7s. 11d. and 5s. 2d. return, or by the Wollongong steamer, thence by coach. The land is principally held by free selectors. Formation: sandstone and carboniferous. There is a platform of wood (Weber's look-out) on the top of the mountain (1,500 feet high), from which one of the grandest panoramic views in Australia can be obtained. Bulli Pass and Loddon Falls in the district. Geological formation: carboniferous sandstone. Thirroul, 1 mile north of Bulli, is a rising village, with post office, railway platform, one hotel, public school, and several small stores. It forms the connecting link between Bulli and North Bulli. Population 2,500. Local newspaper: *Bulli Times* (weekly).

BUNDANOON (34° 25′ S. lat., 150° 26′ E. long.), a railway station on the southern line, situated 2,202 feet above sea-level, in the county of Camden, electoral district of Bowral and police district of Berrima, 95 miles SW. from Sydney; fares, 18s. 6d. and 12s. 2d. It is a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, three stores, three places of worship, and a public school, average attendance 75. Formation: sandstone; two quarries are at work, also a coal mine turning out about 70 tons weekly. Splendid timber is obtainable in the forests that clothe the gullies. The scenery is wild and romantic, pronounced to be equal to the Blue Mountain scenery, within twenty minutes' walk from the station. There are ten excellent houses of accommodation, and a large hotel. Population, 400.

BUNDARRA (30° 9′ S. lat., 151° 8′ E. long.), a postal township, with Government savings bank, money-order and telegraph office on the Gwydir or Bundarra river, 393 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Hardinge, electorate of Bingara, and police district of Armidale. The nearest places of importance are Inverell, about 30 miles N., and Armidale, 60 miles SE. The metropolis is reached by coach to Uralla, distant 50 miles; thence railway. The hotels are: Commercial, Telegraph, and Royal. Bundarra is situated in a valley of considerable extent and of great fertility. Bank: Joint-Stock. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. School of Arts. Public school, average attendance 70; court-house and lock-up. Formation: basalt and trap, basin, surrounded by granite. Within a short distance of Bundarra are the flourishing tin mines of Tingha. Population about 350 within a two miles' radius.

BUNGENDORE (35° 17′ S. lat., 149° 30′ E. long.), a small but thriving township, with telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station, in the county of Murray, electorate of Queanbeyan, on the Turalla creek, 177 miles SE. of Sydney, about 17 miles from Queenbeyan, and 43 miles from Goulburn; fares from Sydney, 35s. and 23s. 6d. Hotels: Royal, Lake George, Carrington and Commercial. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship in the town, a public school, average attendance 60, and a convent school, branch of N.S. Wales Bank, a court house, police barracks, lock-up, temperance hall, and a large flour mill and a creamery. The district is taken up by farms and stations, the soil being well suited both for tillage and grazing. Within three or four miles from the township lies Lake George, the largest and most picturesque inland lake in Australia. A court of petty sessions is held second Monday in each month. Coaches run daily between Bungendore and Captain's Flat (fare, 10s.), a rising copper mining township of 600 inhabitants, 27 miles distant. The principal hotels at Captain's Flat are Silver Age and Captain's Flat. Population about 700. Geological formation, granite and schist.

BURRAWANG (34° 22′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 96 miles S. of Sydney, in the police district of Berrima, and electorate of Kiama; mode of conveyance, coach every night at 9, to Moss Vale, 10 miles distant, thence rail to Sydney; it is situated on the Wingecarribee river. Hotels: Burrawang Club House, and Commercial. There is a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, police station, good boarding house, also a public school, with average attendance of 60, Oddfellows' hall, and Protestant hall. Places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The produce of the district is principally dairy farming. Fitzroy and Belmore Falls in the district. Population of district about 1,000.

BURROWA, or Boorrowa (34° 30′ S. lat., 148° 45′ E. long.), is a township in the county of King, on the main road from Yass (about 38 miles from Yass) to Young, and the right bank of the Burrowa river. The communication with Sydney, from which it is about 222 miles distant SW., is by coach to Binalong, 18 miles, thence by rail. The town is well laid out, with wide streets running at right angles. Hotels are the Harp of Erin, Courthouse, Royal Standard, Royal, Commercial, and Queen's Arms. The N.S. Wales and Commercial and Union Banks. have branches here. Places of worship: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. There is also a public school, average attendance 47, a R.C. convent school and a ladies' school. A number of farms are in the immediate vicinity of the town, and the breadth of land under cultivation is yearly increasing, the soil being well adapted for agricultural operations. One steam flour mill is supported. The principal produce of the district is wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, wine, butter, cheese, and bacon and hams. The district is also a pastoral one. Burrowa is a place of Petty Sessions, District Court, and Quarter Sessions, has a post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph station, mechanics' institute, with about 400 volumes, and Pastoral and Agricultural Association. Formation: limestone and slate. Population of town and vicinity number 5,000 persons; in the town are 730 residents. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £7,550. The local newspapers are the *Burrowa News* and the *Burrowa Times*.

BURWOOD (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), a suburban electorate and railway station on the Great Southern line, 7 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 8d. and 6d. Hotels: Sharland's, Mitchell's, Bryant's, Ireland's, and Bath Arms. Many of the merchants and superior tradesmen of the city have their residences here. Burwood was proclaimed a municipality March 27, 1874. It has 31 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £75,550, a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office; public school, with an average attendance of 800; a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, and bank of N.S. Wales, school of arts with 5,000 vols., Masonic, Oddfellows', and other social institutions. Churches: Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of England, Congregational, Baptist, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic. Court of Petty Sessions held thrice weekly. The suburb is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. The population is 7,000. Local newspaper: *The Australian Courier*.

BYROCK (30° 15 S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a railway station, county of Cowper, electorate of Cobar, and police district of Bourke, on the western line from Sydney to Bourke, 455 miles W. of the metropolis, and about 50 miles from Bourke; fares from Sydney 78s. 6d. and 53s. 0d. (It is the junction to Brewarrina—a new line.) Hotels: Royal and Carriers' Arms It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, police barracks, court-house; also two large stores and a public school, with average attendance 50. R.C. church. Water from large Government tank. Geological formation, granite and quartz ridges. Pastoral district. Population about 300.

BYRON BAY (between 28° and 29° S. lat., and 153° and 154° E. long), a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraphic facilities, and railway station, in the police district of Lismore, electorate of the Tweed, county of Rous, 345 miles N. of Sydney, communication by steamer twice a week. It contains branches of the Australian Joint-Stock and E.S. and A.C. Banks, public school, with an average attendance of 48, police-station, a school of arts, two hotels, and three general stores. Principal industries, beach-mining, cane-growing, and dairying. A large creamery is located here, over a ton of butter being made daily, the bulk of which is exported. Geological formation: basaltic. Population, township 250, inclusive of surrounding district, 1,100.

CAMBEWARRA (34° 40′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone office and savings bank, in the county of Camden, police and electoral district of Shoalhaven, on the road from Shoalhaven to Moss Vale, 114 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Good Dog Creek. It has two hotels—the Royal and Cambewarra; 2 public schools, average attendance 100; a Union church, and a school of arts, with 100 vols., three stores and one tannery. Nowra is the nearest railway station, and is reached by coach. Formation—freestone, with various strata of limestone, coal, &c. Agricultural and dairying. Population, 400.

CAMDEN (34° 1′ S.lat., 150° 44′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Camden), one of the oldest places in the colony, is located in

the centre of a district advantageously suited for vine and general fruit culture, and the orchards have reached as high a standard of excellence as any in Australia. It lies on the left bank of the River Nepean (or Cowpasture), the main southern road passing through the village, and has a post, telegraph and money-order office, and Government savings bank, with telephone to The Oaks and Narellan. Camden is distant from Sydney 41 miles SW., communication being by tramway to Campbelltown, 8 miles distant, thence by railway; fares, 5s. 8d. and 3s. 6d. Hotels: Camden, Crown, Commercial, and Plough and Harrow. The pleasing character of the country, coupled with its great agricultural advantages, early led to its settlement. Much land is devoted to the growth of fruit. The principal vineyards are those at the Camden Park Estate, Limited, where the foundation of Australia's wool trade was laid. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan bodies have places of worship, and there is a public school, average attendance 180, Roman Catholic convent school, and Carrington convalescent hospital, erected on ground presented by the late Mr. W. H. Paling, and endowed by him to the extent of £10,000; a boys' home, court-house, lock-up, school of arts (with 2,000 vols.), Temperance hall, Order of Foresters' lodge, Masonic lodge, agricultural and horticultural society, Sons of Temperance lodge, Band of Hope lodges; branches of N.S. Wales and Commercial Banks, seven stores, a farm and produce market, three flourishing creameries, butter factory and refrigerating works at Menangle. Of late years farmers have turned their attention mostly to dairying, great quantities of milk and butter being sent daily to Sydney. Produce of the district, wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, wine, oranges, brandy, butter, bacon, cheese. The water supply is under the Water and Sewerage Board, Sydney, receiving supply from metropolitan mains. There is a Sanatorium Hotel at The Oaks, whence journeys are made to the famed Burragorang Valley and adjacent caves. Formation: alluvial and Wainamatta shale. The population of the township, 1,600. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £11,230. Newspaper: the *Camden News*.

CAMDEN HAVEN. *See* LAURIETON.

CAMPBELLTOWN (34° 5′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.) is another of the early settlements of the colony, situate 210 feet above sea-level, in the county of Cumberland, in electoral district of Camden. It is connected with Sydney, 34 miles SW. by the Great Southern line of railway; fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Coach leaves for Appin every evening (except Sundays) at 7 P.M., fare, 2s. 2d., and tram for Narellan and Camden. Hotels: Royal, Forbes, Railway Hotel, Jolly Miller and Club. It has a post and money-order office, Government savings bank, and telegraph station. George's river runs about 2 miles distant. The township comprises a court-house, gaol, watch-house, and other Government buildings, New South Wales and Commercial Banks, a town hall, large public school, average attendance 120, a business college, two convents and several private schools, places of worship—Church of England (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Water is derived from the S.W.S. Canal, 3 miles distant. The country surrounding Campbelltown is principally of an agricultural character. Large quantities of hay are grown, and dairy farming is now largely carried on. Campbelltown is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and the consequent longevity of its inhabitants. The town and district was formed into a municipality in February, 1882. There are 53 miles of streets, and ratable property to the annual value of £12,310. The population is estimated at 2,000. Local newspaper: *Campbelltown Herald*, published Wednesday.

CAMPERDOWN (33° 54′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), a western suburb of Sydney, and a municipality, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Camperdown, and police district of Newtown, 3 miles W. of the city, on the Parramatta road. Omnibuses run to and fro every six minutes; fare, 2d.; also tramway communication. There are several important works and factories within the boundaries, which give employment to a number of hands, including Fowler's pottery, several soap manufactories, Simpson's foundry, saw mills, and other works, &c. The Sydney University and the colleges of St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. John and Moore College are also in the municipality. Public school, with average attendance 600; also a Roman Catholic Denominational school, average attendance about 200, and the Prince Alfred Hospital, accommodating about 200 indoor patients. There are five churches—Episcopalian, Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic; about fifteen hotels. The suburb is lighted by gas, connected with the Prospect Water Supply, and was proclaimed a municipality Nov. 13, 1862. It has 14 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £40,550. Population, 7,200.

CANDELO (36° 45′ S. lat., 149° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, 343 miles S. of Sydney, and 15 miles SW. of Bega, is situated on a creek of the same name on the Monaro road, in the electoral district of Bega. It has three hotels (Candelo, Queen's, and Royal), a public school (average attendance 70), two places of worship (Roman Catholic and Church of England), both occupying commanding sites overlooking the township. There is also an Episcopal church at Kameruka, two miles distant. There is a School of Arts (with about 1,500 vols.), Protestant Hall, and branch of Commercial Bank, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Jockey Club, Coursing Club, and several other flourishing societies in the town. Communication with Sydney, *viâ* Tathra, by steamer twice a week, and six times a week *viâ* Cooma, the nearest railway station, distant 76 miles. The town is situated in the heart of the wealthy county of Auckland, and in the centre of perhaps the most important dairying district in N.S. Wales. The cheese and butter from this district have now become famous for flavour and texture. Shipping ports for goods, Merimbula or Eden; passengers chiefly come *viâ* Tathra. I.S.N. Company's steamers travel twice each week to these ports. The population of the town is about 500, but in the district it is rapidly increasing. Local newspaper: *Candelo and Eden Union*.

CANNONBAR (31° 20′ S. lat., 147° 17′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, situated on Duck creek, 330 miles (393 postal) NW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gregory, electorate of Cobar, and police district of Dubbo. A coach runs to Nyngan, the nearest railway station, twice a week. There is one hotel (Commercial), court-house, police barracks, and post and telegraph office. The district is almost entirely pastoral, sheep being more extensively reared than cattle or horses. Stock returns, 1899: 3,932 horses, 15,518 cattle, 748,744; sheep area 2,666,937 acres. It is at times subject to both floods and droughts. Population, about 150.

CANOWINDRA (33° 36′ S. lat., 148° 44′ E. long.), a township on the N. bank of the Belabula river, in the police district of Cowra, and electorate of Cowra, distant from Cowra 20 miles, from Forbes 45, from Orange 41, and from Sydney 217 miles W. Inns: Clyburn's, Victoria, Dawes, and Collis. Has post-office, savings bank money-order office, telegraph station, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. A fine wooden bridge spans the Belabula. Rich agricultural, pastoral, and mining country; a very large extent alienated. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. Public school (average attendance 100), court-house, school of art, and 3 stores; steam flour mill, and one saw mill in the vicinity. Court of Petty Sessions second Wednesday in each month. Mails to Orange, Cowra and Mandurama three times a week, and Woodstock daily. Woodstock is the nearest railway station, 19 miles distant. Formation: silurian, intersected with granite dykes (gold and copper). Population of town, 400; of district, 600.

CANTERBURY (33° 53′ S. lat., 151° 8′ E. long.), a postal and municipal district, with railway station (fares 7d. and 5d.), money-order office, and telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, situated on Cook's River, 6 miles S. of Sydney. Principal hotels are the Wheat Sheaf, Rising Sun, and St. George; three public schools, several private seminaries, also two Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, and three Wesleyan places of worship, a race-course, engineering works, a tannery, several brick yards and other factories, a permanent water supply and a free public library with 800 volumes. The district is incorporated, and has 63¼ miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £21,980, and is lighted by gas and electricity. Population, 3,500.

CAPERTEE (33° 9′ S. lat., 150 2′ E. long.) is a railway station on the line to Mudgee, being 22 miles from the Main Western Line junction at Wallerawang, and 127 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Rylstone, co. Roxburgh; fares, 25s. 3d. and 16s. 9d. Coaches run to Round Swamp, Ilford and Cudgegong, thence to Mudgee, leaving Capertree at 6.30 A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; also daily mail and conveyance to Genowlan shale mines, 7 miles distant It lies 2,739 feet above sea-level, and has a post, money-order office and telegraph station, one hotel, police-station, and public school. Formation: sandstone, overlying valuable kerosene shale and coal measures. There are beautiful views of Capertree Valley. Population, about 100.

CAPTAINS FLAT (35° 30 S. lat. 149° 10′ E. long.), a post town, money-order office, telegraph station and Government savings bank, on the Molonglo river, county Murray, police and electoral district of Queanbeyan, 201 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is by coach to Bungendore, 24 miles, thence rail; coaches also run to Hoskins Town and Molonglo, fare 10s. There is a public school, average attendance 200, court-house, School of Arts, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, 4 hotels: Miners' Arms, Captains Flat, and Silver Age, 4 stores; mining returns for 1899 showed 46,821 tons of copper and 106,000 ozs. of silver · 3,084 ozs. gold. Some extensive mining plant has been erected here, at a cost of about £40,000. During 1899 there was continued activity in the district. The Lake George Proprietary was floated in 1897. Population about 1,000.

CARCOAR (33° 86′ S. lat., 149° 15′ E. long.) is a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, and railway station on the Blayney-Harden line (fare to Sydney, 34s. 3d. and 22s. 6d), prettily situated in a valley, on the banks of the Belabula river, 150 miles (183 postal) to the W. of Sydney, and about 33 miles from Bathurst, in the county of Bathurst, and electorate of Cowra. Principal hotels are the Victoria, Royal, and Stoke. The river intersects the town, and is spanned by a bridge of commodious width. The district is mainly agricultural, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, tobacco, and wine. Stock returns, 1899: 11,130 horses, 12,182 cattle, 661,102 sheep. Area, 1,057,820 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. There are alluvial gold-workings at the Forest, and rich reefs at Flyer's Creek, Galley Swamp, Burnt Yards, Mount McDonald, Brown's Creek, and on the "Church and School Estate." 2,438 ozs. of gold obtained in 1899, valued at £9,384. Copper and cobalt are also found in abundance in the district, which is remarkable for the variety of its minerals. Carcoar is the centre of a Municipal district, proclaimed November 11th, 1878, having 17 miles of roads and property of the annual value of £3,200. The more prominent buildings of the town comprise a Roman

Catholic chapel and large convent, a neat rural-looking Church of England, a Presbyterian church, Roman Catholic Presbytery, fine hospital, court-house, post and telegraph office, police quarters, branches of the Commercial and City Banks, school of art with library of 1,000 volumes, steam roller flour mill and Pierce's buildings. Communication is by railway. Public school here (average attendance 80). The population of town, 600, and district numbers about 3,500. Newspaper: *Carcoar Chronicle.*

CARGO (33° 21′ S. lat., 148° 56′ E. long), a township, with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Ashburnham, electoral district of Molong, pleasantly and healthfully located on the upper sources of Bowman's creek, 215 miles W. of Sydney, and occupying a central position for both agricultural, mining, and pastoral operations, wheat of good quality being the principal product. The communication is by coach to Orange or Cowra, distant 23 or 36 miles respectively, thence by railway. It contains Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, one public school, with average attendance of 50 scholars, convent of St. Joseph, three hotels, five stores, and a steam flour mill. Formation: granite, diorite, and limestone, of which there are vast hills in the immediate vicinity, basalt, and sandstone. Population about 600, residing within a radius of one mile. The water supply is obtained from the Government reservoir.

CARRATHOOL (lat. 34½°, long. 145½°), a post town, money-order, Government savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, and railway station, in the county of Sturt, electorate and police district of Hay, 419 miles SW. of Sydney; railway fares 70s. and 45s. Coaches run to Hillston, 35s., and Gunbar, 15s. There is a public school, average attendance 55, two hotels, Presbyterian church, police barracks, two stores. There is a splendid water supply. Population of town, 200; of district, 3,200 Geological formation, chocolate soil.

CARRINGTON (32° 5′ S. lat., 151° 43′ E. long.), is a suburb or portion of the city of Newcastle, in the electorate of Wickham, lying about a mile W., with postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. There is an extensive foundry and engineering establishment here, and some of the largest castings undertaken in the colony have been successfully accomplished. There are ten small stores, several inns, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist places of worship, and a Seamen's Bethel Union. The fire brigade has 2 reels and 1,300 feet hose. A high bridge connects the island with Newcastle; ferry steamers also ply. The public school has an average attendance of 400, also a convent school and police station and lock-up. On the harbour side of the island is the Ballast Dyke, where extensive wharves have been formed; the total wharf frontage is about a mile and a half, on which is erected 14 hydraulic and 3 steam cranes. Ships of the largest tonnage can be berthed here. A branch line connects the wharves along the dyke with the Northern Railway; two steam ferries ply to and from Newcastle. The Wickham and Bullock Island and Hetton coal mines employ about 760 hands, the output for 1899 being 381,918 tons, valued at £129,577. The district is incorporated, with 12 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,475. Water supply from Hunter District Water Supply; pressure, 45 lb. to 65 lb. to square in. Population about 2,500.

CARROLL (31° 0′ S. lat., 153° 27′ E. long.), in the electorate of Gunnedah, is a telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank township, 315 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Namoi River, the communication being *viâ* Tamworth or Gunnedah, 34 and 12 miles distant respectively. It has two hotels, a public school with an average attendance of 30, one store, and an Anglican church. Population about 200.

CASINO (28° 52′ S. lat., 153° 1′ E. long.), a municipal town in the district of Richmond river, in the county of Rous, electoral district of The Richmond, situated on the head of the Richmond river proper, 90 miles from the port of Ballina (40 by road), and a little above navigation, river steamers carrying goods to within about a mile of the town. It is 385 miles N. of Sydney. There are six hotels, the principal being: Commercial, Tattersall's, Royal, Lion, and Great Britain. Casino contains a hospital, an English church and a parsonage, a Roman Catholic church and presbytery, a Presbyterian and Wesleyan church, two public schools (average attendance 207), Roman Catholic convent and high school, court-house, gaol, post-office, telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank, school of arts, with library of 2,500 vols., and a large hall; also branches of the Commercial Bank and Bank of New South Wales, and a Town Hall. A line of coaches runs twice a week to Lawrence, 54 miles distant on the Clarence, from which there is communication with Sydney by steamship, daily coach from Tenterfield *viâ* Casino and Lismore to Ballina; a bi-weekly mail service to Unningar, on the Queensland border, and a daily communication by steamer to Coraki, where the ocean boats are met, and thence to Sydney; also thrice a week to Coraki. District Court is held three times a year; courts of petty sessions fortnightly, and courts of requests every month. The Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Society holds an annual exhibition. The gaol for the Richmond river district is here, with a gaoler and two warders. A high-level timber bridge is over the river, constructed upon the McCallum truss principle; the spans are longer than any other timber bridge built upon that principle in the colony, being 140 feet each. Casino is in the immediate neighbourhood of the large squatting stations celebrated for the excellence of the cattle raised on them, and in the lower district sugar cane is grown with success. The dairying industry is rapidly developing, the N.S.W. Creamery Butter Company having erected a large central butter factory at Casino, and a number of creamery or separating stations in various localities, from whence the cream is delivered to the factory; and large quantities of Richmond River butter are now exported to England and other countries. There is an enormous extent of country available for dairying, and the natural grasses are pronounced the richest for milk production along the coast. Large drafts of fat cattle are sent from the stations to Sydney and elsewhere. Horse breeding is also extensively followed. Many tropical fruits grow well here, also tobacco, cotton, &c. Large quantities of maize are grown and sent to Sydney. Different varieties of excellent hardwood grow in the neighbourhood, and much cedar, pine, and other valuable timber being cut on the creeks at the head of the river. In the neighbourhood of the creeks on the Upper Richmond there are large deposits of coal and antimony of excellent quality, and the Fairfield goldfield, on which 47 out of the 67 elements in mineralogy are known to exist, is about 50 miles distant. Stock returns, 1899: 10,741 horses, 158,088 cattle, 4,301 sheep. Area, 1,984,902 acres. Formation: sandstone, with trap ranges and numerous rich alluvial flats. Casino is the centre of a municipal district, having 22½ miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,110. Population, 2,000; with vicinity about 4,500. The *Richmond River Express* newspaper and general printing office (established 1870).

CASSILIS (32° S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post, money-order, telegraph, telephone, and Government savings bank station, in the county of Bligh (electoral district of Rylstone, and North-Eastern police district), 240 miles N. of Sydney, on the right bank of the Munmurra creek. There are in the town about 200 residents; total population of district, 1,384. Coach to Muswellbrook, 75 miles, or to Mudgee 50 miles, thence by rail to the metropolis. Hotels: Royal and Cassilis; an Episcopal church and R.C. chapel, a court-house, lands office, public hall, public school, average attendance 52, police barracks, lock-up, and five stores. The district is a pastoral one, consisting of high and broken country. Formation: decomposed basalt. Estimated population about 200.

CASTLE HILL (lat. 33° 40′ S., long. 15° 4′ E.), a post town with telegraphic facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, 20 miles W. of Sydney. Conveyance, coach to Parramatta, 6 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Dural and Galston. There is a public school, average attendance 70, Episcopalian church, 1 store, and a population of about 500, engaged principally in fruit-growing.

CASTLEREAGH (33° 42′ S. lat., 150° 43′ E. long.), a post town, on the right bank of the Nepean river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Nepean, 40 miles W. by N. of Sydney. A good road leads from the township to the Penrith railway station, distance 7 miles S. In Castlereagh are Wesleyan and Episcopal places of worship, and two public schools, with average attendance of 75 scholars. The surrounding land is mostly composed of alluvial deposit, and meets well the requirements of the farmer and grazier. The district was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,210. Population of municipality, about 1,000.

CATHCART (36° 52′ S. lat., 149° 27′ E. long.), a post and telegraph township, with telephone station, savings bank, and office for the issue of postal notes, in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala, 301 miles S. of Sydney, located on Badgery's Swamp. Coaches to Eden, or Merimbula, about 40 miles E., steamer or coach to Cooma, thence by train, are the means of reaching the metropolis. Cooma is the nearest railway station, distant 54 miles. It contains two hotels—the Victoria and Federal—Roman Catholic and Union churches, one school, average attendance, 42; and a School of Arts, with 400 vols. Formation: basaltic trap. The land is adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. With vicinity, the estimated population is 300.

CESSNOCK (32° 16′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone station, situated on Black Creek, a tributary of the Hunter river, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Wollombi, and electorate of West Maitland, distant 136 miles N. of Sydney. The nearest railway station is Allandale, 10 miles away. Coaches run to West Maitland six times a week. There is one public school, with an enrolment of about 40, a convent school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, police station, court house, one hotel, a saw-mill, and several general stores. Grape vines are extensively grown here, and wine-making forms an important industry. Maize is also largely cultivated. A large portion of the land is used for grazing purposes. The soil on the flats is of a sandy loam, but some of the hills are of limestone formation. Population, about 300.

CHARLESTOWN, OR **SOUTH WARATAH** (32° 56′ S. lat., 157° 45′ E. long), a mining township, about seven miles from Newcastle, and 101 miles N. of Sydney (electoral district of Kahibah), on the road to Belmont, on the shore of Lake Macquarie. Hotels: the Commercial and Post Office. It is in the locality of the South Waratah Company's coal pit, and is connected with Port Waratah by a private railway, the output of 1899 being 121,052 tons, valued at £36,315. Charlestown has a literary institute (500 vols.), a post-office, with savings bank, telephone and money-order office, six stores, Free Gardeners' lodge and Good Templars, and other buildings, and a public school with average attendance of 205. Services are held regularly by Primitive Methodists. Population 750.

CHATSWORTH ISLAND (29° 23′ S. lat., 153° 25′ E. long.) is one of the several islands at the mouth of the Clarence river, 318 miles N. of Sydney, and 37 miles from Grafton, in the Clarence electorate, with post, telegraph, money order office, and Government savings bank. Communication with Sydney is by the Grafton steamers, twice a week, and there is also daily

communication with Grafton by river steamers, and coach to The Richmond daily. Hotels: Royal and Britannia; one public school, with average attendance of 200 scholars, also a Temperance hall, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The soil is fertile, and grows large crops of sugar and maize. There are a number of sugar mills here, employing in the busy season several hundred hands; also a large creamery. The district is also devoted to dairying and mixed farming. Population 800.

CHATSWOOD (35° 48′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a post-town with railway station; rail from Milson's Point, fare 6d. and 5d.; from Redfern Park, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities; in the county of Cumberland, five miles north-west of Sydney. There are three hotels, superior public school, with an average attendance of 500; a pottery and brick works. Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, G.U.L.O.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F., Protestant Alliance, and I.O.G.T. Societies; branch Commercial Banking Company. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. The district is agricultural. Population about 2,500. Geological formation: loam, with shale sub-soil, very suitable for fruit-growing.

CLARENCE RIVER HEADS, or YAMBA (29° 25′ S. lat., 153° 23′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Clarence, 300 miles N. of Sydney. It is a customs and also a pilot station. There are two inns, and lock-up and police quarters, and two stores. The Clarence steamers are the means of reaching the metropolis. District pastoral, of sandstone formation. Population, 400.

CLARENCE TOWN (32° 36′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph station, Government savings bank and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Durham, on the western bank of the Williams river, at the head of navigation, 140 miles NNE. of Sydney. The means of reaching Sydney is by steamer, three times a week, or by coach daily to West Maitland, 21 miles distant, thence rail. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, and Ship Inn. Two stores. The district in which it is situated is entirely agricultural, the alluvial flats on the banks of the river being specially fertile, and yielding heavy crops of maize and other cereals. Tobacco, too, is cultivated. Places of worship: Church of England and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels. Public buildings: court-house, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 110 scholars; G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges, and school of arts, with 1,200 vols. Population 527 persons.

CLARENDON. *See* EURONGILLY.

CLIFTON (34° 11′ S. lat., 151° 0′ E. long.), a mining village, with post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station, situated about 300ft. above sea-level on the steep cliffs overhanging the ocean at the Coal Cliff, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Wollongong, and electorate of Woronora, distant about 35 miles S., in a direct line, from Sydney, railway fare, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. Messrs. Stuart and Co. own about 7,000 acres of coal land in this locality. The mine is worked by two adits driven in on the seam of coal which is seen "like a broad black band" along the base of the cliffs, about 25ft. above high-water mark, and which a little north of the mine dips into the sea. The seam of coal is 6ft. thick and of excellent quality, for household, smelting, and steam purposes, similar to that worked at Bulli and Wollongong. A timber jetty 500ft. long is erected from the mouth of the mine out into the open sea to a depth of about 20ft. of water at end of jetty. This is one of the boldest and most remarkable undertakings for working a mine to be found in any part of the world. The coal is brought out of the mine, screened on the jetty, and put into steam colliers, it being unsafe for sailing vessels to come so near the bold rocky coast. Two steam colliers are now constantly employed running with coal to Sydney. The South Clifton Coal Mine, half a mile from the township, gives employment to 118 hands, the output for 1899 being 73,997 tons, valued at £16,183. Three hotels—the Scarborough and two others, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, a public school, average attendance 100, and school of arts (with 200 vols.); and there is a daily mail to Sydney. The Coal Cliff rises abruptly from the ocean to a perpendicular height of 1,350ft. Excellent fire-clay and a seam of clay band iron ore, 40ft. thick, yielding by assay 24 per cent. of metallic iron, are found in the coal measures north and south of this locality. Population of town and district, 600.

COBAR (32° 25′ S. lat., 145° 50′ E. long.), a municipal post town, telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station, 459 (545 postal) miles W. of Sydney, 360 miles NW. of Orange, and about 98 miles S. from Bourke, in the county of Robinson, and police and electoral district of Cobar. Coach runs to Bourke, Louth, Bulla Bulla, Wilcannia, Euabalong, Mount Hope, Nymagee, Restdown, and Gilgunnia. Hotels: Great Western, Grand, Commercial, Club House, Tattersall's, Court House, Metropolitan, and six others. Bank: Commercial of Sydney. Public school, with average attendance of about 340, convent school, and several private schools, a school of arts with a library of 1,300 volumes. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian of New South Wales, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. About 60 miles distant is the Nymagee Copper Mine. The Great Cobar mine is the most important copper mine in the colony; when in full work it employs about 750 men. The deepest shaft is down 660 ft. The mine is now being worked on tribute. Four blast furnaces reduce the ore and turn out about 80 tons of copper per week. The copper contains large percentages of gold and silver, which at times have alone paid the working expenses of the mine. The town is incorporated, but last year a portion applied for separation, with the result that a new municipality named Gladstone has sprung up along the line of reefs. Cobar Council has ratable property to the extent of about £20,000. Up to the present the water supply has been obtained from the Government reservoir, but owing to the rapid growth of the town that supply is inadequate, and a new reservoir is now being constructed. It will hold 250 million gallons of water, be ¾ mile long, have a catchment area of 17 square miles, and cost £2,000. The town is also reticulated. A telephone exchange with 40 connections is now in existence. The district is essentially a mining one, although wool-growing is followed. Gold has been found at Drysdale, the Drysdale Mine having paid 8s. 6d. per £ share during the last eight months. Gold is also found for seven miles from the town. Cobar Gold Mines (a London corporation) has a 100-stamp mill and a cyanide plant at work, treating ore valued at 20s. per ton for total cost of under 10s. Cobar Chesney has a 100-ton concentrating plant at work. This is a Melbourne-owned mine chiefly, and is now entering the producing list. Cobar Occidental is a mine with 40 stamps and cyanide plant, being locally owned and one of the best properties on the field. The lode, which is worked on the open-cut system, is over 80 feet wide. Other mines successfully worked are: Young Australian, Mount Pleasant, Great Western, Great Peak, together with smaller claims on which mills have not yet been erected. The Mount Drysdale Mine, in the early days, paid £28,000 in dividends. At a distance of 25 miles is the Mount Boppy field, on which an English company called the Anglo-Australian Exploration, Ltd., commenced operations this year. A 40-stamp mill and large cyanide plant will be erected. The company is sinking a huge tank. Already about 400 people have assembled, and a small township has sprung up. The Pastures and Stock Act is administered by a local board. A well-managed hospital, capable of accommodating about 20 patients, stands about a mile from the town. Two wards, at a cost of £700, were recently added. The Government buildings are, without exception, of a very primitive class. The streets are lighted with kerosene. The stock returns for 1899 show: 2,115 horses; 4,333 head of cattle; 418,109 sheep; area, 6,441,277 acres. The district abounds in minerals of all kinds, only requiring the introduction of capital to develop them. A successful Pastoral and Agricultural Association is established in Cobar. Capital value of ratable property, £216,000. The social institutions are: a Mechanics' Institute, Free Public Library, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Orange lodges, Good Templars and Rechabites. The extension of the railway from Nyngan to Cobar was opened for traffic in July, 1892. A further extension to Wilcannia and Broken Hill is proposed, being a distance of about 340 miles. Population, municipal district, 3,270. Newspapers: *Cobar and Louth Herald* and *Cobar Leader*.

COBARGO (36° 18′ S. lat., 149° 59′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph station with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Dampier, police and electoral district of Bega, situated at the junction of the Wandella and Murrabine creeks, 265 miles S. of Sydney, on the road from Moruya to Bega. There are three places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Union churches, Oddfellows Lodge, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars' hall, school of arts, two hotels—the Cobargo and Post Office, a public school, with average attendance of 90 scholars; a police barracks, five stores, and other places of business. Mimosa bark once formed the chief article of export, and it still furnishes large quantities annually. Dairying, however, is the principal industry, and Cobargo boasts of the possession of the most complete cheese factory in the Colony, if not Australia. The harbour is at Bermagui, about 13 miles distant, with which there is steam communication. The steamer to and from Eden calls for passengers and goods; the metropolis is also reached by coach *viâ* Moruya, Braidwood, and Tarago, thence per train or *viâ* Bega and Cooma service. Doomesday Mountain and Wallaga Lakes in district. Newspaper: *Cobargo Chronicle*. Formation, granite. Population of town, 250; with vicinity, about 800.

COBBORA (32° 4′ S. lat., 149° 28′ E. long.), a post town and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, county Lincoln, police district of Mudgee, electorate of Wellington; situated on the Talbragar river, about 200 road miles NW. of Sydney, to which the mode of conveyance is by coach to Mudgee Railway Station (twice a week), distant 46 miles, fare, 20s., or *viâ* Dubbo. Coaches also run to Wellington, Coonabarabran, and Gilgandra. Hotel: Commercial. There is one store, a Church of England place of worship, public school (average attendance 15), Progress Committee, and police-station; population about 150, engaged in pastoral, mining and agricultural pursuits. Water from wells, tanks, and river. The aboriginal name Cobborah signified "Head Camp." Gold returns for Cobbora division for 1899 were 865 ozs., valued at £3,244.

COCKLE CREEK, a post town and railway station with savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities, situated on an inlet of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland and electorate of Wallsend (fare to Newcastle, 1s. and 8d.; to Sydney direct, 12s. 6d. and 8s.), ninety-two miles north from Sydney, and ten miles south from Newcastle. It contains two hotels, two public and a private school, and a permanent water supply. There are several collieries Here also have been established extensive silver smelting works owned by the Sulphide Corporation, which afford employment to a large number of workmen. The district is also adapted for fruit growing. The population, which is about 300, is rapidly increasing.

CODRINGTON (28° 59′ S. lat., 153° 13′ E. long.), in the electorate of Richmond, on the Richmond river, in the counties of Rous and Richmond, and police district of Casino, about 4 miles above Coraki, 355 miles (postal) N. of Sydney, has a

post-office, two public schools, average attendance 27, a timber mill, also two sugar mills. The route is *viâ* Lawrence by the Clarence river steamers, also *viâ* Tenterfield and Casino tri-weekly. Population, 140.

COFFS HARBOUR (30° 25′ S. lat., 153° 10′ E. long.), a small post town, situated on the North coast, in the electorate of Raleigh, police district of Macleay River, county of Fitzroy, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, 270 miles N. of Sydney; mode of communication by steamer, direct or *viâ* Grafton. There is one hotel, a public school, and one or two general stores. The district is chiefly agricultural. Population, about 500.

COLLECTOR (34° 55′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.), a postal and money-order township with telephone, in the county of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 157 miles SSW. of Sydney. Collector is about 7 miles distant from Lake George, and 10½ miles from Breadalbane railway station, in the electorate of Queanbeyan. The larger buildings in Collector consist of three places of worship—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, a public school, with an average attendance of 45 scholars, school of arts, two hotels, a court-house and a police-station. Goulburn is 22 miles distant NE. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and dairying one. A Court of Petty Sessions and a Small Debts Court are held on the first Friday in each month. Population, 200.

COMO (34° 0′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long. a small post town, with commodious railway station, receiving-office, and telegraphic station, in the electoral district of Woronora, county of Cumberland, and Metropolitan police district, 12 miles from Sydney, on the Illawarra line. It is one of the most popular holiday resorts around the metropolis, being situated on the banks of St. George's river, where splendid fishing and shooting are to be obtained. The railway journey from Sydney occupies thirty minutes, fares, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 2d. return. The Como hotel is a fine building, replete with every modern convenience. There are extensive boatsheds, containing upwards of 100 pleasure boats; also a public school. Geological formation: sandstone. Population, about 75.

CONCORD (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 5′ E. long.), a municipality and a suburb of Sydney, in county of Cumberland, electoral district of Burwood, and police district of Newtown, lying about 9 miles W. on the Parramatta river, having postal, telegraph, money-order, railway and savings bank facilities, two Episcopalian, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches. The majority of the houses are occupied by professional men and others engaged in the city, also by the employees of the Australian Gas Light Company. Two public schools here, also a Roman Catholic, two private schools, three hotels, and a permanent water supply. The district is lighted by gas, and was proclaimed a municipality on August 11, 1883, has 27 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £21,300; population, 2,500.

CONDOBOLIN (33° 10′ S. lat., 147° 18′ E. long.), in the centre of a large rich pastoral and agricultural district; a post town, railway station, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, in the county of Cunningham, police and electoral districts of Condobolin, 328 miles W. of Sydney, situate on the Lachlan river. There is a tri-weekly coach mail to Forbes, 60 miles distant, and a tri-weekly train service from Sydney. Hotels: Commercial, Court House, Condobolin, Royal, Family, Australian, Tattersall's, Albion, and Bridge. There are 2 mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, and Roman Catholic. The public buildings are the lands office, court-house, police-station, post and telegraph office, school of arts, with 900 vols., large hospital, a public school, with an average attendance of 80 scholars, and a convent. Branches of Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Foresters, cricket, tennis and football clubs, also fire brigade with one reel and 400 ft. of hose. Banks: Joint-Stock and Commercial. Jockey Club, Lachlan Amateur Race Club, also a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. Formation: slate, with indications of gold. The district is incorporated, and has 42½ miles of formed streets, lanes and roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,780. Water supply from Goobang Creek reservoir, pumped to town reservoir; capacity 33,300 gallons; average pressure, 50 lb. to square inch. Population, about 1,200. Stock returns (1899): 4,436 horses, 5,060 cattle, 661,427 sheep; area, 4,669,699 acres. Local newspapers: *Condobolin Argus* and the *Lachlander*.

COOGEE (33° 56′ S. lat., 151° 16′ E. long.) is a suburban village, in county Cumberland, electorate of Randwick, 5 miles S. from Sydney, situated in a sandy bight known as Coogee Bay. It is connected by tramway, and has two first-class hotels—the Baden Baden and the Coogee Bay—with fine grounds, an aquarium, and many villa residences adjacent to or overlooking the ocean, and a public school, with average attendance of 119. Anglican church. It is a favourite place for picnic parties, and great numbers patronize the locality on holidays.

COOKARDINIA (35° 20′ S. lat., 147° 17′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone exchange, in the county of Goulburn, police district of Germanton, and electoral district of the Hume, 372 miles S. of Sydney. Henty is the nearest railway station, 15 miles distant. It is on the Jerra-Jerra Creek, has one hotel, one store, a public school, average attendance 24, Union church, and a Female Suffrage League. The district, of granite formation, is suitable for farms and stations. Population of district, about 450.

COOLAH (31° 48′ S. lat., 149° 44′ E. long.), a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, 60 miles S. from Coonabarabran and 240 miles WNW. of Sydney on the Coolaburragundy creek, county of Napier, electoral district of Gunnedah, and police district of Mudgee. The communication with the metropolis is by coach to Mudgee or Gunnedah railway station. Hotels: The Royal, Tattersall's and Commercial. The surrounding land is rangy, and where suitable is utilized for farming. Public school, average attendance 55. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Around Coolah are some splendid squatting properties. Formation: coal measures. Population, 270.

COOLAMAN, a township, with postal, telegraph, money-order offices and savings bank, 310 miles from Sydney, in the Murrumbidgee electorate. It is a station on the South Western Railway, fares, 58s. 3d. and 39s. 6d., and has conveniences for trucking stock. Royal and Coolaman hotels. Three churches: Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Canice); two banking agencies, Union and New South Wales, and a public school, average attendance 70, and convent school, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and school of arts. It is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: granite. Population, about 500.

COOLANGATTA (34° 51′ S. lat., 150° 45′ E. long.), a township, in the county of Camden, police and electoral district of Shoalhaven, with postal, money-order, and savings bank facilities. The nearest railway station, situated at Berry, is eight miles distant, whilst there is also regular steamship communication with the metropolis, distance about eighty miles. There is a public school, a Union church, condensed milk factory, and several stores. The district is devoted principally to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: carboniferous. Population, about 300.

COOMA (36° 12′ S. lat., 149° 9′ E. long.), county of Beresford, police district of Cooma, and electoral district of Manaro, is prettily situated on high land, 2,657 feet above the sea level, on the creek of the same name, 264 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, with which city the communication is by rail; single fares, 51s. 9d., 34s. 9d.; return, £3 17s. 9d., £2 12s. Coaches run to Bombala, 25s.; Nimitybelle, 10s.; Adaminaby, 10s.; return 15s., Bega, 35s.; Kiandra, 20s., return, 30s.; Jindabyne, 12s. 6d., return, 20s. Seven hotels: Cooma, Prince of Wales, Railway, Free Selectors, Australian, Royal, and Union. The river Murrumbidgee flows about 5 miles distant. It has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph-office, and is under municipal government, having 50 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,830; capital value, £28,800; assessed value, £12,490. The buildings in the town comprise, among others, the hospital, school of arts, with library of 1,200 vols., court-house, lands department survey office, gaol, police barracks, volunteer drill hall, eight stores, two chemists' shops, branches of the Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, and N.S. Wales banks; English, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. A public school, average attendance 180. The Oddfellows (G.U.O.O.F. and M.U.), Salvation Army, Freemasons, Good Templars, and Orangemen have branches or lodges, and there is also a R.C. Convent, and two steam and one water flour mills. The surrounding country is pastoral, mineral, and agricultural. A new goldfield was recently discovered at Bushy Hill, about one mile from the town; prospects are of the brightest, the gold returns for 1899 being 1,620 ozs., valued at £6,180. The criminal Sessions and District Court for Manaro are held at Cooma every four months. Mining Warden's Court periodically. Land Board sittings held at Cooma, Adaminaby, Buckley's Crossing, and other centres, headquarters of land district being at Goulburn. The sporting institutions include the Cooma Jockey Club, Manaro Coursing Club, Cooma Athletic Club, Cooma Tennis Club, Royal Tennis Club, Cooma Polo Club, two cricket clubs, football, etc. There is a good business in skins (wallaby, opossum, etc.), and during the hare season, which embraces the winter months, large consignments are sent to Sydney and for the English market. The Cooma P. and A. Association holds its annual show in April, at which the surrounding districts are largely represented. Cooma is the accepted terminus for tourists visiting the Mount Kosciusko Observatory, the highest point of Australia, also the mountain country around Kiandra, the roads being in excellent condition. Guides for Kosciusko are obtained at Jindalyne. The Yarrangobilleg Caves are situated about seventy miles from Cooma, and sixteen from Kiandra, the road from Cooma being in splendid order, this route being preferred by tourists on account of the facilities of travelling and the picturesque nature of the scenery. The water supply is obtained from two creeks. Stock returns (1899): 7,492 horses, 39,462 cattle, 807,973 sheep; area, 1,877,411 acres. Produce of the district: wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, maize. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. There are soda-water springs about eight miles out. Formation: granite and trap. Population, 1,800; of the township and district together, 15,200. The *Manaro Mercury* and the *Cooma Express* (both bi-weekly) are the local papers.

COONABARABRAN (31° 16′ S. lat., 149° 18′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township on the Castlereagh river, about twelve miles from its source, and 267 miles (360 postal) from Sydney NW. It is in the electoral district of Gunnedah, county Gowen, and police district of Coonabarabran. The traveller's route is by mail coach *viâ* Mudgee or Gunnedah, 110 and 65 miles distant respectively, thence train. Coaches also run to Coolah, Coonamble, Baradine, and Pilliga. The Club House, Imperial, Royal, and Telegraph are among the hotels. Bank: Joint-Stock. Five stores. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Public buildings: school, with average attendance of 98, a convent school, and a hospital. Mechanics' institute with 1,300 volumes, Oddfellows' lodge, court-house, gaol, police barracks and lock-up. There are also two steam flour mills, two steam sawmills, and Pastoral and Agricultural Society, with show ground of 11½ acres. The country is well watered and fitted for farming and fruit-growing, which are largely followed, but there are some large patches of unproductive land. District is noted for the

salubrity of the climate. Stock returns (1899): 5,768 horses, 11,809 cattle, 863,576 sheep; area, 3,514,825 acres. Formation: sandstone and basalt. Population of the township is about 1,800; of the census district 1,412. Newspaper: *Bligh Watchman.*

COONAMBLE (31° S. lat., 148° 28′ E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town, situated at the junction of the Mogomodine creek and the Castlereagh river, in the electorate of Coonamble, 375 miles NW. of Sydney, and 100 miles N. of Dubbo, county of Leichhardt, police district of Coonamble. The inns are the Royal, Tattersall's, Commercial, Avenue, Morning Star, Club House, and others. Banks: Joint-Stock, Commercial. There are three churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and three schools—one public, with an average attendance of 300 scholars, mechanics' institute, with 1,500 vols., court house, hospital, (with detached fever wards) and gaol. Masonic & M.U. Oddfellows' lodges. The communication is by coach to Dubbo and Warren Stations, distant 97 and 70 miles respectively, and coach to Walgett twice a week (the railway is being extended from Dubbo to Coonamble); coaches also run to Wingadee, Coommbia, Baradine, Pilliga, Combogolong, Coonabarabran, &c. Coonamble is the centre of a municipal district, having 22½ miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,710. Court of Quarter Sessions and District Court three times a year; Land Court every six weeks, Petty Debts Court alternate Mondays; resident P.M., Crown Land Agent and C.P.S. The district is chiefly devoted to pastoral pursuits, the Castlereagh being one of the finest sheep districts in the colony. Two cordial factories, ice and vinegar works, soap factory, flour mill and butter factory. An artesian bore has been put down, striking a daily supply of 2,000,000 gallons at a depth of 1,302 feet, and the water is reticulated through the town. Street lamps lighted with kerosene. Latest stock returns (1899): 5,542 horses, 1,311,482 sheep, 9,989 cattle; area, 2,746,781 acres. Formation: pliocene. Newspapers: *Coonamble Independent* and *Coonamble Times*, weekly. Population of municipality, 1,400; of district, 9,000.

COORANBONG (32° 57′ S. lat., 151° 32′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county and electorate of Northumberland, police district of Brisbane Water, 30 miles N. of Gosford, 25 miles SW. from Newcastle, and about 80 miles N. of Sydney, which can be reached by rail to Morissett, distant 4 miles, thence coach three miles. There is one hotel, a public school with an average attendance of 30 scholars, an Episcopal church (St. John's), and Roman Catholic place of worship, two Seventh Day Adventists' Colleges, a court-house with constables' quarters—a court of petty sessions being held every fortnight. It is the principal town on Lake Macquarie, and where the greater portion of the timber is shipped for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wallsend. The country around is very mountainous, and abounds with fine timber, fir, forest oak, blue gum, black-butt, forest mahogany, iron bark, and other trees. Population stated at about 500 or 600.

COOTAMUNDRA (34° 39′ S. lat., 148° 2′ E. long.), co. Harden, a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, and incorporated under the Municipalities Act, 253 miles S. from Sydney, 36 miles NW. of Gundagai, and 32 miles SE. from Temora, situated on the Muttama and Flat Creeks, in the county of Harden, and electorate of Gundagai. It stands 1,079 feet above sea-level, and is an important station on the Great Southern Railway Line (fares, 50s. and 33s. 6d.), is the junction station of the line to Gundagai, the line to Temora and the lower Lachlan, and is about equi-distant from Sydney and Melbourne. There is train communication with Temora. Principal public-houses, Albion, Royal, Club, Emu Commercial, Globe, Terminus, Railway, Star, Cootamundra, Australian Arms, Farmers' Arms and others, and several private boarding establishments, twelve general and produce stores, five banks: New South Wales, Union, Australasian, City, and Commercial. It is an independent land and police district, devoted to mining, pastoral, agricultural, dairying, and horticultural pursuits, and famous for the good quality and abundance of its wheat, averaging about 20 bushels to the acre. The township is well laid out, and can boast of some very pretty residences, besides other public buildings, court-house and lands office, gaol, lock-up, police barracks and churches, including Christ Church, a large and handsome edifice, which cost nearly £2,000; Roman Catholic church, a similar building; Primitive Methodist, Salvationist, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches; one large steam flour mill; good public school, with an average attendance of 300 scholars; Roman Catholic, also private schools, and a public assembly hall capable of accommodating 500; post and telegraph office; Town Hall and School of Arts. Quarter Sessions are held, also District, Licensing, Land, and the Petty Courts, with a resident police magistrate. A little way out of the town is a racecourse, comprising about 160 acres. There are also show grounds, comprising 30 acres, with every requisite for an Agricultural Exhibition. There are five resident ministers, Episcopal, Wesleyan, two Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, a school of arts, free public library with 600 volumes, one lodge of Oddfellows (M.U.), Masonic lodge, Hibernians, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, Rechabite tent lodge of the Orange Institution and Buffalo lodge; well-conducted Racing, Cricket, Football, Bicycle, Golf, and Tennis clubs, and a Mutual Improvement Society. Fire brigade has 1 reel and 1,400 ft. of hose. Cootamundra was proclaimed a municipality on May 20, 1884, and has 18½ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £19,100. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply; the service reservoir has a capacity of 250,000 gallons, pressure 35 lb. to square in.; supplementary reservoir, 136,000,000 gallons. Two breweries are conducted in the town, also two cordial factories. Geological formation: heavy chocolate-coloured soil, principally granite rocks and black loam. Population, 2,700. Local newspapers, the *Cootamundra Liberal* and the *Cootamundra Herald*, both published bi-weekly.

COPELAND (31° 48′ S. lat., 151° 35′ E. long.), county and electorate of Gloucester, is a Government township under the Towns' Police Act, with post, Government savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, 186 miles N. of Sydney, between the Barrington and Bowman rivers, with rich gold reefs in the district. It is in the centre of a large pastoral district, with good agricultural land. The communication with Sydney is *viâ* Raymond Terrace and Hexham by coach, thence train. Three hotels and three stores. Public school, average attendance 42, and a Wesleyan Church. Population, 230.

COPMANHURST (29° 41′ S. lat., 152° 48′ E. long.), a village with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 365 miles N. of Sydney, with district population of about 600. It is in the county of Clarence and electorate of Grafton. Route to Sydney is *viâ* Grafton, 20 miles SE. Glen Innes is the nearest railway station, 130 miles distant. Hotel: Commercial. The sea is 82 miles away, but the river Clarence, on whose banks Copmanhurst is situated, is tidal as far as the town. The famous "Gorge" is within easy distance. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, police-station, Mechanics' Institute, Protestant hall and two public schools, average attendance 60. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Formation: sandstone. Population about 200.

CORAKI (29° 41′ S. lat., 152° 48′ E. long.), a Government township, situated at the head of navigation of the main Richmond river, at the junction of the north and south arms, 349 miles of Sydney. The principal portion of the town is on the southern bank of the river, but the boundaries extend across the river to the east and north points. Coraki is the principal shipping depôt of the district, the Casino and New England cargo being discharged here for transhipment by drogher to Casino. The ocean vessels occasionally go no higher up the river, and in the near future, when the bar improvements are completed, Coraki must become the terminus for large ships, and one of the most important towns in the northern districts. It is 14 miles from Lismore, and 18 miles from Casino by land, and 45 miles from the Heads by water, in the electorate of the Richmond. Access is gained with Sydney by the North Coast Company, running a tri-weekly service. The Clarence steamers are reached by coach to Harwood, or coach *viâ* Casino to Tenterfield, thence train. Coraki is right in the heart of the dairying and sugar district. Australian Dairy Company has a butter factory. It has a commodious post and telegraph office (with money-order and savings bank), court-house with regular monthly sessions, two public schools and convent school; English, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, Roman Catholic Presbytery (Rev. J. R. Fagan, resident priest). Commercial Bank, Oddfellows (M.U.); School of Arts and library, large public hall, agricultural society, several stores; four hotels, &c. Yabsley's extensive sawmill and ship-building yard affords constant employment for 50 men; and Yeager's sawmill (one of the most complete in the Colony), and shipping depôt, employs about 70 men. The municipality has 28½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £2,960. Coraki is included in the district telephone system, connecting with Casino, Lismore, and Ballina. Coal deposits, close to the town, are to be worked. Population, 700. Local newspaper: *Richmond River Herald*, published on Fridays.

COROWA (35° 59′ S. lat., 146° 25′ E. long.), a money-order, postal telegraph and savings bank township, in the county and electoral district of the Murray, prettily situated on the northern bank of the River Murray, 173 NE. of Melbourne, 438 miles SW. of Sydney. It is in the midst of good undulating grazing and agricultural country, which is also well adapted for the vigneron's purposes. The district is in direct touch with both Melbourne and Sydney by rail. The hotels are Royal (booking office for the coaches), Thomson's Riverina, Chenhall's Globe, King's Australian, and ten others. There are, a School of Arts, with 2,500 volumes, Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and R.C. (St. Mary's) and Church of Christ churches, branches of the N.S. Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and Australasian Banks, Custom House, two public schools, a Roman Catholic and two private schools, crown land office, a court-house, school of arts hall, Oddfellows' hall. The communication with the metropolis (fare 60s. and 44s.), is by the Southern line to Culcairn, thence to Corowa terminus; Corowa is easily accessible by rail by way of Melbourne, being only ½ mile N. of Wahgunyah Railway Terminus. Coaches leave the Royal, Riverina, Newmarket, Australian, and Globe hotels for the Wahgunyah Railway Station six times daily, also for Tocumwal, Deniliquin, Urana, Jerilderie, Albury, Berrigan, &c. Corowa is a fast growing, busy township, with a lovely climate, a very pretty situation, and an increasing population. Much wheat is grown in the district, and there are about 1,200 acres of land under the vine; the rich, red, chocolate soil has been found admirably adapted for the growth of heavy sweet wines. There are 764,221 acres under occupation in the district, carrying at the end of 1899, 4,926 horses, 5,424 cattle, and 436,379 sheep. There are 17,831 acres under cultivation in Murray Co., 36,829 under wheat. There are Racing, Cricket, and Football Clubs, Masonic, and Oddfellows' lodges, and a fire brigade with one fire engine, one reel, a ladder-wag on and 1,500 ft hose. Mining pursuits are on the increase; the Corowa Deep Lead G. M. Company works are the largest alluvial in the colony, and the plant is a very fine one. It is worked on the double shaft principle, in order to cope with the water, which was very

strong, but has now been overcome. A boiling down company has carried on operations for some time. Large stacks of grain are held in the district. A great accession to the rural population has set in from Victoria. The land formerly devoted exclusively to sheep-farming being taken on the halves system—the farmer finding labour and machinery, and the pastoralists find seed and land and dividing the yield; the system works well. Water from tanks and wells. Population, 2,000; inclusive of district, it is estimated at about 3,500. Newspaper, *Corowa Free Press*.

COWFLAT (33° 28′ S. lat., 149° 38′ E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, 57 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of West Macquarie (co. Bathurst). Copper has been found here, in small quantities. Communication is by coach to George's Plains Station 4½ miles distant, thence train. Public school here, with an average attendance of 20. Wesleyan church. Manufacturing, agricultural and pastoral district. Copper mines are at work. Population, 60.

COWPER a village in the municipality of Illawarra, on the south side of the South Arm, a narrow stream connected with Brughgrove by Government Ferry. Here is hotel, State school, convent school, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, Receiving office, store and creamery. Population, about 200, principally farmers and dairymen.

COWRA (33° 52′ S. lat., 148° 45′ E. long.), an agricultural township, with post, money-order, and land office, Government Savings Bank, and telegraph station, situated on the north bank of the Lachlan river, 35 miles SW. of Carcoar, and 219 miles W. of Sydney. It is in the counties of Bathurst and Forbes, and electorate of Cowra, on the loop line of railway connecting Blayney with Harden. Railway communication with Harden on the Great Southern line, and Blayney on the Great Western (fares from Sydney, *viâ* Harden, 56s. 3d. and 37s. 9d., and *viâ* Blayney, 43s. and 28s. 9d.) has been established, and the line to Grenfell is approaching completion. A coach runs to Grenfell, Forbes, Canowindra, and Goolagong three times a week, Burrowa twice a week, Wheeo twice a week. A handsome composite bridge spans the Lachlan at this point. The railway bridge on the river, some half-mile above the town, is one of the finest in the colony. The Fitzroy, Royal, Court-house, Club House, Great Western, Railway, Australian Arms, and Royal Exchange are the principal inns. There are a Roman Catholic church and convent, Episcopal church built of rubble stone, Presbyterian church of brick, and a Wesleyan church, a superior public school—with an average attendance of 350, Roman Catholic schools, conducted by the Sisters of St. Brigid, with 250 scholars, branches of the Joint-Stock, New South Wales, and Commercial Banks, a commodious court-house, gaol, police-station and lock-up, one steam flour-mill, and six large stores. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for fruit, vine, and grain-growing. Formation: principally slate and granite. The surrounding country is highly auriferous and good sluicing ground, gold being found over a vast area. The Broula iron lode is very extensive and very rich. Limestone veins are in proximity to it. Copper has also been found. Silver has been found in the Broula range, at Breakfast Creek, and other parts of the district; Cowra has a thriving Pastoral and Agricultural Association, School of Arts (with well-stocked library, reading, and other rooms) Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Good Templars' Lodges. The water supply is obtained from the Lachlan. Court of Petty Sessions is held daily, and Court of Requests on second and fourth Tuesday in each month. Quarter sessions and district courts are held three times a year. Belubula Caves are 14 miles distant. The town is incorporated and has 9½ miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £11,940. Population of borough 1,730, and district, 10,000. Newspapers, *Free Press* and *Guardian*. Geological formation, slate and granite.

CROKI (now Jones Island) (31° 53′ S. lat., 152° 40′ E. long.), a small village, situated about 8 miles from Harrington Inlet, 152 miles N. of Sydney, on the north bank of the Manning river, in the midst of a rich agricultural district, with postal, telegraph, money-order facilities, and Government savings bank. It is in county Macquarie, police and electoral district of the Manning. Steamers run weekly, and coasting craft at intervals for the metropolis. In the town are three general stores and an hotel (Victoria). Croki is the great emporium for oysters, and a very important shipping place, with considerable exports and imports, almost equal to any in the Manning district. In the locality, of which Croki is the post town, are a Wesleyan church, Temperance and Oddfellows' halls, public school—average attendance 60, and a public hall. Daily mails are received and despatched by coach, *viâ* Hexham as well as a weekly mail per steamer. Population, about 250. A butter factory is carried on in the district.

CROOKWELL (34° 17′ S. lat., 149° 14′ E. long.), chief town in the electorate of Argyle, a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraphic communication (telephonic to Loggan and Binda, 164 miles SW. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Goulburn, the nearest railway station, daily coach thither, fare, 5s. It is situated on the Crookwell river, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level. A Court of Petty Sessions is held on the third Wednesday in each month. There is one steam flour-mill, eleven stores, four hotels, five churches, a roads office, a public school—with average attendance of 200 scholars, six places of worship, Temperance hall, branches of the English and Scottish and N.S. Wales Banks, and lodges of Oddfellows, and four butter factories. The district is chiefly agricultural, the principal produce being wheat, potatoes, and oaten hay. Many of the farming population combine sheep farming with tillage. There is a School of Arts, district Progress Committee, Public Park Trustees, Crookwell Race Club and Agricultural Society. The water supply is obtained from well tanks. The population is about 700 town; 2,000 district. Newspaper: the *Crookwell Gazette* (Tuesday and Friday).

CROYDON (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), a rapidly extending suburb of Sydney, with railway and telegraph station, money-order, Government savings bank, and postal facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Ashfield, and police district of Newtown, 6 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 7d. and 5d. It has one hotel, several stores, an aerated water factory, two steam brick works, Wesleyan, Congregational and Episcopalian churches, two public schools, with average attendance 800, Presbyterian Ladies College—a fine structure—one hotel, and a number of business places and superior residences.

CUDAL (33° 10′ S. lat., 148° 38′ E. long.), 217 miles west of Sydney, county Ashburnham, electoral and police district of Molong—mode of conveyance, coach to Borenore, 16 miles, thence rail. It is situated on the Boree Creek, and contains a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, a branch of the Commercial Bank, 3 hotels, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic church, police-station, court-house, steam flour mill, a school of arts, with a library of 600 vols., a public school, average attendance 80. The district is principally an agricultural one, but gold is obtained in payable quantities. Coaches run from Borenore to Forbes *viâ* Cudal and Eugowra. The municipality has 52 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £4,530. Population, about 600. Geological formation: basalt and limestone.

CUDGEGONG (32° 38′ S. lat., 149° 8′ E. long.) is a mining township with post and money-order office, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Rylstone and police district of Mudgee, situated on the river of the same name, 59 miles NW. from Hartley, 25 miles SE. from Mudgee, and 145 miles NW. of Sydney. Communication is by coach to Mudgee or Capertee, thence rail. Hotel: the Royal. It has a fine public school (average attendance 30), two stores, and an Episcopal church. The surrounding district is an agricultural one, although there are extensive alluvial gold-diggings in the neighbourhood, particularly at Campbell's Creek and the Meroo river, and the alluvial diggings at Appletree Flat (11 miles distant) are in a flourishing condition. Iron, copper, and coal are also found in the district. The country is clay-slate, with numerous quartz veins and antimony. Cudgegong is also the name of a municipality (Mudgee) Proclaimed July 20, 1860, having 306 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £20,650. Population, about 2,600.

CULCAIRN (35° 40′ S. lat., 147° 2′ E. long.), a township and railway station in county Hume, 356 miles S. of Sydney, and 30 from Albury. It has post, money-order, telegraph office, a savings bank, Presbyterian place of worship, a public school, enrolment 54, and two hotels. Fares from Sydney, 60s. and 44s. Culcairn is connected with Corowa by rail. Daily coach runs to Morven and Germanton; thence to Kyamba and Tumberumba, tri-weekly. There is no water supply. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 150.

CULLENBONE (32° 25′ S. lat., 149° 36′ E. long.), a post town, 303 miles W. of Sydney, situated on the Cudgegong river, in the county of Wellington, electoral and police district of Mudgee. A bi-weekly coach runs to Mudgee and Wellington. It has two roadside inns, a public school, with an average attendance of 25, a Union church, and one store. Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Population, about 100.

CUMNOCK (32° 15′ S. lat., 148° 42′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, in the electoral and police district of Molong, and county of Gordon, situate on the banks of the Burrawong Creek, 232 miles W. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Molong, the nearest railway station, distant 16 miles, is by coach, daily; coaches also run three times a week to Dilga, Yeoval and Obley, and Two-mile Creek. It contains a public school, court-house, post-office, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, Progress Association, two hotels, a butter and jam factory, and a well laid out show-ground. An extensive fruit-canning industry is carried on at Burrawong. The district is principally agricultural, but is also devoted to pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: limestone. Population, 380.

CUNDLETOWN (31° 54′ S. lat., 152° 21′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, on the north bank of the Manning river, 16 miles distant from the ocean, 4 miles below Taree, and 266 miles from Sydney, NE., with which it has direct communication by steamer, and a daily overland mail (Saturdays excepted). Hexham is the nearest railway station, 120 miles distant. Hotels: Manning River, and Bryant's Family. It is in the county of Macquarie, electorate of the Manning and police district of Manning river. The district is mainly an agricultural one, maize being extensively cultivated. Places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. It has a police-station, public school, R.C. convent school and school of arts, with 400 vols., several lodges, three stores. Formation: principally limestone. Town population, 260; district, 650.

DALMORTON (29° 40′ S. lat., 152° 38′ E. long.), a mining centre and post town, with telegraph, money-order offices and savings bank, 478 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gresham, electorate of Raleigh and police district of Glen Innes. The mining is from the quartz, one reef being worked; 688 ozs. being obtained in 1899; public school here with average attendance 38. A daily coach runs from and to Grafton, and Glen Innes, the nearest railway station, 50 miles distant. Population of district, 140.

DALTON (34° 44 S. lat., 149° 13′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, in the county of King, police district of Yass Plains, 172 miles SW. of Sydney. Communication is by conveyance to the Gunning railway station, distant 8 miles. Hotel: the Dalton. It is situated on the Oolong creek, in the electorate of Yass, about 1½ miles above its confluence with the Jerrawa Creek, and 4¾ miles from the railway. It contains Wesleyan and Episcopal places of worship, a public school, with average attendance 61, and a large steam flour-mill. Chiefly an agricultural district, wheat being the most extensively cultivated, but in the vicinity are extensive vine-yards, where much wine is made, and there are also some large apple orchards. Formation: granite and quartz. Population, about 340.

DANDALOO (32° 16′ S. lat., 147° 55′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order (telephone to Lonsdale), and telegraph office, 362 miles west of Sydney, county Narramine, police district of Dubbo, and electorate of Condoublin, on the Bogan river. Mode of conveyance by coach to Trangie Railway Station, distant 26 miles. A coach also runs to Myngan (twice a week), Fifield diggings, Trundle, Bogan Gate railway station, three times a week. There is one hotel, a provisional school, Union church, police barrack and court-house, and one large store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: slate and granite. Population, about 100.

DAPTO (34° 28′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.), a telegraphic, money-order and savings bank township on the south side of Mullet creek, in the Illawarra electoral district, 56 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the county of Camden, and police district of Wollongong. The means of travelling are by rail direct, fare 9s. 9d. and 6s. 3d.; or by steamer to Wollongong, 8 miles distant, thence conveyance. A substantial bridge spans the creek. There are three hotels, the Illawarra Central and Dapto, and three churches—Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican. West Dapto has a Roman Catholic place of worship, with school attached, and there are also two public schools, with average attendance of 150. Extensive sulphide works have recently been established on Lake Illawarra by the Smelting Company of Australia, and bid fair to become one of the most important industries in the colony. The assay of gold so far by this process has given splendid results. The district is principally taken up by dairy-farming; coal abounds in the neighbouring Illawarra range. Lake Illawarra, a magnificent sheet of salt water, is in the vicinity. Formation: limestone. The population of town and district is about 1,500.

DARLING POINT. One of the most picturesque and fashionable suburbs around Sydney, in the Woollahra electorate, situated on a lovely tributary on the shores of Port Jackson, separating the favourite watering places known as Rushcutter Bay and Double Bay. Its chief attractions are the magnificent views of the harbour that are obtained from its heights, and the number of mansions that overlook the water on all sides. The pretty little Episcopalian church of St. Mark occupies a prominent position on the Point, with its beautiful peal of bells and the most efficient Society of change ringers in the Southern Hemisphere. Communication from the city is by omnibus at intervals throughout the day, and the Ocean Street cable tram.

DARLINGTON (34° 28′ S. lat., 146° 0′ E. long.) is a municipal suburb on the South-Western boundary of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland and electoral district of Darlington; it has a post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is by bus and tram cars every eight minutes, fare, 2d. Principal hotels are Lalla Rookh, Golden Grove, Royal Albert, Johnson's family, and McFaden's. There is also an iron foundry in the borough, a public school, average attendance, 850; a Wesleyan church, jam factory, cabinet factory, zinc works, cordial factory, several smaller works. A deaf, dumb, and blind asylum is here, with about 100 pupils. The borough has four miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £25,700—is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Population, 3,550.

DAYSDALE (35° 18′ S. lat., 146° 22′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, in the county of Hume, police district of Albury, and electorate of the Murray, 464 miles SW. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance, coach to Corowa and Berrigan, also to Urana, distances 26, 23, and 50 miles respectively. It contains a mechanics' institute, a public school, hotel, and several general stores. The land in the vicinity is highly adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Daysdale is situated on a travelling stock route (one mile wide) from Corowa to Narrandera, and thence further north. Geological formation: auriferous. Population about 100.

DEEPWATER, a township, postal, Government savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 445 miles N. of Sydney, and 350 from Newcastle, in the county of Gough, electoral district of Tenterfield and police district of Emmaville, situated on the Deepwater river, about midway between Glen Innes and Tenterfield, and acts as receiving depôt for a large mining district. Fares to Newcastle, 64s. 3d., and 43s. 6d., or direct to Sydney, 76s 3d. and 50s. Hotels: Deepwater and Commercial. It takes its name from a river. There are a Roman Catholic Church, school of arts, public school, with an average attendance of 80, court-house, Union church, two hotels, police barracks. Tin returns for 1899 were 200 tons. Coaches run to Emmaville, Castle Rag, and Nine Mile. Formation: granite. Population 370 (census district 5,040). Newspaper. *Deepwater Miner.*

DEEP CREEK post receiving office, situated about 5 miles from Nambucca, 9 miles from Bellinger Heads, and 356 miles N. from Sydney, in county Raleigh, electorate and police district of the Macleay. Coach to Grafton *viâ* Bellinger Heads. There is a State school, and a population of about 100, chiefly engaged in agricultural and timber-getting.

DELEGATE (36° 42′ S. lat., 149° 6′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station, 314 miles S. of Sydney, in the police district of Bombala (co. of Wellesley) and electorate of Eden-Bombala. The town of Bombala is 22 miles distant. Cooma is the nearest railway station, distant 82 miles. Communication is also thence by steamer to Merimbula, and coach. There are two hotels, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic churches, public school, average attendance 60, branch of the Commercial Bank. Oddfellows' lodge. Two goldfields have been opened up—one at Brown's Camp in New South Wales, and the other just across the border, in Victoria, and known as "Roaring Camp." Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Formation: granite, slate, and sandstone. Population of town, 340; district, 1,377. Newspaper: *Delegate Argus.*

DENILIQUIN (35° 32′ S. lat., 145° 2′ E. long.), 534 miles SW. from Sydney, postal, money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and municipal township, on the Edward river, county Townsend, and electorate of Deniliquin, and the principal place of importance in what is known as the Riverine district. Hay, Jerilderie and Finley are the nearest railway stations; fare, 15s. from Jerilderie, 54 miles, and Finley, 40 miles; to the first named, 80 miles distant, a coach runs daily, fare, 20s. Coaches run from Hay six and Jerilderie three times and Finley twice a week; and to Moulamein, Tocumwaal, &c. It can be reached by rail from Sydney *viâ* Albury, Goulburn Valley, or Echuca, or from Melbourne, 195 miles S., being only about 45 miles distant from the terminus of the Victorian Railway—Echuca—with which place it is connected by a line of railway constructed by the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Co., opened on the 4th July, 1876. Under powers conferred by the Company's Act, the large iron bridge (constructed at a cost of over £80,000, at the joint expense of the N.S.W. and Victorian Government) is used for carrying the line over the Murray. Trains run between the two towns twice a day, and the traffic on the line is very great. There are now about 40 hotels within the municipal area, of which the principal are the Royal, Black Swan, Dublin, Court House, Tattersall's and Globe Hotels at South Deniliquin; and the Sportsman's Arms at North Deniliquin. The business of the town is principally connected with the interests of sheep and cattle farmers and free selectors. Stock returns, 1899: 5,632 horses, 8,441 cattle, 925,027 sheep. Area 22,666,176 acres. The public buildings in the municipality are the hospital, court-house, post-office, telegraph-office, Masonic Hall, Mechanics' Institute, and Town Hall. The Mechanics' Institute possesses a library of 4,000 vols. There is also a free public library containing about 600 volumes in connection with the School of Art. The various religious bodies, including the Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have substantial places of worship, and each of these denominations has a resident clergyman. There are four banks, viz.: New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Union, and London Bank of Australia, and Salvation Army barracks. Over forty retail establishments of different kinds. Circuit Courts are held at Deniliquin twice and Quarter Sessions and District Courts three times a year. Deniliquin has a public school (one of the finest out of Sydney, costing £4,000), with average attendance of 230 scholars, a convent, and a private seminary. The Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Society, inaugurated in 1876, has very complete yards and buildings for exhibition purposes. There is a flourishing Jockey Club, and a racecourse, situated about two miles to the south of the town. The estimated annual value of ratable property within the municipality of Deniliquin is £27,420, there being 33 miles of formed streets and roads. The district was originally entirely a pastoral one, consisting of vast plains of native grass and salt bush, intersected with clumps of timber, and in many parts not suitable for cultivation, but farming is now being tried with some prospect of success; the vine also flourishes in the neighbourhood. There are gasworks (private company), and waterworks erected by the municipality under the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act at a cost of £17,000, and a magnificent Supreme Court. The population of the town is about 2,950, and that of the town and district is 5,600. The Press is represented by the *Pastoral Times*, the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *The Independent*, and the *Riverine Advertiser.*

DENISON TOWN (32° 2′ S. lat., 149° 27′ E. long.), a postal township, county of Bligh and police district of Cassilis, 240 miles N. of Sydney, 47 miles from Mudgee, and 40 miles from Cassilis, situated on the Talbragar river, in the electorate of Rylstone. Coaches run to Mudgee, 16s., and Coolah, 10s. Hotel: the Royal; Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Provisional school and Episcopalian church. The district is principally agricultural and pastoral, but silver is produced in payable quantities. Gold is also found. Population, about 30.

DENMAN (32° 25′ S. lat., 150° 43′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, 194 miles NW. of Sydney, on the banks of the Hunter river, about 3 miles above the junction with the Goulburn. It is in the county of Brisbane, and police district of Muswellbrook, and electoral district of Robertson, distant 15 miles SW. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Coach to Muswellbrook (fare, 4s.), rail to Newcastle, and thence steamer or railway, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: Fitzroy and Royal. Churches: Episcopal—a handsome stone building—Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Other buildings are a lock-up, a fine School of Arts, with 1,300 vols., two large stores, brick court-house and offices, and a public school, with average attendance 55. The district is a grazing and farming one, and consists of rich alluvial flats

backed up by lofty hills of sandstone. Stock returns for 1899: horses, 4,477; cattle, 31,636; sheep, 31,909. Area, 356,890 acres. Denman lying on the main road to Sydney, travelling stock has necessarily to pass through here. Population, 250.

DOUBLE BAY (33° 52′ S. lat., 131° 16′ E. long.), one of the prettiest suburbs of Sydney, electorate and police district of Woollahra, situated about three miles E. from the city, on the shores of the harbour, and approached by omnibus or cable tram, the latter running to within a few minutes' walk of the Bay. The tram is of the most recent design and cost, including a magnificent engine house and car-shed at Rushcutter's Bay, about £160,000. From the cable terminus at Ocean Street an electric tram line has been constructed to Rose Bay, a distance of about a mile-and-a-half. Hotels: the Royal Oak and Family. The village is built on a level with the sea, and is a favourite watering place for boating parties; many of the leading gentlemen of Sydney residing in the neighbourhood. There is a public school, with average attendance of 270, a nursery, public reserve and several small stores. The suburb has a sewerage system connected with that of Bondi, is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. On the west of the bay is Darling Point, noted for its numerous mansions and the beautiful views obtained from its heights, and the east is bounded by Point Piper, another beautiful headland, and which is being rapidly covered by substantially built mansions. Population, about 500.

DOUGLAS (34° 9′ S. lat., 150° 45′ E. long.) (formerly known as Douglas Park), a post town, telegraph and railway station on the Southern line, in the county electoral and police district of Camden, near the River Nepean (or Cowpasture), 45 miles S. of Sydney, lying 396 feet above sea-level. Fares, 7s. 8d. and 4s. 8d. It has a small population, scattered over an agricultural district. Public school with average attendance 43. Anglican church. There is good scenery at Nepean Water-dams and Tunnel, and a good cycling road to Bulli Pass.

DRAKE (28° 54′ S. lat., 152° 29′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, is 32 miles distant from and in the electorate of Tenterfield, on the road to the Clarence river and Richmond river districts, 518 miles N. of Sydney, and is apparently embraced in the auriferous and metalliferous zone extending from Timbarra northwards. Coach daily to Tenterfield, Tabulam, Casino, and Lismore. Gold has been found in various parts of the district for many years past, in more or less payable quantities. Public school here, with average attendance of 123. Population, 70.

DRUMMOYNE, an elevated rapidly rising and highly picturesque suburb on the Parramatta river, with telegraph and savings bank facilities. It includes three districts, known as Drummoyne, Birkenhead, and Bourketown, formed into a municipality under the name of Drummoyne, distant about 3½ miles west from Sydney, and approachable by ferry steamers, which run frequently throughout the day. It is connected with Gladesville by a swing bridge across the Parramatta river, and with Balmain by a closed high bridge over Iron Cove. A line of omnibuses run direct to Sydney. Hotels: Oxford, Birkenhead, and White Horse. It has postal facilities, a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, Masonic, Free Gardeners, and M.U. Oddfellows' lodges, Mechanics' Institute, rubber factory, and iron foundry, several stores, three public halls, and other business premises; also a permanent water supply and fire brigade, and is lighted by gas. The municipality, which is situated in the electorate of Ryde, has 10¾ miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £21,600. Geological formation: Ironstone, clay and free stone. Population about 2,300.

DUBBO (18° 21′ S. lat., 148° 35′ E. long.), a progressing township, 226 miles (278 by rail) NW. of Sydney, in the county of Lincoln, electoral and police district of Dubbo, on the Macquarie river, across which a fine bridge (300 ft. long, opened in May, 1886) is here thrown. It is 865 feet above sea-level. The town is well laid out with fine broad streets, is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply, pumped from a well into a reservoir of 337,000 gals.; pressure, 42 lb. to sq. in. The communication with the metropolis is by rail, fares, 53s. 6d. and 36s.; and west as far as Bourke. Coaches run to Gulgarbone, Gilgandra, Peak Hill, Coonamble, Ironbarks, &c. The principal hotels are the Royal, Post Office (booking office for Peak Hill), Court House (booking office for Coonamble), The Commercial, Australasian, Joint-Stock and N.S. Wales Banks, the Hospital—a brick building—Exchange Hall and Mechanics' Institute, in Macquarie Street, with a library of 1,800 volumes, Masonic Hall, new stone gaol, railway station, post, money-order and telegraph office, new court-house, Town Hall, Protestant Hall, also of stone, and the churches, Wesleyan, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, comprise the principal edifices in the town. Fire brigade has one reel and 500 feet hose. The School of Arts has a library of 1,400 volumes. The manufacturing works include a steam flour and two saw-mills, a soap and candle factory and tannery, two breweries, and four soda-water factories. There are also ten principal stores. It has a public school, average attendance, 558 scholars, and R.C. denominational school, under the charge of nuns, a high school, and several private schools. The district was principally a pastoral one, but of late considerable quantities of land have been taken up by free selectors for farming purposes. Wheat, oats, and maize principally are grown, with some green and fruit crops; but, though the soil is good, the climate is not altogether favourable for farming operations. Latest stock returns, 1899: horses, 13,180; cattle, 21,571, sheep, 1,568,111; area 4,105,891 acres. Produce of the district, wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Coal and copper are found in the neighbourhood. The municipal district (proclaimed February 26th, 1872) has 12¾ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £22,150. The population of the municipality 3,250; with district it is 8,300 souls. Newspapers: the *Dubbo Dispatch* and *Dubbo Liberal*.

DUNDAS, a post town, 18 miles W. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of Ryde, and police district of Parramatta; mode of conveyance to metropolis by train and steamer. There is a public school, with average attendance 74, Episcopalian church. The district is incorporated, and has 16 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £9,600. The principal industry of the district is fruit-growing. Population of borough, 960.

DUNGOG (32° 28′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a thriving post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank municipality, picturesquely situated on the west bank of the river Williams, 34 miles from Maitland, and 156 miles N. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Maitland daily, and steamer from Newcastle to Clarence Town, thence coach tri-weekly. The hotels are Royal, Farmer's Home, Settlers' Arms and Bank hotel. It is in the county and electoral district of Durham, and police district of Dungog. The district is principally an agricultural and dairying one, maize and wheat being the staple products; tobacco is also largely grown. Banks: Commercial and N.S. Wales. School: public, average attendance, 153, and a convent school. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Salvation Army; and five stores. Government buildings—court-house, post-office, and a cottage hospital. The School of Arts has a library of 1,000 vols. Wheat flour, maizena, and arrowroot of the best quality are produced in the district, there being two large mills—one for wheat and the other for maize and arrowroot, also barley, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco, wine, oranges. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Gold has been found in payable quantities in the quartz at Little River, about 20 miles distant, and at Cherry Tree, Upper Wangat, Whispering Gully, and Monkerai. It is also the centre of the Durham Agricultural Association. The climate is very salubrious. Capital value of ratable property, £94,000. Population, about 1,170 persons; in the census district, 1,750. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £5,240. Newspaper, the *Dungog Chronicle*.

DUNGOWAN (31° 23′ S. lat., 151° 9′ E. long.), a village about 300 miles N. of Sydney, and 16 miles from Tamworth Railway Station, which is reached by coach, in the electorate of Quirindi, police district of Tamworth, and county of Parry, with post-office, and Roman Catholic church, public school, and one hotel. The surrounding country is agricultural. The back-lying lands are mountainous, showing signs of minerals. Silurian formation. Copper ore is raised and sent to Cockle Creek from Fisher's and Trough Gulley Mines. Population, about 150.

DURAL, a postal, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank township, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 26 miles W. of Sydney, communication being by coach, *vid* Castle Hill to Parramatta railway station, distant 13 miles, or from Hornsby Junction 12 miles. There are two public schools, average attendance 48, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, two stores, and a population of about 350. The district is admirably adapted for fruit-growing and cereal crops.

EAST KEMPSEY. *See* Kempsey.

EAUABALONG (33° S. lat., 146° 42′ E. long.), a postal, savings bank, telegraph and money-order township in the county of Blaxland, police district of Hay and electoral district of Lachlan, 369 miles W. of Sydney, 80 miles NE. of Hillston, situated on the Lachlan river, which is spanned by a good timber bridge about 15 miles within the Riverine district. Condobolin is the nearest railway station. Coach runs four times weekly to Condobolin: twice to Hillston. Principal hotels: Eauabalong and Royal, and two stores. Court of Petty Sessions is held on the third Monday in each month. The country is level sandy loam, lightly timbered, with open plains and salt bush, suitable for cattle and sheep. Gold is obtained in small quantities. Population, about 100.

EDEN (37° S. lat., 149° 59′ E. long.) (co. Auckland) is situated on the north shore of Twofold Bay, 350 miles (postal) SW. of Sydney, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala, and 50 miles N. from Cape Howe by land, but only 35 miles by sea. From Heads to Heads it is 202 miles from Sydney. The U.S.N. Company run boats fortnightly to Eden in connection with Sydney-Hobart boats. Hotels: the Commercial and Great Southern. The locality has been settled since 1845, at which time it contained "a public-house and three or four huts, and 63 residents." It has always been the terminus of the main coast road to Manaro and all the Southern District. The town is built on the slopes and valley formed by two hills which jut out into the bay, dividing it into two parts, whence it derives its name. There is a good pier, a pilot establishment, and a lighthouse station. The houses are principally of wood, some few are of brick and stone. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, school of arts, three or four stores, one private boarding house, mill and a public school, average attendance 39. The principal trade consists in the shipment of live stock to Hobart, pigs to Melbourne, and hides to Sydney. Eden is the natural outlet of the Bega and Manaro country. The Illawarra Company's steamers trade between Eden and Sydney, calling en route at Tathra, Bermagui, and Merimbula.

The Port was to be the starting point of the proposed Eden and Bega railway. At present Cooma is the nearest railway station, 108 miles distant, and route by coach *viâ* Bega and Nimitybelle or *via* Bombala. The harbour is a good one, and valuable in stormy weather as a port of refuge, being easy of access and well sheltered from all winds; in size and security it is second only to Port Jackson. The larger bay is three miles broad by six miles in length. Whaling is carried on in open boats. The district is mountainous, and better suited for pastoral than agricultural purposes, though the latter has developed somewhat of late years; produce is wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 5,194; cattle, 50,862; sheep, 3,793. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon. The population is estimated at 300 persons; in the census district it is 5,200.

ELLALONG (or Ællalong) (32° 53′ S. lat., 151° 24′ E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Northumberland, police district of Wollombi, 138 miles N. of Sydney, on the Cachaboy Creek. It has two churches, English and Roman Catholic, one school, average attendance 36, four stores, and a police barracks and court-house. Inhabitants engaged in grazing, farming, and timber-getting. Communication is by coach to West Maitland, 27 miles distant SW., thence rail to Sydney. Population in town about 55, in the district estimated at 800.

EMMAVILLE (late Vegetable Creek) (29° 14′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, 463 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. A coach runs to the Deepwater Railway Station, 18 miles distant, six times a week carrying mails. Hotels: Miners' Home, Cricketers' Arms, Australian, Royal, and Tattersall's. Places of worship: Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. There is also a Chinese Joss House. Other buildings—a public school, with average attendance of 166 scholars, and Roman Catholic school, Miners' Institute with 900 vols., hospital, a court-house, lock-up, and police quarters. Bank: N.S. Wales. About a dozen stores and numerous tradesmen. Large smelting works are within 3 miles of the town. Vegetable Creek is most happily situated; there is splendid agricultural land within a mile; the tin field is the best in N.S. Wales, and is officially stated to extend 26 miles in one direction and 38 miles in another. Deposits of emeralds have been found 6 miles distant, and a company floated on the London market to develop same; but operations have been suspended, owing to the difficulties of extraction. It is surrounded by large and important stations, viz., Wellington Vale, Rangers' Valley, Wellingrove, Strathbogie, and Maidenhead. Tin was first discovered here early in 1872, and almost immediately after survey these mines gave employment to a large number of men. Emmaville is surrounded on all points of the compass (except on S.E.) by silver-bearing lodes and veins; the pioneer of silver, Webb, first discovered the mineral here about seven years ago, the first mine opened out bearing his name. Population of town about 1,000. Geological formation, granite.

EMU (33° 41′ S. lat., 150° 41′ E. long.), a small postal and money-order township, in the county of Cook, and police district of Penrith, on the Nepean river, in which electorate it is situated, about three miles distant from Penrith, a mile from the nearest railway station (Emu Plains), and 37 miles W. of Sydney; railway fares, 4s. 10d., and 3s. The principal edifices are the Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel, two hotels: the Railway Inn and Clarke's Orient Hotel, and the railway station. It has one public school, average attendance 75, and two stores. The ascent to the Blue Mountains commences from about here. The district is partly agricultural, and partly pastoral. The formation is principally of ferruginous sandstone. Surface coal is found in Field's Gully, two miles from the township, and seams of coal are supposed to underlie. The river for several miles above the township is broad and deep enough to float vessels of large tonnage. On this river Laycock and Beach rowed Hanlan one race each for the championship of the world. The population is about 250; with vicinity it is upwards of 500.

ENFIELD, a post town, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, about 8 miles S.W. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Canterbury and police district of Newtown, situated on Cook's river. Mode of conveyance, by tram to Ashfield thence train to Sydney. Steam tram connects Enfield with Ashfield, or bus to Burwood. There are two hotels—Enfield and Royal, Government savings bank, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, Protestant Alliance and Foresters Society, one public and four private schools, tanneries, poultry farm, and a population of about 2,500. The district is incorporated, and has 24 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £17,860. The township is lighted by electricity, and has a permanent water supply.

ERMINGTON, a post town and telegraph office, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Central Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta, 10 miles WNW. of Sydney, on the Parramatta river, communication by coach to Ryde station, rail thence, or steamer direct. There is a public school, average attendance 65, an Episcopalian church, several stores. Population about 200. Geological formation, basaltic. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the capital value of £83,600.

ERSKINEVILLE, a suburban municipal district, situated between Newtown and Alexandria (proclaimed May 23rd, 1872), in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Newtown, from which it is two miles distant, in a southerly direction, and having now a railway station, post and money-order office, and savings bank. Railway fares, 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Imperial, Rose of Australia, Erskineville and Cosmopolitan. There are 6½ miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £29,000. The district is lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. There are several private schools, superior public school (average attendance, 1,200), and Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Free Presbyterian churches. Brick-making and glass industries. Population about 5,400.

EUGOWRA (33° 20′ S. lat., 148° 22′ E. long.), a post town, in the electorate of Ashburnham and police district of Forbes, situated on the Mandagery Creek, with money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank, 240 miles W. of Sydney. The nearest railway station is Forbes, 26 miles distant, to which a coach runs daily, also to Borenore and Orange. There are two hotels, the Bridge and Eugowra, a public school, average attendance 37, school of arts, and Roman Catholic convent. Formation: granite. Population about 140.

EUROBODALLA (36° 5′ S. lat., 149° 68′ E. long.,) 264 miles S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Moruya, on the Tuross river, is a postal village, with telegraph and money-order office, public school average attendance 25, one hotel, blacksmith's shop, police station, and court-house. Nine miles W. is Nerrigundah, formerly one of the richest alluvial gold fields in the colony, now worked out. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 107 miles distant. Communication is by steamer to Moruya, thence per coach. Agricultural population of about 120.

EURONGILLY (34° 51′ S. lat., 147° 50′ E. long.), the postal centre of the Eurongilly goldfields, is in the county of Clarendon, electorate and police district of Gundagai. It is 4 miles from the Billabong creek, 7 miles from the Murrumbidgee river, and 290 miles (342 postal) SW. of Sydney. Gundagai, Junee (15 miles) and Illabo (12 miles) are the nearest stations. A public school, with average attendance of 20, and one store, and about 60 settlers scattered over the district, which is of granite and slate rock formation. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz. Agriculture is assuming an important phase, the land being exceptionally good. Population 250.

EUSTON (34° 32′ S. lat., 142° 41′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township and port of entry, in the county of Taila, police and electoral district of Wentworth, on the Murray river, about 680 miles SW. of Sydney, 290 miles from Melbourne, and 53 miles W from Balranald. Coaches pass through three times a week to Hay Wentworth and Swan Hill. Hotels: Royal and Euston. Presbyterian church and public school, average attendance 32, and three stores. It is an important crossing place over the Murray river for stock into the colony of Victoria, and can be easily reached from Melbourne by rail to Swan Hill, thence coach direct and from Hay *viâ* Balranald, which is the nearest railway station 180 miles distant. It is on the main road from Balranald to Wentworth. A custom-house and police-station are here, also a bonded store, and a Court of petty sessions is held once a month. Population about 170.

FERNMOUNT, a post, telegraph, Government savings bank and money-order station, on the river Bellinger, in the county and electorate of Raleigh, police district of Macleay, 337 miles (371 postal) N. of Sydney, mode of conveyance to which is weekly coasting steamer or tri-weekly coach to Kempsey, or bi-weekly to Grafton. Hotel: Imperial. Business and public buildings are comprised in a public school (average attendance 60), Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, one store and Assembly hall. Fernmount is the business centre of the Bellinger river district, with a farming population of about 1,220 souls. When the North Coast Railway is constructed the New England Table-lands will doubtless be tapped by a branch line from the Bellinger, which would thus become an important seaport, as will also Coff's Harbour (14 miles distant), the jetty there being completed. A block of 30,000 acres of excellent land has been opened at the Dorigo Forest, New England (about 25 miles distant), but the land remains unsold and unoccupied. Raleigh is also a rising township on the Bellinger river, six miles from Fernmount; Bowraville (Nambucca river) is distant about 20 miles from Fernmount. Formation: rich alluvial land, permeated with quartz. Maize is the principal product. Population of the whole district, including Bellinger (rapidly growing into importance, having stores, hotels, sawmills, public school and school of arts), about 5,000. Newspaper: *Northern Courier*.

FIELD OF MARS (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 9′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Cumberland and police district of Parramatta, 15 miles W. of Sydney. The district is noted for its fruit-growing capabilities, oranges largely predominating. The Northern Railway runs through the district, the local station being Carlingford. There are valuable quarries, too, here, which supply most of the metal with which the Sydney streets are macadamized. In the town limits are Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, two schools, and three stores.

FINLEY (35° 50′ S. lat., 145° 45′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, situated in the county of Denison, 447¾ miles south-south-west from Sydney. Daily mail from Victoria (except Sunday), and from Sydney on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Mode of communication with capital is by rail. It contains three hotels, branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney and a public school. The various denominations conduct divine service in the School of Arts. There are several sport and literary clubs. The chief industry is wheat-growing, and the produce of 80,000 acres, chiefly under wheat, is sent from the station annually. The famous Tuppal Run adjoins the town. Annual rainfall 17 inches. Population of town and district, 750. Local paper: *Finley Free*

Press, weekly. Area under cultivation, principally wheat, 32,740 acres.

FIVE DOCK (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 9′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, 8 miles W. of Sydney, located on the Parramatta river and Iron Cove creek, and Hen and Chicken Bay, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Burwood. Communication is by tramway from the metropolis, and by steamer. It contains three hotels, State school—public (average attendance 160) and Roman Catholic Convent school. Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, a Roman Catholic Convent, and a town hall. The district, which is under municipal government (since July 25, 1871), contains about 800 acres, is of sandstone formation, and is largely occupied by villa residences that command charming views; it has 17 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £8,800. During 1900 the gas company refused to light the town, as they could not get paid; creditors impounded the rates. Much fruit and vegetables are grown here, a factory for the production of galvanized iron, &c. There is a good park, and Rodd Island, in Leichhardt Bay, is much frequented by picnic parties. The district has a permanent water supply. Population, including the neighbourhood, 1,400.

FORBES (33° 17′ S. lat., 148° 5′ E. long.), county and electorate of Ashburnham, is the principal town on the Lachlan river, having railway station, telegraph, money-order, savings bank and land and survey offices. Fares, 57s. and 38s. 3d. It lies west from Sydney, from which it is distant about 289 miles. Cowra is distant 65 miles, and by which latter route either the Western or Southern lines can be reached. Coaches run daily to Borenore, and tri-weekly to Cowra. Principal Hotels: Court House, Albion, Post Office, Royal, and others. From its geographical position and the vast mineral and other resources of the surrounding country Forbes is rapidly becoming one of the most important centres of population and commerce in the west. The Commercial Bank has a very handsome building, and the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, and Union Bank have commodious premises. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, gaol, police barracks, and town hall; a public school is here, average attendance over 300, and two denominational schools. Forbes has a large and well-supported School of Arts, with over 2,000 volumes, also a Free Public Library with 430 vols. The District Hospital stands on a commanding position near the town. There is one wool scouring establishment, meat-chilling works, two breweries, and two steam saw and flour mills. The Forbes municipality has completed a scheme for supplying the town with filtered water from the Lachlan, and water is laid on through all the principal streets, pressure about 30 lb. to square inch. Fire brigade has two fire engines, two reels, and 700 ft. of hose. The country is admirably adapted for either squatting or agricultural pursuits, wheat crops generally averaging 20 bushels to the acre. About 10,000 acres are under cultivation; produce of the district being wheat, maize, barley, oats, lucerne, potatoes, wine, fruit, oranges. Stock returns, 1899: 9,869 horses, 13,419 cattle, 1,107,593 sheep. Area, 2,636,590 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. In the municipal district of Forbes are 61 miles of streets and roads. Annual value of ratable property is £25,000. Population of town about 3,700, district between 6,000 and 7,000. The two newspapers are the *Forbes Times* and the *Forbes Gazette*.

FOREST REEFS (33° 20′ S. lat., 149° 15′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, and mining township in the county of Bathurst and electorate of Orange, 186 miles W. of Sydney and 13 miles from Orange. Mails run six times a week. Millthorpe is the nearest railway station, 6 miles distant. The Forest was once famous for its gold deposits, and promises to revive its faded glories, if sufficient capital can be brought to bear on its known rich but deep alluvial runs. The best known leads are the Great Extended, Lumpy Lead, the Band of Hope, the Grand Junction, Carbine, Blacksmiths, Beneroc Extended, &c. There is an hotel, a convent and Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a Good Templars' Hall, Progress Association, and Farmers and Settlers Association, and a public school. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from wells and springs. The district is also agricultural and pastoral. Population about 200.

FORSTER (32° 15′ S. lat., 152° 29′ E. long.), a township, at the entrance of Wallis Lake from the coast, near Cape Hawke, about 50 miles from Bulladelah, in the electorate of Gloucester, and 201 miles N. from Sydney. Communication is by steamer from Sydney or Newcastle, coach from Hexham to Bulladelah. It has a post-office, savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station. There are here a School of Arts, with a library of 600 vols., one hotel (the Forster), three saw mills, four stores, and a public school (average attendance 36). A police court is held once a month. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 112 miles distant. Population, 330.

FREDERICKTON (31° 2′ S. lat., 153° 0′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, in the county of Dudley, police district of Kempsey, and electoral district of Hastings and the Macleay, 316 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Macleay river and Christmas creek. Hotel: Dunn's Post-office. Places of worship, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapel. A saw mill and several stores. The public school, a very handsome building, has an average attendance of 108. Agricultural and pastoral district. The communication with Sydney is by steamer, direct fare, 30s. Coaches run to Nambucca, Bellinger, Macksville, and Fernmount. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 208 miles distant. Population, about 350.

FROGMORE (34° 14′ S. lat., 149° 0′ E. long.), an old copper-mining township, with post and money-order office, about 16 miles from Burrowa, in the Burrowa police district, electorate of Boorowa, and 246 miles S. from Sydney. The land in the vicinity is principally occupied for grazing purposes, but not suitable for agriculture. Route is by rail to Binalong 36 miles, and thence coach *viâ* Burrowa. Hotel: Cassell's. Public school here (average attendance, 38). Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. One store. A court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Population about 70.

GALSTON, (34° S. lat., 151° E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telephone, situated in the police district of Ryde, county of Cumberland, and electorate of the Sherbrooke, 29 miles W. of Sydney, on the northern road to Wiseman's ferry. Mode of conveyance to Parramatta or Hornsby Junction, the nearest railway station, 8 miles, is by coach. There is a public school, School of Arts with library, Orange lodge, stores, and Union church. Fruit-growing (citrons especially) is the principal industry. Geological formation, sandstone; sub-soil, shale. Population, 500.

GEORGE'S PLAINS, in the electorate of Blayney 33° 22′ S. lat., 149° 34′ E. long.), a post and telegraph station, 152 miles W. of Sydney. It is a station on the Great Western line (fares, 30s. and 20s.), and lies at an altitude of 2,260 feet above sea-level.

GERMANTON (Ten Mile Creek), (35° 44′ S. lat., 147° 16′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and Government savings bank township, with money-order office, in the county of Goulburn, electorate of the Hume, and police district of the Murray, on the Ten Mile Creek, and the Sydney Road, 38 miles NNE. of Albury, and 386 (373 postal) miles SW. of Sydney. Culcairn (17 miles distant W.) is the nearest railway station. Coach runs to Albany, Culcairn, Wagga, Kiamba. Hotels: Criterion, Riverina and Germanton. There is a new Presbyterian church, a new Episcopal place of worship (St. Paul's) and Roman Catholic church. There are two schools (public school has an average attendance of 59 scholars), court-house, two public halls, police barracks, a flour mill, a branch of the Commercial Bank, four stores, about half a dozen tradesmen's shops, Masonic and I.O.G.T. lodges, School of Arts containing about 600 volumes, handsome Presbyterian manse, Church of England parsonage, and Roman Catholic presbytery and convent. Pastoral and agricultural shows are held here annually. The district is occupied by farms, stations, and vineyards, and has a population of about 400 souls. Formation: Silurian, granitoid rocks; post tertiary. There is no permanent water supply.

GEROGERY (35° 40′ S. lat., 147° 2′ E. long.), co. Goulburn, and electorate of Albury, a small post town and railway-station, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 368 miles S. of Sydney, on the main coach road to Albury 18 miles) and the Creek of the same name (799 feet above sea-level). The township is 3 miles from the station. Fares, 60s., 44s. Hotel: Missouri Tavern. It is divided into two parts, called respectively Gerogery Railway Station and Gerogery Township, the former having an hotel and about 50 inhabitants; the latter a store, German Lutheran church, and one public school (average attendance 20). Wheat-growing is carried on to a fair extent, there being upwards of 4,000 acres under cultivation. Good building stone is also found in the neighbourhood. Population 225, who are principally employed in the pursuit of agricultural farming.

GERRINGONG (34° 44′ S. lat., 150° 49′ E. long.), a railway station and municipal district, on the South Coast road, 78 miles S. of Sydney, and about 7 miles S. of Kiama (in which electorate it is), where the steamer can be taken for the metropolis; overland route is *viâ* Kiama by rail. Two hotels; Wesleyan, Congregational, Anglican, and Roman Catholic places of worship, three stores, a public school, average attendance 81, and telegraph, savings bank, money-order office, School of Arts and I.O.G.T. lodge, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. It was proclaimed April 22, 1871, has 53 miles of streets and property of the annual ratable value of £10,510. Population 750.

GILGANDRA (31° 30′ S. lat., 148° 40′ E. long.), a post town, Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Ewenmar, 292 miles NW. of Sydney, police district of Coonamble, electorate of Coonamble, on the Castlereagh river; mode of conveyance is by coach to Dubbo railway station, 40 miles distant; tri-weekly coaches also run to Baradine, Coonamble, and Dubbo, and bi-weekly to Mundooran. Hotels: Bridge, Telegraph and Post Office. There is a public school (average attendance 80), police barracks, court-house, Union church, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 200 vols. Three sawmills. Geological formation: sandstone and trap. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, about 400.

GINNINDERRA (35° 10′ S. lat., 149° 3′ E. long.), a small post township, with telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities, in the electorate and police district of Queanbeyan and county of Murray, 210 miles S. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Queanbeyan, 15 miles distant, is by coach, communication tri-weekly. There is a public school, School of Arts, Roman Catholic, English, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches within a radius of 3 miles, police-station, and several general stores. Ginnindera Falls are about 7 miles distant, and are very picturesque. There is auriferous country between the township and Yass, 28 miles distant. Geological formation: granite, with subsoil principally of clay. Population, which is very scattered, being composed of selectors chiefly, about 300.

GIRILAMBONE (31° 18′ S. lat., 147° 3′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 405 miles W. of Sydney (fares, 73s. and 49s. 9d.),

county of Canbelego and electorate of Cobar. Hotel: Railway. A public school (with average attendance of 50), one store, School of Arts and Orange lodge, and a church used by all Protestant denominations. Police-court and police-station. Agricultural district. Population of district about 250.

GIRILAMBONE MINE (co. Canbelego, electoral district Cobar) has post and money-order office, and savings bank. It is two miles distant from Girilambone Railway Station, reached by coach. There is one hotel (Great Western), State school with average attendance of 60, Roman Catholic Church, and a Union church used by all denominations. Water from Government tanks. Copper and gold mines in locality. Population 300.

GLADESVILLE, or TARBAN (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), electorate of Ryde, a village with telegraph station, money-order, post office and savings bank, on the north bank of the Parramatta river, 6 miles W. of Sydney, and 3 miles from Ryde railway station. The Parramatta steamboats call at intervals. It can be reached, too, by the road and the bridge over the river. Oranges and other fruits are largely grown in the district, and much of the neighbourhood is taken up by the residences and grounds of well-to-do citizens and others. The Hospital for the Insane is located here, with its magnificent buildings and beautiful grounds attached for the comfort of the afflicted. There are two places of worship, two hotels, several small stores, and public school with average attendance of 180. Population of township about 400.

GLADSTONE (31° 6′ S. lat., 152° 51′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, in the county of Macquarie, and police district of Hastings and the Macleay, 326 miles NNE. of Sydney, situate at the confluence of Belmore and Macleay rivers, and reached by Clarence and Richmond river steamers to Kempsey, thence by river steamer. Places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian church, and Templars' hall. It has a court-house, police station, one hotel, school-house with average attendance of 52 scholars; several stores, one accommodation house, and branch of English and Scottish Bank. Agricultural district; maize is principally grown. Formation: alluvial, arising from drift and sediment from floods. Population, about 250.

GLANMIRE (33° 23′ S. lat., 149° 44′ E. long.), a postal (postal notes issued) and mining township, in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of Macquarie and police district of Bathurst, situated on Sydney-Bathurst road, about 7 miles E. of Bathurst, and 117 miles (144 postal) W. of Sydney. A coach runs to and from the Raglan Railway station, 4 miles distant. The diggings were first discovered in June, 1865; from time to time a fair number of miners have been employed. Half-time school has an average attendance of 12 scholars. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: decomposed granite and clay. Population about 50.

GLEBE (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a suburb of Sydney, near Blackwattle Bay, on the SW. side of the city, to which it is immediately contiguous, in the electorate of the Glebe, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and Government savings bank facilities. The tramcar runs every 10 minutes throughout the day, fare 2d. It is an independent municipality, having been proclaimed August 1, 1859, and contains an area of three-quarters of a square mile; 23 miles of roads; and ratable property of the annual value of £147,280. Many of the citizens of Sydney have their residences here. There are upwards of 20 hotels, 15 schools, comprising a public—with average attendance of 1,100, to 1,200—a denominational, Ragged school, and 12 private schools; also 8 places of worship and Salvation Army barracks, a branch of the Joint-Stock Bank, School of Arts and Free Library with 1,600 volumes, handsome Town Hall, police-station, court-house, flour mills, biscuit factory, and a number of other manufactories. Formation: ironstone and sandstone. A hospital for sick children has been established here, under the management of a Board having both ladies and gentlemen on its Committee. The suburb is lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. Population about 17,550. Newspaper: *Glebe Argus*.

GLEN INNES (29° 45′ S. lat., 151° 46′ E. long.) is pleasantly situated at an elevation of 3,518 feet above the sea-level, on the Rocky Ponds, about four miles from the Beardy river, on the main Northern Overland Railway, 399 miles (423 postal) NNW. of Sydney; rail being the means of reaching the metropolis; fare to Sydney, 374 miles, 73s. and 48s. 9d. Coaches run to Inverell and Grafton. The main Northern line to the Queensland border is through the town. Hotels: Royal, Great Central, Tattersall's, Mount Pleasant, Railway. It is in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes, and takes its name from Major Innes, one of the oldest of the New England settlers. There are four churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian and Salvation Army; a superior public school (average attendance 350), convent school, with average attendance of 150, grammar school, and ladies' boarding school, and Church of England school; court-house, post savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, branches of the N.S. Wales, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, free public library with 600 volumes, School of Arts, and Good Templars', Masonic, and Church of England halls. It has been a municipal district since June 17, 1872, having 204 miles of roads and streets, of which 42 miles are formed. Annual value of ratable property £20,100. There are eight stores and numerous other business places, also two tanneries, sawmills, flour mill, butter factory, boot factory, &c.; police barracks, hospital, town hall. Fire brigade has fire engine and 1,500 ft. of hose. The water supply is obtained from tanks holding 16,000 gallons, and township lighted by gas. The district is principally agricultural, but sheep stations and sheep-farming have numerous representatives; much mining is carried on, and the country is believed to be rich in minerals, particularly tin, gold, silver and bismuth. Most of the mines are worked on tribute. The output of gold for 1899 was 500 ounces.—VEGETABLE CREEK, now called Emmaville, the most important tin and emerald field in the colony, is within 26 miles distance. The soil is of a rich black character. Formation: principally basalt with outcrops of granite. The Newton Boyd road affords a useful means of communication between the New England district and the seaboard by daily coach to Grafton. To South Grafton the distance is 110 miles, but the distance by the proposed Railway Survey is 96 miles. To Inverell the distance is 42 miles, and the coach runs daily. Wheat, oats, and cereals generally are principally cultivated. Stock returns for 1899: 13,908 horses, 98,186 cattle, 752,997 sheep. Area 2,528,140 acres. Population about 3,200; in the census district, 12,000. The local newspapers are the *Glen Innes Guardian* and *Examiner*, both bi-weeklies.

GLOUCESTER (32° 2′ S. lat., 152° 0′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 184 miles N. of Sydney, in the police district of Port Stephens, and electorate of Gloucester. A coach runs to Hexham, the nearest railway station, 68 miles distant. There is a hotel, an Episcopal place of worship, provisional school, and a police-station. The district is chiefly pastoral, over 4,000 acres under crop producing wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, and oats. Population, town and district, 450.

GONGOLGON (30° 12′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), a township, on the Bogan river, with post, money-order, and telephone office and savings bank, about 27 miles from Brewarrina, 464 miles (466 postal) W. of Sydney, and 36 miles SE. from Byrock railway station, county Cowper, police district of Bourke, and electorate of Cobar. Byrock is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs twice a week (fare 15s.), and from Nyngan once a week. Hotels: Commercial and the Royal. State school. Gongolgon is the main stock route to Brewarrina. Population about 50.

GOODOOGA (29° 0′ S. lat., 146° 59′ E. long.), (co. of Narran and electorate of the Barwon), a township, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the banks of the Bokhara river, 80 miles NW. of Brewarrina, 562 miles N. of Sydney, and about 10 miles from the Queensland border. Byrock is the nearest railway station, distant 141 miles, to which coaches run *viâ* Brewarrina. Hotels: Commercial and Telegraph, a hospital, and a public school, average attendance, 40. Population, 220. Goodooga is a pastoral district.

GOOLAGONG (33° 36′ S. lat., 148° 35′ E long.), co. Forbes, electorate of Grenfell, on the Lachlan river, 244 miles W. of Sydney, between Cowra and Forbes, distant from the former 25 miles, and from the latter 33 miles, with postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order facilities. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. It has two churches, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, Progress Committee, public school with average attendance of 40, two stores, and a police barracks. Cowra, the nearest railway station, is reached by coach. Coaches also to Forbes and Grenfell. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and the land in the locality is of a very superior quality. The progress of the town is greatly hampered by the want of a bridge, drovers and stock-owners being particularly inconvenienced. Population of town about 225; within a ten mile radius, 1,000.

GORDON (late LANE COVE) (33° 40′ 30″ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Willoughby, 9 miles N. of Sydney, situated about midway between the Lane Cove river and Middle Harbour, 1½ mile from each. It is a railway station on the Milsons Point Hornsby Junction Line, 379 feet above sea-level; fares 1s. 3d. and 10d. Hotels: the Gardeners' Arms, Green Gate, Traveller's Rest, and three general stores. About here are located some of the finest orange orchards in the colony. Grapes are also cultivated, and the whole district, which is of a pleasing and undulating character, is celebrated for its high degree of fertility and the luxuriance of its vegetation. Slate is abundant, but the kind used for roofing purposes is not met with. Brick-clay and freestone abound in most parts. The schools here are public (average attendance 225), a Roman Catholic school, and a convent. The population numbers about 1800, for whose spiritual wants are provided an Episcopal, a Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship. There is a permanent water supply. It was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £10,680.

GOSFORD (33° 28′ S. lat., 151° 22′ E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph and money-order township, and railway station, on the shore of Brisbane Water, at the head of a fine sheet of water, near Broken Bay, about 50 miles N. of Sydney. It is in the county and electorate of Northumberland, and police district of Brisbane Water, and is divided into Gosford and East Gosford, the former being the Government township. The hotels are the Royal, Union, Fern Tree. Public buildings are: Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school with average attendance of 100 scholars, School of Arts, Oddfellows and Masonic lodges, with a library of 900 vols., a court-house, lock-up, several stores, and police barracks. The Homebush-Waratah railway line passes through the township, fares to Sydney, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. It is chiefly a timber-producing district, of which great quantities are exported, but is also highly adapted for fruit-growing, and large blocks of land are being cleared for farms. The town was incorporated on 10th November, 1886, and has ratable property of the capital value of £56,300. Formation:

principally coal and iron. Population, town, 670, and district, 1,500. Newspaper: *Gosford Times*, published every Friday.

GOULBURN (34° 45′ S. lat. 149° 45′ E. long.), county Argyle, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, is a city of great importance, being the principal depôt of the southern inland trade, with postal, telegraphic, money-order office, and Government savings bank. It is situated about a mile S. of the junction of the Mulwarree Ponds and Wollondilly river, and lies distant from Sydney 134 miles in a south-westerly direction, at an elevation of 2,071 feet above the sea-level. Fares: Sydney to Goulburn, 26s. 6d. and 17s. 9d. The line to Cooma branches off from here; the distance by rail from Goulburn to Cooma is nearly 130 miles. The most important hotels are the Royal, Commercial, White Horse, Mandelson's, Palace, and Hibernian. It was made a city in 1864, the diocese being known by the same name; the first occupant of the see was the Right Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D., who died 16th March, 1892. The present bishop is the Right Rev. W. Chalmers, D.D. There is also a Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Lanigan, and a coadjutor bishop, Dr. Gallagher, with right of succession. The city is well laid out with broad thoroughfares, crossing each other at right angles. The more important of the public edifices are the various places of worship, of which the Church of England cathedral is one of the most prominent; The Roman Catholic cathedral is a very fine edifice, built of stone. Other places of worship are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and one at West Goulburn (Church of England), and Primitive Methodist chapel; there are also three small religious edifices at North Goulburn, St. Nicholas (Church of England) Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) and Wesleyan. The hospital is an old-established and important institution, erected at a cost of about £7,000. The Mechanics' Institute, with library of over 8,000 separate works, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's College, the post and telegraph office are fine buildings. The gaol, erected at a cost of £72,000, and the railway station, are important places, the court-house is another ornament to the city, and the town hall is a neat building adjoining the post office. Kenmore Hospital for the Insane, is about a mile-and-a-half from the city boundary. There are four public schools (average attendance, 1,500) and a Roman Catholic denominational school; also several private schools. Banks: Commercial, N.S. Wales, English and Scottish, Joint-Stock, Australasia, City, and London. Fire brigade (two stations) has two fire-engines, three reels and ladder waggon, and 2,100 feet of hose. There are two tanneries here; also two large boot and shoe factories, two flour mills (City and Argyle), and two breweries. Coaches run to Taralga, Laggan, Crookwell and Wheeo. The prosperity of Goulburn mainly depends on its commercial position and on the agricultural resources of the country, which are of a very productive character. Goulburn was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. It has ratable property of the annual value of £57,570, and 145 miles of roads. The city is lighted with gas, and a copious supply of water is laid on from the Wollondilly river, about a mile and a half from the town; capacity of settling tank, 2,388,000 gallons; of service reservoirs, 265,000 gallons; pressure in main, 20 lb. to 70 lb. to square inch. Chief produce of the district are wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 7,317; cattle, 34,576; sheep, 403,180. Area, 1,085,054 acres. Population of the city, 10,720; number of dwellings, 2,020. Area, 4 square miles. The newspapers are the *Goulburn Herald*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; *Evening Post*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

GRAFTON (29° 40′ S. lat., 152° 55′ E. long.) is a city, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, distant from Sydney by land 528 and by sea 342 miles NE., several steamers belonging to the North Coast Steam Navigation Company plying between Grafton, Sydney, and Newcastle with marked regularity; return fares: £2 5s. saloon, £1 5s. steerage. The principal hotels are Holmstein's, McMahon's, Egan's, and the Crown. In South Grafton the principal hotels are the Steam Ferry, Post Office, and Cowan's. The Roman Catholic See of Grafton was created in 1888, with the Rt. Rev. J. J. Doyle as Bishop. Dr. A. V. Green is Bishop of the Anglican See of Grafton and Armidale. It is a municipality (proclaimed July 19, 1859), with 38¼ miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of about £24,470, and port of entry and departure, in the county of Clarence, electoral and police district of Grafton. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Clarence river, about 45 miles from the sea, from which it is navigable, the river here being about half a mile in width, with good wharves and a patent slip for the shipping. The entrance is being improved in conformity with plans prepared by Sir John Coode. The city is composed of North and South Grafton. The North side is divided into four wards—East, North, South and West. South Grafton has been formed into a separate municipality, with ratable property of a capital value of £65,100. North Grafton is the larger and more important section of the city; a steam ferry and punt connect the two, and another ferry, about a mile lower down, gives communication with the parishes of Clarenza and Ulmarra. Grafton may be considered a steadily rising place, the rich agricultural lands being its mainstay. There are local branches of the Commercial of Sydney, New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock, and English and Scottish and Savings Banks of New South Wales. The churches rank in about the following order as regards architectural merit: Church of England, Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian (Synod of East Australia), Wesleyan, and German Evangelical. The Church of England cathedral is a brick building of considerable architectural pretensions. South Grafton has also a Roman Catholic and an Anglican church and a mechanics' institute. There are also three saw-mills, one tannery, two engineering establishments, gas works, two aerated water manufactories, and the city is well supplied with stores of every description. In the Court-house, two Courts of Assize, three Quarter Sessions and four District Courts are held during the year. This is the headquarters of the Chairman of the Land Board for the Northern district, also of the district surveyor and district inspector of schools. The hospital consists of two large two-storey brick buildings, having the services of two paid medical officers, and two honorary medical officers, and is under the management of a large staff of trained nurses. There are also a district gaol and a lock-up, with police quarters, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, one Oddfellows', two Foresters', German Club, A.H.C. Guild, Masonic lodge, and other local institutions. The streets are laid out at right angles, and lighted with gas. There are two public schools, with average attendance of over 1,100 pupils, and several private schools in Grafton, besides two convent schools. The leading insurance companies have agencies at Grafton. There is a fire brigade with two stations, two fire engines, and 800 feet of hose. The lowlands on either side the Clarence river are among the richest in the colony, and suitable for the growth of sugar, tobacco, and many other tropical productions, acres being under cultivation in the Grafton and Clarence districts, producing maize, potatoes, sugar, and oranges. There are several sugar-mills, of which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's is among the largest in Australia. They are all worked by steam power, and crush for about five months of the year, commencing in July and August. Cereals, except maize, are not extensively cultivated. The value of crops in 1899 was:—Maize, £82,500; sugar cane, £48,600; potatoes, £7,500; dairying, £70,536; eggs and fowls, £45,000; cattle, £66,755; timber, £40,000; also pigs: fat and baconers, £15,000; fruits and vegetables. Fat cattle, trucked by rail at Glen Innes and Tenterfield, and sent per steamer direct. Horses sold for Indian and Sydney market. Fish sent per steamer bi-weekly to Sydney. The New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company have established a branch business at Grafton, where creamery butter is made, bacon cured, and ice manufactured. In connection with this large business the company have fifteen creameries, and also treat the cream from most of the district factories. The dairying industry is developing into large proportions. The Solferino gold reefs are still worked on a small scale. Reefs are also being worked near Nana Creek, Coramba and Bucca Creek. There is a copper lode about 12 miles above the navigable part, and antimony is abundant. Cinnibar leases are being worked at Yugilbar, and coal exists all over the district. The country is well suited for pastoral purposes, and is taken up with stations principally devoted to the rearing of horses and cattle. Stock returns, 1899: 17,432 horses, 91,011 cattle, 3,116 sheep. Area, 1,355,022 acres. The Australian Meat Works are at Ramornie, nine miles distant, the first of the kind in Australia. Several steamers run weekly trips between Sydney and Grafton, and besides this there is a daily mail to Sydney by coach *viâ* Dalmorton and Glen Innes. Coaches also leave Lawrence bi-weekly for Casino, and daily from Chatsworth for Woodburn. There is a bi-weekly coach service with Bellinger, Bucca Creek, and Coramba. It is 110 miles from Grafton to Glen Innes, 83 from Grafton to Lismore (*via* Casino), and 25 from Chatsworth (Clarence) to Woodburn (Richmond River). Small steamers ply daily between Grafton and centres on the Lower Clarence, at very reasonable fares. Steam droghers and a passenger launch ply to the upper part of the river as far as Copmanhurst, 35 miles above Grafton. A large shipping trade is carried on with Sydney, and a considerable portion of the New England and Tableland trade still finds its way here for shipment. Grafton has two jockey clubs, two water brigades, two rowing clubs, and a theatre. Water supply from wells, tank, creek, and river. Formation: principally sandstone. The population of the city is 5,020. The *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, the *Grafton Argus*, the *Grip*, *South Grafton Clarion*, and *Diocesan News* are the local newspapers.

GRANVILLE is a town in the county of Cumberland 13 miles W. of Sydney, fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. It is an important railway junction, has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. It is situated on the Duck River, in the electoral district of Granville, and police district of Parramatta. There are five hotels (Granville, Royal, Exchange, Race-course, and Vauxhall), branch of Commercial Bank; places of worship, Episcopal (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational and Primitive Methodist, three public schools with average attendance of 736, and a School of Arts, with over 1,000 vols. The Town Hall is a handsome building, one room being set apart for a public library. The following are the principal manufactories in the district:—Clyde Engineering Company, Victoria pipe and tile works, numerous brick-works, Ritchie's plough factory, Brunton's extensive flour-mills, Bergan & Son's tweed factory, several tanneries, kerosene works, and a co-operative fire-brick yard. The Stockowners' Meat Export Company have expended £40,000 in the erection of a large meat works. The Rose Hill race-course is within the Borough, which was incorporated in January, 1885, has 60 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £25,990, and a population of about 4,700. The borough is lighted by gas. Newspaper: *The Advertiser*.

GREENWICH, a post-town and telegraph station situated on the Lane Cove River in the county of Cumberland, about three miles west from Sydney, with which there is frequent daily communication by steamer; nearest railway station is Edward's Road. There is a public school, from the immediate

vicinity of which are some picturesque views. The water supply is permanent. Lighted with gas. Has asphalt and petroleum works; in the latter, tanks to hold 1,000,000 gallons are being built. A channel is being made in Gore Bay to admit vessels of 6,000 to 7,000 tons; these works are estimated to cost £25,000. Other improvements are in contemplation. Population about 300. Geological formation: sandstone.

GRENFELL (33° 53 S. lat. and 148° 13′ E. long.), 287 miles WSW. of Sydney, is an agricultural, pastoral, and goldfield town, on the Emu creek, bounded on the north by Forbes, east by Cowra, south by Young, and west by Marsden and the Bland Country, communication being by rail from Sydney daily to Young, and thence by daily mail coaches, which leave about 9 A.M., reaching Grenfell at 1.20 P.M.; travellers may also come *viâ* Cowra, from whence there is a tri-weekly coach, leaving on Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday. A mail leaves Grenfell daily for Sydney *viâ* Young. A railway is to be built shortly from Koorawatha on the Blaney-Howden line, 29 miles. The Weddin Mountains rise to the SW., 7 miles from the town. Grenfell is an extensive and important district as regards its agricultural and pastoral resources. Its mineral resources, chiefly gold, embrace extended areas in various directions in the immediate vicinity, and for miles around defined quartz reefs encased between granite walls, and in which some extraordinarily rich deposits of gold have been taken. Deep alluvial leads are also known to exist, and there are three steam saw-mills, two flour-mills, and two cyanide works, and eucalyptus factory. The town is principally sustained by agricultural and pastoral pursuits, wheat and corn thrive, and the vine appears to luxuriate here equally as well as it does in the Albury district. Grenfell is in the county of Monteagle, parish of Brundah, and Southern gold-fields and Grenfell electoral and police district. The district is incorporated, and has 10 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,230. It is a Government savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, with a very successful Agricultural, Pastoral, and Horticultural Association, a Mutual Improvement Society, and Debating Institution, and Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,200 volumes; also Masonic, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges. Principal hotels: Royal, Tattersall's, Still's, Albion, and Brian Boru. Banks: Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, Union and Australasia. Schools: one public, average attendance 180, and a denominational (R.C.). Churches: Holy Trinity (Episcopal); St. Joseph's (R.C.); St. Andrew's (Presbyterian); and Wesleyan; Salvation Army barracks. The principal public offices are the police and district court, land office, hospital, the telegraph and post-office, Municipal Council Chambers and School of Arts. There is a Masonic hall, Temperance hall, Oddfellows' hall, and a number of general stores. There are about 80,000 acres of land under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, and wine. Formation: granite. Population of town 1,000, of district about 14,000. Newspapers, *Grenfell Record* and *Grenfell Vedette*.

GRESFORD (32° 28′ S. lat., 151° 32′ E. long.), a postal town, with Government savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, county, electorate, and police district of Durham, 144 miles N. of Sydney, on the Paterson river. There is a good road from Gresford to Maitland, distant about 28 miles SE., which is the nearest railway station, coach fare, 5s. Two hotels, the Junction and the Gresford; Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, public school, with average attendance of 54 pupils, a School of Arts, butter factory (outputting four tons weekly), wine cellars, and three stores. Country round both agricultural and pastoral. Vines are largely grown. A police court has been established, and sits fortnightly. Formation: principally limestone. Population, about 400. Water is obtained from tanks and the river.

GRETA (32° 40′ S. lat., 151° 36′ E. long.), a colliery town and railway station, which has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 3 miles from Branxton, 32 miles from Newcastle, and 107 miles N. (postal) of Sydney, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Maitland and electoral district of Singleton. Fares from Newcastle, 4s. 0d. and 2s. 4d.; or direct from Sydney, 10s. 6d. and 10s. 4d. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Prince of Wales, Family, Railway, and Tattersall's. There are two collieries in the district, employing about 177 men, the output of coal for 1899 being 63,154 tons, valued at £13,563. There are two public schools, a Roman Catholic school, conducted by sisters of charity, mechanics' and miners' institute, with 1,000 volumes. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, four large stores, and minor ones, 2 medical dispensaries, and a population of about 1,000. In addition to being a mining district, it is also largely cultivated for vines, the wines known as the Dalwood, Fernhill, Cote d'or, &c., being in considerable repute. The vineyard "Kirkton," about 8 miles distant, is famous for its wines. The district is incorporated, and has 18¾ miles of streets, formed and unformed, and ratable property of the annual value of £3,680.

GUILDFORD, a post town and railway station, 16 miles S. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke and Granville, and police district of Parramatta; fare, 1s. 7d. and 1s. There is a public school, average attendance 43. Episcopalian church, I.O.G.T. society, several stores, and a population of about 500, employed principally in agricultural pursuits.

GULGONG (32° 22′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.), a mining township, in the county of Phillip, 198 miles W. (207 postal) from Sydney, and 18 from Mudgee, between the Cudgegong river and the Wyaldra or Reedy creek, in the electorate of Mudgee. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Mudgee, 18 miles, thence the rail. The hotels are Tattersall's, Centennial, Post Office, Young's, Family, Commercial, Prince of Wales, and Belmore. It is mainly an alluvial goldfield extending over a considerable area, being 8 miles east and west, and 9 miles north and south, the leads lying under basalt, average sinking, 150 feet. It has three churches, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian: branches of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank and Bank of N.S.W., one flour mill, two schools, public school has an average attendance of 130 pupils, hospital, post, telegraph, Government savings bank and money-order offices; police camp, and court-house. A free library, under the control of the Municipal Council, with 1,040 vols. The output of gold for 1899 being 3,098 ozs., valued at £11,992. Reefing is coming into prominence. Fruit and vine growing also receiving attention. Agriculture is now to a great extent superseding mining, and a large portion of non-auriferous land has been selected. It is well adapted for farming, being alluvial flats and low hills, with a good depth of rich red soil. Gulgong has been incorporated since February 5, 1876, the municipality covering 36 square miles, there being 68 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £8,870. Water is supplied from a reservoir near the town. There are estimated to be about 300 miners at work in the district, the total population being about 2,100. Newspaper, the *Gulgong Advertiser*.

GUNDAGAI (35° 4′ S. lat., 148° 6′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, post office savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, on the banks of the Murrumbidgee river, 251 miles (289 postal) SW. of Sydney, fares, 55s. 3d. and 37s. It is in the county of Clarendon, electoral and police district of Gundagai, and comprises Gundagai North and South. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are held periodically and Courts of Petty Sessions are held daily. The Commercial and Bank of N.S. Wales have a branch here. There are four schools, two public (with average attendance of 160) (one at North and one at South Gundagai), a Roman Catholic and a private school; three churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), a gaol and police barracks, literary institute, with 1,800 vols., and an assembly room. Several insurance companies are represented, and there are five first-class hotels with others of a less pretentious character. The iron bridge over the Murrumbidgee, connecting with South Gundagai, together with the viaduct. Gundagai possesses 2 Masonic, Oddfellows', Good Templars', and Sons of Temperance Lodges. The Murrumbidgee is navigable as far as Gundagai. The river flats are liable to floods, but the present township is high and dry. The original township on the river flat was washed away in June 1852, when 71 dwellings were wrecked and 81 lives lost. The country is taken up principally by squatters and small farmers. The land is in places, particularly along the banks of the river, of a very fertile character, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco and wine. Stock returns: 1899, 13,461 horses, 42,474 cattle, 982,990 sheep. Area, 1,452,460 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Several gold mining properties are in active operation in the immediate neighbourhood. Gold returns for 1899 were 15,484 ozs., valued at £57,776. Slate quarries have been opened here, and splendid white marble exists within a few miles of the town. Large deposits of chromium have been discovered. A line of railway from Gundagai to Cootamundra, a distance of 34 miles, join the main Southern line. Coaches run to Tumut and Adelong daily, fare, 7s. 6d. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £9,460. Population, 1,250; in the census district, 3,680. The *Gundagai Times* (Tuesday and Friday), established 1858, is the local paper.

GUNDAROO (also known as LOWER GUNDAROO) (35° 2′ S. lat., 149° 18′ E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, on the Yass river, 20 miles NW. of Queanbeyan, and 181 miles SW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Murray, police and electoral district of Queanbeyan. There is coach communication with Gunning and Queanbeyan, Gunning being the nearest railway station, 20 miles distant. There are in the locality two hotels—Royal and Star—school (public, has average attendance 47), a court-house, and four stores. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship. M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, public library and reading-room. Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and potatoes are principally grown in the district. There are also several stations. Population about 150.

GUNNEDAH (31° 0′ S. lat., 150° 16′ E. long.), a postal, Government savings bank, money-order township and telegraph station, in the electorate of the same name, on the Namoi river, near its junction with the Mooki, 296 miles NW. of Sydney, connected with Newcastle by a line of railway called the North-Western, opened in September, 1879, which branches from the Great Northern at Werris Creek (41 miles), fares from Newcastle (196 miles), 38s. 9d. and 25s. 9d., or direct from Sydney, 50s. 9d. and 33s. 6d. Hotels: Royal, Court House, the Freemasons', Imperial, Railway View, Paragon, and Caledonian. It is in the county of Pottinger, and police district of Gunnedah. It lies 50 miles W. of Tamworth, 874 feet above sea-level, and is incorporated, having 35 miles of roads and streets and ratable property of the annual value of £10,220. Coaches run to Coonabarabran, Coolah, Mullaley, Tambar Springs, Carroll, and Tamworth. Institutions: N.S. Wales and Commercial banks, public school, with average attendance 380 scholars, 2 private, and a convent school; Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and Presbyterian services bi-weekly; court-house, lock-up, and police barracks; post and telegraph office, and school of arts, with 4,000 vols., 11 large stores, wool washing and soap works, boiling down and meat freezing works, and two sawmills. Irrigation for

farming purposes on the banks of the Namoi has been established. Formation: sandstone. 25,000 acres under cultivation, 10,000 acres under wheat. Produce: wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, cheese, butter, bacon and hams. There are five small collieries in the district. Population of town, over 1,000. Local papers: *Namoi Independent* and *Gunnedah Advertiser.*

GUNNING (34° 45′ S. lat., 149° 16′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, situated on the main southern road, and Meadow Creek (1,893 feet above sea-level), 24 miles NE. of Yass, in which electorate it is, about midway between Goulburn and Yass, and 165 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of King. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; there are four trains each way daily, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 9d. Coaches run to Gundaroo (fare, 7s.) and other places. Hotels: Frankfield, Telegraph, and Commercial. Churches: Roman Catholic (of stone), Church of England, and Wesleyan; public school, average attendance 80, four principal stores, creamery, a steam flour-mill, branch of the Commercial Bank, Temperance Hall, School of Arts, Good Templars, Oddfellows' lodge, and Sons of Temperance Society, a court-house, and an Agricultural Society. Court of Petty Sessions is held fortnightly, and a Land Court every month. Water supply from well 21 feet deep. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 600.

GUNTAWANG (32° 21′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.), a post town in the electorate and police district of Mudgee, 298 miles W. from Sydney, and situated on the Cudgegong river. Mode of communication is by coach, Wednesday and Saturday, to Mudgee (15 miles), the nearest railway station. Coaches also run to Gulgong on Wednesday and Saturday, to Wellington Friday and Tuesday. It has Episcopalian church, a public school, average attendance 32, condensed milk factory, and School of Arts with 400 vols. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: basalt, slate, and sandstone. Population about 200.

GUYRA (30° 22′ S. lat., 151° 35′ E. long.), a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, 386 miles N. of Sydney, in the counties of Sandon and Hardinge, electoral districts of Bingera and Glen Innes, and police district of Armidale, with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities, a railway station, fares from Sydney 67s. 3d. and 44s. 9d.; two hotels, the Guyra and Royal; Anglican, Union, and Roman Catholic places of worship, public school (with library), School of Arts, court-house, police-station, several stores and shops, and a saw-mill and a chaff factory. Coaches run to Ollera, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, fares 6s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s respectively. Population 200.

HAMILTON (32° 57′ S. lat., 151° 46′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank and railway station, in the electorate of Waratah, on the Great Northern Railway, 100 miles N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, 12s. 6d. and 8s. Among the hotels are Cherry's, Miners' Exchange, and Queen's Arms. Omnibuses and trams ply frequently to Newcastle. It has English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches; a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,200 vols., public school, with average attendance of 700, a denominational school (R.C.) and neat municipal chambers. Fire brigade has two reels and 1,800 feet hose. The Castlemaine brewery is here. The municipal district was proclaimed December 11, 1871. Annual ratable value of property is £26,960, there being 19 miles of streets. Population estimated at 5,800, a large number of whom are employed in the collieries of the Australian Agricultural Company. The water supply from Hunter District Water Supply; reservoir has capacity of 405,000 gallons, pressure 60lb. to square inch, and the township is lighted by gas (incandescent lamps).

HANGING ROCK. *See* NUNDLE.

HARDEN (34° 34′ S. lat., 148° 18′ E. long.), a railway station, post, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, on the Great Southern Railway line, 228 miles from Sydney (fares, 45s. and 30s.), police district of Young, electorate of Boorowa, situated on Murray's creek, and is the starting-point for the Young, Cowra, Carcoar and Blayney Railway line, the shortest route by twenty-four hours for southern passengers to places west of Blayney to Bourke, &c. There are three hotels—Doncaster, Carrington, and Commercial; police station, a mechanics' institute, Wesleyan church, and several stores. The town is provided with a water supply. Geological formation: granite. Murrumburrah is 1 mile distant. Population of 700, engaged in mining, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits.

HARGRAVES (formerly LOUISA CREEK) (32° 38′ S. lat., 149° 29′ E. long.) is a post town with a money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, situated in the county of Wellington, police and electoral district of Mudgee, and extends from the Lewis ponds to Louisa creek. It is 181 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the coach running between Mudgee and Hill End, and passing through thrice a week, is the means of access. Tambaroora is about 21 miles, and Mudgee railway station 25 miles distant. It has two hotels, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a public school, with average attendance of 48 scholars, police quarters, court-house, lock-up, and two stores. The district is of slate and sandstone formation, and is more or less of an auriferous character, gold returns for 1899 being 1,951 ozs., valued at £7,405. Population about 600.

HARTLEY (33° 31′ S. lat., 150° 12′ E. long.), a money-order township, in the electorate of Hartley situated on the river Lett, 33 miles NW. of Sydney, contiguous to the Great Western Railway, the nearest stations being Mount Victoria (7 miles) and Hartley Vale (4 miles). Hotel: Royal. It has Anglican and Catholic places of worship. Public school has average attendance of 36. Area under cultivation, about 4,000 acres, producing wheat, maize, rye, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. New South Wales Shale and Oil Company produced at Hartley Vale and New Hartley at Capertree for the year 20,953 tons shale, valued at £21,119. The population numbers about 800 persons; in the census district were 9,000. Hartley Vale, four miles distant, has a money-order office, railway station, savings bank, two hotels and a public school.

HARWOOD ISLAND, a post town, on the Clarence river, 312 miles N. of Sydney, county and electorate of the Clarence, and police-district of Grafton, with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance to the metropolis is by steamer, bi-weekly. Coaches run to Chatsworth Island and Woodburn. There are two hotels, Harwood and Morpeth, a public school, average attendance 120, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 450, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. Harwood Island is the centre of the Clarence sugar industry, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company having their great mill here, to which the cane from all parts of the river is brought. Population in crushing season, 1,000; at other times about 500.

HAY (34° 30′ S. lat., 144° 56′ E. long.) is situated in the heart of the Riverine district, on the Murrumbidgee river, 305 feet above sea-level, 454 miles SW. of Sydney in the electorate of Hay. Post town, with money-order, telegraph office, railway station, and savings bank. The railway fares are 70s. and 45s.; return tickets are also issued to and from Melbourne *viâ* Albury at £5. Cobb's coaches leave Hay for Deniliquin (80 miles) daily, Saturday excepted, fare, 20s., and for Booligal, 20s.; Balranald, 60s. Mossgiel, 45s., three times a week, and Wilcannia twice a week, 120s. The leading hotels are Tattersall's, Caledonian, Commercial, Royal, and Crown. It is in the county of Waradgery, police district of Hay. In the municipal district are 66 miles of street, (10 formed), and property of the annual value of £27,520, representing a capital value of about £306,700. The town is well laid out, and the principal streets are planted with shade trees. There is a public park of 88 acres. Hay is the principal receiving depôt for the wool produced on the numerous stations about the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers, and the railway terminus of the South-Western line. It is an important crossing place, by a fine iron bridge over the Murrumbidgee river. This bridge is 400 yards in length, with a swing to enable steamers to pass in flood seasons. The river is navigable from the Murray to Wagga-Wagga (470 miles) for a short period of the year, and from Echuca to Hay for about nine months of the year. The highest rise in the river above summer level ever known here has been 24 feet. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Salvation Army have places of worship here, also a convent with eight nuns, who preside over 350 children; there is also a hospital, benevolent society, Athenæum, and free library, with about 3,200 vols. Banks: Commercial, Australian Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, London and Union. Principal buildings, besides those mentioned, are the court-house, post and telegraph office, lands office, survey office, police barracks, public school (average attendance 480), Masonic hall, a theatre, two skating rinks, municipal chambers, and gaol. Hay is the centre of the Hay Land Board district, which extends to the Victorian and South Australian borders; the Board sits about 10 times a year, and the Appeal Court when necessary. Circuit Court sits twice a year; Quarter Sessions three times yearly. There are Masonic, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Temperance lodges, brewery, soap works, gas works, jockey club, Pastoral Association and Horticultural Society, and fire brigade, with one fire-engine, two reels and 500 feet hose. The town is lighted by gas and supplied with water from the municipal waterworks, pumped up from the river and carried in pipes through all the principal streets. Two tanks contain 40,000 and 30,000 gallons respectively, pressure 17 lb. to square inch. The surrounding country is principally taken up for sheep stations, but settlement is rapidly becoming thicker. Stock returns, 1899: 4,201 horses, 3,127 cattle, 535,948 sheep. Area, 4,578,402 acres. By the passing of the Hay Irrigation Act the whole of the north common, about 10,000 acres, has been vested in a trust, and most of it has been applied for. About 80,000 bales of wool are sent from Hay during the season. Hay is the cathedral city of the Riverina diocese. Population over 3,500. The *Riverine Grazier* and *Hay Standard* are the local journals.

HAYDONTON. *See* MURRURUNDI.

HELENSBURGH (E. long. 151° 8′, S. lat. 34° 10′), a post town and railway station, with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 27 miles S. of Sydney, county Cumberland, electorate of Woronora, and police district of Wollongong, situated on Camp creek. (Fares 3s. 2d. and 1s. 10d.) There are two hotels (the Paragon and Centennial), public school, average attendance 160, branch of the A.J.S. Bank, several general stores, and a population of about 650, engaged principally in coal mining, which is the staple industry of the district, the output for 1899 being 239,310 tons, valued at £61,597. Geological formation: sandstone overlying the carboniferous strata or coal measures.

HEXHAM (32° 55′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.), a small post town, with Government savings bank, telephone, and money-order office, on the south bank of the Hunter river, and railway station on the Great Northern line, and the main road to Maitland, 10 miles from Newcastle, and 108 N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, first-class 13s. 4d.; second class 8s. 7d. The North Coast line of coaches, for about 200 miles, start daily from this place to Stroud, Gloucester, Copeland, Kempsey, &c. It is in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of Waratah, and police district of Newcastle, lies on the main road

between Newcastle and Maitland. Maize and lucerne are extensively cultivated, and dairy farming, milk vending, and vegetable gardening are the chief occupations of the farmers. Churches: Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist; also a public school, average attendance 70. A steam ferry is here for conveying passengers, stock, and vehicles across the Hunter. Formation: carboniferous, with rich and extensive coal beds. From Hexham the mail coaches to Stroud and the Barrington start. It is the terminus of Messrs. J. and A. Brown's Minmi and Duckenfield Railway, and here are also two private shoots, where a large quantity of the Minmi coal is shipped, and a large workshop, where between 60 and 70 persons are constantly employed. Population is about 220.

HILL END (33° 5′ S. lat., 149° 29′ E. long.), an important mining township, in the county and electorate of Wellington, 3 miles from Tamba roora, about 37 miles NW. from Bathurst, by coach route 58 miles, by bridle track only 37 miles, and 145 miles (203 postal) NW. of Sydney; also by a tri-weekly coach from Mudgee. The hotels are Weir's Royal, Club House, and Commercial. It is a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. It was proclaimed a municipality Aug. 6, 1873. It has 10 miles of road, and property of the annual value of £3,260. It dates its existence from 1853, when a rich reef was discovered near the surface, but it was in the year 1872, that the locality became famous as being one of the richest goldfields in the colony. The workings are principally in quartz, though there is alluvial ground, which however can only be profitably worked during the winter season. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and other churches, Oddfellows' lodge, and a public school, with an average attendance of 150, free public library with 500 vols. and several stores. Public buildings, in addition to those mentioned, post and telegraph office, court-house, hospital, and police barracks. Population of borough, 750.

HILLGROVE (30° 10′ S. lat, 152° 10′ E. long.), a mining township situated on Bakers Creek, with post and money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Sandon, electorate and police district of Armidle, 381 miles N. of Sydney, with which communication is by coach to Armidale, 18 miles distant, thence by rail; it has a public school, average attendance 400, a convent school, and a private school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, court house, hospital, and gaol, branch of the City Bank, and several hotels, Commercial, Sydney, Hillgrove, Tattersall's, Miner's Arms, and Eleanora. Masonic, Oddfellows'. Foresters'. Rechabites, Hibernian, Protestant Alliance, and Miners' Societies. Geological formation: metamorphic slate and granite. The district is rapidly developing, antimony gold and scheetite being the chief exports. There are a number of mineral workings, the most important mines being Baker's Creek, Eleanora, Sunlight, Baker's Creek Consols, Garibaldi, Starlight and others; gold returns for 1899 being 20,524 ozs., valued at £71,809. West Hillgrove or Metz, 5,471 ozs., valued at £19,036. A magnificent water supply is conserved, adjacent to the town, and water power and electricity are being brought into use in the mines. The town is also lighted with electricity, and is now incorporated. Population, 3,000. Local newspaper: *Hillgrove Guardian*, published weekly.

HILLSTON (33° 29′ S. lat., 145° 35′ E. long.), county of Nicholson, electoral district of the Lachlan, a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank and Crown Lands office, 494 miles W. of Sydney, and 90 miles NE. of Hay, on the Lachlan river. A coach runs to the Hay Railway station, and three coaches per week to and from Carrathool (75 miles), also from Hay *viâ* Booligal twice a week. Coaches also run to Mount Hope, Lake Cudgellico, Gunbar, Willanthry, also to Mount Ida, Yathong, Coombie, Roto, Rankine's Springs, Mosgiel and Ivanhoe, Euabalong, Condobolin, and Forbes. Hotels: Royal Mail, Hillston Club, Gladstone, Albion, and Tattersall's; a court-house, gaol, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, G.U.O. Oddfellows, mechanics' institute and library, and free public library, a brewery, wool-washing establishment, steam saw-mills, steam roller flour mill, large hospital, public school (average attendance 70), and a convent, also tennis, an athletic and racing club, and a Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The district is a grazing one, and adaptable for wheat cultivation, and settlement is progressing rapidly. Stock returns, 1899: 2,275 horses, 2,602 cattle, 290,253 sheep. Area 3,748,563 acres. Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions are held here. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £5,370. Population 760. Newspaper: *Hillston Spectator*.

HINTON (32° 45′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.), post town, with telephone, telegraph, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county and electorate of Durham, 94 miles (122 postal) N. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Paterson and Raymond Terrace, situated at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson rivers, seven miles from West Maitland, and connected with Morpeth by ferry. It has a good wharf on the Paterson river, one hotel, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship, a brick school of arts, with 500 vols., a public school (average attendance 101). Part of the town lies high, and is reputed healthy. The district is chiefly agricultural, lucerne and maize being largely grown. The water supply is obtained by means of underground tanks. Population of town and district about 400.

HOMEBUSH (33° 53′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long.), a pretty suburb on the railway line, about 8 miles from Sydney, in the electorate of Canterbury, having a large frontage to Parramatta river, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also a public school (average attendance 218). There are frequent trains; fares, 10d. and 7d. Hotels: Great Wentworth and Horse and Jockey. Cattle and sheep sale yards are here. Population about 600.

HOME RULE (32° 23′ S. lat., 149° 35′ E. long.), a money-order, post, and savings bank township, in the county of Phillip, and electoral and police district of Mudgee, 185 miles (204 postal) W. of Sydney, 7 miles from Gulgong and 13 miles from Mudgee, on the banks of the Cooyall Creek. One coach runs daily to the Mudgee Railway Station (fare, 4s.), coach also to Gulgong. It has one hotel (the Queensland), and two stores, Church of England and a public school. The district is noted both for its mining, grazing, and dairying capabilities. Gold mining is also carried on, and copper has been discovered at a depth of 170 feet, about 4 miles distant, but not in payable quantities. There are two extensive vineyards, and a butter factory, about 3 miles distant. The township has a reserve of 6,000 acres, and a never-failing supply of good water. Population, about 200; district, 350.

HORNSBY (late HORNSBY JUNCTION), a post town, with money-order office, Government savings' bank, telegraph office, and railway station, county Cumberland, electorate of Willoughby and police district of Ryde, 21 miles N. of Sydney and 13 miles to Milson's Point by rail; fare 1s 3d. return; *viâ* Strathfield, 1s. 11d. return. There is a public school, enrolment 220 pupils, School of Arts, Oddfellows' lodge, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, convent, two hotels, Australian Rifles, and a population of about 1,000, engaged principally in fruit-growing. Waitara, a railway platform, is a part of Hornsby; also South Hornsby, with a post-office and public school.

HOWLONG (35° 59′ S. lat., 146° 37′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated in the electorate of Albury, about 18 miles W. of Albury, and 389 miles (405 postal) SW. of Sydney. There is coach communication with Albury Railway Stations and Brocklesby. Hotels: Howlong, Court House, and Mill. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, with average attendance of 65, a Roman Catholic school, Mechanics' Institute, a branch of the Bank of Australasia. Court of Petty Sessions is held every Thursday. The district, which is watered by the Murray, is of an undulating character, and is utilized for farming, wine-growing, and pastoral pursuits. The river is crossed by a splendid bridge. Population, about 200.

HUNTER'S HILL (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long.) is in the county of Central Cumberland, electoral district of Ryde and police district of Ryde, and a municipality, 4 miles N. of Sydney, of which it may be considered a suburb; it is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. Two lines of steamers run constantly to and from Sydney; fare, 6d. return. The principal hotels are the Gladstone Family Hotel, Garibaldi, Fig Tree, and Woolwich Pier. It was proclaimed Jan. 5, 1861, and has 40 miles of roads, and ratable property of annual value of £26,690. There is a post, money-order and telegraph office and savings bank. It is pleasantly situated on the Parramatta and Lane Cove rivers, and is a favourite place of residence for the citizens, possessing numerous fine buildings of the villa order, to which well laid-out gardens are attached. A great dock is being built for Messrs. Mort & Co. At Woolwich Point there are tin smelting works, and Laver's Manufacturing Company have put up an extensive plant. Places of worship: Episcopal (All Saints), Roman Catholic, and Congregational. Two public schools, with average attendance of 150, and a girls' grammar school. Police station, court of petty sessions, and small debts court. There is also a Roman Catholic school and Marist Brothers' College, Foresters' lodge, and a workmen's club, and several recreation grounds in the vicinity, with public wharves, at which steamers call every half hour. Population about 4,150.

HURSTVILLE (34° 1′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a railway station on the Illawarra line, 9 miles S. of Sydney, lying 217 feet above sea-level. Fares, 11d. and 8d.; return, 1s. 4d. and 11d. It has a post, telegraph, and money-order office, two public schools (average attendance 330), several stores, two hotels, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, two large timber yards, and a number of private residences; also Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship. The district, which is situated in the electorate of St. George, was incorporated on 25th March, 1887, and has 113 miles of road, and ratable property of the annual value of £28,040. It is lighted with gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Population, 6,500.

ILLABO (35° 2′ S. lat., 144° 12′ E. long.), a railway station, in the county of Ashburnham, electoral district of Gundagai and police district of Forbes, 276 miles WNW. of Sydney, 2½ miles from Goobang Creek, on the main road to the Bogan, and 2 miles N. of Parkes, whence the metropolis is reached; railway fares, 53s. 3d. and 35s. 9d. The formation of the district is principally trap and slate, and allows of farming, grazing, and mining operations being carried on with success. The auriferous ground extends over a very large area. The agricultural land is unsurpassed, and is also unequalled for fruit and vine growing. The timber is principally box, currajong, myall, and pine, public school here, with average attendance 15. Population about 100.

ILLAWARRA (34° 30′ S. lat., 150° 40′ E. long.) is the name given to a beautiful, fertile, and romantic district containing the electorates of Woronora, Illawarra and Kiama, and the Northern part of Shoalhaven, commencing at Coal Cliff or Clifton, about 33 miles S. of Sydney, and consisting of a belt of land lying between the coast ranges and the ocean, and extending southwards for a distance of about 40 miles to Shoalhaven. It is of exuberant fertility, and thickly populated, being

the principal district for supplying Sydney with dairy produce, of about £600,000 sterling yearly value. The district has seven municipalities — Illawarra North and Central Illawarra, Wollongong, Shellharbour, Jamberoo, Kiama, Gerringong. The geological formation is that of the coal measures, with several areas of intrusive sub-aqueous volcanic rocks; many seams of coal of commercial value, 400 to 600 feet above water-level, from 5 to 25ft. in thickness, are seen cropping out of the mountain sides, but only one is worked. The collieries are: Mount Keira, Mount Pleasant, Mount Kembla, Bulli, Corrimal, South Bulli, Woonona, Bulli Pass, South Clifton, Coal Cliff, and Metropolitan Collieries, and the coal is of very superior quality for use of steam shipping and smelting purposes. Freestone, fireclays, and rich iron ores are abundant. Very extensive smelting works employing about 500 have been erected at Dapto by the Smelting Company of Australia. The coke industry is also an important one, extension works being in operation at Port Kembla, Bulli, &c. The chief towns and seaports are Wollongong, Kiama, Clifton, Shellharbour, Bellambi, and Bulli, and other important centres are Dapto, Albion Park, Unanderra, (which see). The municipalities of North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Gerringong, are all within this thriving and wealthy district. The celebrated Illawarra Lake is also in this district. It is about 9 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth, surrounded by hills 400 to 500 feet in height, connected with the sea by a narrow channel. The views of the mountain range seen from the lake, with the surrounding scenery, are amongst the finest and most enchanting in any part of the world, and captivate tourists and artists. The highest peak is Mount Kembla, 1,752 feet. Wild fowl and fish abound. Several fishermen are maintained by supplying Sydney with fish from the lake; 200 baskets of fish weekly are frequently sent by steamer, *viâ* Wollongong, to Sydney. Produce of the district: maize, potatoes, wine, butter, bacon and hams. By the census return of 1891 the population was 12,660.

INGLEBURN, a post-town and railway station in the county and electorate of Camden, twenty-eight miles south-west of Sydney. There is a public school (enrolment 120), and two Mission churches. The district, which is chiefly agricultural, also contains a number of orchards and vineyards. Ratable property of annual rental of £1,900. Railway fare, 3s. 5d. and 2s. 2d. Population 580.

INVERELL (29° 48′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E long.), county Gough, a flourishing township on a flat bordering on the Macintyre river, 341 miles (464 postal) N. of Sydney, and 42 miles W. of Glen Innes, which is the nearest railway station. but the railway *viâ* Werris Creek and Moree has been extended to Inverell. It is in the police and electoral district of Inverell. There are coaches to Uralla, Glen Innes, Armidale, Tingha, Boggy Camp, Bora Creek, Bundarra, Warialda, Wallangra, and Bingera, thence rail to Sydney. The principal hotels are Royal Oak, Telegraph, Australian, Royal, Tattersall's, and Oxford. There are numerous accommodation houses. The churches are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, all brick edifices, and Salvation Army barracks. Other buildings are the court-house, the public school (average attendance 260), a school of art with 1,500 volumes, post, money-order, savings banks, and telegraph office, roads office, gaol, hospital, and the Joint Stock, Commercial, and N.S. Wales banks, public school, and several private schools, also convent school. There are two flour-mills, about fifteen stores, and one wool-washing establishment. Among social institutions are a Masonic lodge, Oddfellows', Good Templars', and a Druids' lodge, Caledonian Society, Jockey Club, &c. The country surrounding Inverell is principally a pastoral and farming one: the soil is of a rich red and black character, especially adapted for the growth of cereals; produce of the district being wheat, maize, potatoes, barley, oats, wine, brandy, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. The vine is extensively grown, and there are some large stations. The discoveries of tin led to a great influx of population, and the soil being admirably adapted for agricultural purposes a vast quantity of land has been taken up by free selectors. Diamond mining is also very extensively carried on within a few miles of the town, with very favourable results. The recent discoveries of silver have given a fillip to mining, several claims being at work, employing several hundred men. The municipal district of Inverell (proclaimed March 4, 1872) has 150 miles of streets, 72 metalled and ratable property of the annual value of £21,990. The P. and A. Society holds an annual exhibition. The population is 3,400. The *Inverell Times* and *The Argus* are the local papers. Geological formation: granite and black soil.

IVANHOE (32° 48′ S. lat., 144° 25′ E. long.) is a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, 595 mail route miles S.E. of Sydney (situated on the Willandra and Billabong Creeks), co. Mossgiel, police district of Hillston, electorate of the Lachlan. Communication is by coach to the Hay railway station, 139 miles distant, thence rail. Coaches also run twice a week from Hay and once a week from Wilcannia and Balranald. There are two hotels, two stores, public school, police barracks and station. Several stations in police district. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 1,127; cattle, 1,839; sheep, 284,121. Area 5,325,112 acres. Population of town and district, 260. The district is purely pastoral. The water supply is obtained from the Government tank.

JAMBEROO (34° 36′ S. lat., 150° 52′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township in the electorate of Kiama, between Wollongong and Kiama, about 5 miles from the latter town W., and 77 miles S. of Sydney. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Kiama, thence by rail. Hotels: Ryan's and Hunt's. The district is agricultural and a dairy-farming one, and contains several butter factories. There are several stores in the village, and four places of worship—Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; a Protestant Hall, and a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. There are two schools. Public school has an average attendance of 60. Formation: sandstone; surface is hilly and well-watered. Three miles N. of Jamberoo is the "Whispering Gallery," which is entitled to rank among the natural wonders of the colony. The district is incorporated, with 67 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £14,530. Population of district, about 1,500.

JENOLAN CAVES (formerly known as Fish River Caves), one of the grandest sights in the world, situated 113 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Hartley, and about 36 miles from the Tarana railway station. The coach route most used is that *viâ* Mount Victoria. There are postal, money-order, Government savings bank and telegraphic facilities, with a public school, and a population of about 30 persons. The caves are situated in a deep valley, down which a zigzag road is being formed for about 1,200 feet. An accommodation house erected by the Government offers every convenience to tourists; assistants, guides, etc., furnished as required. The caves are in groups, very numerous, of dazzling grandeur and countless beauties, and are lighted throughout with the electric light. In the Bone Cave are numerous remains of wallabies and other animals, which have become encrusted with limestone. One lovely spot in the Imperial Cave is called the Crystal City; the stalactites are very beautiful, while immense masses of snow-white limestone hang from the roof in all directions; nothing can exceed the beauty of these caves. Recent discoveries far surpass former ones both in interest and magnitude.

JERILDERIE (35° 21′ S. lat., 145° 48′ E. long.), a municipal town, and railway station, on the Billabong River, 412 miles SW. of Sydney, and 40 miles from the Murray frontier; fares, 65s. and 45s. In the county Urana, police district of Deniliquin, and electoral district of Murray. A railway now connects Finley with the Jerilderie-Narandera line. Jerilderie has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, Mechanics' Institute, with 860 vols., public school, average attendance 100, a private school, Roman Catholic school, and three churches (Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic), and a free public library, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodgers. Flour-mill, five hotels — Royal, Albion, Jerilderie, Court House, and Riverina—four stores, police station, hospital, branches of N.S. Wales, and Australasia banks. Coaches run to Deniliquin, Urana, Tocumwal, Conargo, Murray Hut, Corowa, Darlington Point and Mulwalla. The district is incorporated, with 31 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,130. Population about 700 (district 3,600), engaged in pastoral and farming pursuits. An agricultural and pastoral show is held yearly. Stock returns, 1889, 3,155 horses, 2,456 cattle, 476,806 sheep. Area, 1,241,492 acres. Weekly newspaper: the *Jerilderie Herald*.

JERRY'S PLAINS (32° 30′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E long.), a post town, money-order, telegraph station and savings bank, on the right bank of the Hunter river, 169 miles N. of Sydney 22 miles W. of Singleton, the nearest railway station (to which a coach runs), and 25 miles S. of Muswellbrook, on the road from Singleton to Cassilis. Hotels: Victoria, Post Office, and Horse and Jockey. It is in the electoral district of Singleton, and police district of Patrick's Plains. There are two large stores, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a public school (average attendance 44) and a school of arts. The district is an agricultural one principally, the low lands being especially fertile. Formation: sandstone and basalt. A court of petty sessions is held every alternate Thursday. Population, 250; of district, 3,308.

JINDABYNE (36° 23′ S. lat., 148° 42′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph and money-order township, 292 miles S. of Sydney, on the Snowy river, electorate of Manaro, co. Wallace. Communication is *viâ* Cooma, the nearest railway station, 35 miles distant. It has two public-houses, two stores, and a public school (average attendance 16), and Anglican church. Good deposits of tin have been found about the locality, and gold-mining is carried on to a small extent. From here guides and horses are obtained for the last stage on the ascent of Mount Koscuisko, 7,308 feet high, at the top of which Mr. C. Wragge established a meteorological station in 1897. Population about 100.

JINDERA (35° 57′ S. lat., 146° 53′ E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities, county of Goulburn and electoral district of Albury, 396 miles SW. of Sydney. A coach runs to Albury station (11 miles). Hotels: the Mill and the Forest. It has an Episcopal (St. Thomas) and two German Lutheran churches, a public school, average attendance 28, a German school, two stores, a mill store, agricultural implement works, a blacksmith's shop, and a Government reservoir, with troughs for watering travelling stock. The district is an agricultural one, and the settlers mostly Germans. Population about 150.

JOADJA CREEK (34° 25′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office and Government savings bank, county Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Berrima, 93 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is by the company's train to Mittagong, 16 miles, thence rail; fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 7d. There is a public school (average attendance 117) and a Presbyterian church. Geological formation: principally sandstone. Population, 400.

JONES ISLAND (*see* CROKI).

JUGIONG (34° 47′ S. lat., 148° 37′ E. long.), a postal township, with telephone and money-order office (county of Harden, electorate and police district of Gundagai), on the river Murrumbidgee and the road between Gundagai and Yass, 226 miles (292 postal) SW. of Sydney. Coolac is the nearest railway station, 14 miles distant. There is one hotel, two stores, police barracks, and lock-up; an Episcopal (St Jude's) and Roman Catholic (St. John's) church, and a public school, with average attendance of 40, and mechanics' institute with library of 300 vols. A Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. Much land is under cultivation in the district by small farmers, and there are numerous large sheep stations in the vicinity. Formation: granite. Population about 300.

JUNEE (Old) (34 40′ S. lat., 147° 33′ E. long.), a postal centre, in the parish of Junee, county of Clarendon, electorate of the Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga-Wagga, being the centre for all wool and grain traffic. It is situated on Houlahan's Creek, 290 miles SW. of Sydney, and lies 833 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the South-Western line, fares, 55s. 3d. and 37s. There are two hotels, Old Junee and Enterprise; a money-order, post, and telegraph office, savings bank, one store, public school, with average attendance of 24 pupils, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. There is a spacious and beautiful park. Formation: granite. In the district, which is of a mining, grazing, and agricultural character. Population about 500 persons.

JUNEE (34° 40′ S. lat., 147° 33′ E. long.), an incorporated borough, a station on the Great Southern line, 287 miles S. from Sydney, at the junction of the Narandera and Hay line, 16 miles from Murrumbidgee river (fares, 55s. 3d. and 37s.) It is in county Clarendon, electorate of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga Wagga. The township contains six hotels, Royal, Union Club, Railway, Loftus, Commercial, Locomotive and the finest railway refreshment rooms in Australia; twelve stores, superior public school, with average attendance of 320, Episcopalian (St. Luke), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Joseph) churches, also a convent school, branches of the Union Bank and Bank of N.S. Wales, and Masonic, Oddfellows', Orange, and Good Templars' lodges, Salvation Army barracks, Burns club, Lizard club, court-house, Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Mechanics' Institute, Hibernian lodge and Catholic Benefit Society. Has foundry, soap works, cordial factory, and coach factory; fire brigade has 2 reels and 900 feet hose. Coaches run to Sebastopol and Temora thrice a week, and to Eurongilly twice a week. The surrounding country is chiefly pastoral, but agriculture is steadily on the increase, it being one of the largest wheat-producing centres in the colony. There is a money-order and telegraph office and savings bank. Height above sea-level, 985 feet. Junee is one of the most thriving towns in the colony; being in a good position it is a railway locomotive depôt, large sheds being in use for the purpose, and about 36 engines are stationed here. The water supply of the town is one of the largest gravitation schemes in the colony from Bethungra, 20 miles distant; the reservoir holds 137,000,000 gallons of water, and the service reservoir, 2½ miles, has a capacity of 350,000 gallons. The town, lighted with kerosene, was incorporated on the 26th of July, 1886, and has ratable property of the annual value of £12,980. Population about 2,300. Geological formation: granite. Local newspapers: *Southern Cross* and *Junee Democrat*.

KANGAROO VALLEY (34° 30′ S. lat., 150° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the counties of Camden and St. Vincent, electoral district of Kiama, and police district of Shoalhaven, 107 miles S. of Sydney, on the Kangaroo river. It has English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches; also two hotels—Pioneer and Commercial, five stores, six schools, and a school of arts, Principal public school has an average attendance of 80 scholars. Branch of the English and Scottish Bank. Nearest railway stations are Berry, 13 miles, and Nowra, 14 miles (Illawarra). Mail coach daily to and from Moss Vale (22½ miles), Nowra, and Berry. The district is principally of a dairying character, with a large extent of land under cultivation, the soil in many places being very rich. Gold mining is carried on to a slight extent down the river. The principal shipping port for Kangaroo Valley is Bomaderry (Nowra), but traffic is also conducted by teams to Moss Vale. Formation: principally sandstone. Population 1,700, engaged principally in dairy farming; three factories being in operation. A court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Thursday. Local newspaper: *Kangaroo Valley Times*.

KATOOMBA (33° 27′ S. lat., 150° 24′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, and telephone line is in use between Sydney, Katoomba, and Bathurst, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station on the Western line, 66 miles W. of Sydney, county Cook and electorate of Hartley; Friday and Saturday excursion fares, available ten days, return, 14s. 9d. and 9s. 9d. It is on one of the most elevated portions of the line, 3,350 feet above sea-level, and, being on the eastern slope of the Blue Mountains, commands one of the most extensive views in N.S.W. There are four hotels, principal being the Carrington, a number of private boarding establishments, institute, Masonic, Druids', and Rechabite lodges, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and several sports clubs, several stores, ladies' college, branch of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, school of arts, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, also a number of social institutions. Court of Petty Sessions held weekly. The Katoomba shale mines are at present practically suspended. Waterfalls, magnificent valleys from 1,000 feet to over 2,000 feet deep, and other mountain scenery are within easy distance. Public school has an average attendance of 150. The district is incorporated and has ratable property of the annual value of £12,130. Jenolan caves can be reached from this place by a bridle track, or coach *viâ* Mount Victoria. Coaches also run to Katoomba Falls, Leura Falls, Minni-ha-ha Falls, Echo Point (view of the Three Sisters), Nellie's Glen, Wentworth Falls, Valley of Waters, Narrow Neck, Govett's Leap, &c. Local newspaper: *The Mountaineer*. Population about 2,000.

KAYUGA (32° 15′ S. lat., 150° 57′ E. long.), a postal township, on the banks of the river Hunter, about 4 miles N. of the Muswellbrook Railway Station, and 164 miles (182 postal) NW. by N. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of Brisbane, electorate of Robertson. Public buildings, a Primitive Methodist chapel, Church of England and public school, with average attendance of 21 scholars. The inhabitants of the surrounding district are chiefly free selectors, deriving their livelihood from the produce of the land—wheat, vegetables, fruits, and oaten hay. The formation is a kind of sandstone, overlying coal measures. A small coal mine is at work. Population about 100.

KELSO (33° 26′ S. lat., 149° 43′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, Government savings bank, and railway station (fares, 28s. 3d. and 19s.), on the eastern bank of the Macquarie river, in the county of Roxburgh, police and electoral district of Bathurst, about 1¼ mile from Bathurst, with which it is connected by a substantial bridge. Coach runs to Sofala, 31 miles. Hotels: Royal and Melbourne. It lies 143 miles W. of Sydney, and contains Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, average attendance 97, and a Roman Catholic school. The railway station is a neat brick building. Two large tanneries and a waggon factory. It is surrounded by country well suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and more or less auriferous. It is on elevated ground, about 2,154 feet above sea-level. Population, about 600.

KEMPSEY (31° 9′ S. lat., 152° 50′ E. long.) is situated on the Macleay river, in a bend of the river, about 280 miles (311 postal) NE. of Sydney. It is about 25 miles distant from Macleay river Heads, and is the principal township in the Macleay district. It is a post, Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order township, and is in the county of Dudley, electoral and police district of the Hastings and Macleay. The three townships join each other, and are all increasing in size and importance. Kempsey proper, or as it is called—Central Kempsey—is the centre of business. The hotels and private boarding-houses are numerous, and accommodation very reasonable, principal hotels being Victoria, Royal, Commercial, West Kempsey, Great Northern, and Court House. There are numerous stores. The principal public buildings are the post and telegraph office, Hospital, Court-house, Rechabite, Good Templars', Oddfellows', and Masonic lodges, and Protestant Halls, theatre; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, two Presbyterian, one Primitive Methodist churches, two public schools (average attendance 700), and a denominational school. Municipal Free Library. Branches of the Joint-Stock, Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks are established. Fire brigade has one fire engine and 725 ft. hose. There is also a dock and slip. Dairy-farming and bacon-curing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The town is incorporated, and has 21 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,610, and comprises an area of about 118 square miles, embracing East, West, and Central Kempsey. Water supply from Macleay river and underground tanks. Maize, butter, and pigs are the principal products, the district ranking highest in the official returns of maize-growing districts. Zinc, copper, and antimony mines in the district. The communication with Sydney is by steamer direct, or *viâ* Port Macquarie, fare 30s., or coach weekly to Armidale Railway Station, thence rail. River steamers ply between Jerseyville and Kempsey, calling at the various townships. A fine bridge now spans the river, connecting Central and East Kempsey. Coaches run to Fernmount, Bellinger, Macksville, and Nambucca. There are splendid scenic views on the road to Armidale. Population of East, West, and Central Kempsey, about 2,200. Geological formation: alluvial river flats, with undulating hills of trap and fertile belts of chocolate soil. Local newspapers: the *Macleay Chronicle* and *Argus*.

KEMPSEY WEST. *See* Kempsey.

KIAMA (34° 38′ S. lat., 150° 53′ E. long.) (electorate of Kiama, county of Camden), a seaport town, with Government savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, 71 miles to the S. of Sydney by rail (fares 13s. and 8s. 10d.). It was erected into a municipality on Aug. 11, 1859, and has 17 miles of roads, and property of the annual value of £11,580. There is communication with Sydney by train three times a day and steamer twice a week. Coach runs to Jamberoo twice daily. The hotels are: Tory's, the Grand, and Brighton. A considerable trade is done with the metropolis, a large portion of the butter supply coming from the dairy farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to the Sydney Fresh Food and Ice Company and Co-operative Milk Company. The town is lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated, and has numerous stores, two soda-water manufactories, a brewery, hospital, and dairy factory; three banks: Commercial, City, and English and Scottish, a collegiate school; with the usual public buildings, among which the churches are the most notable. These latter consist of the Scotch Church and the Episcopal Church in Terralong Street, the Wesleyan Chapel, and the Roman Catholic Church in Manning Street, and Salvation Army barracks. The post and telegraph office facing the ocean is a handsome building. Public school has average attendance of 250. There is a school of arts, and a free library, containing 1,200 vols. Orange lodge, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Good Templars, ladies' and

gentlemen's swimming baths. Stock returns, 1899: 6,863 horses, 56,781 cattle, 5,693 sheep. Area, 378,449 acres. The soil is of a very fertile character, 3,500 acres being under cultivation, producing maize, barley, and potatoes. The mineral products of the district consist of coal of a more than average quality (one of the many seams being 22 feet thick), iron, and freestone. One of the "lions" at Kiama is the Blow Hole. It is a cave into which the sea enters, and, in rough weather, is violently thrown up in gusts of foam and spray through a natural aperture in the rock. Formation: basaltic. Staiths have been erected at the basin to facilitate the loading of vessels with blue metal, which is shipped from this port in great quantities, employing a large number of men. Population of the town is about 2,300 persons. The township is connected with Nowra by railway. The *Kiama Independent* and *The Reporter* are the local journals.

KIANDRA (35° 52′ S. lat., 148° 32′ E. long.), once an important goldfields township, Communication with Sydney is *viâ* Tumut to Cootamundra station, or coach to Cooma, 51 miles distant, thence rail. Hotels: Kiandra and Alpine. It is situated on the Eucumbene river, a tributary of the Snowy river, 316 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of Wallace and electoral district of Monaro. It lies 4,640 feet above the sea-level. It has postal, telegraph, telephone with Yarrangobilly Caves, savings bank, and money-order facilities, court-house, School of Arts, five stores, mechanics' institute, temperance hall, Medical Assistance Society, Benevolent Society, and a public school (average attendance 40). There is no permanent water supply, but a scheme for water conservation recommended by Colonel Home provides for building a wall 150 feet high in places, and which will impound the largest sheet of artificially stored water in the colonies. The diggings lie at various distances from the town, and are alluvial. From the mountainous character of the country the temperature is very low, the thermometer sometimes registering 4° below zero; the mean annual temperature in the shade is 46°. Snow-shoeing and tobogganing indulged in during winter months. During summer the vegetation is luxuriant. The Yarrangobilly Caves, Lobb's Hole (at which copper is found), and Mount Kosciusko are 12 and 50 miles distant respectively. Population about 300, of whom about 20 are Chinese.

KOGARAH (33° 55′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a rising township on the Illawarra railway line, about 7 miles from Sydney (train fares, 8d. and 6d.), with postal, telegraph, telephone exchange, savings bank and money-order facilities. County of Cumberland, electorate of St. George, and police district of Newtown. Lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Coaches ply to Port Hacking, fare 2s. 6d., Sylvania sanatorium, fare 1s., Sans Souci, 2s. Hotels are the Sandringham, Woniora, Gardeners' Arms, Sans Souci, Moorfield, and Railway. The district is incorporated, and has 60 miles of roads with ratable property of the annual value of £19,670. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows' Hall, School of Art, with 1000 volumes, a superior public school, average attendance 900, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, neat railway station, and an excellent race-course. Population of district, 3,400. A tramway runs from Kogarah to Sans Souci and Sandringham. Local newspaper: *St. George's Advocate*.

KOOKABOOKRA (29° 50′ S. lat., 152° E. long.), a mining and pastoral township, 459 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Clarke, electorate and police district of Glen Innes; mode of conveyance is by coach (12s. 6d.) to Glen Innes or Guyra, 40 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Red Range and Bear Hill. There is post and money-order office, public school, hotel, store, police-station, court-house, several stores, and a population of about 55. Little mining is being done. Geological formation: granite and slate.

KURRAJONG, NORTH and **SOUTH** (33° 30′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.), 46 miles NW. of Sydney, is situated on Wheeney's creek, which takes its rise near here, in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor. A coach runs daily to the Richmond Railway Station, 9 miles distant. Coach also to Kurrajong Heights, 11 miles. There are in the locality three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—two public schools, with average attendance of 68 and 41 respectively, a store, and numerous boarding establishments. Telegraphic communication with Sydney *viâ* Richmond. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character, the formation being alluvial deposit overlying clay and sandstone. The climate is very salubrious, and the views are delightful, embracing a wide panorama of country. Splendid orangeries abound. Kurrajong South, postal name, Gross Vale.

KURRAJONG HEIGHTS (Northfield) is a postal village in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor, about 49 miles W. by N. of Sydney, and 11 miles distant from the Richmond Railway Station, to which a coach runs, and is connected by telephone with Kurrajong. Daily coach meets morning train, but special coach may be had. It is, as its name implies, on the summit of the Kurrajong hills, a spur of the Blue Mountain range. The buildings comprise a school, Anglican, Presbyterian churches, and two or three boarding-houses, besides several handsome gentlemen's residences. The district is much resorted to by invalids on account of its healthy and invigorating climate, tracks to points of interest have been formed by the owner of the Northfield estate. It is a beautiful and romantic locality commanding magnificent far-stretching views of the low country, fine glimpses of Mounts Hay, Wilson, Tomah, and King George, with the bold precipitous cliffs of Govett's Leap in the distance, and the deep mysterious gorges of the Grose river and Big Wheeny winding all round. Most of the English fruits flourish—apples, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, and even gooseberries—but the orange is chiefly cultivated. It is a place of general resort as a sanatorium, and are over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Population about 350.

KYAMBA (35° 29′ S. lat., 147° 44′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, situated 346 miles SW. of Sydney, county Wynyard, police district of Wagga Wagga, electorate of the Hume, on the Kyamba Creek; mode of conveyance, coach to Wagga Wagga railway station (9s.); coaches also ply to Tarcutta (3s.), Germanton (7s.) and Tumbarumba (10s.). Has provisional school. Geological formation: granite and slate. Population about 100.

LAGGAN (34° 26′ S. lat., 149° 33′. E. long.), a postal village, with telegraphic facilities, in the county of Georgiana, electorate of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 158 miles SW. from Sydney, situated on the Cutty Cuttygung creek, and the main road from Goulburn to Bathurst. Communication is *viâ* Goulburn, 28 miles distant. It contains hotel, a Roman Catholic church (1 mile distant), a public school (average attendance 28) Presbyterian church, a large steam flour-mill, and two stores. The district is reported to be auriferous, and rich also in tin, copper, lead, and other minerals. Much wheat and potatoes are also grown about here. Population about 456.

LAKE CUDGELLICO (33° 12′ S. lat., 146° 36′ E. long.), a postal town, 391 rail and coach miles W. of Sydney, with a post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. Electorate of the Lachlan, and police district of Hillston. Has hotel, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, public school, with an average attendance of 83. Communication with Sydney—coach to Condobolin, thence train. Coaches run to Whitton railway station, 110 miles distant, to Condobolin railway station, 60 miles (*viâ* Eaubalong) and Hillston, each twice a week. Population of township about 300.

LAMBTON (32° 57′ S. lat., 151° 43′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, telegraph station, and municipal township (proclaimed June 24, 1871), in the county of Northumberland, electorate and police district of Waratah, 103 miles N. of Sydney, distant inland 3 miles from the Hunter river and 5 miles N. of Newcastle. There are eleven hotels, thirteen places of worship, a court-house and police quarters; a fire brigade station, with 2 fire engines, 2 reels and 260 ft. hose (there is also a new fire brigade at New Lambton); permanent water supply from Hunter District Water Supply, a large music-hall, Druids' hall, theatre, and assembly-room. Public school, with average attendance of 455, a mechanics' and miners' institute, having 2,000 vols., and four temperance hotels. Coal-mining is the industry of the district; there are several collieries at work, producing in 1899 over 120,500 tons, valued at £41,800. The seam is about 8 ft. 6 in. in width. In the neighbourhood there are numerous orange orchards, vineyards, and flower gardens, 3 quarries of good building stone, a candle manufactory, and steam saw-mills. Formation of the district, shale and sandstone. A tramway runs from Newcastle through Lambton to Platsbury and Wallsend. The town consists of about 720 houses, tenanted by a population of about 3,400; in the entire municipality there is ratable property of the annual value of £10,170. It is lighted by electricity.

LANE COVE. *See* Gordon.

LA PEROUSE (34° 6′ S. lat., 151° 22′ E. long.), a small harbour, surrounded with many historic associations, at the entrance to Botany Bay, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Botany, and police district of Sydney; mode of conveyance by tram or 'bus. Distance from Sydney about 11 miles. It is a postal and telegraphic station, and the office through which the New Zealand cable business is transacted close by are Bare Island and Henry Head Batteries; also coast hospital and leper station at Little Bay. The residents are chiefly fishermen, who carry on a large and profitable trade. There are also Custom officers' station, barracks, and soldiers' residences. Population about 110. Geological formation: sandstone.

LAURIETON. A post town, 160 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Camden Haven river in a very picturesque position at the foot of the North Brother Mountain, in the county of Macquarie, electorate of Manning. Mode of conveyance either by tug to passing steamer, or by coach to Taree or Port Macquarie, and thence per steamer to Sydney. There are four stores, three saw-mills, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities. No hotels. Fine school of arts. The court-house for the district is eight miles up the river, and is presided over once a month by the police magistrate from Kempsey. Population, 250.

LAWRENCE (29° 32′ S. lat., 153° 51 E. long.), a postal, telegraph, money-order and savings bank township, on the left bank of the Clarence river, electorate of the Clarence, at a point termed the Elbow, about 9 miles above the Rocky Mouth, 20 miles from Grafton NE., and 464 miles (330 postal) N. of Sydney. Coaches run to Casino (Richmond river), 50 miles distant, on Mondays and Thursdays. Hotel: Vesper's family. Steamers call regularly to ship maize, stock, and other products, Lawrence being the shipping port for much of the wool raised about Tenterfield. Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, one public school, with average attendance of 108 scholars, and a School of Arts, with a library of 350 vols. There is one sugar-mill, a saw-mill, and a creamery. Population 400, of district, about 1,200.

LAWSON, situated on the Blue Mountains, 58 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cook, electoral district of the Nepean, and police district of Penrith, with railway station, (fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 6d.), postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities; it has two hotels (one the Blue Moun-

tain), public school, with average attendance 70, and several private boarding-houses; Anglican and Congregational churches and Mechanics' Institute. The climate is most salubrious, and the district is a favourite resort for tourists and others in the summer months. Dante's Glen, and Adelina and Junction Falls are places of interest in the neighbourhood. Geological formation: sandstone. Population 250.

LEICHHARDT (33° 53′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), an improving suburb 3 miles W. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, and electoral district of Leichhardt, situated on Iron Cove Bay, contains a post, telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, town hall, hotels, three public schools (average attendance of 1,400), and eight places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Wesleyan. The borough has ratable property of the annual value of £87,100, is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Bank: Australasia. Mode of conveyance, omnibuses from Circular Quay, and tram from Bent Street, or rail to Stanmore and Petersham. The tram for Five Dock and Abbotsford, on the south bank of the Parramatta river, starts from the town hall. Population 15,600. Newspapers: *Leichhardt Standard* and *Budget*.

LEWIS PONDS (county Bathurst).—This was one of the last discovered silver fields, situated 16 miles from Orange, and 208 miles W. of Sydney, near the banks of the Lewis Ponds creek, at the junction of which with the Summer Hill, gold was first discovered in Australia. It has postal, telephonic, money-order and Government savings bank facilities, rail from Sydney to Orange, coach thence. Deposits of marble have been found. A promising looking lode of gossan was found, and assays from it proved its argentiferous nature. For some time the ground was worked methodically, first by the prospectors, then by the Lewis Ponds Company, and lastly by the New Lewis Ponds Company, but with not very satisfactory results. There are two stores, a public school, average attendance 43. Anglican, Wesleyan and Australian churches. It is in the electorate of Orange, county of Bathurst. Population, 130.

LIDSDALE (33° 15′ S. lat., 150° 9′ E. long.), a post, Government savings bank and money-order township, 105 miles W. of Sydney, situated in the Hartley electorate; one mile from Wallerawang Railway Station.

LIONSVILLE (29° 23′ S. lat., 153° 5′ E. long.), a postal station, in the county of Drake, police district of Tenterfield, and electoral district of Grafton, 60 miles from Grafton, and 520 miles NE. of Sydney. The Grafton steamer is the means of conveyance to and from Sydney. The registrar and warden's office, and the stores, comprise the larger buildings of the place; public school here, with average attendance of 20. The country has good mineral resources of copper, tin, antimony, and iron, with some pipe-clay, and has, too, grazing and agricultural capabilities. Several quartz-crushing machines were at work here, and some very good returns have been reported; but the gold appears to be patchy. Population, 90.

LISMORE (28° 50′ S. lat., 153° 21′ E. long.), a railway township, with money-order and telegraph office and Government savings bank and telephone, situated in the centre of what is a rich agricultural and dairying district, at the head of the Richmond river, about 520 miles N. (579 postal) from Sydney. It returns a member to Parliament, and is the principal town of the North Coast district. It is about 100 miles from the Tenterfield railway station, from which there is a coach six times a week. It is at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels and steamers, and the town is placed at the junction of Leycester and Wilson's creeks, about 22 miles by land and 65 miles by water W. from Ballina, in the county of Rous, and electorate of Lismore. Hotels: Lismore, Commercial, Exchange, Royal, Imperial, Bridge, Junction, Freemasons' and others. Lismore has Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, brick court-house, lock-up, land office, public school with average attendance of 310 Roman Catholic school, Ladies' College under St. Mary's Presentation Nuns, and private school, post-office, fourteen stores, hospital, theatre, Protestant hall, branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Joint Stock, and New South Wales Banks, a school of arts with 1,500 vols., free public library with 350 vols., six boarding-houses, two saw mills, foundry, &c. District Court, Quarter Sessions, courts of Petty Sessions and Small Debts are held here. Four steamers trade regularly to Sydney, leaving at intervals of three days, several small steamers are also engaged in the river traffic. The district is partly pastoral and agricultural, some very fine stock being raised by the squatters, while sugar, maize, potatoes, &c., are grown, the land is rich and prolific, and eminently suited for all kinds of cultivation, and there is an immense area of land open for Crown occupation. Stock return, 1899: 9,815 horses, 67,039 cattle, 630 sheep; area, 318,340 acres. The district abounds with coal of a good description, which will in time prove a great source of wealth, and gold is found in payable quantities. The main exports of Lismore are butter, bacon, pigs, poultry, eggs, pine and cedar timber; of the former large quantities are exported, while maize and other colonial produce are rapidly increasing. Produce of the district is butter, cheese, bacon, maize, sugar, and fruit. Two large butter factories are located in the district. Creameries are spread over the whole district. The municipal district of Lismore was proclaimed March 4, 1879. It has 54 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £24,540, with municipal gas works and water supply, the reservoir having a capacity of 72,000 gallons. Fire brigade has 2 fire engines, 2 reels, 1 hose-cart, and 2,000 ft. hose. The population of Lismore and vicinity is about 8,500. The town is connected by rail with Bexhill, Eltham, Bangalow, Byron Bay, Mullumbumby and Murwillumbah (daily train), and thence by coach to Nerang, or steamer to Tweed Heads, and from either place to Brisbane by railway. The Colonial Sugar Co.'s and the Richmond River Sugar Co.'s mills employ 1,000 men in the crushing season. Cane is largely grown along the section of railway to the Tweed. Population, 3,840. Local papers: the *Northern Star* and *Lismore Chronicle*.

LITHGOW (33° 35′ S. lat., 150° 31′ E. long.), a township, in the electoral and police district of Hartley, situate on either side of the Great Western Railway, in a valley of the Blue Mountains, "in the wide and westerly portion of that secluded rocky glen, into which the Western Railway abruptly descends by the well-known Great Zigzag," 96 miles W. from Sydney; fares, 18s. 6d. and 12s. 2d. There are nine hotels, the Royal, Volunteer, Commercial, Club House, Zigzag, Imperial, Court House, Tattersall's, and Cosmopolitan; two breweries, court-house, soap works, and a jockey club, an agricultural and pastoral society, handsome School of Arts, with hall capable of seating 500 persons, also Protestant hall, Temperance hall, and a new Oddfellows' hall, with seating accommodation for about 800. Height above sea level 3,006 feet. There is a telegraph office, money-order office, post-office savings bank, branches of the Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks, and a public school, average attendance 602. The Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Salvationists have places of worship. There are seven collieries in the township—which afford employment for upwards of 250 hands—the Lithgow Valley Colliery, the Eskbank Pit, the Eskbank Old Tunnel, Vale of Clwydd, Hermitage, Zigzag, and Oakey Park. The output of coal in the western district for 1899 was 247,010 tons, valued at £76,871. The Eskbank Iron Works (the only works of the kind in the colony) have a large foundry on the ground and iron rolling mills, where iron rails are now made in quantities, the output for 1899 being 6,500 tons of iron, valued at £55,550. There are two brick-making establishments, the largest pottery in the colony, and a terra-cotta works, and two steam saw-mills, also a tweed factory (Cooerwull) having 24 power looms. The country abounds in coal, iron ore, freestone, and kerosene shale, and the borough has a plentiful supply of water from the municipal supply, completed at a cost of £14,000. There is a police-station, and a court of petty sessions is held regularly, also a small debts court. The fire brigade has 1 reel and 800 ft. hose. The town is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £26,950. The streets are lighted with gas. The population of the municipality is estimated at 4,500 souls. Local paper: *Lithgow Mercury*.

LIVERPOOL (33° 54′ S. lat., 150° 58′ E. long.), one of the very early Government settlements of the colony, in the electorate of Canterbury, is situated on George's river, at the head of navigation, 22 miles S. of Sydney. It is a post, telegraph, and money-order town, and also a station of the Great Southern line, which gives it easy access from the metropolis. Fares, 2s. 4d., and 1s. 4d. There are several hotels, of which the principal are the Commercial, Cloke's, Family, Railway, the Royal, Tattersall's, and Brewer's. It takes its name from the Earl of Liverpool, who in 1812 was Premier of Great Britain. It is under municipal government (proclaimed June 27, 1872), having a council of nine, 98 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £15,640, is in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Liverpool, and is lighted by gas. There are several places of worship—St. Luke's (belonging to the Church of England, an old building erected as far back as 1819), Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel (new building completed in 1885), Presbyterian church, Salvation Army barracks, capable of seating 400 people, a free public library with 660 volumes. The Roman Catholics have a school with average attendance of 217, and there is also a public school (average attendance, 310). The Benevolent Asylum for male paupers is an old building on the western bank of the river. Moore College, formerly an institution for training candidates for holy orders in the Anglican Church, has been converted into a Grammar School. Two large stores and a number of small shops, gaol, court-house, and police barracks, also branches of the N.S. Wales and Commercial Banks, and a post and telegraph office. The district is partially taken up by dairy farms; much milk and butter is produced. There is a large paper-mill here, supplied with the newest machinery. The works cover an area of 5½ acres, and employ five steam engines of from 10 to 50 horse-power, and upwards of 100 hands. A branch line connects the mills with the main railway. There are two large wool-washing establishments, a fellmongery, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Formation: sandstone. Population, 3,210; of the census district, 5,860. Local paper, *Liverpool Herald*.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS (31° 14′ S. lat., 150° 58′ E. long.) (native name *Cobbon Comleroy*) is the name given to a tract of pastoral land containing 10 millions of acres, in the NE. part of the colony. It was discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818, and by him named after Lord Liverpool; it is supposed to have been at one time the bed of an immense inland lake. Much of the land is now under cultivation, and the district contains the following diggings—Hanging Rock, Nundle, Peel River, Wood's Reef, Ironbarks, and Barraba. It is watered by the Namoi river, and its tributaries—Thalaba Creek, Baradine Creek, Brigalow Creek, Turrabeile Creek, Maules Creek, and other branches, and the Peel River. The towns are—in the East, Tamworth, Quirindi, Breeza, Gunnedah, Wallabadah, Manina, and Nundle; Narribri, Wee Waa and Pitliga in the centre, and in the extreme west, Walgett. The River Darling divides it from the Warrego district.

LOCHINVAR (32° 43′ S. lat., 151° 28′ E. long.), county o

Northumberland, electoral district of West Maitland, and police district of Maitland, a postal village, a mile and a half from the railway station on the Great Northern line, 8 miles from Maitland, 26 from Newcastle, and 125 miles N. of Sydney, with telegraphic, savings bank, and money-order facilities. Fares from Newcastle, 3s. and 1s. 9d., or direct from Sydney, 15s. 6d. and 9s. 9d. Hotel: Red Lion. The Hunter river runs close by, and the Great Northern road passes through it. The district is a very fertile one, immense crops of maize, potatoes, barley, and oats being raised when floods do not occur. There are also numerous large vineyards, the wines from the Kaludah press having an English as well as an Australian reputation. The township consists of one main street. The Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics have places of worship here. There is a Roman Catholic school and convent, an hotel, creamery, one store, and a public school (average attendance, 45). Lochinvar lies about 210 feet above sea-level. Population, about 360. The water supply is obtained from tanks.

LONG REACH (34° 30′ S. lat., 149° 50′ E. long.), postal district, 121 miles SW. of Sydney, situated in the county of Argyle, electorate of Marulan, and police district of the Goulburn. It lies on the S. side of the Wollondilly river, on the old Southern road. The route to Sydney is *viâ* Marulan Railway Station, 6 miles distant. Public school here, average attendance 26, Anglican church. The country is principally open forest, with limestone and granite formation. Lime-kilns at work. Population, with vicinity, estimated at 400.

LONG SWAMP (33° 40′ S. lat. 149 30′ E. long.) is a postal town, in the county of Georgiana, in the police district of Carcoar, 155 miles (190 postal) W. of Sydney. The district is agricultural and grazing. Newbridge, 17 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. The population of town and district is between 200 and 300.

LOUTH (30° 35′ S. lat., 145° 11′ 15″ E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station and savings bank on the left bank of the Darling river, 60 miles below Bourke and 563 miles NW. of Sydney, county of Yanda and parish of Yandagulla, electorate of Cobar. Communication is by rail to Bourke, 503 miles distant, thence coach; the river at times is also available, and is largely used for the carriage of goods and station produce. Hotels: Royal, Post Office, and Telegraph. One store, police-station, and lock-up. It lies on the direct overland travelling stock track from Queensland to Victoria and South Australia. Coaches run to Wilcannia, Cobar, and Bourke. The district is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Public school here with average attendance of 14. The water supply is obtained from the River Darling. Population of town about 100; of district, 1,000. Geological formation: ironstone, quartz, and sandstone.

LOWESDALE (35° 47 S. lat., 146° 20′ E. long.), a small post town, with telephone to Corowa, in the electorate of the Murray, police district of Albury and county of Hume, 11 miles from Corowa, and 421 miles S. of Sydney, which is reached by conveyance to Hopefield, 5½ miles distant, thence train. Coaches run from Corowa to Urana. It contains Anglican and Wesleyan churches, a public school, an hotel, and store. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population about 70.

LUCKNOW (33° 16′ S. lat., 149° 15′ E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telephone station 198 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Orange, on the main road from Bathurst to Orange, 6 miles from the last-mentioned town. Lucknow sprung into prominence in consequence of the discovery there, over thirty years ago, of very rich gold deposits. When the alluvial and the brown vein carrying the gold was worked out, operations were carried on in the lode formed at the contact of diorite and serpentine rocks. Several companies have at various times worked the ground most profitably. It is in the hands of a single proprietary (the Wentworth Goldfields Proprietary Company—with its subsidiary companies, the Aladdin's Lamp, the Amana, and the Wentworth Extension), and undergoing energetic development with splendid results. The Amana is a low grade alluvial mine, the workings being in an old river bed overlaid by a basalt flow. In 1899 the Wentworth Proprietary produced 3,300 ozs., the Aladdin, 5,102 ozs. Mines lighted by electricity. It has a public school, average attendance 84, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, all good substantial buildings, two public-houses, two large and several small stores, and the equipments of the various mines are not excelled. Lucknow is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and obtains railway communication within a few miles, at Orange, Huntley, Spring Hill, and Millthorpe.

LYNDHURST, a post, money-order, telephone, and telegraph town and railway station 191 miles W. of Sydney (fares *viâ* Blayney, 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d., *viâ* Harden, 60s. 6d. and 40s. 9d.), county Bathurst, electoral district of Cowra and police district of Carcoar, situated on Two Mile Creek. It has a public school, average attendance 30, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, three hotels, I.O.G.T., and two general stores. Population of township 185; of district 700, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. Geological formation, limestone.

LYTTLETON (now BEMBOKA, 36° 26′ S. lat., 149° 30 E. long.), 308 miles S. of Sydney, is situated on the Bemboka river, 23 miles west of Bega, and 16 west of Candelo, county Auckland, electoral district of Bega, and police district of Bega. It contains post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, police-station, public school, with an average attendance of 70, and two churches—Anglican and Roman Catholic. The Wesleyans hold services in the School of Arts. The means of communication for passengers is by coach daily to Cooma station, 48 miles, or steamer *viâ* Tathra and coach, 41 miles, *viâ* Bega. The business places consist of two hotels, three general stores and a produce store, two saddlers', two butchers', three blacksmiths' shops, and a school of arts; a progress committee and a jockey club. Hardwood timber of excellent quality is abundant, and there is a saw-mill to supply the wants of the building trade in that respect. The district is of granite formation, nicely undulating, well watered by numerous perennial streams, and is admirably adapted for grazing. Dairying and pig-farming are the leading industries. Maize is grown for fattening pigs, and oats and sorghum for winter fodder for the dairy cows. A co-operative factory and creamery is carried on in the district, the output of butter being one ton per week. Teams ply regularly between Lyttleton and Merimbula, through which port the produce is despatched and stores received by the I.S.N. Co.'s steamers. Population 200.

MACKSVILLE (late NAMBUCCA) (30° 45′ S. lat., 153° 1′ E. long.), a mining and agricultural district with post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the Nambucca river, 346 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Raleigh; communication being by steamer and tri-weekly coach *viâ* Kempsey. Hotel: the Star; two creameries, public school, with average attendance of 65, two places of worship, a court-house, and police station. The pilot station is at Nambucca Heads, 8 miles away. The district is noted for its valuable timber productions, especially cedar. Also its dairying industry. Agriculture is carried on to a large extent, while both gold, silver and antimony are obtained in the district. Population, town 150; district 400.

MACLEAN (29° 25′ S. lat., 153° 19′ E. long.) (formerly ROCKY MOUTH) is situated on the south or right bank of the Clarence river, at the junction of the North and South Arms with the main river. Maclean is an increasing township of much importance. It is distant from the Clarence Heads about 15 miles, 30 miles from Grafton, and about 318 miles (323 postal) N. of Sydney, and is in the county and electoral district of The Clarence. Communication with all the other towns and villages on the river is kept up by four passenger steamers, plying twice daily to Grafton (30 miles), twice a week to Sydney, Maclean being the principal terminus, but lower townships are adequately provided in this respect. Hotels: Commercial, Maclean, Argyle, Criterion, and Clare Castle. It is the centre of the sugar industry on the Clarence, and the main central depôt for the agricultural products on both sides of the main river and its numerous branches for some distance above and below the township, with extensive accommodation in four stores and three wharf sheds, having deep-water frontages. Dairying industry has expanded rapidly. A road has been surveyed between Maclean and Coraki, the central town on the Richmond river, a distance of 28 miles, and upon which route the Government has been asked to construct a cheap line of railway. There are five churches Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Episcopalian, also a Salvation Army; a mechanics' institute with a library of 7,000 volumes, Protestant hall, Good Templars hall, Masonic hall, a court-house (with police residence), where District Court is held every four months. Police, Petty Debts and Licensing Courts are held as occasion requires, presided over by resident magistrates and the P.M. from Grafton periodically; superior public school, average attendance, 200, and a convent school, average attendance, 120; post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices and a splendid hospital; Banks: New South Wales Joint-Stock, and Commercial; two aerated water-works; brewery, foundry and engineering works, belonging to W. Boden. Gold, coal and ironstone abound in the neighbourhood. Maclean was incorporated in 1888, having 23 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £6,380. Population of town, 1,090; of electorate, 10,000. Bi-weekly newspaper: *The Clarence River Advocate*, published Tuesday and Friday.

MACPHAIL (32° 15′ S. lat., 148° 30′ E. long.), co. Narramine. A mining village, 8 miles north of Peak Hill; has post and money-order office, telephone bureau, savings bank, public school (average attendance 90), Wesleyan church, Accident Society, Progress Committee, several sports clubs, two hotels, several stores and shops. Connection—coach twice weekly to Narramine, thence rail; also coach to Dubbo three times a week. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, principal mine being Myall's United, worked by an English company. Population about 600.

MAITLAND (32° 45′ S. lat., 151° 35′ E. long.) is the second town in N.S. Wales, and comprises both East and West Maitland. The former was the original Government town. It lies 120 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Northumberland, and police district of Maitland, and is situated on the Hunter river; its proximity to this has been the cause of the numerous disastrous floods which have from time to time devastated the town and district, the last one occurring in March, 1893, and causing a great amount of damage. The question of protecting the town and district in part from flood ravages is still under consideration; an elaborate report, in which straightening a part of the river-channel, embanking and dredging, are recommended, having been presented to the Government by an eminent hydraulic engineer. Should an effective scheme of mitigation be adopted, the value of all landed property in the district will be enormously enhanced. The river banks at West Maitland are now protected by stone and embankments at a cost of upwards of £30,000, half of which sum was subscribed by the West Maitland Borough Council, and privately by residents. The Great Northern Railway connects the town with Newcastle and Sydney, and also links it with the following towns lying northerly and to the north-west—Singleton, Muswellbrook, Scone, Murrurundi, Quirindi, Tamworth, Uralla, Armidale, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Moree, Glen Innes, Tenterfield, Wallangarra,

and Queensland. There is also a branch line to Morpeth, 4 miles distant. The railway stations in West Maitland are at Church and High Streets, the latter being more popular for passenger traffic. At the former place there is a large and commodious station-house, now known as Church Street station, also a station-house at East Maitland. The principal hotels in West Maitland are Davies', Barry's Commercial, Lane's Exchange; besides these there are some forty others. The fire brigade has 1 fire engine, 2 reels, 1 hose-cart, and 1,000 ft. hose. 11,000 acres of land are under cultivation in the Hunter and Maitland district, the crops ranking in the following order:—Lucerne, maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, and melons. The grape is widely cultivated in the district, and much wine is made. Coal of excellent quality and unlimited supply is found in the neighbourhood, and about six pits are almost constantly at work. A very large trade is done with the inland towns. The two parts of Maitland are distinct municipalities, each being governed by mayor and councillors. Hunter district water supply. Coaches run to Largs, Paterson Gresford, Dungog, and Wollombi.

EAST MAITLAND has 30 miles of streets, and annual ratable property valued at £17,250. The boundaries of East Maitland are marked by the Hunter river and Wallis's creek as far as the Victoria Bridge, a new iron structure, which here spans the creek, alongside of which flood-gates have been erected for preventing the submersion of the lowlands, at the rear of West Maitland during heavy freshes in the river); these gates have proved a great boon to the district, and cost the adjoining borough of West Maitland about £12,000; but since their erection more than five times this amount has been saved in crops, the gates being of great service during the 1889 flood. The streets, which are lighted with gas, are wide and well made, and contain numerous stores and many substantial-looking private residences. Maitland is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop (Dr. Murray). The public buildings in East Maitland are, the court-house, telegraph and money-order offices, savings bank, Districts Land office, gaol—one of the largest and strongest in the colony—Mechanics' Institute, with 2,260 vols., the Bank of Australasia (a rather ornate edifice), the new Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, the Free Church, and the Public School, completed in 1883, is one of the finest buildings in the Colony, average attendance, 350. A new handsome and commodious public high school for boys was opened in 1892. Omnibuses ply between East and West Maitland every half hour throughout the day. East and West Maitland are both electoral districts, which, in each case, include the town and a wide extent of farming, mining and pastoral country. Population, 3,250.

WEST MAITLAND, much the larger and more populous of the two divisions, containing telegraph and money-order offices, and savings bank, was proclaimed a municipality on November 13, 1863. It has about 34 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £55,670. The town itself, which is lighted by gas, consists mainly of one long, somewhat straggling thoroughfare, called High Street, winding as the river winds, containing the principal business houses, and it is intersected by several cross streets. Some of the business premises are of a superior order. The banks deserve mention, the Australasia, Union, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Banks being fine structures. The Commercial Banking Company a few years ago completed a magnificent building, and one of the grandest out of Sydney, costing about £20,000. A new Masonic hall is erected in Victoria Street, a Town Hall (one of the largest in the colony) was completed in 1890. A conspicuous and ornamental public building is the Court-house at the corner of High and Sempill Streets. The industrial interests of the town are comprised in several coach-building factories, brewery, two mills, and three boot factories, employing a large number of hands. The public buildings are the hospital, situated on an elevated site at Campbell's Hill, one of the best and most economically managed institutions in the colony; the School of Arts, which possesses a valuable library of upwards of 7,000 vols., and the Benevolent Asylum, a magnificent building. The places of worship in West Maitland comprise three Episcopal churches, one Wesleyan, Congregational, and Presbyterian church, also a Roman Catholic cathedral (St. John's). There is a convent of Dominican nuns, devoted chiefly to education, and in addition numerous schools—the Superior Public has average attendance 650, a Roman Catholic school, High School for girls, also several ladies' schools, the Sacred Heart College at Campbell's Hill. The principal insurance companies have agents in Maitland. Fire brigade has fire engine, reel, hose-cart, ladder-waggon and escape, and 2,500 ft. hose; resident superintendent and firemen on premises all night. Telephone alarms are placed throughout town. The town is lighted with gas. Hunter district water supply. The West Maitland branch of the Savings Bank of New South Wales is a useful institution, and largely patronised. There is daily communication with Sydney by railway three times a day, and by steamer *viâ* Newcastle. Rail fares to Newcastle, 2s. and 1s. 2d.; direct to Sydney, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 1d. Mail coaches run daily to Gresford, Paterson, Dungog, Clarencetown, Largs, and Wollombi, and the town is, by means of the railway, placed in daily communication with the north and north-west. Stock returns, 1899: 13,422 horses, 64,572 cattle, 2,521 sheep. Area, 596,612 acres. Formation of country principally sandstone, with overlying alluvial deposit. Population: West Maitland, 7,550; East Maitland, 3,250. The *Maitland Mercury* is the oldest newspaper in New South Wales (*Sydney Morning Herald* excepted), being established in 1843, and it is the largest provincial journal in the colony. The paper has a very wide circulation, and carries the whole of the great pastoral, agricultural, and mining centres in the north and north-west parts of the colony. In the principal towns branch offices of the *Mercury* are established. The head office is one of the largest printing establishments in the colonies. The *Mercury* is issued as a daily evening paper, with the issue of a large weekly edition on Saturdays.

MAITLAND EAST. *See* MAITLAND.

MAJOR'S CREEK (35° 27′ S. lat., 149° 35′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, 198 miles S. of Sydney. It is on the creek from which it takes its name, in the police and electoral district of Braidwood, and is distant about ten miles from the town of Braidwood. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 39 miles distant. Hotel: Hezlett's. Churches: Anglican and Roman Catholic. Public school, average attendance 110. It is a gold-mining district; the gold is in pyritous veins, from which it is difficult to extract it; the returns for 1899 being 1,549 ozs., valued at £5,813. The chlorine process, used in Victoria, the only known successful one, is said to be too expensive to be used profitably. Similar stone raised at Lucknow is sent to England to be treated. Population, 960.

MANILLA (30° 45′ S. lat., 150° 45′ E. long.), railway township, a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph and railway station, 309 miles N. of Sydney, situated at the junction of Namoi and Manilla rivers, county Darling, electoral district of Bingara and police district of Tamworth. Mode of conveyance to Sydney is per rail. Telephonic communication with Upper Manilla, eight miles distant. Has flour mill, saw mill industries; also wheat-growing and sheep-breeding district. About 25,000 acres under crop in 1900. There is a court-house, Land Court, Progress Committee, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, Presbyterian minister visits, four hotels, five stores, one public school (enrolment of 205) a School of Arts with about 600 volumes, and Oddfellows' lodge. Geological formation: trap. Population, town, about 720; district, 2,500, principally wheat-growers and sheep-farmers. The water supply is obtained from private tanks. Newspaper: *Manilla Express*.

MANLY (33° 50′ S. lat., 151° 17′ E. long.), county of Cumberland and electoral district of Warringah, a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telephone and telegraph station, 6¾ miles distant NE. from Sydney, to which large, commodious steamers run frequently throughout the day. It lies on the isthmus connecting the North Head with the mainland, and has good sandy beaches both on the Ocean and the Harbour sides. It has six hotels, Pier, Steyne, Clarendon, New Brighton, Aquarium, and Ivanhoe, a large number of business establishments, and other essentials of a good watering place, and is at all times a favourite and frequent place of resort of the citizens of Sydney, and especially thronged at holiday times. Public school here, with average attendance of 400 scholars. Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, English and Roman Catholic. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges; fire brigade. Bank: Joint-Stock. It was proclaimed a municipal district on January 6, 1877; it has 37 miles of road and streets (16 made), and ratable property of the annual value of £44,330. The borough is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Formation: sandstone. Coaches run regularly to Narrabeen Lakes, Rock Lily, Bay View, Newport and Pitt Water, two and three times a day. The municipal baths are admittedly the finest in the Southern Hemisphere. Population about 3,800.

MARENGO (34° 22′ S. lat., and 148° 30′ E. long.), a small post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, 241 miles SW. of Sydney, situated on the right bank of the Marengo or Murringo creek, in the county of Monteagle, and police district and electorate of Young. The means of reaching Sydney is by coach, tri-weekly, to Young, 14½ miles W., and thence rail; or coach to Burrowa, 14½ miles, tri-weekly, thence rail. Has hotel, public school with average attendance of 55, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, fine stone police barracks, and three stores are here. The district is in a fairly prosperous condition, particularly as regards sheep rearing and farming, and well suited for wheat-growing and first-class grazing country. It is 15 miles distant from Burrowa, and 14½ from Young. Court of Petty Sessions held first Wednesday of every month. Formation: granite, overlying in some cases limestone. Population, town, 80; district, 300.

MARRICKVILLE (33° 35′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E long.), an important and rapidly advancing suburban borough, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Marrickville and police district of Newtown. Lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. It lies about 3½ miles SW. of Sydney, and has a post, money-order, telegraph office, railway station, and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is by train, tramway, and omnibus; railway fare, 4d. and 3d., the tram also runs through to Dulwich Hill, and a line of buses from the Warren Cook's river to Petersham railway station every hour. There are eight hotels, three public schools, average attendance 1,503—one at Marrickville, Marrickville West, and Dulwich Hill, and two Roman Catholic schools; Church of England, Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Baptists, Church of Christ, two Wesleyan, and three Primitive Methodist churches; branches of Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows', Rechabite and Foresters' lodges, a leather and boot factory, several cordial factories, coach builders, four brickyards, one pottery works, tweed and soap factories, and a few market gardens at the extreme end of the borough. Lighted with gas. The water supply is obtained from the metropolis. There are 74 miles of made roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £124,640. The Town Hall is situated on the Illawarra road. Population about 18,000. Local newspaper: *Weekly Review*.

MARSDEN (33° 39′ S. lat., 147° 40′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, telephone and money-order station with savings bank, 318

miles W. of Sydney, on the Bland creek, electorate of Grenfell, county Gipps and police district of Goulburn ; conveyance to Sydney is by coach to Young, 75 miles distant, thence rail ; coaches also ply to Forbes, Ungarie and West Wyalong bi-weekly. There is one hotel (Marsden), School of Arts, Episcopalian church, court-house, public school (average attendance 30), and one store. Population of town and district about 300, who are employed solely in pastoral pursuits.

MARULAN (34° 43′ S. lat., 150° 1′ E. long.), a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph township, 18 miles E. of Goulburn, and 114 miles SW. of Sydney, at an elevation of 2,105 feet above sea level, at a junction of the main southern road and the Great Southern Railway line, in the county and electorate of Argyle, police district of Goulburn. It is a station on the Great Southern line, fares, 22s. 6d. and 15s. Public buildings : an Episcopal church, a stone-built Roman Catholic church, Presbyterian church, Oddfellows' hall, police-station, a school (average attendance 58), Court of Petty Sessions, Oddfellows' and Orange lodges, and a School of Art. Principal hotels : Royal and Terminus. District is principally pastoral, but is also agricultural, wheat and hay being the leading crops. A marble quarry and lime and freestone quarries are in the vicinity. Formation : granite and freestone. Population, 300.

MARYLAND (28° 35′ S. lat., 152° E. long.), in the electoral and police district of Tenterfield, a post town on the Northern frontier on the Maryland creek, 468 (499 postal) miles N. of Sydney. There is one hotel (Droyer's), Church of England place of worship, and two stores, but no public buildings of importance. Public school has average attendance of 23 scholars. The district is of a tin-mining and pastoral nature. It is more easily reached *viâ* Tenterfield, Jennings and Dalveen Railway stations. Formation : basalt and rich agricultural soil. Population of town 170 ; of district, 504.

MARYVALE (32° 20′ S. lat., 148° 50′ E. long.), a railway station 254 miles W. from Sydney, situated on the Macquarie river, police and electoral district of Wellington ; fares, 50s. and 33s. 6d. It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. There is an Episcopalian church a public school, average attendance 47 ; an hotel, and a general store. Population numbers about 300, employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

MATHOURA (35°45′ S. lat., and 144°50′ E. long.), a post town, telephone, telegraph, money-order and railway refreshment station, in the county of Cadell, Murray and Moama police district of the Murray, electorate of Deniliquin, 488 miles WSW. of Sydney, situated on the banks of the Gulpha creek. The metropolis is more easily reached *viâ* Melbourne, on the Goulburn Valley Railway line, than *viâ* Hay, to which place a coach runs daily. There are three stores, one flour, one saw mill, and three hotels. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, and is benefited by the Deniliquin and Moama Railway, which passes through here. Police-court is held once a month before the police magistrate of Mathoura. Public school here, with average attendance of 80 scholars, also Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, police barracks and court-room. Water supply laid on from railway tank. Principal exports of the district, fodder, wheat, butter, logs, live stock, sawn timber, and wool. Formation : alluvial river flats. Population, 250.

MENANGLE (34° 8′ S. lat., 150° 45′ E. long.), a railway, money-order and telephone station and township in the county and electorate of Camden, and police district of the same name, situated on the Cowpasture or Nepean river (270 feet above sea-level), 40 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 6s. 3d. and 4s. There are two places of worship—Church of England and Roman Catholic—a public school with average attendance of 40, an extensive creamery, improved butter factory, public hall, and School of Arts. The land is partly taken up with farms, and in part used for grazing and dairy purposes. Formation : principally sandstone. The viaduct and bridge, which at this point carries the railway over the river, is one of the finest pieces of engineering work in the colonies. The bridge is on the box girder principle, 498 feet long, and is carried on four piers 65 feet high. The viaduct is 978 feet long on the Sydney side and 432 feet in length on the southern side. The river is not navigable, in fact, in the summer season it can be easily forded in places—but the scenery on the banks is very fine, and well worth a visit. Population, about 300. There is a good water supply.

MENINDIE (32° 30′ S. lat., 142° 25′ E. long.) is a township, on the west bank of the Darling river, 100 miles from Wilcannia, 175 from Wentworth and 880 WNW. of Sydney, in the electorate of Wentworth, and police district of Mitchell. The communication with the metropolis is *viâ* Broken Hill, Adelaide and Melbourne. Hotels : Menindie, Crown, West End, and Albemarle. It has a public school, with average attendance of 45 scholars, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, police barracks, post, money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph station, the latter being the principal building, and a mechanics' institute, with over 600 volumes. The town is irregularly built on sandy rises, back from the Darling and out of flood reach. The district is altogether occupied by stations. Stock returns, 1899 : 3,093 horses, 5,745 cattle, 492,648 sheep. Area, 9,495,382 acres. Menindie has some historic interest from the fact of Burke and Wills having made it the starting point of their fatal expedition in 1860. Population, about 200.

MEREWETHER (32° 58′ S. lat., 151° 42′ E. long.), a post town, with money order office, telegraph and telephone station, in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of Kahibah, and police district of Newcastle. Coaches run to Newcastle half hourly and thence rail. There are two public schools, seven places of worship, mechanics' institute, Masonic and G.U.O.O.F. lodges, potteries ; fire brigade has two reels, one hose-cart and 1,400 feet hose ; several general stores, ten hotels, and a population about 4,500, engaged almost exclusively in coal-mining. The district is incorporated, and has 16 miles of streets ; annual value of ratable property, improved £17,718, and unimproved capital value £60,400. Geological formation : sandstone. Trams run every half hour between Newcastle and Merewether. Hunter district water supply, reservoir holding 402,000 gallons.

MERIMBULA (36° 52′ S. lat., 149° 56′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Auckland, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala, 260 miles (372 postal) SSW. of Sydney, situated on Merimbula lake, and is the chief seaport resorted to by the inhabitants of Monaro for export of produce to Sydney. Hotel : the Merimbula, opposite the Company's wharf stores. The township is mainly formed and owned by Munn's Maizena Company, which gives employment to the inhabitants, and the I.S.N. Company have two wharves and stores in connection with their carrying trade, which is very large. There is a small wooden church used as a Union church by the various Protestant denominations, one hotel, and a public school, with average attendance of 37 scholars. Mails overland *viâ* Bega and Pambula daily. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 114 miles distant. Formation : old red sandstone. Population, about 250. The water supply is obtained from Page's Creek, distant about four miles.

MERRIWA (32° 8′ S. lat., 150° 20′ E. long.), a thriving township in the Upper Hunter, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, electorate of Rylstone, and police district of Muswellbrook, county Brisbane, situate on the Merriwa river (Smith's rivulet) and the old main north-western route to Fort Bourke, 220 miles N. from Sydney, 46 from Muswellbrook, 30 miles from Cassilis, 40 from Scone, and 60 from Gulgong (cross country route). Route : rail to Muswellbrook, thence by coaches daily, except Sunday, making the journey through from Sydney in about eighteen hours. Hotels : Cricketers' Arms, Fitzroy, and Rose Inn. Gold has been found in the vicinity on the Worondi Hill. The district is thickly timbered in parts with box, gum, iron-bark, stringy-bark, and pine. The soil is admirably adapted for the growth of wheat, maize, potatoes, vines, and grain of all kinds. Pursuits : pastoral and agricultural combined. Climate salubrious and dry ; altitude about 1,000 feet above sea-level. A good producing district only lacking railway accommodation. Altogether the scenery is beautiful—wooded slopes and rivers, interspersed with homesteads, vineyards, and cornfields, and a network of paddocks, dotted with the Merino sheep, for which the Brindley Park and Collaroy estates are so famous, the wool being of high character. Stock returns, 1899 : 4,753 horses, 13,098 cattle, 443,703 sheep. Area, 698,605 acres. The buildings are of wood, except those erected by Government ; among the principal are the court-house, police barracks, telegraph, post, savings bank and money-order office, School of Arts, with a good library of 1,000 volumes ; Episcopal church, with a parsonage on a slope of the river, built of stone ; six large stores, flour-mill, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a R.C. denominational school, and a cottage hospital. Joint-Stock Bank. Public school with teacher's residence, average attendance of 50 scholars. A substantial bridge spans the Merriwa river at West End. Formation : basalt, sand, and limestone, partly auriferous. Population about 1,400. Local newspapers : *Merriwa* and *Cassilis Standard*.

MICHELAGO (35°39′ S. lat., 149°13′ E. long.), a postal village with savings bank, telegraph, money-order office, and railway station, on the banks of the creek of the same name, the Murrumbidgee river bearing about 1 mile to the westward, and 224 miles S. of Sydney ; fares, 44s. 3d. and 29s. 6d. It is in the county of Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. One hotel, Roman Catholic church. School : a public one, with average attendance of 35. Court-house, police barracks, lock-up, and four stores. The district is suited for pastoral and farming purposes, and has some mineral wealth. Michelago Falls and Lincertone Caves in the district. Formation : granite and limestone. Entire population estimated at 200

MILBURN CREEK (33° 5′ S. lat., 148° 56′ E. long.) county Bathurst, electorate and police district of Cowra, 215 miles W. of Sydney, postal township (receiving), situated about the centre of the Mount Macdonald goldfield. Mode of conveyance is coach daily to Woodstock, 8 miles distant, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, average attendance 21. Copper company at work. Population is about 200, engaged in mining and pastoral pursuits.

MILLFIELD (32° 50′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a post (postal notes issued) and telephone town, in the county and electorate of Northumberland, situated on the Wollombi brook, 140 miles N. of Sydney. It has one place of worship (Church of England), a public school with average attendance 33, one store and a flour and saw mills. Coaches run to Allendale or West Maitland railway stations, whence the train can be taken for Sydney. The road through the village is one of the oldest in the colony, and was made by convict labour, and heart-rending tales are told of the cruelty of the overseers. Formation : sandstone. Coal is said to exist in the district. Wheat, tobacco, maize, oats, and the vine are cultivated here. Population, about 100.

MILLIE (29° 39′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station, about 391 miles NNW. of Sydney, county Courallie, and police district of Namoi, on the Waterloo Creek. Communication with Sydney by coach to Gurley Siding, or Woolabra, thence rail ; coaches run also to Mogil Mogil and to Bullarah. There is one hotel, a private

school, court-house, lock-up and police barracks, several small stores, and a population of about 300, engaged principally in pastoral pursuits.

MILLTHORPE (late SPRING GROVE, in 149° E. long. and about 33° 30′ S. lat.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, and railway station on Bray's creek, a branch, or rather the head of Brown's creek, a tributary to the Belubula river, 179 miles NW. of Sydney, in the electorate of West Macquarie. Trains thrice daily. Fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 9d. It is in the county of Bathurst and police and electoral district of Orange, and has a public school, average attendance 190, school of arts, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship, three hotels, a mill, five general stores, police court once a month, resident and visiting medical men, Good Templars' Hall, chemist, and a branch of the New South Wales Bank. Formation: limestone. Soil is a red loam; and the district, which has about 900 residents, is reputed to be one of the best wheat and fruit-growing localities in the colony. Mining is extensively carried on at Forest Reefs. The whole district is auriferous. There is no permanent water supply. Newspaper: *Post.*

MILPARINKA (29° 45′ S. lat., 141° 45′ E. long.) is the largest township on the Albert goldfield, near Mount Browne, on Evelyn Creek, lying about 924 (862 postal) miles from Sydney, with postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities. There is weekly coach communication with Hay railway station, 408 miles distant, and bi-weekly coach to Wilcannia, and tri-weekly thence to Cobar railway station, but the shortest route is weekly *viâ* Bourke and Wanaaring. It has three hotels, Royal Albert, Royal Standard, Royal. It is on the south bank of Evelyn creek, near a large water hole of the same name, about 200 miles NW. of, and in the electorate of, Wilcannia. Branches of the Commercial Bank, court-house, and a public school, average attendance 26. Mining and stock-breeding district. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 3,321; cattle, 6,049; sheep, 6€5,762. Area, 7,314,961 acres. Population of district, about 700. Local newspaper: *Milparinka Advertiser.*

MILTON (32° 9′ S. lat., 150° 24′ E. long.), a neat and flourishing township, 4 miles from the port of Ulladulla and the central ward of the municipal district of Ulladulla, containing a population of about 800, and post office, Government savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, and branches of the Commercial and English and Scottish Banks. It is situated in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Moruya, police district of Milton, 155 miles S. of Sydney, 18 miles S. of Shoalhaven, 40 miles N. of Bateman's Bay. Hotels: Commercial, Star, and Milton. Lake Burrill is three miles and Lake Conjola four miles distant. Direct communication with the metropolis is by the Illawarra Company's steamers and Shellharbour steamers three times a week, and overland *viâ* Nowra, thence by railway to Sydney, daily. The places of worship comprise: Church of England, with a branch church at the Forest, 4 miles distant, Roman Catholic chapel with a branch chapel at the Forest, Congregational church and Wesleyan chapel. M.U. and Independent O.O.F. and Freemason lodges. The public buildings consist of court-house, telegraph and post-office, school of arts, agricultural hall, large and commodious public school with average attendance of 140. The township is supported by the dairy farmers. The Ulladulla Refrigerating Butter Company's central factory is situated in Milton, where butter is manufactured on the most scientific principles. Granite formation: clay subsoil, the land in the immediate neighbourhood being of wonderful richness, whilst the cattle are amongst the best in the colony. Newspaper: *Ulladulla and Milton Times.*

MINMI (32° 40′ S. lat., 151° 38 E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, and railway station, on a creek of the same name, 89 miles N. of Sydney (111 postal), 14 miles from Newcastle, and 6 miles from Hexham. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of East Maitland. The district is a coal-mining one, and the product of the collieries (belonging to Messrs. J. and A. Brown) has a good reputation for its heat-producing and steam-generating qualities. A private line connects the colliery with the Great Northern Railway and the coal shoots at Hexham. The output of coal for 1899 was 321,000 tons, valued at £97,500; about 900 hands are employed. There are seven hotels; fire brigade with fire engine, reel, hose-cart and 1,725 feet hose. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Free and Primitive Methodist, Christian Brethren, and Salvation Army places of worship, School of Arts, and ambulance association, and a public school, average attendance 530; also Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabites', Druids' and Good Templars' Lodges. Population, about 6,500. Hunter district water supply; capacity reservoir 69,200 gallons.

MITTAGONG (34° 17′ S. lat., 150° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county and electorate of Bowral, police district of Berrima, on the Great Southern Railway, 77 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 7d. Inns: Morris's, Gallwy's, and Hilder's. It lies at an altitude of 2,069 feet above the ocean level, and is one of the most healthy and popular resorts on the Southern line. It is a coal and iron district, and the country round is of a pastoral and farming character. Bank: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney. There are four churches, public and one private school, the former with average attendance of 260, also a Court of Petty Sessions, 18 stores, fine new School of Arts, a recreation club, excellent band, an energetic Progress Committee (John Elliott, chairman), and a horticultural society. Fifteen miles from here are the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.'s Works (near Joadja Creek); about 1,944 acres are in occupation, in which there is a proved seam estimated at a million and a half tons of kerosene mineral, besides almost unlimited quantities of coal. A large stationary engine has been erected for winding the mineral out of the valley, and extensive works for the manufacture of the kerosene. Sapphires and zircons have also been found in the district, and diamonds are said to exist in some localities. It is connected by railway with the Southern Line near Mittagong. The famous Wombeyan Caves are reached from here, and there is a good macadamised road. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £7,150. Population, 1,100. Newspaper: *Berrima District Leader.*

MOAMA (36° 3′ S. lat., 144° 56′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station, formerly known by the name of Maidens' Punt, situated on the north bank of the river Murray, opposite Echuca, in Victoria, being the border town of New South Wales at this point. It is in the county of Cadell, and police district of Moama, electorate of Deniliquin. It lies 516 (578 postal) miles SW. of Sydney, the communication overland with the metropolis being by rail to Deniliquin, thence coach to Hay or Jerilderie; also by rail through Echuca *viâ* Seymour and Albury. Hotels: Bridge, Border Inn, Riverina, Railway Terminus, and Vine. It is in direct railway communication with Melbourne (158 miles S.), from which it is easily reached in a few hours' journey. A railway connects it with Deniliquin, the chief town of Riverina, and a substantial iron bridge, that is used for the railway and general traffic, spans the Murray. It has been constructed at the joint expense of the two colonies, at a cost of about £100,000, and is, without doubt, the finest structure of the kind in the Southern hemisphere. Bank: New South Wales, also an Agricultural Society and Jockey Club. Public school, with average attendance of 94 scholars. Court-house, post-office, police barracks, and a customs house. Fire brigade has fire engine, two reels, and 1,000 feet hose. The Episcopalians, Bible Christians and Roman Catholics have large places of worship. Moama is now a municipality. The district is chiefly devoted to agriculture and grazing. There are valuable red gum flats along the banks of the Murray, which are now preserved from being cut, for the future use of the colony. A police-court is held here, presided over by a police magistrate. The population is estimated at upwards of 900; in the census district are 3,380 souls. The district is incorporated, has 50 miles of roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,950, and a Hunter district water supply with reservoir of 33,000 gallons. The *Riverine Herald* circulates here, also the *Echuca and Moama Advertiser.*

MOGIL MOGIL (29° 15′ S. lat., 149° 47′ E. long.), a postal town, in the electorate of the Barwon, with telegraph and money-order offices and Government savings bank, situated on the Barwon river, 490 miles W. of Sydney, to which communication is by coach to Narrabri bi-weekly, 128 miles distant, thence by rail. There is one hotel—the Mogil Mogil—a private school and a general store. Population of district about 250, who are engaged in pastoral pursuits.

MOGO (35° 32′ S. lat., 150° 9′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and money-order facilities, on the coast, 205 miles S. of Sydney, and about 12 miles from Moruya, in which electorate it is situated. It has three places of worship and a public school, with an average attendance of 31 scholars. Mining (quartz-reefs) and agricultural district, principally the latter. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 97 miles distant. Population, with neighbourhood, about 250.

MOLONG (33° 6′ S. lat., 148° 54′ E. long.) (electorate of Molong) lies on a rivulet of the same name, on the road from Orange to Wellington, 172 miles (216 postal) WNW. of Sydney; it has a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, and railway station; fare to Sydney, 42s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. Coaches run to Cumnock, Obley, &c. Hotels: Freemasons', Commercial, Telegraph, Royal, Court-house, Post Office. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and the Christian Army. Public buildings: court-house and police barracks, public school —a commodious brick building—with average attendance of 150, and a R.C. convent school: Progress Association, branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,100 volumes, a fine brick hall, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, dairy company and creameries, and steam flour mills. Fire brigade has fire engine with 226 feet hose. The district abounds with copper ore, and two mines, the Goodrich and the Copper Hill, have been worked. Quartz reef with fair indications has been discovered at Buckinbah, 30 miles from Molong, Delaney's Dyke Gold Mine is a few miles from the township, and Mount Aubrey on the outskirts of the district between Molong and Peak Hill is now being developed. Extensive deposits of valuable marble exist in the town and district, grey, chocolate, and encrinite. This stone is excellent for monumental and building purposes; also natural pigments have been recently discovered in various parts of the district. Farming is now extensively carried on, the produce being wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes. In 1899 there were 984,308 sheep in the district, 13,871 head of cattle, and 10,110 horses; area, 1,711,479 acres; and in every respect the district will compare favourably with any other in the colony. Places of petty sessions are Molong, Cudal, Obley, Toogong, and Cumnock. Molong is a municipal centre, proclaimed November 13, 1878, having property of the annual ratable value of £6,830, and 37 miles of roads, and is lighted by gas. Water supply from Molong Creek, railway tank, wells, &c. Boring for artesian water is being carried out. The population numbers about

1,150 persons. Newspapers, *Molong Express* and *Argus*. Geological formation: limestone.

MOLONGLO (35° 25′ S. lat., 149° 25′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, on the river of the same name, 188 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is coach to Bungendore station (12 miles), thence rail. It is a farming and grazing settlement, situated in the electorate of Queanbeyan. Has half-time public school and Anglican church. There is plenty of good shooting in the district.

MONTEFIORES (32° 20′ S. lat., 149° 2′ E. long.), a postal township, on the western bank of the Macquarie, in the Wellington electorate. The communication with the metropolis is by rail from Wellington; distance from Sydney 198 miles W. (253 by rail). It contains two stores and three hotels. It is named after its founder and original proprietor.

MOONAN BROOK (31° 50′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.) is a small mining township, 35½ miles from Scone, and about three miles from the Hunter river, in the electoral and police district of Robertson, county of Durham, 224 miles N. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance is by mail coach, which leaves Scone, the nearest railway-station, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; fare, ten shillings. There is a telephone station, money-order office, savings bank, one hotel, general stores, public school, Union church, and a buttery employed about three months in the year. Geological formation: slate and granite. Population, 100.

MOORWATHA (35° 52′ S. lat., 146° 44′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county Hume, and electoral district of Albury, on the banks of a small stream called Major's creek, 410 miles SW. of Sydney. The only building of more than average size is the church (Anglican), St. Mary's. Two public schools here, average attendance 21. The communication with the metropolis is *viâ* Albury (16 miles SE.) or Gerogery; to both places there is a good road. Brocklesby is the nearest railway station, 14 miles distant. District is principally of an agricultural character, and has mostly been taken up by selectors; much wheat is grown, exports being about 100,000 bushels annually. A large vineyard is in the neighbourhood. Population, with the vicinity, is stated at between 400 and 500.

MORANGARELL, a post town with savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities, 286 miles S. of Sydney, county Bland, police district of Young, electorate of Grenfell, situated on the Bland, or Yeo Yeo creek; conveyance is by coach to Young, 46 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Marsdens and to the Cootamundra Temora railway line. There is one hotel, a provincial school, Presbyterian church, police station, and court-house, and a population of about 50 (district 500). Geological formation: plains, saline soil.

MOREE (29° 30′ S. lat., 149° 55′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office telephone and railway station, 413 miles N. of Sydney, county Courallie, situated on Mehi river; fares, 71s. 6d. and 48s. It is in the police district of Tamworth and electoral district of Moree. Hotels: Bank, Post Office, Criterion, Royal, and Sportsman's Arms, Tattersall's, Imperial, and others. Public school, average attendance 270. Banks: N.S. Wales and Commercial; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army barracks. Public buildings: court-house, gaol, land and survey offices. Coaches run to Warialda, 20s.; Bingara, 20s.; Meroe, 20s.; and Mungindi, 25s. each way. It is a farming and grazing district, and supports two Racing Clubs, Pastoral and Agricultural Society, and a School of Arts, with library of 1,000 vols. Oddfellows' I.O.G.T. and Druids' lodges. Area under crop in the electoral district 3,000 acres, produce being wheat, maize, potatoes. Stock returns, 1899: 7,559 horses; 1,194,174 sheep; 28,012 cattle. Area, 2,854,437 acres Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon. The district is incorporated and has 43 miles of roads, streets and lanes, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,558 17s. Population, 2,000. Local newspapers: *Moree Examiner* and *Moree News*.

MORPETH (32° 49′ S. lat., 151° 35′ E. long.), prettily and healthily situated at the head of the navigation of the river Hunter, about half a mile from its junction with the Paterson, 30 miles from Newcastle (fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 4d., or direct from Sydney 14s. 6d. and 9s. 2d.), 3 miles from East Maitland, with which it is connected by a branch line or tramway (fare, 6d.), and 120 miles N. of Sydney, with which it has daily communication by steamer and railway. The hotels are the Royal, Hunter River Steam Packet, Settler's Arms, Crown and Anchor, Commercial, Farmers' United Home, and Caledonian. It is in the county of Northumberland, electorate of East Maitland, parish of Alnwick and Morpeth, and police district of Maitland, and has a telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank. The trade of the town depends, in a large measure upon the agricultural interests. Every kind of produce is grown, but the staple articles are maize, lucerne, rye, millet, barley, wheat, potatoes, and wine. Dairy produce: butter, bacon and hams, and cheese. The Episcopal church is said to be one of the most romantic and English-looking in the colony; the Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic places of worship are neat and good structures, the last being lately built at a cost of about £3,000, and is one of the handsomest structures in the Northern district. Fire brigade has reel, hose-cart and 750 feet hose. A schoolhouse serves the Roman Catholics for educational purposes, also a convent. The public school (average attendance 180) is a superior building. Bank: Commercial. The School of Arts has a fine hall, library and reading-rooms, with 1,300 vols.; the court-house is a substantially-built structure. The Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Company has two wharves for the loading and discharging of its steamers free of wharfage duties. These wharves communicate with the railway. Vessels up to 800 tons can navigate the river to Morpeth. The town was erected into a municipality on December 1, 1865. It has six miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,650. Hunter district water supply. The population is estimated at 1,200 persons. Local newspaper: *Morpeth Want*.

MORTLAKE (34° 10′ S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post town with telephone station, in the county of Cumberland, about seven miles west of Sydney, with which there is communication both by coach and steamer, also cab to Burwood, thence train. There are here two hotels, a public and Catholic school, institute and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches. The Australian Gasworks Company carries on its business at Mortlake. Population about 2,000. Geological formation: coal.

MORUYA (35° 53′ S. lat., 150° 6′ E. long.), a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph town, five miles from the Heads, on the River Dena, in the county of Dampier, electoral district of Moruya, and police district of Broulee, 198 miles (242 postal) S. of Sydney, with which there is regular communication by steamer to Bateman's Bay, from which place coaches run, also direct steam communication and mail coach six times a week to Tarago station, 85 miles distant, and *viâ* Bateman's Bay and Milton to Nowra railway station six times a week. The leading hotels are Keating's, Adelaide, Commercial, Club House, Royal, and Criterion. There are several places of worship in the town—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—six stores, court house, police station, and branches of Bank of N.S. Wales and Commercial Bank of Sydney. Public school (average attendance 100), also a R.C. school and convent. In the neighbourhood are a tannery, several cheese and bacon factories, one saw mill, a flourishing Agricultural Society, mechanics' institute, with over 1,000 vols., also Oddfellows' (M. U. Good Templars', and Masonic lodges. Coaches run to Braidwood, Bateman's Bay, Bega, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, and Eurobodalla. The district is an agricultural and mining one. The Moruya silver mines are within four miles of the town, and have been profitably worked; other minerals, including gold, also exist. The Bim Bimbie mines, about ten miles distant, towards Batesman's Bay, are now being extensively worked. At Burra, 7 miles from the town, a fine slate quarry exists, but has not yet been worked, and from a quarry on the river were obtained the splendid granite columns of the Sydney post-office. Large crops of maize, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes have been raised on the cultivated land, which mainly consists of fertile alluvial flats. Two expensive breakwaters have been constructed at the river entrance; and other extensive improvements are being carried out; a sand pump is working with great success, a granite training wall is being erected, and a new bridge is in course of construction. Nine miles from Moruya township is the beautiful harbour of Broulee, 30 miles south are the Dromedary mountains, where rich quartz reefs exist. The population is estimated at 1,100 persons. The district is incorporated, and has 46 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £5,810. The *Moruya Examiner* is the local paper.

MORVEN (35° 39′ S. lat., 147° 7′ E. long.), distant 36 miles from Albury, on the Wagga Wagga road, and 345 miles (360 postal) from Sydney, S., is situated on the Billabong creek, which at this point is spanned by a wooden bridge. The district, which is in the Hume electorate, is a squatting one, the creek frontages being all secured by the owners of the adjacent runs. The principal buildings are a Church of England, a hotel and store. There is a post-office, and mails are made up daily for Wagga Wagga and Albury. Culcairn is the nearest railway station, 5 miles distant.

MOSMAN (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.), a healthy and beautifully situated suburb, about 2½ miles from Sydney, on the north shore of the harbour, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, electorate of Warringah, and police district of St. Leonards. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of capital value of £268,813, annual value of £48,982, and an assessed value of £57,543, a revenue of £2,877. Ferry steamers run every half-hour to Circular Quay (morning and evening every twenty minutes), also electric tram to North Sydney and to the Spit, in course of construction; it has a savings bank, money-order office, postal and telegraph and telephone facilities, three hotels; there is a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, and Congregational churches, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, eight general stores, several other shops, and a number of substantially built private residences; the land rises to a considerable height and commands a splendid view of the harbour. Population, about 4,000. There is a permanent water supply, and the suburb is lighted by gas. Municipal baths. Balmoral Beach.

MOSSGIEL (33° 10′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, county of Waljeers, and electoral district of the Lachlan, 562 miles W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles W. of Hillston. Hay is the nearest railway station, to which a bi-weekly coach runs. Has three stores; public school, average attendance 28. Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Inns: the Mossgiel and Royal. Population about 120.

MOSS VALE (34° 19′ S. lat., 150° 23′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, situated 2,205 feet above the sea-level, on Waite's creek, and Bong Bong river, 86 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Berrima. Communication is direct by the Great Southern line, fares 16s. 6d. and 10s 9d., and on Saturdays excursion trains run at 1d. per mile. Hotels: Commercial, Central, Family, Royal, and splendid railway refreshment rooms. Elm Court now belongs to the Roman

Catholic body, and is used as a ladies' college and primary school. A public school is here, with average attendance of 101 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, and three ladies' seminaries, and branches of the English and Scottish and Commercial Banks. Coaches run to Nowra, Kangaroo Valley, Berry, Sutton Forest, Berrima, Burrawang, Robertson, and other places. A Court of Petty Sessions, District Court, Land and Licensing Courts are established at Moss Vale, and there is a commodious court-house; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, Centennial hall, Oddfellows' hall, and Council chambers; the town is lighted with electricity, and the Berrima Agricultural Society hold their show annually in March. The water supply is from the Wingecarribee river, the reservoir dams holding 2,500,000 gallons and the service reservoir 500,000 gallons. A summer residence for the Governor has been built two miles from here, near Sutton Forest, enclosed in spacious grounds; and numerous summer residences of Sydney gentry have been built in the vicinity of the township. The School of Arts is a fine substantial edifice containing large library, reading, and smoking rooms, &c.; the post office is also a splendid building. The town contains three public halls. Also numerous stores and several public societies, including Oddfellows, Protestant Alliance, and a local fire brigade. The land in the district consists mainly of rich black and chocolate-coloured soil, admirably suited for farming. Moss Vale railway station is the outlet to Sydney and Goulburn, of the rich dairying and agricultural districts of Burrawang, Robertson, Sutton Forest, Berrima, Kangaroo Valley, Yarrunga, Kangaloon, Myra Vale, Bundanoon, and Meryla. Butter factories have been successfully established in various parts of the district. A recreation club and Musical Society exists in the town, also a rifle club. Fire brigade has reel and 1,050 ft. of hose. Within easy distance are the Fitzroy Falls, Carrington Falls, Belmore Falls, Macquarie Pass, and many other famous views. The district was incorporated in 1888, and has about 25 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of over £12,500. Population of town 1,580. Local papers: the *Moss Vale Scrutineer* and *Moss Vale Record*.

MOULAMEIN (144° 5′ S. lat., 35° 5′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office, Government savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Wakool, electoral district of Deniliquin, on the Edward river, at the junction of the Billabong creek, 541 miles SW. of Sydney. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms and the Moulamein. A Presbyterian church with resident minister; a court-house, police barracks, a public school, with average attendance of 17 scholars; one large store The district is principally a pastoral one, surrounded on all sides by stations. Stock returns (1899): 1,535 horses, 4,678 cattle, 554,683 sheep; area, 1,609,298 acres. Conveyance to Deniliquin, about 75 miles distant SE.; thence coach to Hay, is the route to Sydney, or per train *viâ* Echuca to Melbourne. Population, 131.

MOUNT BILLAGOE. *See* COBAR.

MOUNT BROWNE (29° 45′ S. lat., 141° 46′ E. long.), a postal township called after Dr. John Browne, who accompanied Sturt in his exploration of 1845, is a mining locality, situated in the Grey range in the north-west corner of New South Wales, in the county of Evelyn, electorate of Wilcannia, equidistant from the boundaries of Queensland and South Australia, some sixty miles from each, and about 926 miles NE. of Sydney. The district itself is said to be of historic interest, as nine miles NW. of Mount Browne is "Depot Glen," where Sturt's party rested so long; where remains of the boat with which he was to have sailed over Central Australia are still preserved. The whole country is said to be sandstone impregnated with quartz. By the mail route the distance from Wilcannia is 170 miles. Communication is bi-weekly coach *viâ* Cobar and Wilcannia, but the shortest route is weekly *viâ* Bourke, Wanaairing and Milparinka; it can also be reached *viâ* Adelaide, Broken Hill, and Milparinka. The mining population is about 80. There is a public school, court-house and police station, and two hotels, Royal Standard and Albert.

MOUNT COSTIGAN (34° S. lat., 145° E. long.), 204 miles SW. of Sydney, a post town, on the Tuena creek, county Georgiana, electorate of West Macquarie, and police district of Tuena. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Newbridge (Monday and Friday), 40 miles distant, fare 14s., thence by rail or coach *viâ* Peelwood to Goulburn. Principal hotel: the Commercial. A public school, average attendance 27, and Roman Catholic church. The district is chiefly mining. Population, 130.

MOUNT HOPE (33° S. lat., 146° E. long.), a postal town, having facilities of telegraph, money-order, and savings bank. It lies 425 miles W. of Sydney, county Blaxland, electorate of the Lachlan, and police district of Hillston; it has two hotels, Royal and Commercial, public school (average attendance 50), police station and court-house, several small stores; coaches run to Bymagee, Cobar, and Hermidale once weekly, to Euabalong and Condobolin twice weekly. Route to Sydney is coach to Condobolin or Hermidale, thence rail. The local industry is almost solely confined to mining pursuits. Population of town about 250.

MOUNT KEMBLA, a post, money-order and savings bank township, one of the highest peaks of the Illawarra range of mountains, is 1,730 feet above the sea-level, distant about 6 miles SW. from the port of Wollongong, reached by coach, 1s., and 58 miles S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Illawarra. Is a noted landmark and guide to mariners sailing along the coast. The steepness of the mountain side on the north of Mount Kembla discloses a section of the geological formation of "the coal measures," five seams of coal being seen *in situ* at this locality. The lower seam is above the level of the plain, and the others lying superimposed at convenient working distances above each other and all cropping out to view in several places, can be easily and cheaply worked by adits driven into the mountain side. These five seams are respectively 7 ft., 4 ft., 17 ft., 7 ft., and 14 ft. in thickness. From the report of an experienced mining engineer it has been estimated that these seams will yield in the aggregate coal at the enormous rate of 52,000 tons per statute acre. There is also found in this locality abundance of fire-clay. Mount Kembla is divided into two townships, Kembla Heights, where the majority of the miners reside, and Lower Mount Kembla. The local public school has an average attendance of 140. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, miners' reading-room, rifle and other clubs. Dairying is carried on in the district. Population, about 1,000.

MOUNT McDONALD. *See* MILBURN CREEK.

MOUNT VICTORIA (33° 36′ S. lat., 150° 15′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank, and railway station and Government savings bank (fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 7d.), 77 miles NW. of Sydney, in the electoral and police district of Hartley, and county of Cook. It lies 3,500 feet above the sea level. Buildings: three hotels, Royal and Imperial, &c., and several private boarding establishments, a public school, with average attendance of 50, Church of England, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, a large public hall, a boys' private boarding school, and a number of stores, and an Oddfellows' lodge. District is very mountainous, with magnificent scenery, and possessing a climate that fits it for a sanatorium; and during the summer season is a favourite resort of tourists from all parts. From here the Jenolan Caves, Katoomba Falls, Wentworth Falls, and the celebrated Govett's Leap can be visited. A new road has been opened to the celebrated Jenolan Caves, distant 36 miles. Formation: Sedimentary layers of carboniferous and Triassic ages compose the mountains, which are of especial interest to geologists. Population about 300 persons.

MUDGEE (32° 35′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.) is a town of some importance, on the Cudgegong river, about 153 miles (190 by rail, fares 37s. 6d. and 25s.) NW. of Sydney, and about 80 miles N. from Bathurst, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Mudgee. It is 1,635 feet above sea-level. It has several substantial stores and shops, and numerous hotels. Among the latter are the Tattersall's, Imperial, the Paragon, Club House, Post Office, and the Mudgee. It is located in the centre of a very rich auriferous district, and has besides the advantage of being environed by country valuable alike to squatter and farmer. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz. The wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and a colonial reputation, and the butter industry is assuming large proportions, there being numerous factories within a radius of 30 miles. The town, which is well built and lighted with gas, with streets laid out at right angles, is presided over by a mayor and eight aldermen, and has been a municipality since February 21, 1860. There are 13½ miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £18,560. The Cudgegong municipality, which surrounds the town proper, and extends about nine miles from Mudgee in every direction, has ratable property of the annual value of £19,840. The public buildings are the hospital, the Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 4,500 vols., the court-house, the gaol, with accommodation for eighty prisoners, the churches, Salvation Army Barracks, and the Town Hall, which cost £5,000, and the Cudgegong Council Hall. At the corner of Market and Church Streets are the R.C. church, a towered stone structure, and St. John's (Church of England); the Wesleyan chapel is a fine roomy building, and a splendid Presbyterian church has been erected at a cost of £4,000. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel, four schools, one Roman Catholic, a public school, having an average attendance of 480 scholars, a boys' high school, and an excellent ladies' school known as "Braeburn." At the end of Church Street a wooden bridge spans the river. Three banks: New South Wales, Joint Stock, and Commercial, all of which are located in fine buildings, also an agency of the Savings Bank of New South Wales. Fire brigade has fire-engine with 660 ft. of hose; water supply from Mudgee Waterworks. The mining capabilities of the Mudgee district are not limited to gold, as silver, iron ore, coal, slate, antimony, cinnabar, manganese and other minerals abound, only needing capital for their profitable development. There is a large breadth of land under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, tobacco. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. The manufacturing interests in the district are represented by three coach factories, a soap works and candle factory, two tanneries, two boot factories, three steam flour-mills. To the post-office is attached telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. Coaches run to Gulgong, Hill End, Denison Town, Coolah, Stony Creek, Wellington, Home Rule, Capertee, Cudgegong, Gilgandra, Coonabarabran, Cassilis, Gunnedah, Wollar, and Barragan. Stock returns (1899): 11,518 horses, 36,353 cattle, 679,961 sheep; area, 1,721,577 acres. The population comprises about 2,600 persons; in the census district there are 20,000. Newspapers: *Mudgee Guardian* and *Western Post*.

MULGOA (33° 50′ S. lat. and 130° 40′ E. long.), 40 miles W. of Sydney. It is a municipal district on the Cowpasture river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Nepean, and police district of Penrith. The country is noted for its pasture land and fruit cultivation, and the magnificence of the surrounding scenery; the old township is on the estate of the Hon. G. H. Cox, and is rising in importance. It has a public school, with average attendance of 30, Episcopal church, a telephone, money-order office, and savings bank. Communica-

tion with Sydney is by way of Penrith, 8 miles distant, coach thence daily. Formation: generally sandstone. Annual value of ratable property, £4,400. Population, 600.

MULGRAVE (33° 37′ S. lat., 150° 49′ E. long.), a railway township, with postal and telegraphic facilities, in the police district of Windsor, electorate of the Hawkesbury and county of Cumberland, 33 miles NW. of Sydney; fares, 4s. 1d. and 2s. 5d. It contains two hotels and a public school. The district is agricultural. Population scattered.

MULLENGANDRA (35° 57′ S. lat., 147° 4′ E. long.), a small township on the Main South road, 20 miles NE. from Albury and 353 miles (398 postal) from Sydney SW., in the electorate of Albury. It has an Episcopal place of worship (Morrice Memorial), (Presbyterian services also held), a public school, average attendance 23, two hotels—Rose and Crown and Royal Oak, and a store. Communication is *viâ* Albury or Culcairn railway stations, distant 20 and 25 miles respectively. Agricultural, wine, and fruit-growing district. Population about 200.

MULLUMBIMBY (co. Rous), township on the Brunnuck river, with post-office, money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station. Sydney is reached by rail to Byron Bay (10 miles), thence steamer, 346 miles. There are two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic church, School of Arts (in which several denominations hold services). It is 39 miles from Lismore and 22 from Murwillumbah. Surrounding district is very fertile, and the dairying industry is developing. A large export trade in cedar, pine, teak, and hardwood gives considerable employment. Formation: granite, basalt. Population, about 400.

MULWALA (35° 59′ S. lat., 146° 0′ E. long.), a border town in the county of Denison, electorate of the Murray, and police district of Albury, situated on the Murray river, 340 miles S. of Sydney, to which conveyance is per coach to Corowa station, 25 miles distant. Hotels: Post Office, Federal, and Royal Mail. It has postal, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph facilities, School of Arts, a public school, average attendance 88, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a court-house. Coaches run to Tocumwal and Corowa, fares, 12s. and 8s., and Berrigan, fare 10s. Population of town, 500. Agricultural and pastoral district.

MUNDOORAN (31° 52′ S. lat., 149° 10′ E. long.), a post town, money-order office and telegraph station, and Government savings bank, on the Castlereagh river, in the county of Napier, electorate of Wellington, and police district of Mudgee, 212 miles (256 postal) W. of Sydney and 44 miles S. from Coonabarabran. Travellers' route is per coach to Mudgee, 73 miles distant. Coaches run to Mudgee, Gilgandra, Coonabarabran, Cobbora, and Gulgong. It contains two hotels, a police station, public school, with average attendance of 30, Anglican church, mechanics' institute, several dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants.

MUNGINDI (29° 2′ S. lat., 149° 10′ E. long.) consists of two townships, one on each side of the Macintyre River in New South Wales and Queensland respectively. The two townships and Colonies are connected by a large timber truss bridge, constructed jointly by the two Colonies. A tri-weekly mail plies to and from Moree, distant seventy-four miles, which is the nearest point on the railway, and a bi-weekly coach plies to and from St. George (Queensland), distant ninety-five miles, and another bi-weekly to Goondiwindi, 110 miles. Mungindi is situated 501 miles NW. of Sydney. The township on the New South Wales side is much larger and more progressive than that on the Queensland side. It is an important stock crossing. Population of town and district about 600. There are two hotels; postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities; public school, Custom-house, and a number of brewing and cordial industries. The district is wholly pastoral, and there are several artesian bores. Newspaper: *Mungindi News.*

MURRUMBURRAH (34° 32′ S. lat., 148° 27′ E. long.), county of Harden, electoral district of Boorowa and police district of Young, a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, 1,268 feet above sea-level, on the Murrimboola creek, a tributary of the Jugiong, about twenty miles each way from the towns of Young, Binalong, Jugiong and Cootamundra, and 230 miles SW. of Sydney. There is a station on the G.S. line of railway here, fares, 45s. and 30s. 3d. The Federal Commercial, Criterion, Exchange, Carrington, Telegraph, and Railway are among the principal hotels, twelve stores, and a mill. Bank: Commercial. A steam flour-mill is here (Allsopp's). The town is making satisfactory progress. A new post-office was erected during 1879, a court-house and public school (average attendance 250), convent school; also a Mechanics' Institute with 500 vols., Free Public Library, containing 700 volumes, and a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. There is a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), Episcopal (St. Paul's), and handsome parsonage, also Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U. and G.U.), Protestant Alliance and Hibernian Societies. Courts of Petty Sessions are held on alternate Fridays; a district Court also held. Police magistrate of Young attends. The line connecting the Great Southern and Western systems of railway junctions is at Demondrille, about a mile from the town. Formation: granite. The Blind Creek diggings are situated within two miles of the town. Population, 1,500. The district is incorporated, and has 21 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £7,500. Newspaper: *The Signal* (published weekly).

MURRURUNDI (31° 16′ S. lat., 150° 50′ E. long.) is situated on the Page river, which runs through the town and divides it into two parts, 192 miles (217 postal) NW. of Sydney, at the foot of the Liverpool range of mountains, at an elevation of about 1,546 feet above the sea-level; at a distance of three miles is Mount Murrula. It is in the county of Brisbane and electoral district of Robertson, and on the Great Northern Railway, and has a telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office. Railway fares to Newcastle (120 miles), 23s. 9d. and 15s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 35s. 9d. and 23s. 6d. The Royal Railway, Commercial, Club, and White Hart are among the leading hotels. The places of worship are substantial buildings in use by the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and a convent and school. There is also a Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The Commercial Bank has a branch here. The public offices comprise two post and telegraph offices, hospital, court-house, gaol, public school, with average attendance of 150, a convent school, and a school of arts, with a library of over 1,100 vols. The town is connected by a strong wooden bridge with Haydonton, a township of nearly equal importance, but generally considered as forming a part of Murrurundi, the whole being a municipal district with 3 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £5,690. About 13 miles distant is Warrah station, the property of the A.A. Company. A few miles from here is the tunnel which pierces the Liverpool range. It is 528 yards long, and is lined throughout with brickwork set with Portland cement. About three miles north of the town is a kerosene shale mine, which boring operations have proved to contain an immense quantity of the best quality of shale, but it is not being worked at present Geological formation: sandstone and conglomerate. Stock returns (1899): 8,016 horses, 30,870 cattle, 555,719 sheep; area, 868,090 acres. Newspaper, the *Murrurundi* and *Quirindi Times.* The population is enumerated at about 1,250 souls, the census district returns give 7,306. The village of Blandford lies 4 miles distant. It has a public school, Episcopalian church, post and telegraph office, railway station, and several business premises. Ardglen is about 4 miles distant, with a public school, post, and telegraph office, one hotel, and a population of about 150.

MURWILLUMBAH, or Kynumboon (28° 15′ S. lat., 153 31′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph office, on the Tweed river, 407 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Rous, and electoral district of The Tweed. The best route is *viâ* Brisbane and Southport. Other coach route is *viâ* Nerang from Brisbane. The Tweed-Lismore railway is now open, and trains run daily between the Tweed and Lismore. There are eight hotels, branches of the Commercial and Bank of New South Wales, one public school, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, court-house, school of arts and M.U. Oddfellows. It is a place of Petty Sessions. Communication by sailing vessels and weekly by steamers from Sydney. The Colonial Sugar Company operate extensively here, and have erected machinery for crushing the cane. There are two sugar-mills in the district, and about 5,500 acres of land under cane, the average being two tons of sugar per acre, two large butter factories, and about 200 private separators. Petty Debts Courts are held regularly, and District Court thrice a year. Hotels: Club House, Australian, Cosmopolitan, Court House and Imperial. In South Murwillumbah there are three hotels. Population of town, 800, district about 30,000. Newspapers: *Tweed and Brunswick Advocate* and *Tweed Herald.* Geological formation: volcanic and alluvial flats.

MUSWELLBROOK or Musclebrook (32° 16′ S. lat. 150° 59′ E. long.), electorate of Robertson, and police district of Muswellbrook, is situated on Muscle creek and the Hunter river, about 475 feet above sea-level, on the main northern road, 60 miles N. from Maitland, and 150 miles (178 postal) NW. of Sydney, and is a station on the Northern Railway; fares to Newcastle (80 miles), 15s. 3d. and 10s., or direct to Sydney 27s. 9d. and 18s. The township is lighted by gas. The principal hotels are Barklay's, Smith's, Phillips', and Davis's. The district is agricultural and pastoral, principally the former. Wheat, pumpkins, and maize are largely grown; the grape also receives some attention. The places of worship belong to the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan denominations. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. A public school, with average attendance of 200, Catholic school, average attendance 70, also Grammar school, and Church of England school. The Anglican church is said to be one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices north of Sydney. Other public buildings are the hospital, the school of arts, with library of 1,700 vols., and branches of the Commercial and Australasia Banks. There is also a money-order office, telegraph station, a number of stores, and a branch of the Government savings bank, and a butter factory. Coaches run to Merriwa and Cassilis. The municipal district was proclaimed April 13, 1870. It has 9 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £10,450. Population, 1,600; of the whole district, 4,000. Local newspaper: *Muscellbrook Chronicle.*

MYALL RIVER. *See* Bulladelah.

NARANDERA (34° 47′ S. lat., 146° 34′ E. long.), an important municipal town, with a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the Murrumbidgee river (county of Cooper), electorate of Murrumbidgee, police district of Narandera, 347 miles SW. from Sydney, on the South-Western Railway line, fares, 64s. 3d. and 43s. 6d. A branch line from here is constructed to Jerilderie, distant 65 miles, and tri-weekly Jerilderie to Berrigan, 22 miles, and to Finley 15 miles There are thirteen hotels, the principal being the Royal and Royal Mail. The Government buildings comprise a court-house and land-office, police barracks, a public school with average attendance of 250, a Roman Catholic, and two private schools, Mechanics' Institute, free public library, a fire-brigade, with reel and 1,000 ft. of hose, and a well-

conducted local hospital. Banks: Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial Bank of Sydney and New South Wales. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every week, a Small Debts Court once a week, District Court and Quarter Sessions thrice yearly, and Land Board sits every month. Places of worship, Church of England (St. Thomas), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Bridget), and Wesleyan, all commodious brick structures. Masonic, I.O.G.T. and I.O.O.F. lodges. The river is navigable to here during six months of the year. There are several large saw-mills about Narandera; a flour-mill, chilled meat factory, bicycle factory, carriage and implement works, cordial factory and soap works, a large brewery and three woolwashing establishments; the pine and red gum are exported to a great extent. The district is principally a pastoral one, but good agricultural lands have been taken up, and very large areas are under wheat and hay. Gold is also found in small quantities. A magnificent bridge here spans the Murrumbidgee river and is the chief crossing-place for stock travelling from Queensland to Wagga, Albury and Melbourne. The municipality has 15½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,730. Also a permanent water supply from Murrumbidgee river, reservoir capacity, 100,000 gallons. About 38 miles from here is the Aboriginal station of Warangesda, a reserve of 600 acres, which is now under the direct supervision of the Government. Stock returns (1899): 4,801 horses, 5,684 cattle, 391,231 sheep; area, 2,689,661 acres. Population of borough, 1,950; district, 7,000. Newspapers: *Narandera Argus* bi-weekly, and *Narandera Ensign*, weekly.

NARELLAN (34° 0′ S. lat., 150° 46′ E. long.), a village of some 120 inhabitants, 38 miles S. of Sydney, between Campbelltown and Camden. It is in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Camden. The route to Sydney is by tram to Campbelltown railway station, four times daily (fares, 5s. return, 3s. 6d. single). There are here one inn (the Queen's Arms), one store, a post-office, telephone station, a good school, average attendance 61, and an Episcopal church. Dairying and wood-cutting industries. Numerous small farms are in the neighbourhood. Population about 120.

NARRABRI (30° 19′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.), in the electoral and police district of Narrabri, is a post, telegraph, money-order, railway station, and Government savings bank town, county Nandewar, on the Narrabri Creek, a branch of the Namoi river (half a mile distant), 351 miles NW. of Sydney, (fares 62s. 6d. and 41s. 6d.), and 252 miles from Newcastle, fares, 50s. 3d. and 33s. 9d. There are twenty hotels, West's Family Hotel, Commercial, Club House, Greyhound, Victoria and others. Narrabri contains hospital, two public schools (average attendance 494), convent school and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, and New South Wales Banks; a mechanics' institute with 1,900 vols., a flour-mill, seven saw-mills, land-office, court-house and gaol. There are 16 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,817. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Catholic and Wesleyan. Coaches run to Walgett, Mogil Mogil, St. George and Goodooga, calling at intermediate places. The district is pastoral and agricultural, the soil fertile. Area under cultivation, about 8,000 acres, produce being wheat, maize, and potatoes. Stock returns (1899): horses, 4,301; cattle, 5,684; sheep, 391,231; area, 1,109,007 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. The low-lying lands are somewhat subject to inundation, but thousands of acres of first-class wheat land at the foot of the ranges are entirely beyond the reach of the floods, and are being free-selected. A railway line connects Narrabri with Moree, and the line is being built to Inverell, 81 miles. Water is obtainable almost everywhere for the sinking, and numerous creeks traverse the country. The locality has been pronounced carboniferous, but nothing definite has been discovered. Population about 2,400, of census district 5,890. Local journals, the *Narrabri Herald* (published Tuesday and Friday), *Narrabri Age*. Geological formation, sandstone and rotten basalt.

NARRAMINE, a pastoral and agricultural district, 300 miles W. of Sydney, with railway station, postal, telegraphic, savings bank and money-order facilities; situated on the Macquarie river, in the electorate of Dubbo, and police district of Dubbo. There is a public school, with average attendance of 130, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, hotels (Commercial, Exchange, Royal, and Railway), 6 stores, cordial factory, two sawmills, and a population of about 1,500 (town and district). Coaches run to Peak Hill bi-weekly. Newspaper: *Narramine News*. The district is pastoral and agricultural. The water supply is obtained from the river, tanks, and wells. Railway fares, 57s. and 38s. 6d.

NATIONAL PARK. PORT HACKING. In 1880 the Government of New South Wales dedicated by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* an area of 36,300 acres of land for a public park and pleasure grounds for the use of the inhabitants of the colony, under the designation of "National Park." This is one of the largest public parks in the world. The management is vested in trustees, the Legislature voting money for beautifying and improving the grounds. The boundaries of this immense domain for the people's use has a frontage of 7½ miles to the Pacific Ocean (with a good boat harbour at Wattamolla, and good fishing grounds), 3¾ miles to Port Hacking Bay, and 1¼ mile to Woinora river, 1⅞ miles to the former main road between Sydney and Illawarra, *viâ* Woinora River, and 8 miles to the main road now in use between those places. There are within the boundaries of the park from north to south about 7 miles of the Illawarra railway. The Port Hacking river flows through it for 9¾ miles of its course into the bay, 5 miles being navigable for boats and small steam-launches. The northern boundary of the park is distant, by road and by the Illawarra railway, 15 miles from Sydney Railway Station, and about 17 miles from Liverpool. The southerly boundary is 8 miles from Clifton, 17 miles from Bulli, and about 25 miles from Wollongong, the nearest railway stations being Sutherland, Loftus Junction, and Loftus. Salt-water fish are at times plentiful; fresh-water fish—trout and perch—from Ballarat, Victoria, have been introduced. There are clean sandy beaches for bathing, an accommodation house and refreshment room with horse boxes. Telephone, boat-sheds, ferry punt, and every convenience for visitors. The park generally has an excellent aspect, and abounds with very beautiful, picturesque, fairylike scenes. From the high table-lands at numerous places most extensive views are obtained of the Pacific Ocean eastward of Port Hacking; Botany Bay, Randwick, and Sydney on the north; the coast line towards Wollongong and Illawarra Mountains on the south, and of the Blue Mountains on the west. The valleys of the principal watercourses, notably of Port Hacking river and Bola creek, are to a large extent covered with rich foliage, including stately cabbage-trees and bangalo palms, tree-ferns, Christmas myrtle, waratahs, gigantic lilies, and other handsome shrubs, growing in tropical luxuriance and brilliancy of colour, numerous well-grown blackbutt, woollybutt, turpentine, ironbark, and other noble forest trees, growing up to nearly 200 feet in the southerly part of the park, most of them bordering adjacent beautiful streams, having occasional long reaches of deep, shaded, pure, cool, fresh water. About 50 miles of carriage roads have been formed through the park, and other roads are in course of formation, securing varied and most beautiful drives and pleasant walks. Principal drives are Lady Carrington Road, from Loftus to the southernmost boundary of the park, along which at frequent intervals pretty and extensive views and glimpses of Port Hacking river, and the handsome palm and fern foliage bordering thereon, come into view, not surpassed for picturesque scenery in any part of the world.

NELLIGEN (34° 45′ S. lat., 150° 5′ E. long.), a seaport town, with telegraph station, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Moruya, on the Clyde river, about 180 miles S. of Sydney; two steamers ply weekly between the two places. Tarago is the nearest railway station, distant 59 miles. Nelligen is connected by mail with Sydney, *viâ* Braidwood and *viâ* Bateman's Bay, three times a week. Hotel: the Steam Packet. It is the outlet of most of the trade between Braidwood and the Metropolis. Bateman's Bay is 6 miles distant E. by road, and Moruya 24 miles S. There is a R.C. church, a Church of England, and a Union church, branch I.O.G.T., a public school with average attendance of 50, a court-house, three saw-mills, four stores. The district is principally a pastoral one, though there were some alluvial workings in the vicinity of the town. The population numbers about 200

NERRIGUNDAH (36° 3′ S. lat., 149° 55′ E. long.), a postal and money-order village on the Gulf creek, 30 miles S. of Moruya, and 273 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Dampier, electorate of Moruya, and situated in a valley enclosed by ranges. In the village are: 1 hotel, Free Selection, 3 stores, 2 places of worship, Catholic, and Presbyterian, a court-house, and public school (average attendance 22). The travellers' route is by conveyance to Moruya, thence by coach, *viâ* Tarago or Nowra. Gold mining is extensively carried on in the district, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. They are sometimes known as the Gulph diggings. Population about 250.

NEUTRAL BAY (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.), one of the most picturesque suburbs of Sydney, situated on the foreshores of Port Jackson, in the county of Cumberland and electorate of St. Leonard's. It is in the municipality of North Sydney and electorate of Warringah, and has postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities; one hotel; one superior public school, two Roman Catholic schools; Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship. The municipality is lighted with gas, and contains a permanent water supply and sewerage system. Population about 3,400. Geological formation: sandstone. There is frequent communication with Sydney by ferry boat.

NEVERTIRE (31° 50′ S. lat., 147° 45′ E. long.), a post-town with railway station, from which a branch railway is run to Warren, 12 miles, money-order, savings bank, and telephonic facilities, in the county of Oxley, and electorate of Coonamble, 341 miles north-west of Sydney; fare, 63s. 3d. and 42s. 9d. It contains four hotels, public school, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The district is eminently suited for both pasture and agriculture. Population of town, 200; district, 503.

NEW ANGLEDOOL (29° 1′ S. lat., 147° 3′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraphic facilities, situated in the county of Narran river, police district of Walgett, electorate of the Barwon. Communication is by rail from Sydney to Narrabri or Moree, thence coach. It is distant 557 miles NW. of Sydney, the nearest railway, Moree, being 146 miles away. There are three hotels, one public school, average attendance 35, police barracks, School of Arts, hospital, and one or two general stores. The district is pastoral. Geological formation: alluvial flats and stony ridges. Population, 150.

NEWBRIDGE (33° 25′ S. lat., 149° 25′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and railway station, on the Western line, 164 miles W. of Sydney, lying 2,877 feet above sea-level, on Back creek, in the county of Bathurst, and electorate of West Macquarie. Railway fares 32s. 3d. and 21s. 6d. It is 19 miles W. of Bathurst, and 28 miles E. of Orange. It has three hotels, public school, average attendance 60, police barracks, two stores, and Church of England and

Wesleyan places of worship. An iron mine is here, and at a radius of a few miles are gold diggings, both alluvial and quartz, and a valuable slate quarry. Abercrombie Caves in the district. Population about 100.

NEWCASTLE (32° 55′ 15′ S. lat., and 151° 49′ 15″ E. long). is the principal shipping port on the northern coast, the amount of its tonnage being frequently above that of Sydney, from which it is distant about 62 miles by water and 102 miles N. by railway, and to which it is connected by telephone line Newcastle is connected by rail with the northern towns, the railway extending right through to Brisbane. At Werris Creek station the North-Western line branches off to Narrabri and Moree, a distance of 256 miles from Newcastle. The bridge over the Hawkesbury, 36 miles from Sydney, was opened on May 1, 1889, its estimated cost being £350,000, but this has been increased from unforeseen circumstances. Fare to Sydney, 12s. 6d. and 8s. Numerous hotels, of which the Great Northern, Criterion, Terminus, Centennial, Newmarket, Central, Westminster, The Grand, Shortland, Oxford, Clarendon, Exchange, Metropolitan, Crystal Palace, and Crown and Anchor may be considered as the most prominent. It is a city under the Episcopal supervision of Dr. Stanton, Bishop of Newcastle, with Bishop Stretch as Dean of the Cathedral. It is situated at the mouth of the river Hunter on the south bank, and is the coal emporium of the Northern district. The entrance to the harbour, however, is dangerous in ESE. stormy weather, owing to the heavy sea which breaks across, and many disastrous wrecks have from time to time occurred. The construction of the Southern Breakwater, which is a seaward prolongation of the Nobby's Head peninsula (the first portion of the work was the connection made between Nobby's Head and the mainland), and the formation of the Northern breakwater, have already proved of service, the bar being now sheltered, where formerly there were heavy seas and SE. gales to contend with. Near the end of the breakwater a small tower, showing a red light, has been erected, to enable masters of vessels to define the end of the breakwater when entering or leaving the port at night. The lighthouse on Nobby's Head carries a fixed white light, visible at 17 miles distant. The depth of water at the wharves is about 23 feet, and 27 to 30 feet in mid-harbour. Powerful dredges are continually employed deepening and clearing the channels and the wharf frontages. In the Horseshoe there is now room for 8 loaded vessels to lie at single moorings. Parliament voted £114,000 for harbour improvements, and many important works are being carried out. A lifeboat, built in 1897, is stationed here, with an efficient crew, and paid coxswain, and assistant. A steam pilot service is established in connection with the port. Nearly all the produce of the Hunter river district finds its way to Newcastle for shipment; but coal, wool, and frozen meat are the principal articles, of which enormous quantities are exported. The total output of coal in the northern district during 1899 was 3,259,708 tons, valued at £1,005,420, the price per ton ranging from 6s. 2d. to 8s. It is considered that the seams now being worked contain enough coal to keep up the present rate of production for 500 years. These give employment to 6,249 miners underground, and 1,566 at the surface, who are able to conduct their operations with considerable freedom from the dangers which beset English pitmen, explosions from fire-damp being of rare occurrence. The deepest pits are New Wallsend, Richmond Vale, South Burwood (Dudley), Burwood Extended, Durham, Greta, Stockton, and the Newcastle Companies; some of them are worked by tunnels. At present there are 59 coal mines under examination in the Northern district. The machinery for loading vessels is very complete; originally it consisted of three steam cranes, belonging to Government, two shoots belonging to the A.A. Company, and two shoots belonging to the Waratah Company, the estimated capabilities of all being 28,000 tons per day, These, however, have been considerably increased by the appliances on Carrington (late Bullock Island) Dyke (twelve hydraulic cranes) to an estimated loading capacity of 22,400 tons per day. The hydraulic cranes erected on the wharf formed by the Dyke, comprise ten of 15 tons power, and two others of 25 tons. This fine stretch of wharf, 2,340 yards long, is lighted by 59 electric arc lights of 5,000 candle-power each. Additional cranes are being imported from England to provide loading facilities at the new harbour being formed out of the inner basin. A branch line, with viaduct over Thorsby's creek, connects the wharves at Carrington with the Northern Railway. The appliances for shipping coal are believed to be unequalled at any coaling station. Eighteen steam tugs, nine of which are owned by Messrs. J. and A. Brown, and seven by the trustees of the late Mr. John Dalton, are employed in towing vessels to and from their moorings; Messrs. Fenwick and Co., also having a fleet of tugs engaged in towing. During 1899 exclusive of coasters, 1,273 vessels entered and cleared the harbour, with a registered tonnage of 1,707,108 tons. The accommodation for berthing vessels has been largely increased; there are now about 2¼ miles of wharf frontage. The principal coal mines are the Wallsend, Australian Agricultural, Co-operative, Lambton, Brown's, Duckenfield, New Lambton, Greta, Newcastle, Dudley, Waratah, Stockton, Wickham and Bullock Island, Hetton, West Wallsend, Pacific, Co-operative, Burwood, Hetton, East Greta, Seaham, Wallarah and Gartlee. All the pits belonging to these companies, except Stockton and Wallarah, are connected by private lines with the Great Northern Railway. Another important branch of commerce has taken permanent root in this city, the shipment of wool direct from Newcastle to foreign or English ports was commenced in 1883 by Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co. and other firms also have entered into wool-shipping. This has been the means of affording the northern squatters the opportunity of shipping their wool direct from the natural port of the northern district, thus avoiding coastal expenses in sending it to Sydney for shipment. The business is now on a firm footing, and has been the means of inducing many large and high-class steamers to visit the port. The first tramway was opened through the mining townships, from Newcastle to Plattsburg, a distance of 9 miles, and two other lines to Merewether on the south, and Tighes Hill to the north-west, were opened in 1894; extensions to Adamstown and Maryfield are being made. A fort has been erected on what was long known as Allan's Hill, now designated Fortification Hill, or Fort Scratchley, as a sea defence; it is armed with three 6-inch breech-loading guns on disappearing mountings, one 8-inch breech-loading gun on disappearing mountings; one battery of quick-firing guns, protecting the mine-field at the harbour entrance; one 80-pounder barbette gun; also a movable armament of machine and quick-firing guns, making the fort the strongest in the colonies. A second fort was lately completed on Shepherd's Hill, and one 8-inch breech-loading Armstrong gun, with an effective range of 6 miles, mounted thereon. A detachment of the Royal Australian artillery force is stationed here, in addition to the partially paid companies. Newcastle is well laid out, and has considerably improved of late years, all the streets being well paved and lighted with electricity. Hunter Street contains many fine shops, including several magnificent piles of buildings recently erected by the Corporation and private individuals. The ground upon which the city is situated rises rather steeply from the sea, and some portions of the town are therefore considerably elevated —a fact to which it owes its comparatively low rate of sickness and mortality. Newcastle proper possesses a substantial court-house, a hospital, a post-office, a benevolent asylum, a trades' hall, a hospital for the insane (originally used as barracks for the military, afterwards as an industrial school for girls) with about 300 inmates; a technological museum and college, four public schools, with an enrolment of 2,871 pupils, and an average attendance of 2,400, independent of a Roman Catholic school, several private schools, a handsome school of arts, in Hunter Street, with library of 14,300 vols., reading room, lecture hall, class-rooms for technical and other kinds of education. A magnificent railway station was completed in 1898. Several large churches adorn the city, belonging to the Episcopalians (3), Presbyterians (2), Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. There is an extensive and well-conducted convent and school connected with the Roman Catholic church; spacious Corporation public salt-water baths in Newcomen Street, erected at a cost of £4,000. The swimming area will accommodate 150 bathers, and there are 25 private baths. The Custom-house, including the new Water and Sewerage Board Office, is a spacious yet compact edifice, with clock tower, surmounted by a time ball, which is dropped daily at one P.M.; this building is of brick with stone facings, and is 137 feet long by 53 feet deep. The Victoria Theatre opened in September, 1891, is one of the finest in the colonies, seating 1,750 people, and costing £26,000. The shops and places of business are above the average of Australian towns. The banks in Newcastle are Australasia, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial of Sydney, London, Union, City of Sydney Commercial of Australia, and Savings Bank. There are fire brigades in Newcastle City (with 3 fire-engines, 3 reels, and 3,000 ft. of hose), in Newcastle Central (with 3 reels and 2,000 ft. of hose), and in Newcastle West (with one fire and one steam engine, 3 reels and 2,000 ft. of hose). At STOCKTON, on the northern side of the harbour, is a patent slip, upon which vessels of large tonnage frequenting the port can be taken up for repairs. A dock, involving an expenditure of about £150,000, is now in contemplation, a lease having been secured at Stockton for 99 years. A lease has also been granted for a floating dock for the port, and for the establishment of marine baths on a large scale. The large shipbuilding yard of Callen Bros. has turned out some very fine steamers. Newcastle was formed into a municipality on June 7, 1859. It has 25 miles of roads and streets. The annual ratable value of property is £147,997; capital value is £90,028. Newcastle is divided into four Wards: the City, Honeysuckle, Macquarie, and Belmore. There were until some years back two lines of steamers regularly plying between Newcastle and Sydney, viz., the Hunter river and the Newcastle Steamship Company's boats. These companies have since become amalgamated, and all these fine steamers now run under the one flag. Various industrial establishments are in full operation in Newcastle and its vicinity, viz., boot manufactories, copper works, an extensive brewery, cordial factories, shipbuilding yard, fellmongery, steam biscuit factory, carriage factories, foundries, engineering establishments, and extensive smelting works at Cockle Creek. A new industry has been established, namely, the export of frozen meat; the Australian Meat Chilling and Freezing Company, of London, have erected extensive works at Aberdeen, a town on the Great Northern Railway, where 4,000 sheep are slaughtered daily, a large business also being done in the export of live stock, the value of these exports for 1899 being £58,644, a large increase on previous year. The city is now well supplied with water, the scheme extending as far as Maitland, all the 13 municipalities around Newcastle being now reticulated. The water supply to Newcastle cost £400,000. For Newcastle City there are two reservoirs with a capacity of 523,600 gallons and 137,130 gallons respectively, and one tank of 20,000 gallons; for Newcastle West there is a reservoir of about 4,000,000 gallons. The mouth of the Hunter river, formerly called Port Hunter,

but now known as Newcastle harbour, was discovered on Sept. 9, 1797, by Lieut. Shortland, while on an expedition to Port Stephens in search of runaway convicts. He called the stream the Coal river, from the fact of having found some pieces of coal on the banks. It was afterwards named after Governor Hunter. For many years after its discovery it was a convict depôt. In 1821 the district was thrown open to free settlement, from which date its progressive career commences, but it is only within the last few years that the trade of the town has made such gigantic strides. The centenary of the landing of Shortland was celebrated on September 16th, 1897, and a monument now stands on the high land overlooking the ocean, in commemoration of the event. The population of Newcastle proper is 30,000, and the immediate district brings the entire population up to about 66,000. Newspaper: the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, price one penny (the largest provincial paper issued daily in Australia). Newcastle and district returns six members to the Legislative Assembly, the representatives for Newcastle East and Newcastle West being respectively Mr. W. T. Dick and Mr. J. Thomson. The district provides three members of the Legislative Council, and the present Minister for Mines, &c., the Hon. J. L. Fegan.

NEW ENGLAND (30° 30′ S. lat., 151° 30′ E. long.) is the name given to a pastoral district, comprising a vast tract of grazing country, discovered by Oxley in 1818, in what is now the county of Sandon. It lies in the NE. part of the colony, and is traversed by the great Dividing Range. The main northern road goes through the centre of the district, and the railway to the Queensland border bisects it. It forms an immense tableland at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea-level, and has an area of 13,100 square miles. The climate is genial, but in winter rather severe, frost, snow, and sleet occur, particularly on the mountains Ben Lomond, etc. Much of the soil is well adapted for agriculture. It contains the following gold diggings: Rocky River, Timbarra, Tooloom, Pretty Gully, Oban, Puddledock, Congi, Rock Vale, Cameron's Creek, Gostwyck, Macleay, Lunatic, Perseverance, and Boorook, near Tenterfield. The "Isabella" "Eleanora," and other extensive gold and antimony mines at Gara Falls are now in full operation. Silver has also been found in many parts of New England. The tin mines of Skeleton and Vegetable Creeks, Tent Hill, and others, are also in New England. Area under cultivation 13,428 acres, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Dr. Robertson reports as follows regarding the discovery of bismuth, in this district: "The backbone of the country is of granite, which is replaced on the northern or Queensland border by felsites and transmuted rocks. At the irregular line of junction, some claims were recently taken up for the purpose of prospecting for tin. Of this metal none was found, but the quartz veins disclosed a variable quantity of coarse gold and an unknown mineral, which the Government chemist pronounced to be 'native bismuth.' Some native metal has been obtained in Bolivia, and in smaller quantities from Cornwall and South Australia, but, until the discovery of the mines, it was a mineral curiosity." Population, 15,141.

NEW LAMBTON, a colliery township, situate about one mile south by east of Lambton, in the county and electoral district of Kahibah. It is on the Brown and Dibbs estate, which covers about 1,500 acres. There are in the village two churches, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, 4 hotels, several shops and stores, Benefit Society, and Oddfellows' lodge. There are two collieries here, employing about 150 men. Annual value ratable property £6,220. The copper works, the property of the English and Australian Copper Company (Limited), are situate close to the New Lambton Railway line. A public school (average attendance 320), and teacher's residence, cost about £4,000. Population 1,550.

NEWPORT, a beautiful and picturesque watering place, 20 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, electorate and police district of Wahringah, with postal and telegraph facilities, situated at the head of Pittwater, an arm of Broken Bay. Communication is by coach from Manly, and steamer direct; coaches run from Manly to Narrabeen, Rock Lily, and Newport daily. There are two hotels, a well-conducted boarding-house, public school, average attendance 30; public hall, and a general store. The scenery in the vicinity is most beautiful, and attracts a large number of tourists at holiday times, points of interest being—"Ocean Beaches," "Hole-in-the-Wall"—a large cave with ironstone stalactites; "Bush-rangers Hill"—a high point giving good view of coast line; Barranjoey Lighthouse; "The Basin"—a favourite yachting resort, &c. Population about 100.

NEWTOWN (33° 52′ S. lat., 131° 12′ E. long.), a suburban municipality of Sydney, proclaimed December 19, 1862, adjoining the city on the SW., having 24 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £157,600. It is connected by railway —fares, 3d. and 2d.—and tramway; there is also frequent omnibus communication from the Circular Quay, fare, 2d. Principal hotels: May's, Carter's, Rodgers'. Its proximity to the city renders it a popular place of residence for merchants and others, and is the great emporium for a large surrounding district, has post, money-order, telegraph, telephone exchange and savings bank offices, and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, New South Wales, City, and English and Scottish Banks. Three public schools here, having 1,600 average attendance, and there are Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools, grammar school, Salvation Army barracks, ten churches. A biscuit factory, paint works, iron works, &c. Newtown is well supplied with public buildings, including St. George's hall, two Oddfellows' halls, court-house, Temperance hall, &c. It is well lighted by gas, and is connected with Sydney Water Supply. A handsome new post and telegraph office has been completed at a cost of £4,700. Population, 20,500. Newspapers: the *Suburban Independent* and *Chronicle*.

NIMITYBELLE (36° 28′ S. lat., 149° 17′ E. long.), a post, telegraph (telephone with Holts Flat), and money-order town, with Government savings bank, in the county of Wellesley and electoral district of Cooma, police district of Cooma, 23 miles from Cooma SSE., and 287 miles SSW. from Sydney. Conveyance to Cooma, thence railway to Sydney, is the usual way of reaching the Metropolis, or steam *via* Eden. Merimbula or Tathra is the alternate route, little used excepting for the carriage of goods. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. A court-house and lock-up; two police; Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; six stores; public school, average attendance forty-five to fifty; blacksmiths' and saddlers' shop, and a butter factory are in the town. The district is a farming and grazing one, sheep and cattle breeding being the chief pursuit. Brown Mountain, 13 miles on Bega Road, affords magnificent scenery. Koscinsko and Snowy Mts. in full view of town. Gold, silver, copper, and bismuth are found in the district, but not worked to any extent. Formation: basalt and trap, outcrops of granite and slate. Population about 300.

NORTH RICHMOND (33° 20′ S. lat., 150° 58′ E. long.), a post-town and telegraph station, 3 miles from Richmond, on the opposite side of the river, and 41 miles W. of Sydney. It is the leading thoroughfare to the famed Kurrajong heights, and is of importance owing to the splendid orangeries surrounding it. Coaches between Richmond and North Richmond, fare, 1s. It has one hotel, a public school, with average attendance of 55, an Episcopal and Wesleyan place of worship, and a diffused population of about 100. It lies on the Hawkesbury river and Red Bank creek, and is a fruit country. For further particulars of the district, *see* RICHMOND.

NORTH SYDNEY (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.), a fast-extending suburb, lying on the northern shore of Port Jackson, in the county of Cumberland and electoral district of St. Leonards, with postal, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph facilities. Its religious places of worship comprise four Anglican, one Congregational, three Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, and three Presbyterian. There are also two convents, a Jesuit College, and large a number of hotels The Public Education Department supports four schools, with an average attendance of 963. Banks: Commercial, New South Wales, and English and Scottish. The School of Arts has a well-stocked library of at least 3,500 volumes, and the locality boasts of a musical society of nearly 100 members. There is an Oddfellows' hall, owned by the Grand United Order, a Salvation Army hall, a court of petty sessions, and a Masonic hall. The district is incorporated under one municipality, with 58 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £198,741, with a permanent water supply, and is lighted by gas. Transit to Sydney is by a 1d. steam-ferry every quarter of an hour, from 5 A.M. until midnight. In the interval a steam-packet plies every half-hour. The traffic for vehicles across the harbour is conducted by the company owning the passenger ferries, and from Milson's Point, which is the nearest approach to the metropolis, a cable tramway conveys passengers to the junction of Falcon Street with the Lane Cove Road. A cable tramway runs to Ridge Street Reserve and thence by electric to Willoughby and to Middle Harbour Spit Road, near Balmoral, and Mossman's Bay. The Church of England Grammar School occupies a prominent position on Blues Point. There are probabilities of either a bridge or a tunnel joining the two shores, as the distance from Dawes Point, Sydney, to Milson's Point does not exceed 1,300 feet. The Hornsby Junction, Pymble, Wahroonga, Turramurra, Gordon and Chatswood railway line comes to Milson's Point, the station ground being a quarter of a mile long, extensive accommodation being given in anticipation of the prospective traffic of North Sydney, with the country through which the line passes. There is a suspension bridge at the north end of the borough, which is amongst the few largest of its kind in the world, cost £100,000, and was constructed for the purpose of giving access to a tract of several thousand acres of land lying towards Middle Harbour Heights, which will shortly be available for residential purposes. Population about 20,200. Newspapers: *North Shore and Manly Times* and *North Sydney Recorder*.

NOWRA (34° 51′ S. lat., 150° 43′ E. long.) the Government township of Shoalhaven, and the chief centre of a large district laid out by the Crown lands surveyors, on the southern bank of the Shoalhaven river, 10 miles W. of Greenwell Point, the seaport of Shoalhaven, at the mouth of the river, and 92 miles S. of Sydney by railway, which was opened on 3rd June, 1893, occupying part of the counties of Camden and St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Shoalhaven It has post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also branches of the English Scottish, City and Commercial Banks, four public schools, average attendance 231, one private school, a school of arts with library of 1,400 vols., 13 stores and four hotels: Duff, Bridge, Prince of Wales, and Albion. Nowra is the chief place of petty sessions, district court, &c., for the Shoalhaven district; and contains a new court-house, principal police-station and lock-up, the office of the Shoalhaven clerk of petty sessions, district court registrar, district registrar, Crown lands agent, mining warden, officer of customs, &c. The ecclesiastical edifices include Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. In Nowra there are lodges of Freemasons and Oddfellows, volunteer fire brigade with reel and 800 ft. hose, and civilian rifle club, both under Capt. Marriott. The main South coast road passes through it; there is daily mail

communication between it and Sydney, *viâ* Mossvale, and Milton 10s.; adjacent is the Shoalhaven iron bridge, which covers 1,050 linear feet of water, and cost £42,000. Nowra has direct steam communication with Sydney, three times a week, and is also connected by railway, the line terminating at Bomaderry, on the northern side of the river. Trains to and from Sydney run three times daily. The town, from its situation on a gently sloping eminence, bounded on the north by the Shoalhaven river, which swarms with fish, and on the West by Nowra Creek, with the superb beauties of tropical plant-life, including an extensive variety of the most delicate ferns which adorn its banks, commands a splendid view of the rich pastoral and agricultural alluvial flats of Shoalhaven, of the unsurpassed mountain and water scenery along the coast range, from Saddle Back north to Kiama, and south-west to the mist-covered peaks through which the upper Shoalhaven leaps along in its serpentine course, all forming a panorama matchless in this country for the varied beauties of settled and unsettled country it contains. Municipal district of Nowra, proclaimed Dec. 29, 1871, has 34 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £12,640, and a permanent water supply from Camp Creek, on top of Cambewarra Mountain, with reservoir of 100,000 galls. The land—of alluvial and trappean origin —is devoted to dairy-farming and the growth of cereal crops, potatoes, &c. Nowra town, parish, and municipality form part of the electoral and police district of Shoalhaven. Population of town 2,120, and district, about 15,000. Newspapers: *The Shoalhaven Telegraph, Shoalhaven News, Nowra Colonist,* and *The Leader.*

NUMBA. *See* SHOALHAVEN.

NUMERALLA (36° 9′ S. lat., 149° 27′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Beresford, and police district of Cooma, 20 miles from Cooma railway station, 316 miles (279 postal) S. of Sydney, situated on the Numeralla river and Big Badger creek. Pastoral, mining, and farming locality Formation: granite and slate. Population about 200.

NUNDLE (31° 30′ S. lat., 151° 5′ E. long.), a township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the centre of the Peel river goldfield, within the county of Parry, electorate and police district of Quirindi, on the Peel river, 36½ miles SE. of Tamworth, and 234 miles (321 postal) NW. of Sydney. The Manning and Burnard rivers take their rise about two miles from the Hanging Rock. Coach to the Tamworth railway station, thence rail *viâ* Newcastle, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: Schofield's, Devine's and Taylor's. It has Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school of arts, a handsome public school, average attendance 90, a court-house, and 5 stores. Farming is now principally carried on. Gold is obtained in payable quantities, the output for 1899 being 2,694 ozs, valued at £9,874. It is a very picturesque and healthy locality, being the commencement of the New England district. There are small tracts of very fine agricultural land, and magnificent timber abounds.—HANGING ROCK is a village about 5 miles off. Formation: Basalt The inhabitants number about 250; the entire district is returned at 8,000.

NYMAGEE (32° 3′ S. lat., 146° 20′ E. long.), a postal township in the police district of Hillston, and electorate of the Lachlan, having savings bank, money-order and telegraph facilities. 452 miles W. of Sydney. There is a tri-weekly coach from Hermidale (46 miles), on the Cobar and Nyngan railway line. Coach to Cobar and Bobadah, twice weekly, to Mount Hope and Euabalong weekly. There are five hotels, several large stores, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, a public school, with an average attendance of 80. also a convent school, with an enrolment of 100, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and a branch of the Commercial Bank, and a hospital. Geological formation: limestone, slate, and iron. The celebrated Nymagee copper mine employs about 250 hands when in full work, and the North Nymagee 20 men. Population about 1,500. The water supply is obtained from the Government tank.

NYNGAN (31° 40′ S., 147° 20′ E. long.), county Gregory, electorate of Cobar and police district of Bourke. It is a railway station, on the line from Sydney to Bourke, with postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities. It is 99 miles from Dubbo, 126 miles from Bourke, and 377 miles NW. of Sydney; fares, 68s. 9d. and 46s. 9d. There are thirteen hotels, principal being Great Western, Tattersall's, and Barrett's Family Hotel, several stores, two banks (Commercial and Joint-Stock), a court-house, public school, with average attendance, 160. Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, to which last is attached a small convent and primary school, and an agricultural society, two boiling-down establishments, chilling works, and a lands office. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. Coaches run to Cannonbar, Dandaloo, Willeroon, Tubbo, Monkey and Gongolgon. The district is incorporated, and has 8½ miles of formed roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £7,329. Extensive waterworks have been completed, the supply of water being obtained from the Bogan river. Local newspaper: *Nyngan Observer.* Population of town 1,300, of district about 4,500.

OBERON (33° 40′ S lat., 149° 51′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, 120 (136 postal) miles W. from Sydney, with which it has daily communication, about 39 miles equi-distant from Bathurst and Hartley: in the county of Westmoreland, police district of Bathurst, and electorate of Macquarie, situated on the Fish River creek. Hotel: the Royal; three stores. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and a branch of the A.J.S Bank. Public buildings: court-house, police-station, public school, with average attendance of 60 scholars. Principally a farming and mining district; several payable quartz reefs are being worked about four miles from the township, the output for 1899 being 308 ounces, valued at £1,150. Copper has also been found about 10 miles from the township. Tarana is the nearest railway station (16 miles). Eighteen miles from here are the famous Jenolan Caves, which are connected with Oberon by telegraph. Photographs of them have been taken by means of the magnesium light. Oberon is the final halting-place *en route* for the Jenolan Caves, *viâ* Tarana. Coaches run daily to Tarana, fare 5s. Formation, volcanic, with columnar basalt, quartz diorite. Population of district about 400.

OBLEY (32° 44′ S. lat., 148° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station, in the county of Gordon, electorate of Molong and police district of Dubbo, 208 miles (253 postal) W. of Sydney, situated on the Little river. There is one church, used promiscuously by Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Churchmen, one hotel, a court-house, public school, average attendance 22, police-barracks, with a lock-up. The celebrated Goodrich copper mine is within 5 miles of the township south. There is tri-weekly mail communication by coach with Molong and bi-weekly with Dubbo Railway Stations, distant 37 and 86 miles respectively. Soil and climate are well suited for a moderate population of agriculturists, but the district is more of a mining than grazing character. Population about 60.

O'CONNELL (33° 34′ S. lat., 149° 43′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone, and telegraph office on the Fish river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral district of Macquarie, 139 miles W. from Sydney, and four miles from Brewongle railway station. There is one hotel, a Roman Catholic school, a public school, average attendance 29, an Episcopalian and Roman Catholic church, one store, a steam flour-mill. The district is principally agricultural. Formation, volcanic red clay or granite rock. Population of district, about 200.

OLD JUNEE. *See* JUNEE.

OPHIR (33° 9′ S. lat., 149° 20′ E. long.) is contiguous to the Summerhill creek, 154 miles (216 postal) to the W. of Sydney. It is in the county of Wellington, police and electoral district of Orange, and is famous as being the first goldfield in New South Wales, having been discovered by Mr. Hargraves, on Feb. 14, 1851. There is one hotel, Diggers Arms, one church, two stores, and a public school, average attendance 22. The land in the vicinity of the village is taken up by sheep and cattle stations. The communication with Sydney is *viâ* Orange (16 miles), or Mullion Creek Station, 10 miles distant, The country is alluvial ground, abounding with veins of quartz. It has now very few marks left of its former greatness, and the population, from thousands, has dwindled away to about 150 persons.

ORANGE (33° 16′ S. lat., 149° 11 E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, situated on what was originally known as Blackman's Swamp creek, now converted by masonry and concrete walls into a storm-water channel, on the road from Bathurst to Wellington, Dubbo and Bourke, 192 miles by railway W. of Sydney, at an elevation of 2,843 feet above the sea-level. It is in the counties of Wellington and Bathurst, electorate of Orange, and is famed for its bracing climate. The district is highly recommended by doctors to consumptives in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn seasons, the cool days and refreshing nights effecting recuperation in all but practically incurable cases. The town contains numerous excellent shops and hotels, among the latter being the Royal, Telegraph, Club, Occidental, Exchange, Metropolitan, Carrington Club, Empire, &c. The Great Western hotel is close to the railway station. Numerous trades flourish in the town, which also contains some of the finest stores in the colony out of Sydney, a very large business, wholesale, retail, and produce, being transacted with the western interior. Orange is principally noted as a fruit and wheat-producing district. Other crops are also largely grown in considerable variety, comprising chiefly maize, barley, oats, and potatoes. There is a very large area of land under cultivation, and the orchard industry has attained great proportions. From its position on the Great Western Railway and the suitability of the soil for fruit production, Orange has been found to be capable of supplying the whole western country with the best qualities of English fruits, which are here later in season than in other parts of the colony. Apples and cherries grow to perfection, and orchardists devote themselves to growing them chiefly Orange is surrounded by considerable mineral wealth. The Ophir, Cadia, Forest, Rosedale, and Lucknow are the principal gold-fields. At this last place are situated the rich and unique Wentworth Mines Extensive reefing operations at the old Ironbarks field, and alluvial mining on a large scale in the leads under the basalt on the Macquarie river are in progress, English capital having been secured for the purposes. Copper and silver also abound in the neighbourhood. There is communication with Sydney by railway (fares, 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d.), and from its favourable climate and situation Orange should become an important depôt for the slaughter of meat for the Sydney market. The town is lighted with gas, and contains numerous handsome buildings, amongst the most prominent of which may be mentioned the general stores of Messrs. Dalton Brothers, and Messrs. Davis Brothers, McDermott, Bonnor, Buckham & Company, Gifford & Co., Gillies & Co., and others. Banks: the Commercial, Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, Union, and Bank of Australasia. Land Board offices, the post-office, telegraph, telephone exchange, and public offices. There is one steam flour-mill, Mr. James Dalton's being considered the most complete in the colony, two breweries, tanneries, two soap and candle manufactories, foundries, &c. The various religious denominations are represented by Roman Catholics (with new church), Church of England, (a handsome structure in course of erection), Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Congregational, Plymouth

Brethren, and Baptists. The School of Arts has a library of over 5,000 vols. The town was proclaimed a municipality January 9, 1860, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. The Town Hall is a very handsome edifice. Orange has 14 miles of roads, and the estimated annual ratable value of property is £31,540, the gross value of all ratable property being £420,000. The fire brigade has fire-engine, reel, and 1,300 ft. hose. A public school, with average attendance of 523, a Roman Catholic denominational school and convent are at Orange, besides private seminaries. Water is supplied the town from a reservoir containing 140,000,000 gallons at Gosling Creek, three miles away, the construction of which was carried out by the Harbours and River Department. Every street in the borough is reticulated with the water-mains, and the cost of the scheme was about £32,000, the reservoir holding 145,000,000 galls. About 24,000 acres are under crop, principally for wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes; dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon, and hams. Gold returns, 1899, 10,842 ozs., valued at £41,815. The town contains a population of 3,830 persons, while the census district of Orange has a population of nearly 9,000. The *Western Advocate*, *Orange Leader* and *The Sun* are the local papers.

ORANGE, EAST.—This is a suburb of Orange proper, in the parish of Orange, county of Bathurst, and adjoins it on the eastern side. It was proclaimed a municipality on March 29th, 1888. East Orange is divided into three wards—North-west, South-west, and East—governed by a council of mayor and eight aldermen. The borough has an area of 685 acres, and 14 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £10,270, and is entirely free from debt. Population about 2,200. The Great Western Railway line passes through its entire length, and the railway station is on the south-western boundary. It is in the electorate and police district of Orange and county of Bathurst. There are three hotels, a public school, average attendance 190, an assembly hall, and many substantial and handsome private residences. A large tannery and bootmaking industry is carried on in the town, the plant being one of the most complete of its kind in the colony. Acetylene gas lamps are being tried. Brickmaking is another prosperous industry.

OURIMBAH (34° 35′ S. lat., 152° 153′ E. long.), a post town, with telephonic facilities, situated in the electoral district and county of Northumberland, police district of Brisbane Water, on the Great Northern Railway, distant 56 miles from Sydney; fares, 9s. 9d. and 6s. 3d. It contains a post-office, Progress Committe, public school, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, hotel and wine-shop. Fruit-growing is the principal industry carried on in this district, which is famed for its timber, ferns, and wild flowers. Geological formation: sandstone ridges and deep alluvial flats. Population, about 200.

OURNIE (35° 50′ S. lat., 147° 56′ E. long.), co. Selwyn, electorate The Hume, is a postal township on the Upper Murray, in a quartz-mining district, having rich reefs, and lying 20 miles S. of Tumberumba, and 339 miles (463 postal) S. of Sydney. Communication is by coach from Albury railway station, 77 miles distant. The stone from here has yielded an average of two ounces to the ton. Public school here, with average attendance of 20. Population, 100.

PADDINGTON (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), a suburban municipality, proclaimed April 17, 1860, having 27 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £168,110; number of houses about 4,500. It is in the electoral district of the same name, and police district of Sydney, and joins on to Sydney by the Old South Head road; it is well lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Numerous omnibuses ply to and from the city during the day, fare, 2d.; also tramcar, fare, 2d. The Victoria Barracks are in the municipality. There are three public schools with average of 1,800, several private and denominational schools, several places of worship, and telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, a brewery, tannery, soap works, and a number of manufactories of various descriptions. Banks: English and Scottish, and Commercial. A town hall, the finest outside of Sydney, was opened with great ceremony by Lord Jersey on October 3rd, 1891: the magnificent building stands on a block of land connected with the military barracks, and cost about £12,000 A free public library has been established by the Council, with upwards of 2,500 volumes, and a large reading-room attached. Population of the borough, 22,000.

PALMERS ISLAND, a postal township, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, situated on the Clarence river, in the Clarence electorate, 308 miles N. of Sydney, to which there is steamer communication bi-weekly. There is one hotel, a public school, average attendance 54, School of Arts, and Oddfellows' lodge, three places of worship, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and a population of about 650, engaged almost solely in sugar-growing, dairying, and mixed farming.

PAMBULA (36° 49′ S. lat., 149° 57′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township in the county of Auckland, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala, on the Pambula river, about 339 miles S. of Sydney (270 miles by sea), 4 miles from Merimbula, 25 miles from Bega, and about 12 miles from Twofold Bay. The communication with Sydney is by the Merimbula steamer bi-weekly, fare 30s. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 100 miles distant *viâ* Bega. Hotels: Royal, Club and Commercial. Coaches run to Eden, fare 5s., Bega 9s., Bombala 20s, Cooma 40s. Churches: Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, both of stone, also Wesleyan and Presbyterian. Bank: Australian Joint Stock. Public buildings: Court-house, public school, average attendance 80, and teachers' residence, also of stone. There are three stores, two tanneries, Masonic and Oddfellow Lodges, and a School of Art, with 800 vols. Co-operative Creamery and Dairy Company, an hospital, Court of petty sessions is held once a week. Large areas of the surrounding district have been free-selected during the past years. The exports consist of wattle bark, bacon, hams, cheese, butter, maize, potatoes, &c. The goldfields are still steadily productive, and since the introduction of the cyanide treatment, the gold which formerly escaped in the tailings has been recovered. Work in abandoned mines has also been resumed with payable results. The output for the year ending December 1899 was 2,161 ozs., valued at about £7,209. The silver mines at Jingera, 12 miles distant, employ a good number of hands, and are of great benefit to the district. Formation: Belts of barren quartz-clad ridges, gold-bearing strata, slate, and volcanic soil. Population of town about 450, and of district 2,000. Newspaper, *Pambula Voice*.

PARKES (33° 9′ S. lat., 148° 17′ E. long.) (co. Ashburnham), electorate of Ashburnham and police district of Forbes, a mining and agricultural township, with post, money-order office, Government savings bank, railway station, and telegraph station on the Billabong creek, 268 miles W. of Sydney, *viâ* Orange by railway, which runs on to Bogan Gate, Burrowang and Condobolin, also connected with Forbes by railway. Hotels: Exchange, Commercial, Grand, Club House, Occidental, Cambridge, Bushman's, Tattersall's, Star, Railway Parkes, and Royal. Coaches run to Wellington (fare 20s.), Tomingley 15s., Trundle 10s., and Peak Hill 7s. 6d., Manildra *viâ* Bindogundia and Bunbury, 7s. 6d. Places of worship: Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Salvation Army. Banks: Joint Stock, Commercial, Union, and Bank of Australasia. In the township are a court-house, hospital, Masonic hall, assembly hall, municipal council, free public library, with 400 vols., and Peoples' Institute, with 1,000 vols., a public school and seven other public schools within eight miles of the post-office, also a convent and school. Five quartz-crushing machines, five cyanide works, flour-mill, one saw-mill, a lock-up, fire brigade, with fire-engine, reel, and 1,000 ft. hose, and numerous stores. Railway fares, 53s. and 35s. 6d. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £20,050, and 53½ miles of roads. The district is of a good agricultural and pastoral character, and several valuable gold reefs are being worked near the town, the yield for 1899 being 6,186 ozs. Geological formation: limestone, slate, granite freestone and diorite. Population of municipality about 3,500, and district about 6,000. Water supply from Bunbury Mountains, reservoir holding 27,000,000 galls., Parkes service reservoir holding 300,000 galls. Newspapers: *Parkes Independent*, *Parkes Examiner*, and *Western Champion*.

PARRAMATTA (33° 46′ S. lat., 151° 1′ E. long.) is, next to Sydney, the oldest town in the colony, with postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities. It is situated on what is called the Parramatta river, which in reality is an elongation of Port Jackson. The borough is an electorate, returning one member to the Legislative Assembly, and police district of Parramatta. It is distant from Sydney 14 miles W., with which constant communication is kept up by the river steamers and the Great Western railway; fares, 1s. 5d. and 11d. The Woolpack, Railway, Commercial, Tattersall's, the White Horse, the Star, Park, Emu, Royal Oak, The Cornstalk, and Royal Exchange, are the prominent hotels. It was originally known under the name of Rosehill, which was afterwards changed to its old aboriginal name of Parra-mat-ta, which means "head of the waters." It was established as early as November 2nd, 1788, on which day "His Excellency the Governor (Phillip) went to the Crescent to choose the spot and to mark out the ground for a redoubt and other necessary buildings. Ten convicts were ordered to clear some land on a rising ground which his Excellency named Rose Hill;" the natural beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil having attracted his attention, and caused him to make it his residence. In July, 1790, the Governor laid down the lines for a regular town, the principal street extending for a mile westward from the landing place, 205 feet wide, huts capable of containing ten persons each at a distance of 60 feet apart being built on either side. Much of the early history of the colony is bound up with Parramatta; the first grain was grown and harvested here, and the earliest grants of land to convicts, who had served their time, were made. The town had many features of interest, it is well laid out, and is not altogether unlike an English town of the same size. The public buildings are numerous, and comprise the Town Hall and Council Chambers, School of Arts, the Government House, which is now let on lease by the Park authorities as a boarding-house under the name of Park House; the Parramatta and district hospital, the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, George Street, formerly the factory for female convicts, and a building formerly used as a tweed factory; Macquarie Street Asylum, and Newington Asylum for old women; the Roman Catholic Orphanage has been converted into an industrial school, and the Protestant Orphan School into a branch of the lunatic asylum; the court-house, and several places of worship—two Episcopal, St. John's and All Saints, the former of which was opened as early as April 10, 1803; Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, two Roman Catholic, Baptist, and a handsome Gothic Congregational church. There is also one tweed manufactory, a brewery, a drain pipe and tile works, kerosene and shale works, a Benevolent Society, two lunatic asylums, a new hospital for female lunatics, a very extensive gaol, and several schools—viz., four public, two superior, one Church of England grammar school, one

Roman Catholic school for boys, under the supervision of the Marist Brothers, and one for girls, under the management of the Sisters of Mercy. The Town Hall, Masonic Hall and Victoria Theatre are available for public entertainments, &c. The King's School is the oldest grammar school in Australia, having been founded in 1832. Cottage homes for aged and indigent couples have been established here, and contain about 25 couples; also Cottage home for State children on Pennant Hills Road. A beautiful park is reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants, and a centennial monument and drinking fountain has been erected at a cost of £600. The Rose Hill racecourse is situated near the town, and is acknowledged to be one of the prettiest in the colonies. The walks in the park are planted with oaks, which are the largest in Australia. Banking facilities are afforded by branches of the Commercial, A.J.S., and N.S.W. Banks, and a savings bank. Another institution is a school of arts, with 2,400 vols. A tramway line, constructed by the Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Company at a cost of £20,000, connects the river with the township; it is about 3 miles in length, and was opened for traffic on October 1, 1883. Coaches run daily to Castle Hill, Dural, Galston, Kellyville, Pennant Hills, Rydalmere, and Carlingford. The district is mainly devoted to fruit-growing, and the orangeries and orchards of Parramatta have an almost world-wide reputation. The largest orange-trees in the world are believed to be here, on the estate of the late Mr. James Pye, a gentleman who devoted the greater part of his life to the introduction and cultivation of the best varieties of this favourite fruit, the earliest having been planted soon after the colony was founded. Upwards of 10,000 oranges have been gathered in a season from one tree. The total area of holdings in the electoral district of Central Cumberland is nearly 128,000 acres. The town has been under municipal government (four wards) since Nov. 27, 1861. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, contains 109 miles of streets, and the annual value of ratable property is £58,750. The population is estimated at 12,500. The local newspapers are the *Cumberland Argus* and *Times*.

PATERSON (32° 39′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order township, on the right bank of the river of the same name, at the head of navigation, in the county and electorate of Durham, and police district of Paterson, 128 miles N. by E. of Sydney, between the Williams and Hunter valleys. The communication is *viâ* West Maitland (12 miles), by mail coaches, fare 2s. 6d., and *viâ* Morpeth, 10 miles distant S., by steamer. Courthouse and Commercial are the hotels. Bank: Commercial. The principal buildings are the Episcopal church, near the river, and Roman Catholic chapel, police barracks, lock-up, the court-house, the Oddfellows' hall and a public school, with average attendance 55·4, and a library of 330 vols. The school of arts has a library of 987 vols. The district is partly an agricultural one, broken up into numerous small farms; and, in addition to cereal and root crops, large quantities of fruit of all kinds, particularly oranges and grapes, are grown, and also tobacco. Owing to its low site and the lofty hills that environ it, it is at times liable to destructive floods; the uplands are mostly of rich loam over sandstone, and the flats are all flood or alluvial deposit, varying from 5 to 18 feet in depth. The produce of the district comprises cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, bacon, and large quantities of oaten and lucerne hay are sent by road to Maitland. Adjoining here are the noted and choice herds of Tocal, Gostwyck, and other celebrated estates. The population of the town comprises about 330 persons, and of the district 2,760.

PEAK HILL (lat. 32° 33′ S., 148° 49′ E. long.), a municipal mining township, with postal, money-order, savings bank, telephonic, and telegraphic facilities, county Narramine, electorate of Condobolin, and police district of Dubbo, situated on the Bogan river, 272 miles W. of Sydney, communication being coach to Dubbo, Narramine, or Parkes, distant 45, 35 and 32 miles respectively, thence rail; coaches also run to Narramine, Dubbo, Parkes, and Alectown. Hotels are the Royal Exchange, Commercial, Cambridge, Club, Royal, Carrington and Tattersall's. One public school, enrolment 300; also a convent school, average attendance 100. Court-house, police-station, six stores, hospital, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Salvation Army places of worship. Masonic, Forester, Oddfellow, and Buffalo societies. Geological formation: silurian, intersected by diorite dykes. The water supply is obtained from Government tanks. About 50,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of the town have been taken up as homestead selections for agricultural purposes. Agricultural, pastoral, and mining district. Population, town and surrounding district, 900. Annual value of ratable property, £4,320. Local newspaper: *Peak Hill Times*.

PEAKHURST (33° 50′ S. lat., 151° 2′ E. long.), a post town, in the municipality of Hurstville, police district of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate of St. George, 12 miles south of Sydney. There is a railway station at Penshurst (to which 'bus 3d.), 1 mile distant: fares, 11d. and 8d. It contains a public school and Weslevan church. Water supply from Sydney water supply. Population, about 300, devoted to agricultural pursuits.

PEEL (33° 17′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.), a postal village, on Clear Creek, in the county of Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, and electoral district of Macquarie, 128 miles (150 postal) W. of Sydney. Within the boundaries of the township are a public school, with average attendance of 30 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic place of worship, Church of England Temperance Society, two stores. Coaches run to Bathurst (fare 2s. 6d.), nearest railway station, 6 miles distant. Thence rail to Sydney, coach also to Hill End *viâ* Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat and Sofala. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: slate, with quartz reefs. Gold, silver, lead, and other metals have been found in the neighbourhood. In July, 1900, a heavy snowstorm covered the ground to a depth of 24 inches. Population of town about 140; within four miles, 300.

PENNANT HILLS (33° 48′ S. lat., 151° 4′ E. long.), a small railway station, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Ryde, and electoral districts of Willoughby, Ryde, and Sherbrooke, with postal and telephonic facilities, 18 miles west of Sydney; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. It contains hotel, one public school, with an average attendance of 100, a church, Government observatory, Band of Hope, Progress Association, and three general stores. Fruit-growing is the principal industry engaged in by the population, which is very scattered. Geological formation: carboniferous sandstone.

PENRITH (33° 45′ S. lat., 150° 44′ E. long.), a municipal township (proclaimed May 12, 1871) on the east bank of the Nepean river, 88 feet above sea-level, 34 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, and electoral district of the Nepean. It is a railway and telegraph station, with money-order and savings bank facilities; fares, 4s. 2d. first-class, 2s. 6d. second; return fare 6s. ordinary first; 5s. 3d. holiday excursion first, and 3s. 6d. ordinary second, 3s. holiday excursion second. Tourist and excursion trains on Saturday, return fare 1d. and 2d. per mile. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Federal, Tattersall's, Red Cow, Australian Arms and Nepean. There are ninety-two miles of streets in the municipal district, with ratable property of the annual value of £17,640. The iron tubular bridge which carries the railway over the river at this point, is one of the finest pieces of work in the colony. It consists of three openings of 186 ft. clear, and one span of 127 ft., carried at an elevation of 49 ft. above the ordinary river level. The viaduct over Knapsack Gully, a few miles from here, is the largest specimen of railway architecture in New South Wales. It has five spans of 50 ft. each, and two of 20 ft. each; its total length is 388 ft., and height 126 ft. The Station yard at Penrith is the next largest to Sydney, being the junction for the Western goods traffic, and having large engineering and fitting shops for rolling stock, the whole of the township being lighted by electricity, and has a permanent water supply. The larger buildings in the town comprise post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, a court-house, town-hall, temperance hall, Foresters' hall, the schools—public, average attendance 400—and Roman Catholic, the police office, the railway station, and places of worship for the Episcopalians (St. Stephen), Roman Catholics (St. Nicholas), Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodist, and Salvation Army. Banks: N.S. Wales and Commercial. Nearly all the Friendly Benefit Societies are represented, also a lodge of Freemasons under the N.S.W. constitution. There is also a free public and lending library, under the control of the Penrith Municipal Council, with about 2,000 vols. Principal storekeepers: W. & E. Fulton, Judges Brothers, R. Mills, George Nash, Noble & Co., H. Neale, and an extensive stationery warehouse connected with the *Nepean Times*. The district is almost purely an agricultural one, but the town residents are principally railway employés. Maize is the most extensively grown crop. There are four tanneries in Penrith and several at St. Mary's, employing a large number of hands. The population is 4,590 for the town of Penrith, 1,700 for town of St. Mary's, 618 for town of Emu. Local newspaper: *Nepean Times*—weekly.

PERTH, a post town with telephone exchange, savings bank office and railway station, situated on Vale Creek, 149 miles W. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of West Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst; fare, 29s. 6d. and 19s. 9d. Coaches run to Rockley, 18 miles; fare 5s. There are two hotels, Hen and Chickens and Bridge, Temperance hall, a public school, with average attendance of 40, convent school, Wesleyan, Anglican, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500.

PETERSHAM (32° 53′ S. lat., 151° 11′) is a municipal and electoral suburb of Sydney, and one of the fashionable railway suburbs, lying 3 miles W., situated at 100 feet above the sea-level, the highest point on the railway lines between Sydney and Campbelltown, one of the high-level water reservoirs being placed on the heights on the Canterbury Road; fares, 4d. and 3d. It was proclaimed a municipality on December 14, 1871; it has 27 miles of metalled roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £118,780. To the post-office is attached money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, also a branch of the Bank of Australasia. There are two public schools here with an average attendance of 960 scholars, and there is an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic school; a new town hall of brick was opened on April 19, 1882, which cost £5,000, with hall to seat 400 persons, and additions made in 1893 provide three extra halls for public use. Masonic, Oddfellow and Orange lodge, hospital for women and children; Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and Anglican Mission churches, and technical college. There are three railway stations in the boundaries of the borough, viz., Stanmore, Petersham, and Lewisham. Principal hotels are the Carrington and the Masonic, Hotel Salisbury. The suburb is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Population, 14,300.

PICTON (formerly known as STONEQUARRY) (34° 10′ S. lat., 150° 44′ E. long.) is a postal, money-order, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station in the county and electoral district of Camden; fares, 9s. 3d. and 6s. The leading inns are the George, the Royal, Commercial, Club, and Great Southern.

It lies in a valley 550 feet above sea-level, on the Stonequarry creek, 53 miles SW. of Sydney, on the main southern road. It has a Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, two schools (public school has average attendance of 150 scholars); court-house, school of arts, Protestant hall, some half-dozen stores, a branch of the Commercial Bank, lands office, and a hospital for incurables, maintained by public subscriptions, a lease of the building (a most handsome structure) being handed over to the committee at a very nominal rent by Mr. J. H. Goodlett, of Sydney. The railway viaduct here is 270 feet long and 78 feet high, and has 5 openings of 40 feet each. The district is an agricultural one, much of the land on the banks of the creek being very rich. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is dairy farming. Kerosene shale has been found in the neighbourhood. Silver and iron are also known to exist in great quantities. Formation: sandstone and a Wainamatta shale. Picton has the character of being a healthy district. From the many little hills surrounding it large tracts of country of a pleasing and varied character are presented to the view. There are several family residences in the neighbourhood, Nepean Towers, Morton Park, Stanbury Park, and Clifton on the East, Abbotsford and Mowbray Park on the West, Jarvisfield on the North, and Broomhill on the South. Six miles to the West are lagoons, at all times containing a large body of water, now called Picton Lakes. Picton was incorporated as a borough during 1895; it has property of the annual ratable value of £6,370. Stock returns, 1899: 4,098 horses, 24,845 cattle, 7,380 sheep. Area, 218,594 acres. Population, about 1,110 persons. Newspaper: *Picton Post and Advocate.*

PICTON LAKES (34° 15′ S. lat., 150° 39′ E. long.), postal township with telegraph station, situated 59 miles from Sydney, on the main southern line, about 1,000 feet above sea-level, in the police district of Picton, electorate of Bowral, and county of Camden. The lakes are located in a valley about half a mile from the railway platform, the largest being about three-quarters of a mile long, and a third of a mile wide, and the smallest 600 yards long, and 250 yards wide. They abound in wild duck, while excellent fishing is to be obtained. There is an accommodation house for the convenience of tourists. The population numbers about 20, principally fruit-growers. The lakes are about two and a half miles from Thirlmere, and 6 miles from Picton, at both of which places there is excellent hotel accommodation; fares, 10s. 6d. and 6s. 9d.

PILLIGA (30° 15′ S. lat., 148° 59′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph and police station on the lagoon of the same name, on the road from Narrabri to Walgett, about 36 miles W. from Wee Waa, and 384 miles (412 postal) NW. from Sydney, county of Barradine, electorate of Narrabri, and police district of Bourke. Coach runs to Narrabri, which is the nearest railway station 60 miles distant, fare 25s., also to Walgett (65 miles), Coonable (52 miles), and Coonabarabran (fare 25s.). Has three hotels, Pilliga, Royal and Imperial, three stores, three saw-mills, aerated water factory, and several business establishments of various kinds, and is surrounded by large pastoral properties and numerous selections. It is a place of petty sessions, Walgett police magistrate visiting once a month. There is a public school, with average attendance of 50, School of Arts, court-house and lock-up. The Namoi river runs within 3 miles of the township, and when high is navigable from Walgett to Narrabri, which was the case in 1890. Stock returns, 1899: 1,995 horses, 4,607 cattle, 413,004 sheep. Area 1,215,364 acres. Population about 200; of district about 400. Geological formation: alluvial.

PITT TOWN (33° 35′ S. lat., 150° 54′ E. long.), a postal village (issuing postal notes), about 38 miles distant from Sydney W., in the county of Cumberland, near the Hawkesbury river, in the Hawkesbury electorate. Windsor is 4 miles off. The trains can be met at Mulgrave, 4 miles distant. The village consists principally of a very long street; it contains a butter and condensed milk factory, an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church (both of stone), public school, average attendance 75, a wine hall, and a number of dwelling-houses. Water from Hawkesbury and private tanks. Formation: rich alluvial on low grounds, light sandy soil on higher grounds. Agricultural district. Population, 300; of district, about 600.

PLATTSBURG (32° 57′ S. lat., 151° 42′ E. long.) is a municipal township, in the electorate of Wallsend, county of Northumberland, 85 miles N. of Sydney, adjoining the township of Wallsend, lighted with gas, and having a court-house and police barracks. A school building capable of holding 800 children has been erected; it is one of the best schools in the district, average attendance 580. The mechanics' institute is a splendid building, having a large hall, reading room, library, lecture rooms, class room and lodge room. The library contains about 3,000 volumes. There are also Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship and Salvation Army barracks. The principal business places in connection with the township of Wallsend and Plattsburg are situated in this borough, including 11 large hotels. There is a permanent water supply. The estimated annual value of ratable property is £14,900. There are 14 miles of roads and streets within the borough. Within a short distance is the Co-operative Colliery, at which over 400 hands are employed, the output for 1899 being 187,224 tons, valued at £50,818. The seam worked is known as the Wallsend, being a continuation of the seam worked by the A. A. Company at Newcastle. In connection with the colliery there are a large number of ovens, where coke of an excellent quality is produced; there is also the Maryland Colliery, employing about 47 hands, with an output of 30,735 tons, valued at £10,685. Population, 3,100.

POONCARIE (33° 23′ S. lat., 142° 38′ E. long.), county Perry, electorate of Wellington, a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, pleasantly situated on rising ground on the River Darling, about 80 miles NE. of Wentworth, and 800 miles W. of Sydney. Hotels: Pooncarie and Telegraph, and State school. Two sheep stations are in the vicinity. Coaches pass through on the way from Wentworth to Broken Hill, the nearest railway station, 150 miles distant. Population about 50.

PORT MACQUARIE (31° 25′ S. lat., 152° 54′ E. long.) is picturesquely situated on the sea-coast, on a promontory at the entrance of the River Hastings, 180 miles (256 postal) N. of Sydney with which the communication is direct by steamers twice a week, or sailing vessels, or the route *viâ* Manning river steamer can be taken. A coach runs six days every week to the Hexham railway station, 167 miles distant. Passengers are occasionally embarked or landed by the Richmond, Clarence, and Macleay river steamers. A daily coach also runs to Kempsey. There are four hotels in the town, the leading ones being the Royal and Star. It is in the county of Macquarie, Hastings and Macleay electoral district, and has handsome post and money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank office, and School of Art, with library of 1,000 volumes. It is also a pilot station. There is an Episcopal Church—St. Thomas's—a Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian chapel, a brick court-house, a superior public school (average attendance 190), a gaol, 14 stores and branches of the New South Wales and Commercial Banks. Court of Petty Sessions is held every day; Small Debts Court second Tuesday in every month; District Court three times a year, also County and Quarter Sessions. The surrounding district is an agricultural one, the principa crops being maize, barley, oats, and potatoes. The vine is, next to maize, the principal object of culture, soil and climate suit it well, and the quantity of wine made is yearly increasing. The dairying industry has made great strides in the district, and the maize farmers are now laying down much of their land in grass for dairying purposes. Stock returns, 1899: 11,142 horses, 62,842 cattle, 1,102 sheep. Area 598,400 acres. A steam saw-mill is three miles up the Hastings, at which coasting vessels take in cargo; there is also a large saw-mill in the west suburb of the town, and another at Wauchope, on the Hastings. A steam drogher brings produce down the rivers from over 20 miles. Cobalt and tin mining. A very flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual shows at Port Macquarie. The town is incorporated, the annual value of ratable property being £4,800. The population of the town is about 1,000; that of the district about 3,500. Local newspaper: *Port Macquarie News.*

PORT STEPHENS (32° 42′ 30″ S. lat., 152° 11′ 45″ E. long.) with fine harbour, about 80 miles NE. of Sydney. It is principally used as a harbour of refuge, and is well lighted. The lighthouse is a circular white tower 60 ft. high, showing a revolving red and white light alternately every minute, visible 16 miles. Stock returns, 1899: 7,576 horses, 57,410 cattle; 1,270 sheep. Area, 560,383 acres. Carrington, at the head of the harbour, is a small township.

PROSPECT (33° 41′ S. lat., 151° 3′ E. long.) is on the main Western road in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 22 miles W. of Sydney, and 6 miles W. of Parramatta. The township has two hotels, a post-office, two public schools, average attendance 69, and English, Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, and R.C. churches. The Blacktown railway station is 3 miles distant, but passengers generally travel to and from Fairfield station, 4 miles distant. A blue metal quarry is being worked in the district, turning out about 100 tons per week. The reservoir to conserve the water in connection with the New Sydney Waterworks is here. Municipality of Prospect and Sherwood comprises 30 miles of formed and metalled streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,610. Population, 2,700.

PYMBLE (33° 44′ S. lat., 151° 8′ E. long.) A post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station; fares, 1s. 3d. and 1id., in the Metropolitan police district and electorate of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Sydney. There is one hotel, one school, and Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. District agricultural. Formation: Narrabeen shales and Hawkesbury sandstone.

PYRMONT (33° 52′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), in the electorate of the same name; a thickly populated division of Sydney, situated on the western shores of Darling Harbour, on an elevated position, with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office; communication is by electric tram and omnibus, or over Pyrmont bridge. There is a public school here (average attendance 700), as well as a Roman Catholic school and Church of England's infants' school, and Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship; Bank: English and Scottish, a large number of hotels and business establishments; the Government abattoirs are situated at Glebe Island, between which and Pyrmont is a large bridge (now being replaced by a stone causeway). Formation: sandstone. One of the largest quarries in the colony is worked here, and has supplied stone for all the principal buildings in the city. Chief industry: sugar refining—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. having elaborate machinery of latest description and employing about 560 men. Also ice works, iron works, timber and joinery works, and boat-building establishments. In 1899 the Darling Harbour Railway was extended to "Darling Island," where the Government has constructed extensive concrete wharves capable of berthing the largest steamers trading to Australia.

QUAMBONE (31° S. lat., 148° 5′ E. long.), a post town, on the Merri-Merri creek, in the police and electoral district of

Coonamble, 350 miles (382 postal) W. of Sydney. A coach runs to Dubbo and Warren railway stations, 104 and 78 miles distant. It has one hotel, the Quambone, and one store. Population about 80.

QUEANBEYAN (35° 20′ S. lat., 49° 15′ E. long.) is a railway station, money-order and Government savings bank, telegraph township on the river of the same name, 194 miles SW. of Sydney; fares, 38s. 3d. and 25s. 6d. It is in the county of Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. Hotels: Royal, Victoria, Commercial, and Pooley's. The town is incorporated, has 10 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,600. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Queanbeyan also possesses a hospital, School of Arts, convent, public school (average attendance 154), a court-house, a gaol, police-barracks, a convent, two large stone flour-mills, one roller flour-mill, a large wool-washing establishment, fire brigade with two fire engines and 750 feet hose, new post and telegraph office and two banks, Commercial and N.S. Wales. Public buildings Oddfellows' Hall, Protestant Hall, Masonic Hall, and Grand United Hall. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. The number of acres of land under cultivation is about 6,000; producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Live stock returns, 1899, 3,591 horses; 16,242 cattle; 545,633 sheep; total area of holdings, 986,480 acres. Queanbeyan, now a mining district, is picturesquely situated, and has many natural advantages, including valuable deposits of copper, silver, lead, iron, manganese, and gold. The Gooda Creek mines are 16 miles distant; Bywong 17 miles; and the famous Captains Flat silver mine 28 miles. Water from Queanbeyan river stored in four tanks, holding about 7,900 gallons. Coaches run to Yass, fare 10s., Uriarra and Tharwa, 6s. Formation: schist. The population comprises about 1,100 persons, the district numbering 5,455. Newspapers: *Queanbeyan Age* and the *Observer*.

QUIRINDI (31° 23′ S. lat., 150° 48′ E. long.), a post town and railway station on the Great Northern Railway, is situated 1,278 feet above sea-level, on the Quirindi and Jacob and Joseph Creeks, in the electorate of the same name, eastern tributaries of the Namoi, on the northern slope of the Liverpool range, in the county of Buckland, and Murrurundi police district, 242 miles N. of Sydney It is the nearest station for the greater portion of the Liverpool Plains. A great number of stock are trucked for the metropolitan markets. Business premises comprise six hotels: the Terminus, Commercial, Royal, Central, Club House, and Imperial, six principal stores, the Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks, four butter factories, two flour-mills, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, and mechanics' institute. There are four churches and a superior public school (average attendance 250), also a Roman Catholic school and convent, and four other schools within 5 miles' radius, a money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station, court-house, and police barracks. The train *viâ* Newcastle (144 miles S.) is the means of reaching Sydney; fares, 40s. 6d. and 26s. 9d. Coaches run to Yarraman, and Collie Blue twice a week. The district is incorporated, and has 20 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £9,660. Farming locality; grain principally grown here, return being about 200,000 bushels annually; many sheep and cattle reared here. Population about 1,500, Local newspapers: *Quirindi Gazette* (Wednesday and Saturday), and *Quirindi Magpie* (Tuesday and Friday).

RAGLAN (33° 27′ S. lat., 149 44′ E. long.), post, telegraph and railway station on the Great Western Railway, in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst, 140 miles (122 by road) WNW. of Sydney. Fares, 27s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. It lies 2,436 feet above sea-level. Coach runs to Sunny Corner fortnightly. It has a public school, with average attendance of 30 scholars, and Anglican and Baptist churches, and was formerly a principal coaching centre. The soil is of a deep alluvial character, and the country is mainly extensive plains (Macquarie), used for grazing purposes and agricultural pursuits. Water from wells. Population about 120.

RAMORNIE (29° 40′ S. lat., 152° 44′ E. long.). A post town, with telephone station, in county of Clarence, the electoral and police district of Grafton, from which it is distant 30 miles by water, 10 by road. Steamers and coaches run regularly between Ramornie and Grafton, and coaches ply when required It is 378 miles N. of Sydney, and contains one hotel, large hall, Mechanics Institute, and a public school, with an enrolment of about 70 pupils. The Australian Meat Preserving Works are carried on here. The meat is exported, together with tallow, extract of beef, hides, butterine, horns, bones and bonedust. The works provide employment for about 150 hands during the busy season, whose wages amount to £12,000. Geological formation: sandstone. Population about 300.

RANDWICK (33° 55′ S. lat., 151° 14′ E. long.), an improving suburban municipality, in the electoral district of Randwick, on the south side of the city, and distant from it about four miles. Tramcars ply at frequent intervals during the day, fare 3d. It has money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and branch of the Joint-Stock Bank. There are many villa residences of the Sydney merchants, four hotels, a large asylum and hospital for destitute children, with about 180 inmates. Randwick is noted for its racecourse, admitted to be one of the finest in Australia, the principal meetings attracting visitors from all parts of Australia. The first Australian Derby and Leger were contested here, and won respectively by Clove and Falcon. The course has, up to the present time, cost over £200,000. Kensington racecourse is also in the borough. Randwick joins Waverley on one side, Botany on another, Sydney on the north, and the ocean is the eastern boundary. There are two public, a Roman Catholic, three private schools, and five churches, two Episcopalian, a Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. Masonic and Protestant Alliance lodges, and asylum for destitute children. There is good building stone (freestone), with plenty of sand, and a good water and gas supply laid on. Moore Park and the Centennial Park are partly in the Randwick borough. It was proclaimed a municipality on February 22, 1859. It has 77 miles of roads. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £90,180. The model suburb of Kensington, consisting of 1,025 acres, is situated alongside the racecourse. Population about 8,200.

RAYMOND TERRACE (32° 46′ S lat., 151° 42′ E. long.) lies on the east bank of the Hunter river, near its junction with the Williams river, 18 miles N. from Newcastle. It is in the parish of Eldon, county and electorate of Gloucester, and police district of Raymond Terrace, and has a post, money-order, and Government savings bank, and telegraph office. Steamers Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company ply daily to Sydney, 114 miles to the SE. Hexham is the nearest railway station, distance 6 miles, daily coach, fare 1s. 6d. Raymond Terrace forms the starting point of the coaching system on the northern coastal district. The principal hotels are the Agricultural, Cosmopolitan, Clare Castle, and the Junction. The town is prettily situated, being built on a gentle slope, the river running at the foot. It contains a few good buildings, among which are a steam saw-mill, the court-house, and lock-up; and four places of worship occupied by the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian bodies, a Salvation Army barracks, a Roman Catholic, and a public school (average attendance, 170). Commercial Bank has branch here, and there are three principal stores. The School of Arts has a library of 760 vols. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £4,300, and 8½ miles of roads. The district is principally agricultural and dairying; the grape is also extensively cultivated, some of the earliest vineyards in the colony being within a short distance of the town. Formation: old red sandstone, with splendid stone quarries. There are about 900 persons resident in the town and outskirts, and 2,760 in the census district (1891). Local newspaper: *Gloucester Examiner*.

REDFERN (33° 53′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), the principal suburb of Sydney, on the SSW. side, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Redfern. It was proclaimed a municipality on August 11, 1859, and has an area of one square mile. There are 20 miles of streets, annual value of ratable property. £164,630. Omnibuses run frequently to and from the city; fare 3d., also tramcar, and railway. Redfern is lighted by electricity, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply; has town hall and council chambers, money-order, savings bank, post-office, and telegraph facilities. The Free Library here has 2,500 vols. There are two public schools, with average attendance of 1,500, a denominational school (Episcopal), a Roman Catholic and several private schools; three Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic, one Congregational, Wesleyan and two Presbyterian places of worship; about 36 hotels; the extensive railway works at Everleigh; 11 boot factories, nine ironworks, seven coach factories, five cooperages, several dairies, three cordial factories, three printing offices, two broom factories, three iron foundries, two brass foundries, vinegar works, nursery, art metal works, three soap factories, besides Anthony Hordern & Sons' bedding factory, and the New York and Brooklyn tobacco factory; also a park of 12 acres, planted with trees. Banks: Joint Stock and Commercial. Population estimated at 24,000.

REEDY FLAT (now BATLOW) (35° 30′ S. lat., 148° 10′ E. long.), a post town, money-order office and telephone station, 333 miles SW. of Sydney; county Wynyard, electoral and police district of Tumut; situated on the Gilmore and Reedy Flat creeks, 2,700 feet above sea-level. Communication to the metropolis is coach to Gundagai, 40 miles, thence rail. There is a public school, School of Arts, hotel, Roman Catholic, and Union Protestant places of worship. A saw-mill, jam factory, and one general store. Geological formation: basalt. The township has a population of about 200, who are principally engaged in mining, fruit growing and agricultural pursuits.

REEFTON, a gold-bearing district, 16 miles north of Temora, and on the road to Barmedman and Wyalong, in the electorate of Grenfell, county of Bland. A daily coach runs from Temora; fare 7s. 6d. There is one hotel, school, and stores; also postal facilities, communication daily. Several quartz reefs have been discovered, gold being traced from the surface to 60 and 70 feet, the reefs being vertical. Battery and cyanide works have been erected. Population, approximately, 100.

RICHMOND (33° 36′ S. lat., 150° 46′ E. long.), one of the most English-looking towns in the colony, is situated in the county of Cumberland, police district of Windsor, and electorate of the Hawkesbury, within a short distance of the Hawkesbury river, 4 miles from Windsor, and 38 miles NW. from Sydney, with which it is in direct communication by railway, fares 5s. 0d. and 3s. 1d. The principal hotels are: Royal, Commercial, Black Horse, and Imperial. It has a post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, and has been a municipality since June 18, 1872. It has 7½ miles of road, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,910. The town is traversed by several streets, of which Windsor is the leading one. The more important buildings are the Episcopal church, a fine large brick building; the Roman Catholic church, a recently-enlarged edifice; the Presbyterian church, a compact building of brick with a palatial manse; and the Wesleyan chapel, an unpretending structure of brick; a School of Arts, with library of 1,600 vols.; branches of the N.S Wales, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks:

one public school with average attendance of 250, and denominational school belonging to the Roman Catholics, conducted by Sisters of Charity, and a court-house. There is a spacious park-like reserve, with handsome pavilion, in the centre of the town. Masonic, Oddfellows', Temperance, and Druids' Lodges are also established in the town. Fire brigade has reel and 800 feet of hose. The district is an agricultural one, and similar in many respects to the Hunter river country, the river flats being of the most fertile character. In 1867 the river rose 63 feet above its usual height, submerging a vast expanse of country. The alluvial flats are extensively cultivated, and large quantities of oaten and lucerne hay, and heavy crops of maize are raised. About 4,400 acres of the Ham Common is occupied by the Agricultural Department as an agricultural college and farm, the college accommodating about 100 students. The Kurrajong Mountains, about 5 miles west of the town, are the chief seat of the orange and stone fruit industry; the Kurrajong Heights, 10 miles from the railway station, and to which coaches run daily, are considered one of the sanatoriums of New South Wales. Water supply from Richmond Water Supply Works. The population of the town is 1,400 persons, of the district, 3,400.

RIVERSTONE (33° 33′ S. lat., 150° 52′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, and railway station, 28 miles NW. of Sydney; fares 3s. 4d. and 1s. 11d. It is situated on the Eastern Creek, about midway between Blacktown and Windsor, in the electorate of the Hawkesbury, and police district of Windsor. There are two hotels, a private and public school, average attendance at latter, 100; two public halls; churches—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian: several small stores and saw-mills, several handsome substantial brick residences, branch of the A.J.S. bank, large orchards and vineyards. Extensive meat works are in operation here. Population about 900.

ROBERTSON (34° 33′ S. lat., 150° 36′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Camden, and police and electoral district of Kiama, about 102 miles S. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Bowral or from Moss Vale Railway station, from which it is 14 miles distant. It lies at an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea-level, on the road between Kiama and Moss Vale, and commands fine scenery. Fitzroy, Belmore, Carrington, Jersey, Bridal Veil, Macquarie Waterfalls, and Macquarie Pass being within 8 miles of the township. A public school is here, with average attendance of 62; there are two places of worship—Church of England and Wesleyan—three hotels, Sanatorium, Criterion and the Royal; two stores, a saw mill, Commercial Bank of Sydney, Court of Petty Sessions, an Agricultural Society, Orange lodge, and a school of arts. The land is principally taken up for dairy farming, large quantities of butter being manufactured and sent to Sydney; five butter factories being within a radius of 5 miles of Robertson Population is estimated at 500. Trial surveys completed of proposed railway from Moss Vale and Bowral to Robertson. Local paper: *Robertson Advocate.*

ROCKDALE, a flourishing suburb, with post, telegraph, money-order office, savings' bank, and railway station, 6 miles from Sydney (fares, 7d. and 5d.), on the Illawarra line, county Cumberland, police district of Newtown, and electorate of St. George. Hotels: Royal, Brighton and Grand. It has a public school, average attendance 500, six churches, representing all denominations, and several large stores. Saywell's tram line connects the railway with the beautiful pleasure grounds at Lady Robinson's Beach, "Shady Nook," the most picturesque spot on the shores of the beautiful and romantic Botany Bay. There is an electric tram to the beach. There are a number of handsome and commodious residences, handsome public baths, and a large recreation reserve. The municipality has 65 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £44,410; is lighted by gas, has a permanent water supply, and is generally making rapid progress. Population, about 7,000. Newspaper: *St. George's Advocate.*

ROCKLEY (33° 43′ S. lat., 149° 43′ E. long.), a small picturesque postal township with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Pepper's creek, near its junction with Campbell's river, 22 miles south of Bathurst, and 147 miles (167 postal) W. of Sydney. It is situated in the midst of a cluster of low hills, in the county of Georgiana, police district of Bathurst, and electorate of West Macquarie. The traveller's route is by coach to and from George's Plains Railway station daily, 15 miles, fare 5s.; also by coach to and from Bathurst twice a week. Hotels: Club House and Commercial. The township consists of about 50 to 60 dwellings; a substantial stone-built Wesleyan chapel; an Episcopal and Presbyterian church, both of brick; and Catholic church, all of these places of worship being erected on elevated sites; a flour-mill, four stores, a branch of the Joint-Stock Bank; School of Arts, a public school, with average attendance of 50 scholars, and a court-house. There are some farms and sheep stations in the district, and also some alluvial and quartz workings, but not of a very rich character, though supporting a moderate population. Formation: quartz, limestone and basalt. Population of town 200, and district about 1,500.

ROCKY RIVER (30° 45′ S. lat., 151° 30′ E. long.), a postal centre, in the county of Sandon, electoral and police district of Armidale, 304 miles (348 postal) NNE. of Sydney. Communication with the metropolis is by private conveyance to the Uralla railway station, distant 3 miles, thence by train *viâ* Newcastle. It has one hotel; one public school, average attendance 64, and a general store. This district, which is of granite formation, was formerly a thriving gold-field, but has of late years declined. It is, however, a good fruit growing district.

ROOKWOOD (33° 50′ S. lat., 151° 4′ E. long.), a post town, with Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Haslam's creek (by which name it was formerly known), situated 10 miles SW. of Sydney, with which there is railway communication; fares, 1s. and 8d. It is four miles from Parramatta. It is in the county and electorate of Granville and police district of Parramatta. There are here a Church of England (St. Stephen's) a Congregational chapel, a public school, average attendance, 166, a temperance hall, and two hotels. A large area of land has been set apart for the purposes of interment, and is named "The Necropolis." This City of the Dead is already numerously tenanted, and many graceful memorials of affection have been erected. Funeral trains leave twice a day. Formation: clay combined with slate. The Australian Meat Preserving Company's works are in the neighbourhood, and in the vicinity at Brixton are extensive brick-fields. The district is incorporated with ratable property of the annual value of £11,150. Population, about 3,800.

ROOTY HILL, a post town, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station, 25 miles W. of Sydney, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Penrith; fares, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 8d. There are two public schools, one hotel (Imperial), two places of worship, and several small stores. Population about 200.

ROUSE HILL (33° 33′ S. lat., 151° 1′ E. long.) derives its name from the Messrs. Rouse, old residents of the district. It is a post town, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Hawkesbury, and Windsor police district, 28 miles W. of Sydney, and an old settled locality. Riverstone is the nearest railway station, 4 miles distant, but coaches run daily from Parramatta and Riverstone, arriving at Rouse Hill at midday and 7 P.M. respectively. There are here a public school, with enrolment of 24 children, an English church, a police station, a store, one hotel, and about 50 residents. Formation: sandstone, slate, and clay. The timber here is iron-bark, box, and gum. Population of district, about 300.

RYDAL (33° 29′ S. lat., 150° 3′ E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank, and railway station on the Great Western Railway, 111 miles W. of Sydney, fares, 22s. and 14s. 9d. Hotels: the Royal and Commercial. It lies 3,121 feet above sea-level on the Solitary Creek, in the electoral district of Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst. Churches: Presbyterian, Union and Roman Catholic; with one public school, having average attendance of 40 scholars. The surrounding country is taken up by farmers and squatters. The district is well adapted for farms and the growth of fruit. About 15 miles from here are the Sunny Corner silver mines, which can be reached by daily coaches. Coaches also run to Jenolan Caves, with view of the Zigzag. Formation: slate. Population, 160.

RYDE, or KISSING POINT (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), is a railway station, with money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank and post office, on the north bank of the Parramatta river, 8 miles NW. of Sydney and Parramatta. The new line of railway to the Hunter river runs through Ryde; fares 1s. 3d. and 10d. The railway station is about a mile from the township. The Parramatta steamers call on their journeys up and down; fares 9d., and land passengers close to the town. The leading hotels are the Steamboat, Bay View, and the Royal. It is in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Ryde, and Parramatta police district, and is one of the most picturesque suburbs about Sydney. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 11, 1870, re-proclaimed June 11, 1872. It has 64 miles of roads and streets, ratable property of the annual value of £20,723 is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Bank: New South Wales. Churches: St. Ann's (Episcopal), a stone Wesleyan chapel, Presbyterian, Baptist chapel, and St. Charles', Roman Catholic; the latter has a school attached. Two public schools here, average attendance, 340. At North Ryde there is now an Episcopal Church (St. John's). A stone Church of England (Christ Church) has been erected in East Ward. Freemason, Oddfellow and Druids' lodges. Public buildings: court-house and police-station. The country is celebrated for its orange and other orchards, 4,000 acres being under cultivation. Omnibuses run daily to and from Sydney. Population about 2,550.

RYLSTONE (32° 47′ S. lat., 149° 59′ E. long.), a postal township in the electorate of the same name, with telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Roxburgh, lying 1,983 feet above the sea, on the left bank of the Cudgegong river, 32 miles SE. from Mudgee, and 158 miles W. of Sydney. The town is connected with Sydney *viâ* Wallerawang by rail, the line to Mudgee running through the centre of the district; fares 31s. 3d. and 20s. 9d. Hotels: Rylstone, and Globe. A branch of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank is here, a public school (average attendance, 125), Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship. Horticultural and Agricultural Society, Druids' lodge. Government buildings are a court-house, police barracks, gaol, and handsome telegraph and post-office. Population is about 650; the police district, numbering 3,690 persons, now forms part of the sheep and registry district of Mudgee. Diamonds have been found in the river bed, and cinnabar, gold, coal, ironstone, copper, shale and lime are being procured in the district, which is also noted for its pastoral and agricultural development. Local newspaper: *Rylstone Express.*

ST. ALBANS (36° 15′ S., lat., 151° 0′ E. long.), a secluded and picturesque township, situated on the left bank of the Macdonald (tributary of the Hawkesbury), 70 miles W. of Sydney, and 36 miles from Windsor railway station. Communication by coach to Wiseman's Ferry, steamer to Hawkesbury River Railway Station, thence rail to Sydney. It belongs to the

electoral district of Northumberland, and police district of Windsor, 60 miles NW. of Sydney (postal 75). There is one hotel, public school (with average attendance 44), a post and money-order office, and telephonic communication with Wiseman's Ferry; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; police-station and court-house. The district is an agricultural one, of sandstone formation, and very suitable for fruit-growing. Population of district 500.

ST. MARYS (33° 29′ S. lat., 150° 48′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, a mile and a half from the town (fares 3s. 6d. and 2s. 0d.), in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Nepean, and police district of Penrith; situated on South Creek and the Western Road, 29 miles W. of Sydney. There are nine tanneries, four hotels, branch of the Joint-Stock Bank, a convent, also Church of England (St. Mary's), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, nine stores, a public recreation ground, public school, average attendance 210, and mechanics' institute. The district is incorporated, and has 3½ miles of metalled streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £7,300. Population of town and district about 1,700.

ST. PETERS (33° 56′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a municipal suburb and railway station, about 4 miles S. of Sydney, on the Cook's river, county Cumberland, and electorate of St. Peter's, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Newtown to Cook's river, composed of a ridge of high land, bounded by Shea's creek and Cook's river on the east, and Gumbramorra Swamp on the west. It has post, money-order, and telegraph office, and savings bank. There are seven hotels, two places of worship, public school (average attendance 550), Roman Catholic school, private lunatic asylum, with about 100 inmates. There is also a large town hall here, with spacious room for entertainments, &c., a free library, and reading-room with 1,000 volumes, Foresters' hall, and St. Peter's School hall. The municipality has 19 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £27,080. It is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. The Illawarra Railway skirts the western boundary. Omnibuses run frequently, also electric tram *viâ* Newtown. Population 5,750. Tempe station is within the municipality; fares, 3d. and 2d.; omnibuses also run frequently.

SCONE (32° 3′ S. lat., 150° 54 E. long.), a post town, with money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office on the northern road, 75 miles from Maitland, 9 miles N. from Aberdeen, and 194 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Robertson. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fares from Sydney 31s. and 20s. 4d. The principal hotels are the Golden Fleece, Belmore, Willow Tree, the Crown and Anchor, and Railway. The town is prettily situated on the stream called the Kingdon Ponds, on the slope of a small hill, about 680 feet above the sea level, almost surrounded by mountains, and from its elevated position and natural advantages, as regards drainage, has a high character for healthiness. Other buildings of note are the four places of worship—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian; hospital and benevolent asylum, the court-house, School of Arts (with library of 2,000 vols.), Good Templars' Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and the public school, average attendance about 110. There are also several stores, a branch of the Bank of N.S. Wales, and Australian Joint-Stock bank, and one steam flour-mill. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one; the yield of gold, from Stewart's Brook, the Denison and Omadale Brook has caused a revival of mining industry all round the district. Wheat, maize, and tobacco are the leading crops. The land in the neighbourhood of the town is well adapted for tillage, and many thousands of acres have been conditionally purchased. About one mile from Scone is a wild and picturesque spot known as the Flat Rock, the romantic scenery of which is highly spoken of and well worth visiting. About 10 miles from Scone in a northerly direction, on a spur of the Liverpool range and 1½ miles from the Great Northern road and about 2 miles from the Wingen railway station, is the only burning mountain in Australia supposed to be covered with coal beds continually on fire. It is a great attraction to tourists and visitors. Coaches run to Belltrees, Moonanbrook, and Denison three times a week. The population comprises about 1,200 persons, the whole district fully 7,000. The district is incorporated, having 5¾ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,500. Local newspaper: *The Scone Advocate*.

SEVENHILLS (33° 38′ S. lat., 150° 57′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, and railway station in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke and Parramatta police district, 20 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 2s. and 1s. 2d. The formation is hilly, with slate strata; the soil is rich and admirably adapted for oranges, the orchards being numerous and very productive. There are forests of native timber here. In the township is an Episcopal church, and a public school, with average attendance of 58. Population of district about 400.

SHELLHARBOUR (34° 27 S. lat., 150° 57′ E. long.), a municipal district, three miles from the famous Lake Illawarra, proclaimed June 4,1859, with 56 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £16,980 situated 66 miles SSW. from Sydney, county Camden. Mode of conveyance to Sydney, per steamer direct, or coach to railway station three miles from township; railway fares 12s. and 8s. It is in the electoral district of Illawarra, and police district of Kiama, contains a post, money-order, telephone and telegraph office, savings bank, two hotels, a public school (average attendance, 70), a branch of the Commercial Banking Company, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship, division of Sons and Daughters of Temperance (with hall), three stores, bacon factory, public library with 1,000 vols., and lock-up. The district is principally pastoral, with basalt and sandstone formation. Tourist tickets from Sydney from Friday to Monday, 5s. 6d. There is good beach and schnapper fishing; Long Point is a picturesque locality 2 miles distant by beach; and there are picnic grounds at Illawarra. Population of the borough about 1,000.

SHOALHAVEN (34° 50′ S. lat., 150° 47′ E. long.) is the name of an electoral and police district devoted to agriculture, dairying and mining, situated upon the river of that name, 100 miles from Sydney by steamer to Greenwell Point, 120 by road and rail *viâ* Moss Vale, coach 40 miles; or 92 miles by rail, South Coast Line. The sea frontage of the district is about 50 miles. The Shoalhaven electoral district embraces the SE. portion of the county of Camden and the NE. portion of the county of St. Vincent. The places of petty sessions are Nowra, Berry and Kangaroo Valley. A district court is held at Nowra thrice a year. Within the district of Shoalhaven there are four municipal districts, viz.: Berry, Nowra, Broughton Vale, and South Shoalhaven. In the electorate are 25 postal and money-order towns and six villages, 37 public and private schools, a number of churches, chapels, and other places of public worship, three free municipal libraries and five Schools of Art, a substantial court-house (which cost £4,000). Bank branches: Commercial of Sydney, E.S. and Australian, and City of Sydney. The district is very extensively under farms, the Hay Estate (late Berry's) alone having 44,000 acres, and between 200 and 300 tenants. There are fourteen butter factories in the district, also a milk condensery, two saw-mills, and two bacon-curing establishments on a large scale. Independently of the arrival and departure of three steamers weekly, there are a number of small coasters trading to the river, principally in the timber trade. The water supply is derived from a source at the top of the Cambewarra, and is a gravitation supplied, designed and carried out by the Public Works Department. Formation: Devonian slate and sandstone, with ranges of eruptive lava. Annual value of ratable property, £11,420. The population of the municipality is 850, of the district is over 15,000. Newspapers: the *Shoalhaven News*, *Nowra Colonist*, *Shoalhaven Telegraph*, *Berry Register*, *Broughton Creek Mail* and *The Leader*.

SILVERTON (35° 38′ S. lat., 141° 12′ E. long.), situated on the Umberumberka creek, in the electorate of Sturt, about 18 miles in a direct line from the Border of South Australia and distant from Sydney about 820 miles W., with Railway station on the Cockburn to Broken Hill Railway, postal, telegraph, money-order and savings bank facilities. There are two hotels: Silverton and Barrier Ranges, a public school with average attendance of 80; two general stores, a brewery, and boarding houses, in addition to a Court-house, gaol, and police station. Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian places of worship. The district was proclaimed a municipality on 22nd October, 1886, but is now defunct. Has a permanent water supply. The mining district is a very extensive one, commencing at Thackaringa on the south, and extending beyond Mount Gipps, comprising a tract of country known at present to be argentiferous, at least fifty miles long by half that distance broad. At Thackaringa the first discovery of silver was made. The lodes there are principally galena. The Umberumberka mines are situated about twelve miles north of Thackaringa, and extend to within a mile of Silverton, but are not at present working. About 50 miles north of Silverton is the Poolamacca or Euriowie tin-field, covering an area as yet but imperfectly known. A railway has been built by the S.A. Government from Petersburg to Cockburn, on the border, which is continued to Silverton and Broken Hill by a private company. The route from Sydney is by rail *viâ* Melbourne and Adelaide; or by rail to Hay or Bourke, thence by coach *viâ* Wilcannia. Silverton has of late years greatly declined owing to the stoppage of all the mines, save a few which are still worked by private parties. Population, 550.

SINGLETON (32° 24′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), county of Northumberland, electorate of Singleton, is a post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town on the Hunter river, 29 miles to the N. of Maitland and 147 miles NW. of Sydney, with which it is connected by rail *viâ* Newcastle. Fares to Newcastle (49 miles), 9s., 5s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 20s. 9d. and 13s. 4d. Coaches run to Jerry's Plains, Whittington, Vere, and Broke. The principal hotels are the Royal, Imperial, the Percy, and the Caledonia, and there are eleven others. It is named after Mr. Benjamin Singleton, who in 1825 was one of a party who first explored the Valley of the Hunter. The railway station is 135 feet above sea-level. Singleton is a place of considerable business importance, and is the head post town of the district. It is well laid out, lighted with gas, and has some superior buildings, public, private and commercial; among the former are the Benevolent Asylum and hospital, affording now accommodation for 50 to 60 inmates; the Mechanics' Institute (with 5,000 vols.), the court-house, the Oddfellows' hall, the post and telegraph offices, the public school (average attendance 420), the various churches, and some of the clergymen's residences, the grammar school, Bank of New South Wales, &c. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship. A very large trade is done with the surrounding district, and dairying has made great advance, about 9,000 cows being milked in the registered dairies. A volunteer infantry corps has a muster roll of 60 members, and the half squadron of New South Wales Lancers has a members' roll of 50. The banks are the New South Wales, Joint-Stock, and the Commercial; several of

the insurance companies have agencies also in the town. Fire brigade has engine, ladder waggon, and 300 feet of hose. The country in the vicinity of Singleton is known as Patrick's Plains (so named by the first explorers, John Howe, Benjamin Singleton and party, who camped here on St. Patrick's day). It is principally an alluvial flat, and therefore very fertile, but subject to occasional inundation. About 12,500 acres of land are under cultivation, producing wheat, oats, maize, barley, potatoes, wine, and fruit of every kind. There are numerous stations in the district. Stock returns, 1899: 6,641 horses, 52,663 cattle, 41,627 sheep. Area, 516,622 acres. One member is returned to Parliament. Singleton was proclaimed a municipality on January 30, 1866. It has 11¼ miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £14,330. The Junior Municipality, South Singleton, has about five miles of streets and property, of the annual value of £5,830. The Northern Agricultural Association, one of the most flourishing of its kind in the Colony, has its show grounds in South Singleton, where it possesses freehold property valued at upwards of £10,000. Four collieries are being worked in the district, employing about 40 hands. The product is a bituminous coal, suitable for manufacturing and household purposes. Singleton was first lighted by gas in September, 1881. The town has three reserves, one known as Burdekin Park, which is planted with numerous trees, and has asphalted paths; a second, Victoria Square, chiefly used for cricket; and the other, Howe Park, a block of 33½ acres, and in course of permanent improvement. The permanent Town Common, 1½ mile distant, is an extensive forest of about 2,400 acres. The Masons, Druids, Oddfellows, Orangemen, R.C. Guild, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, and Good Templars, are severally represented by local lodges. Water from Hunter river, municipal tank holding 6,000 gallons. The population is about 3,000; that of the district 10,000. The local newspapers are the *Singleton Argus* (published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) and the *Budget*.

SMITHFIELD (33° 49′ S. lat., 150° 59′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, telephone, money-order office, and Government savings bank, bounded by Prospect creek, two miles from the Fairfield railway station, to which coach 20 miles S. of Sydney, and two miles from Prospect Waterworks. It is in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Liverpool. It has two hotels, one public school, with average attendance of 130 scholars, a Methodist and a Baptist chapel, an Episcopal church (St. James'), Roman Catholic church (St. Gertrude's), and three stores. It is an agricultural and fruit-growing district. In the vicinity are the Sherwood brick and tile works, and a large tannery. Water from Prospect Reservoir. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £6,530. Population about 1,600.

SMITHTOWN (31° 6′ S. lat., 152° 56′ E. long.), county Dudley, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, situated on the Macleay river, about 18 miles from the Heads; police district of Kempsey, electorate of Raleigh, 324 miles N. of Sydney, to which communication is by Clarence and Richmond River Company's steamers, three times a week. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 216 miles distant. There are 2 hotels (Shamrock and Centennial), public school, average attendance 61, Primitive Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, School of Arts, and several large stores. The district is noted for its agricultural products, maize being cultivated in great abundance. Dairy farming is also largely followed. Population 220.

SOFALA (33° 5′ S. lat., 149° 47′ E. long.), a pretty little goldfields township, on the Turon river, 149 miles (166 postal) NW. of Sydney, and 30 miles N. from Bathurst, electorate of Macquarie. Coach to Bathurst, 29 miles distant (fare 5s.), thence rail, form the means of communication with Sydney. The principal hotels are the Royal and the Commercial. It has post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. The district in which it is situated is altogether a mining one. In the early days of mining large quantities of gold were obtained from this district, and a large number of reefs have been discovered in various parts of the district, and give employment to several crushing machines. The whole river has now been taken up for dredging purposes, and a great impetus has been given to the progress of the district. Places of worship: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. Presbyterian service monthly. There is a hospital, public school with average attendance 75, four stores, Roman Catholic convent and school, an Oddfellows' lodge, court-house, police station, and literary institute, with 1,000 vols. Bank: City. The population of the town is 310.

SOLFERINO (*See* LIONSVILLE.)

SOMERTON (30° 56′ S. lat., 150° 38′ E. long.), a post town and money-order station, on the Peel river, 301 miles N. of Sydney, and 23 miles NW. of Tamworth, the nearest railway station, reached by coach; coach also to Gunnedah. It is situated in the county of Parry, electoral and police district of Tamworth. There are several farmers and selectors in the district, which is also good grazing country. A public school, average attendance 30, one hotel, two stores, and an Episcopal church. Population about 120.

SOUTH GRAFTON (29° 43′ S. lat., 152 56′ E. long.), a municipality, with money-order, savings bank, and postal and telegraphic facilities in the police and electoral district of Grafton, and county of Clarence, 350 miles N. of Sydney, communication with which is by steamer, and coach daily from Glen Innes Railway Station, 104 miles. It contains a public, and a convent school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and several general stores. South Grafton is the chief shipping centre of a large stretch of agricultural country to the southward, known as the Orara and Don Dorrigo country. A line of railway has been surveyed from SE. to the Dorrigo. The district, though principally agricultural, is also devoted to mining and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: hilly and mountainous. Population about 1,600. Newspaper: *South Grafton Mercury*.

SOUTH HORNSBY. (*See* HORNSBY.)

SPRING HILL (33° 20′ S. lat., 149° 15′ E. long.), a railway station, with telegraph, post, money-order office and savings' bank, 184 miles W. of Sydney, co. Bathurst, in the police and electoral district of Orange (fares, 36s. 3d. and 24s. 3d.). There is one hotel (the Railway), a public school (average attendance 83), two stores, iron foundry, two places of worship (Wesleyan and Baptist). Geological formation: ironstone. The surrounding district is occupied by farmers, one of whom was the recipient of a first and second Government National prize for the best managed farm. The locality is eminently suited for the growth of every variety of English produce and fruit. Population, 220.

SPRINGWOOD (33° 43′ S. lat., 150° 34′ E. long.), a railway and telegraph station, with post-office, and money-order and Government savings bank facilities, on the G.W. Railway (fares, 8s. and 5s. 2d.), county Cook, and electorate of the Nepean, 47 miles W of Sydney, pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the table-land, 1,216 feet above sea-level. A favourite resort of visitors to the Blue Mountains, and noted for the mildness of its climate and beauty of the surrounding scenery. Sassafras Gully, Hawkesbury View, 6 miles E. Church of England and Presbyterian services are held weekly, and Roman Catholic every three weeks. There are two hotels, four general stores, Progress Association, a public school (average attendance 60), and English, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Bee farming is carried on here. Formation: Hawkesbury sandstone, with several caps of Winanamatta shales. There is no permanent water supply.

STANNIFER (29° 57′ S. lat., 151° 21′ E. long.), a post town, 352 miles (425 postal) N. of Sydney and 6 miles N. of Tingha, Inverell electorate, co. Gough. Communication is by coach to Guyra railway station, thence rail to Sydney. It sprang into existence in 1880, and has public hall, two State schools, Roman Catholic church (other denominations visit), and saw-mill. The erection of buildings is extending towards Middle Creek, where there are two hotels, one store and other buildings. It is the centre of a rich tin-mining district. Population 200.

STEWART'S BROOK (32° 3′ S. lat., 151° 12′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office and telephone station in the county of Durham, 229 miles north-east from Sydney. Communication with the capital is by coach to Scone, thirty-five miles; fare, 10s.; thence by rail. There is one hotel, a public school, with an average attendance of 61; a School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute The district, which is almost exclusively devoted to gold-mining, has a population of about 250. Geological formation, slate and diorite.

STOCKTON (32° 53′ S. lat., 151° 50′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, about 1 mile from Newcastle (to which telephone), on the northern side of the harbour, and 101 miles N. of Sydney, county Gloucester, and electorate of Newcastle East. Among the industrial institutions are limekilns, steam saw-mills, and the extensive ship-building yards of Messrs. O'Sullivan & Co. The patent slip connected with these yards is capable of taking up vessels of very large tonnage; the workshops are provided with every appliance for the repair and construction of ships, with powerful shears capable of lifting 30 tons. Extensive foreshore reclamations are being made by the Government; the Northern Breakwater is in process of construction. The Stockton Coal Colliery is in full work, the output for 1899 being 98,173 tons, valued at £32,990; this mine employs about 300 hands. The public school has an average attendance of 400; there is also a Roman Catholic school, Church of England (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Fire brigade has manual and steam engine, reel and 2,500 feet of hose. There is also a Temperance hall, Masonic lodge, a School of Art, and six hotels. The water supply is obtained from Hunter river, stored in three large wells, also tank holding 6,000 gallons. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £11,560. Population, 2,600.

STRATHFIELD (33° 51′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), a railway station, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph and post-office, situated 7 miles S. of Sydney; fares 8d. and 6d. In the county of Cumberland and police and electoral district of Canterbury. There are two private schools (public school South Strathfield), Episcopalian, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, and a large number of private palatial residences; the recreation ground near the station (in the borough of Binwood) is the most extensive institution of its kind in the Colony. The district is incorporated, is lighted with gas, has a permanent water supply, and has 42 miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £36,350. The Great Northern railway branches off from here. Population, 2,850. Newspaper: *Australian Courier*.

STROUD (32° 28′ S. lat., 151° 58 E. long., is situate near the centre of the police district of Port Stephens, a short distance from the Karuah river, 32 miles north from Raymond Terrace, and 152 miles north of Sydney, in the county and electoral district of Gloucester. A special coach runs from Raymond Terrace to Stroud on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to meet the W.R.S.N. boats from Clarence. Train to Newcastle. It was formerly the headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company, to whom a grant of 464,640 acres was made in fee simple in 1826. The sale of portions of this to actual cultivators, and the granting of leases

to them and others of larger areas, has now left but a small portion in the occupation of the Company within many miles of Stroud. It has a public school (average attendance 70), a School of Arts, with a library of 1,860 volumes, money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Oddfellows (G.U.) lodge, two hotels—Australian Inn and Central, branch of the Bank of Australasia, court of petty sessions, and Crown Lands office. The district, which is noted for its excellence of climate and beauty of scenery, is an agricultural and pastoral one, well watered, with an abundance of the finest timber, employing about 12 saw-mills. In the NW. portion of it is situate what is commonly known as the Copeland gold-field. A magnificent copper lode has lately been discovered near Bullahdelah. Count Strezlecki, forty years ago, said that Stroud would become the Birmingham of Australia. Maize is extensively grown all round the district. Formation: sandstone, coal, and iron. The population of Stroud numbers about 400: district, 4,000 persons.

STUART TOWN (late IRONBARK), (32° 56′ S. lat., 149° 7′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, money-order, and mining township, in the police district of Stony Creek, and electoral district of Wellington, on the Kugaberga creek, (228 miles by rail) W. of Sydney. Ironbarks is reached from Sydney by railway, fares 45s., 30s. Hotels: Railway and Carrington. The district abounds in quartz reefs, many of them being profitably worked and capable of further development; there are also some alluvial workings; dredging is done in the Macquarie. There are churches belonging to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bodies, one public school, average attendance 60, a court-house, police-station, lock-up, and seven stores. It lies 1,730 feet above sea-level. Formation: basalt and slate. Population about 400; of district, about 800.

SUMMERHILL, a rising suburb, about 4 miles SW. of Sydney, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities and railway station, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Ashfield, and police district of Newtown, borough of Ashfield. Railway fares, 5d. and 4d. It has two hotels, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, one public school, average attendance 550, and several private schools, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches, several public halls, bedding factory, lead pipe and sheet lead and galvanized iron factory, and a number of large private and business premises.

SUNNY CORNER, a silver-mining township, with postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank facilities, 124 miles W. of Sydney, county Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, electorate of Macquarie, the nearest railway station being Piper's Flat, 9 miles distant; coaches run to Rydal (14 miles), thence train; and Bathurst (fare 6s.). Principal hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Star, Royal Exchange, and Court House. Public and Roman Catholic schools, former with an average attendance of 220; latter school, average 60. Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, seven general stores, and a court-house. M.U. Oddfellows (No. 155). Away from the mining centre a few farms for produce are carried on. The town possesses a water supply. The principal mine, the Sunny Corner, has six furnaces, but has been shut down some time. The gold mines working are St. George and Paddy Lackey. Population, about 900, all principally engaged in mining pursuits.

SUTHERLAND (34° 0′ S. lat., 151° 0′ E. long.), a railway station, with postal, telegraphic, money-order and savings bank facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Woronora, and Metropolitan police district, 15 miles S. of Sydney, fares 1s. 6d. and 11d. It contains a post-office, public school, Anglican and Congregational churches, two hotels, and one or two general stores. The district is well adapted for agricultural pursuits; it is also in a mining centre. Geological formation: carboniferous and sandstone. Population about 300.

SUTTON FOREST (34° 19′ S. lat., 153° 35′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, about 3½ miles south of Moss Vale railway station (to which coach runs), in the county of Camden, police district of Berrima, electorate of Bowral, 89 miles SSW. of Sydney. It lies on the Medway creek. There are two hotels: Royal and Commercial; three places of worship, belonging to the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies, a public school (average attendance 55), and several gentlemen's residences, including the Governor's country seat. The district is a pastoral one, but cultivation is carried on to a limited extent. Coal and iron abound, but have not yet been worked. Formation: carboniferous with sandstone. Population of the town and neighbourhood is about 400.

SWAMP OAK, a rising mining township, 325 miles N. of Sydney, in the Tamworth district, 3¼ miles from Moonbi Railway Station. There is a post office, three hotels, several stores, public school, and a population of about 500. About 90 leases have been taken out, the average size being 10 acres, and several mines are now engaged crushing gold-bearing quartz.

SYDNEY (33° 51′ 41″ S. lat., and 151° 11′ 40″ E. long.), the capital and seat of government of the Colony of New South Wales, is also the parent city of Australia. It is picturesquely situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson—named after Sir George Jackson, the then Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty—Sydney itself being named after Viscount Sydney, who first suggested the idea of establishing a Colony in N.S. Wales, and who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the territory was taken possession of for Great Britain. The outside boundaries of the city include the locality known as Pyamont, Strawberry Hills, Surrey Hills, Elizabeth Bay, and Woolloomooloo Bay. The City was founded on the 26th January, 1788, by Captain A. Phillip, who came here with a fleet of store and transport ships, for the purpose of founding a convict establishment. He had six days previously landed at Botany Bay, but finding it unsuitable for settlement, abandoned it for the site of Sydney. The locality chosen for the future city was a delightful spot at the head of what has since been named Sydney Cove, near a limpid stream of water, which has long since been covered in, but which was then, or soon after, known as the Tank Stream. The city proper is situated at a distance of four miles from the mouth of the harbour. The entrance to Port Jackson from the Pacific Ocean is upwards of a mile in breadth, and is well lighted during the night on its southern cliffs. On the South Head, 1¼ mile from the entrance, in 33° 51′ 30″ S. lat., and 151° 19′ E. long., was the Macquarie lighthouse, 76 feet high, erected on cliffs 268 feet above the sea-level, the light being visible at 25 miles distance. This lighthouse has been superseded by a larger building, from which the electric light now flashes its rays across the ocean. It is one of the most powerful lights in the world, and can be seen at a distance of about 30 miles. On the Inner South Head is the Hornby Tower, painted in vertical stripes of red and white, with a fixed light, that can be seen from a ship's deck at 15 miles. This light shows the entrance to the harbour. Vessels drawing as much as 27 feet can enter at low water, and in many parts can lie close inshore. This last natural advantage has been greatly utilized, and the water is skirted with wharves, stores, and warehouses. On the Western side, where the shores are a little more precipitous, there is also an unbroken line of wharfage, used mainly by the inter-colonial and other large steamers, and by coasters. The harbour is not an uniform expanse of water, but is broken up in all directions into capacious open-mouthed bays by the numerous promontories jutting out into it. Several of these bays are harbours in themselves; and a few of them, principally on the northern side, are the continuation of other harbours or rivers, which are navigable for several miles. The watery indentations that partially encircle the city allow the very heart of it to be easily reached from the water.

The public traffic of the city and suburbs is carried on by a large number of hansom cabs, omnibuses, and trams. The water communication between the city and its transmarine suburbs, Balmain, North Sydney, Manly, Lane Cove, Mosman's Bay, Middle Harbour, Parramatta, Watson's Bay, and other localities, is maintained by numerous steam ferry-boats, which ply at frequent intervals during the day and at night. The steam tramway system is extended to most parts of the suburbs, but Parliament has sanctioned a proposal to change the whole of the present steam tramway system into electric traction; the lines at present in full working order are those from the terminus in Bridge Street to railway station, Redfern; Randwick, Coogee Bay, Crown Street, Surrey Hills, Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, Waverley, Woollahra, Newtown, Marrickville, Botany, Bondi, Leichhardt, Dulwich Hill, and Five Dock, Forest Lodge, and Balmain. A cable tram runs from King Street to Ocean Street, Double Bay and Rose Bay, also one from Milson's Point to the Lane Cove road, North Sydney. An electric tram runs from the North Sydney Reserve to Middle Harbour Spit road, down to Mossman's Bay. The leading hotels are the Australia, Royal, Petty's, Pfahlert's, Exchange, Metropole, Tattersalls, the Oxford, Metropolitan, Grosvenor, Empire, and Roberts'; but the present Licensing Act has been the means of considerably improving the average character of hotel accommodation throughout the whole of the City and suburbs, and the small hovels which once did duty as hotels have entirely disappeared, being replaced with substantially built and roomy buildings.

There are several features of the city of Sydney which bear a striking resemblance to those of an English town. Some of the streets are narrow, tortuous, and without any pretensions to modern architecture. Of late years the older portions of the city have been pulled down to make way for business establishments of modern design and great capacity; while some of the worst tenements in the lower localities, through the efforts of the corporation, are being rapidly swept away. Several of the business premises in Pitt, George, Bridge, Clarence, and York streets, in Wynyard Square, and in the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay, are capacious and elegant, and rank high in order of architectural merit. The principal streets are laid out to the cardinal points of the compass, and intersect each other at right angles. They are designated George, Pitt, York, Clarence, Elizabeth, Castlereagh, Sussex, Market, King, Hunter, and Bridge, the leading one being the first-named, which starts from near the water's edge at Dawes point, and runs through the city into the country, being called George Street West when it passes beyond the railway station. The greatest length of the city is 3⅜ miles north and south, and breadth 2⅜ miles east and west, the total area being about 2,600 acres.

The modern public buildings of Sydney, as well as the hotels, warehouses, banks, and churches, are for the most part handsomely designed and substantially constructed edifices. The city and suburbs abound in sandstone, which is easily quarried, capable of being worked into the most ornate designs at little expense, hardens on exposure to the weather, and is of a substantial nature. The Sydney University, which is built of this stone in the Gothic style of the 15th century, is an elegant building. The dimensions of the great hall are 135 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 73 feet high. The building is on a gentle acclivity, and commands a magnificent view; it has a frontage of nearly 400 feet. The colleges of St. Paul, St. John (R.C.), and St. Andrew are of the Gothic of the 14th century; a large lecture hall has been added, the whole of the University buildings are surrounded by a large park beautifully laid out with gardens and plantations, and to which the public have access. St. Andrew's Cathedral, the foundation of which was first laid



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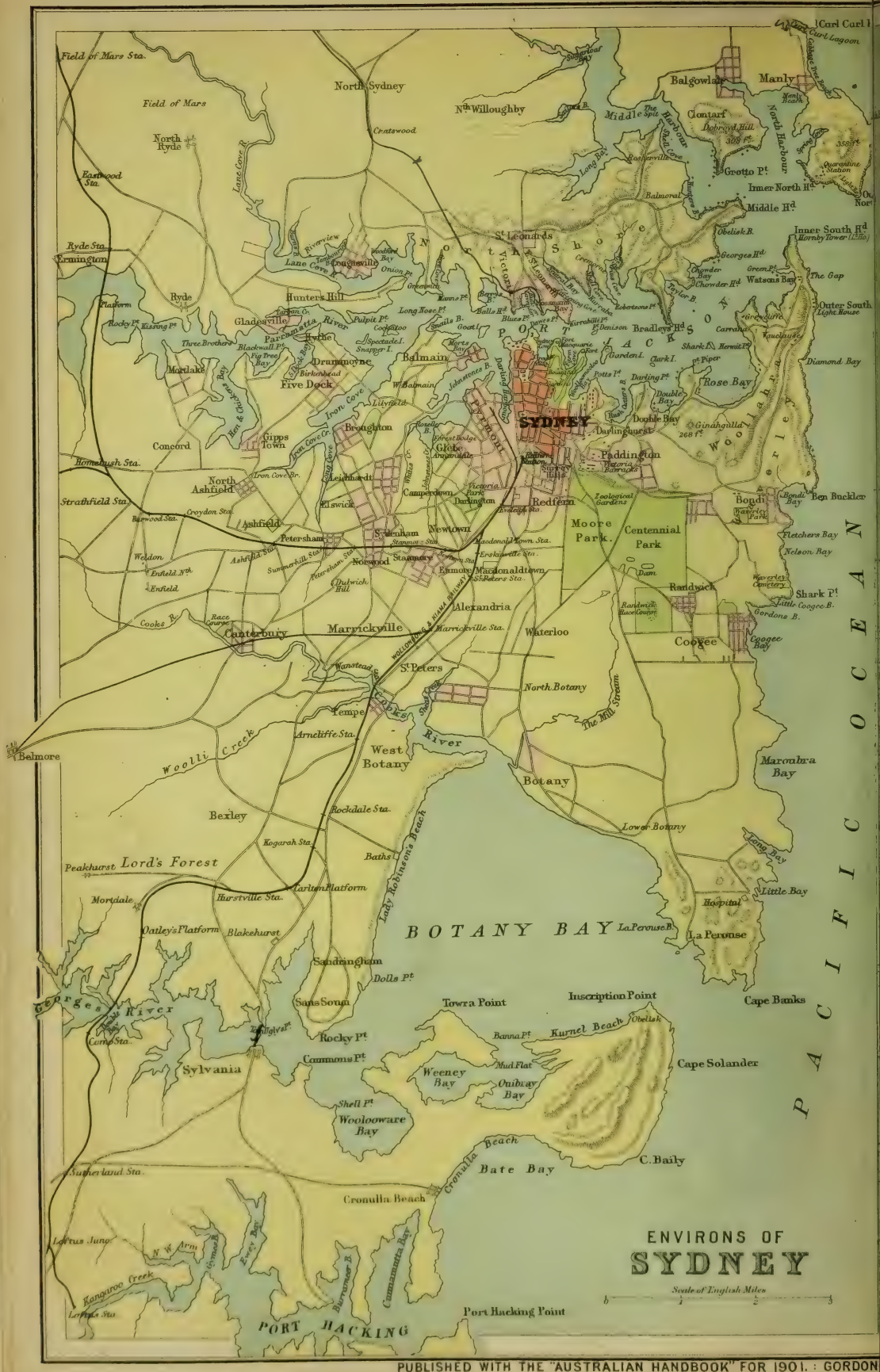
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Curl Curl
Freshwater
Queenscliff
Dee Why
Collaroy
Narrabeen
Mona Vale
Pittwater
Broken Bay
Middle Spit
Harbour
Clontarf
Dobroyd Hill
North Harbour
Grotto Pt
Inner North Rd
Middle Rd
Inner South Rd
Obelisk B.
Georges Rd
Watsons Bay
The Gap
Outer South Head Light House
Vaucluse
Diamond Bay
Rose Bay
Double Bay
Darling Point
Darling Harbour
Ginahgulla
Woollahra
Bondi
Bondi Bay
Ben Buckler
Fletchers Bay
Nelson Bay
Shark Pt
Little Coogee B.
Gordons B.
Coogee
Coogee Bay
Randwick
Waverley Cemetery
Moore Park
Centennial Park
Paddington
Victoria Barracks
Zoological Gardens
Redfern
Waterloo
Alexandria
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Canterbury
Cooks R.
Race Course
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Arncliffe Sta.
Tempe
St Peters
Sydenham
Macdonaldtown
Newtown
Stanmore
Petersham
Ashfield
Croydon Sta.
Strathfield Sta.
North Ashfield
Concord
Homebush Sta.
Gipps Town
Broughton
Glebe
Leichhardt
Five Dock
Drummoyne
Balmain
Birkenhead
Mortlake
Gladesville
Hunters Hill
Ryde
Ryde Sta.
Eastwood Sta.
North Ryde
Lane Cove R.
Lane Cove
Longueville
Riverview
Woodford Bay
Onion Pt
Greenwich
Northwood
Waverton
Wollstonecraft
Cremorne
Cremorne Point
Robertsons Pt
Taylor B.
Kirribilli Pt
Bradleys Hd
Carrara
Shark Is
Herald Pt
Garden I.
Clark I.
Pt Piper
Potts Pt
Darling Pt
Double Bay
Rose Bay



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on July 1, 1819, by Governor Macquarie, has been pulled down and re-erected thrice (the last time on May 16th, 1837, by Governor Bourke), and eventually consecrated on November 30, 1868; now it is a very handsome building with two towers, and belongs to the Gothic of the 14th century. Its internal decorations are finished off in the most beautiful style; the front of the building, unfortunately, does not face George Street. A Chapter House adjoins the building. St. Mary's Cathedral (R.C.), after being twice burned, is being completed on a grander scale than ever; when fully completed its length will be 350 feet, width within transepts 118 feet, width of nave and aisles 74 feet, height about 90 feet; the central tower 120 feet high, and two towers with spires at the southern end rise to an altitude of 260 feet. On September 9th, 1900, it was consecrated with great ceremonial. From first to last the great cathedral has cost close on £200,000, and as it stands it is a building of which Sydney may be justly proud, but when completed according to the original plan it will be one of the finest structures of modern times, and a monument to its Australian designer, Mr. W. W. Wardell. Other places of worship are:—St. Patrick's (R.C.), St. George's, St. John's, St. Philip's (one of the oldest in Sydney, though the present structure is not altogether the original building), and St. James' (the old Cathedral Church, opened on January 6th, 1822), which has undergone considerable alterations. Besides these there are about 200 other ecclesiastical buildings throughout the city and suburbs, some of which will compare favourably with the edifices of older countries. The Jewish Synagogue, in Elizabeth Street, which was completed in 1878, belonging to the Byzantine order of architecture, is also an elegant edifice. The new buildings for Government offices—the Colonial Secretary's and Public Works forming one lofty massive building facing Macquarie, Bridge and Phillip Streets, and the Crown Lands Offices occupying the square between Gresham Bridge and Bent Streets—are specimens of the skill of the architect which are rarely surpassed for elegance and comprehensiveness of construction. Government House, which belongs to the Tudor style, is delightfully situated, overlooking Farm Cove, or Man-of-War Bay, and has a splendid view of the harbour down to South Head, the building is surrounded by the Domain and Botanical garden. This building was commenced in 1837, and cost upwards of £25,000. It was occupied for the first time by Governor Gipps in 1845. It was overtopped by "The Garden Palace," where the first International Exhibition of Australia was inaugurated on the 17th of September, 1879, and was unfortunately totally destroyed by fire on the morning of September 22, 1882.

The banks are all imposing buildings, and may be said to belong to the Florentine, Roman, Italian, and Greek orders of architecture; they comprise — the N.S. Wales, Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, English and Scottish, Australasia, New Zealand, Union, Queensland National, Commercial Bank of Australia, and the City Bank of Sydney. The last-named and the A.J.S. are undoubtedly two of the most handsome buildings in Australia.

All these, as well as the savings bank in Barrack Street, would reflect credit on many of the towns in the mother country. The Exchange buildings near the Circular Quay are also admired for their substance of construction, and are admirably adapted to the shipping business of the port. Among other buildings which attract the attention of visitors are the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, Pitt Street, one of the largest Life Insurance Institutions in the world; the offices of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, corner of George and Wynyard Streets, the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, George Street, the New York Life Insurance Company, Martin Place, the New Naval Home, Church Hill, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening News* and *Australian Star* offices.

The Sydney Morning Herald is the oldest "daily" in New South Wales. Its mechanism, typography and printing places it in these respects on an equality with the chief newspapers in Great Britain. The machinery of the *Herald* is unsurpassed. Another of Messrs. Hoe and Co.'s Double-web, Supplement-perfecting and Inserting Machines has recently been erected, making three of these high-class machines now in use, enabling the printer to run at the rate of 72,000 copies per hour of the ordinary issue of the *Herald*, or 36,000 per hour of Saturday's sixteen-page paper. The Queen's Record Reign Commemoration *Herald* consisted of twenty-four pages. The reduction of the price of the *Herald* to one penny has increased its circulation beyond expectation. The *Sydney Mail* is a high-class illustrated newspaper, published weekly. It deals with subjects relating to Agriculture, Pastoral Pursuits, Horticulture, Mining, and Commercial matters; Shipping, Social Functions, Household and Domestic Affairs, and Sporting in all its branches. Its illustrations are under the direction of a highly accomplished English artist; and generally the work of the *Sydney Mail* in Australia is similar to that performed for the English public by the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*.

The offices where the *Evening News* and the *Town and Country Journal* are issued, in Market Street (between Pitt and George Streets), cover a large area of ground, the buildings being replete with the very latest machinery, comprising seven Foster's Rotary Printing Presses, capable of turning out 70,000 eight-page papers per hour, Linotype setting machines, a splendid electro-typing plant and photo-nature department, and complete one of the best equipped newspaper printing offices in the Southern hemisphere; the business is carried on by Messrs. Frank and Christopher Bennett for the trustees of the late Samuel Bennett. The buildings of the *Sydney Bulletin* in George Street are substantial and well designed. The *Daily Telegraph* has handsome buildings in King Street, splendidly fitted up, and replete with all the latest improvements in machinery necessary for the production of its large circulation, including the Linotype type-setting machine, the first of its kind introduced into any newspaper office in Australia. The plant consists of two of Hoe's patent three-roll machines and two of Foster's well-known Web machines, the four being capable of turning out 76,000 eight-page papers per hour. The *Daily Telegraph* ranges from eight to sixteen pages daily. A photo-etching department has also been established. The enterprise of the proprietary is shown in their erection of new premises in Kent Street fitted with a duplicate plant in case of fire or other emergency. The Australian *Star* has also splendid offices in Castlereagh Street, and the paper is fairly established on the road to prosperity. There are also the magnificent warehouses occupied by Messrs. Robert Reid & Co., Lark, Sons & Co., Henry Bull & Co., Lassetter & Co., Walter Friend & Co., Farmer and Co., John Keep and Son, E. Vickery, S. Hoffnung and Co., Collins, Sons and Co., Gardiner and Co., Elliott Brothers, Sargood, Ewen & Co., Cowan and Co., W. and A. MacArthur, David Jones and Co., Nicholson and Co., Paling & Co., Feldheim, Gotthelf and Co., Anthony Hordern & Sons, and an immense number of premises of other merchants and warehousemen in and around York Street, Wynyard Square, Pitt Street, and the Circular Quay, which indicate the large business that is now carried on by importers and manufacturers in New South Wales. The wool warehouses of Messrs. Harrison, Jones and Devlin, Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Hill, Clark and Co., Winchcombe, Carson and Co., J. H. Geddes and Co., John Bridge and Co., Dalgetty and Co., are among the most substantial and elegant buildings in the city, and replete with every convenience for carrying on the business in connection with the great staple product of the country. Hinchcliffe and Tate, the New Zealand Mortgage, Loan and Agency Company have also spacious wool stores at the Circular Quay Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., John Bridge and Co., and Winchcombe, Carson and Co. have immense stores at Darling Harbour to meet the growing requirements of the wool trade. Messrs. Dixson and Sons have a large and substantially-built new factory in Elizabeth and Park Streets, and carry on a tobacco business to an extent unequalled in the Australian colonies. The Post Office is of the Venetian and Florentine Italian order, and is one of the most imposing buildings in the Southern hemisphere, colonnaded on two sides, with a frontage of 353 feet. It is built of Pyrmont stone, the colonnade being formed of pillars of polished grey granite. It was opened in September, 1874; the building extends through from George to Pitt Street, in the most central part of the city. The tower, also built of stone, reaches an altitude of 250 feet, and the clock is 15 feet 8 inches in the clear in diameter, with a splendid peal of bells for chiming, the hour bell weighing 5 tons; the total cost of the building being estimated at £400,000. A handsomely designed street about 100 feet wide faces the whole length of the building from George to Pitt Streets, lighted by electricity, and is continued through to Castlereagh Street. The Town Hall is of great size, with a tower 156 feet high, and a clock which chimes each quarter of an hour, and is an architectural ornament to the city; the hall is one of the largest in the world, its length being 166½ feet, width 85 feet, height 65 feet, representing a superficial area of 14,110 feet, thus exceeding in size the Preston Town Hall, Glasgow Public Hall, Liverpool Philarmonic Hall, Manchester Free Trade Hall, Exeter Hall (London), St. James's Hall (London), Freemasons' Hall (London), House of Lords, and other public buildings. On each side of the great hall are corridors 9 feet wide, terminating in an open colonnade at one end, and joining the present corridors at the other. The open colonnades are 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, and constitute an agreeable promenade. They are connected with the rear of the building by iron balconies, giving access to lavatories and other conveniences, so situated as to prevent effluvia from them entering the building. From the corridors, the colonnades, and the vestibule the great hall is entered by thirteen doorways, opening outwards. At the western end is a covered recess, 85 feet by 26 feet, for the organ, which is the largest and most powerful instrument in the world, costing about £13,000; at the opposite end of the hall is a fine gallery capable of seating between 300 and 400 persons. The building will accommodate 5,000 persons. It is called the Centennial Hall, to commemorate the commencement of Australasian colonization at Sydney in 1787. It occupies the site that was formerly the old burial place, when the brilliant future of Sydney was undreamt of. The last remains of the occupants of this interment ground were transferred to the Necropolis at Rookwood. The Museum, on the eastern side of the city, overlooking Hyde Park, is a fine structure, with a bold Grecian front, and is extensively patronized, some 120,000 persons visiting it annually. It is open to the public on Sunday afternoons. The Treasury is a very good building, of the usual freestone. Then there is the Prince Alfred Hospital, the Sydney Hospital, Protestant Hall, Parliament Houses, new Masonic Hall, the Mint, Royal Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel, Pettys' Hotel, Central Coffee Palace, Australia Hotel, Australian Club, Hotel Metropole, Union Club, Tattersall's Club and others, while one of the sights of the city is the "Marble Bar," at Geo. Adam's Tattersall's Hotel, which cost upwards of £30,000. The various Insurance Companies and Building Societies and other financial institutions, have substantial buildings in various parts of the city, and the old dilapidated corner public-houses are now a thing of the past. The Royal and Sydney arcades are now much frequented, they are well lighted, lined with handsome shops, and have considerable architectural

merit; there are two arcades of smaller dimensions in George Street West, an extensive one running from Castlereagh to Elizabeth Streets, a most elaborate arcade (the Imperial) running through from Pitt to Castlereagh Streets, and "The Strand" running from George to Pitt Streets. Turning to the private residences, principally in the suburbs, many of them have been erected at enormous expense, and are surrounded with pleasure grounds and gardens, which, with the natural beauty of the scenery, lend them a peculiar charm, most of the handsomest mansions being in the neighbourhood of Darling Point, Potts Point, Woollahra, North Sydney, and Glebe.

The streets are lighted with gas, at a cost of about £14,200 per annum to the corporation, and the electric light is availed of to a great extent by business people.

In 1831 a market building in four sections was erected by Governor Bourke, and was handed over to the Sydney Corporation in 1846, and in 1859 the four sections were all joined in one by the construction of a central roof. In 1891 the old buildings were taken down, and the foundation stone of the present palatial markets was laid in 1891.

The ground measurements of the new markets opened on the 21st July, 1898, are 610 feet 10½ inches to George and York Streets: Druitt Street 80 feet, and Market Street 98 feet 2 inches. The estimated land value of the site is £447,770, and the building cost £252,230, total value, £700,000. The basement is 600 feet long and nearly 100 feet wide. On the ground floor there are 53 shops, 14 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, up to 38 by 36 feet. At the north end there is a grand coffee palace or hotel, with 57 bedrooms, with dining and drawing room conveniences, and other modern appointments. There is also a concert hall, to hold 450 or 500 people, besides 31 more rooms, and a photographic gallery. The central cupola is 62 feet in diameter, in which there is an iron spiral staircase to the top, 190 feet from the pavement.

It is a magnificent pile of buildings, and the markets, town hall and the cathedral of the Church of England form a trinity of buildings unrivalled on this side of the line.

There are also the Belmore markets, a splendid building erected at a cost of over £30,000, used principally for the sale of vegetables, fruit, and market-garden produce. The theatres are the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, Tivoli, Criterion, Her Majesty's, and the Palace Theatre; and notwithstanding the distance from the great centres of high civilization, Sydney is well supported with theatrical stars of all kinds. Besides the theatres, the new Masonic Hall, Protestant Hall, Temperance Hall, Tattersall's Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the Old Exhibition building, Victoria Hall, Centenary Hall, Carrington Hall, and others, are used as places of public entertainment.

Although Sydney has few reserves answering to the shrubberied squares of most of the large cities of Great Britain, it has excellent park lands and gardens within its boundaries, easily accessible to the citizens. Hyde Park is a beautiful plateau of forty acres, nearly in the centre of the city, with a statue to "Albert the Good," directly opposite which in Hyde Park Square is one to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, another to Captain Cook, and one recently erected to the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley. A considerable amount of money is yearly expended towards beautifying and improving this park, which in the early days of Sydney was used for the racecourse. All unsightly fences have been removed, and the intersection of walks converted into beautiful shrubberies and flower beds with a magnificent ornamental pond enclosure at the southern end. Several fountains are continually at work, and bands of music perform in the park on special afternoons during the week. The Domain, a charming expanse of park land of 138 acres, is on the north-eastern side of Sydney, surrounding the pretty inlet called Farm Cove. Near the main entrance is an excellent bronze statue of Sir Richard Bourke, by Edward Hodges Baily, R.A., and a beautiful statue of Governor Phillip. The Botanical Gardens embrace 38 acres, and are considered as among the finest in the colonies; as in addition to the immense collection of exotics from every clime, the locality is one of great beauty, the grounds encircling the waters of Farm Cove, where the men-of-war belonging to the Australian station are anchored. Added to this is a most beautifully laid out area on the site of the Garden Palace. Other reserves are Prince Alfred Park, 18 acres, Belmore Park in the south, 10 acres, Callan Park, near Balmain, where the new lunatic asylum has been erected, a tract of 600 acres on the south-east side of the city named Moore Park, Wentworth Park, laid out on a site formerly known as Blackwattle Swamp, and the National Park at Port Hacking. The latest proclaimed park, the "Centennial," is an area of 768 acres, formerly used as the water reserve, situated between Moore Park, Waverley, and Randwick. This is to form a monument to celebrate the colony's centenary, and was secured to the people by the foresight of Australia's great statesman, the late Sir Henry Parkes, and a considerable amount of money has been spent in laying it out in drives, walks, ornamental lakes, pleasure grounds of various descriptions. Its central position and natural advantages give every facility for making this one of the most extensive and beautiful parks in the world. Adjoining Moore Park is the Metropolitan racecourse (Randwick), which has an area of about 202 acres. The course is about 1¼ mile in circumference, and is now reached by tramcar, and considered one of the best running grounds in the southern hemisphere. Kensington Course also adjoins this, but is used only for pony racing. In addition to the above reserves there are others of a less extensive area in different parts of the suburbs.

The Circular Quay, at the head of Sydney Cove, has a length of 1,300 feet, available for the largest vessels. It is provided with piers and pavilions for the ferry steamers. The Government have expended a large sum of money in extending the wharfage accommodation, and erecting goods sheds, which add much to the convenience of shipping and improve the appearance of the Quay. The fine vessels of the Orient Line, reputed for the rapidity of their voyages to Europe, and Messageries Maritimes boats now discharge at the Circular Quay, and the mail steamers of the P. and O. Company berth at the wharf, also those of the German line, the Canadian-Australian line, and the China and Japanese lines. Woolloomooloo Wharf, to the east, is 3,000 feet long, and was constructed at a cost of £26,000, a large tract of valuable land being reclaimed; the American mailboats and other large steamers discharge here, and the wharf is largely used by small coasting vessels for the discharging of coal, timber, &c.

The eastern side of Darling Harbour has its frontage entirely occupied with wharves and quays. Here several steam companies, Howard Smith's, A. U. S. N., North Coast Company, Tasmanian, New Zealand, Dalgetty's, the Hunter river, the Illawarra, Huddart, Parker, and others, have their stations, and the gas company its large works. The Grafton Wharf is one of the completest and best appointed in Sydney; with its building it occupies an area of 3¼ acres. There is a wharf frontage of 800 feet, with three piers, extensive sheds, and ten five-storey warehouses. On the north, from Miller's Point to Dawes' Point (which includes all one end of the city), and thence round the largest headland of the port, the waterside is also fully taken up by commercial premises, with the exception of the site at Dawes' Point, on which there is a battery.

The Fitzroy Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, some few miles to the west of the city, is a Government establishment, originally intended for the repair and overhauling of vessels of the Royal Navy—length, 450 feet; width on floor, 35 feet; width between coping, 86 feet; width at entrance, 59 feet; depth of water over sill, 21 feet. The establishment is well provided with the largest, most powerful, and recently improved kinds of machinery. A much larger graving dock, called the Sutherland dock, has been constructed by the Government, and situated at Cockatoo Island, excavated almost entirely out of sandstone rock. The length is 630 feet, and the width 108 feet. The depth of water over the sill is 32 feet at neap and 30½ feet at spring tides. The width of entrance 84 feet. It is said to be the largest single graving dock constructed, and that it is capable of receiving the largest vessel afloat. Other great dock works are those of Messrs. Mort and Co., at Waterview Bay, which is 410 feet long (and is now being lengthened), with an entrance 66 feet wide, and a depth of water over the sill of 19 ft. It is fitted with patent keel blocks—length of blocks, 390 feet; is partly cut out of the rock, and partly built up very compactly with stone masonry. This dock is capable of taking in vessels of very large tonnage; but a second is to be built at the site of the Atlas Works, so as to take in vessels of 12,000 tons, now trading to Sydney. The workshops of the former cover an area of 5 acres, with a bay frontage of 1,500 feet, employing when in full work 700 hands. A substantial patent slip is also here available for vessels of 1,000 tons; the length of carriage is 200 feet. The company undertake forgings up to 7 tons, and castings up to 14 tons. Some very extensive and important wharfage improvements are completed on the site of the old Australian Steam Navigation Company's Works, Darling Harbour. They represent altogether an expenditure of about three-quarters of a million of British and Australian capital, and have been purchased by the Government. Between 10 and 15 powerful stationary and travelling hydraulic cranes are provided to load or unload trucks for the railway. Machinery for freezing and electric lighting is also provided, and cold storage space of several thousand tons capacity is provided, besides space for grain, wool, &c. The two stores, each of eight stories, give an available floor space of about 400,000 ft. The wharfage space is 2,154 ft. The entire enterprise represents an investment mainly for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of food and wool, and other produce, to the European market, and in this respect is of great public importance. The Railway Commissioners have also erected here an immense goods shed capable of stowing ten thousand bales wool. Other docks are Goodall's, Rountree's, the Atlas, Jubilee and Drake's, situated in the neighbourhood of Balmain.

The city has been placed in a state of defence, and batteries carrying Armstrong guns of large calibre now protect it, from North and South Head, in a great measure from attacks from a hostile fleet. The conformation of the shores affords the best facilities for the erection of fortifications, and seawards there is nothing to prevent the city being made practically impregnable. A military road now connects all the forts on the northern side of the harbour, and at present it would be a difficult matter for any ship to run the gauntlet of the numerous guns that could be brought to bear upon it even before entering the Heads, while every elevated position inside the harbour is fully mounted. Among the large guns are two 10in. 25-ton guns firing charges of powder of 180lb. (nearly two barrels), giving to a projectile of 400lb. weight a muzzle velocity of about 1,900ft. a second, and a power capable of perforating 18in. of solid iron armour. These guns are mounted *en barbette* behind earthen parapets, in such a manner that they have a very large angle of lateral training, and can thus cover a large area with their fire. The gunners and the loading gear are completely protected. Forts are also constructed at Newcastle, Botany Heads, Wollongong, and other points along the coast.

A torpedo corps has been established, and an electric light

apparatus placed at the South Head, which will throw a light a radius of 30 miles.

The trade of Sydney is considerable, and gives employment to a large fleet of steamers. It is the head-quarters of the Pacific mail steamers, the E. and A. steamers, the P. and O. steamers, the vessels of the Orient, and Messageries Maritimes lines, and others; besides there are always four or five men-of-war anchored in the harbour.

The water supply of the city is obtained from the Nepean at Prospect. The number of houses in the city is estimated at 22,877. In 1899 the annual assessed value of ratable property was £2,026,010 at 1s. 4d. in the £; capital value £43,123,600; estimated extent of roads and streets, 115 miles. All the main streets are paved with wooden blocks, and the system is being rapidly extended to the minor streets, the area already laid being 81 acres 1 rod 7 perches, a length of 14 miles 4 chains, exclusive of the Circular Quay, which was paved by Government. The revenue of the City Council for 1899 amounted to £188,550. The public vehicles are under the control of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

The charitable institutions of the capital are numerous, and are partly supported at the expense of Government, aided by private benevolence. Some of the leading institutions are: the Sydney Hospital, a magnificent new building in Macquarie Street, covering an area of about three acres, opened officially on August 10th, 1894; the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, opened on Sept. 25, 1882; the Good Samaritan Institution; Sydney Female Refuge, Children's Hospital at Glebe; the Shaftesbury Reformatory, South Head; Gladesville Asylum, Callan Park Asylum, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, Newtown; City Night Refuge, Kent Street; St. Vincent Hospital at Darlinghurst; Benevolent Asylum at George Street South, Children's Asylum at Randwick, and other minor public and private institutions for the relief of the aged destitute and suffering.

The suburbs of Sydney comprise Balmain, on the opposite side of Darling Harbour; the Glebe, adjoining the city, on the south-west: Newtown, Redfern, Marrickville, Waterloo, all to the south; Paddington, Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra, on the east; Concord, on the south-west; North Sydney, Mosman's Bay, and Manly on the north shore of the harbour, and there are other places within a radius of 10 miles, and usually considered as suburban to the metropolis; these are Alexandria, Annandale, Ashfield, Botany, Burwood, Camperdown, Canterbury, Darlington, Enfield, Five Dock, Gladesville, Home Bush, Hunter's Hill, Macdonald Town, Kogorah, Hurstville, Leichhardt, Marrickville, North Willoughby, Petersham, Ryde, and Watson's Bay. Favourite sites for pleasure resort are Chowder Bay, Balmoral, Pearl Bay, Clontarf, Coogee, Botany, Bondi, Double Bay, Watson's Bay, Manly Beach, Mosman's Bay, Randwick, La Perouse, Middle Harbour, South Head, Long Bay, Lane Cove, Sydney Cricket ground, Moore Park, Centennial Park, Botanic Gardens, Fern Bay, Agricultural Society's Grounds, Zoological Gardens, Sandringham, Sans Souci, &c., and the various stations along the Illawarra and Northern Railway lines.

Sydney is the seat of an Anglican Archbishop and a Roman Catholic Cardinal. The city is under municipal government, being divided into eight wards, named respectively Bourke, Brisbane, Cook, Denison, Fitzroy, Gipps, Macquarie, and Phillip, which return three aldermen each. It has a fine School of Art, in Pitt Street, with a library of about 70,000 volumes, and a commodious lecture hall attached. The free public library in Bent Street, is largely patronized, and open on Sundays. To this library is attached a lending branch, of which a large number avail themselves. There are at present about 100,000 volumes in the institution. The Art Gallery, situated in the outer Domain, overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, is a substantial building, well-stocked with valuable exhibits of various descriptions; this building is also open on Sundays.

Numerous factories are in full work; also several large steam joinery establishments. The coach factories are extensive, and splendid cloths are turned out at Vicar's Tweed Mill. There are also several large foundries and engineering works, including Mort's Dock and Engineering works, and others in which large castings and every description of mechanical appliances are turned out, even up to locomotive engines for the Government railways, and others of smaller dimensions. On the north side of the harbour, coal has been struck at a depth of 3,000 feet, and a company formed with a capital of £240,000 to work the seam.

The Sydney Harbour Colliery, Ltd.:

The company's works are situated on the western shore of Balmain, 580 feet to Long Cove, opposite Sutherland and Fitzroy Dry Docks and Government works at Cockatoo Island. The company was formed, £240,000, in England to work the coal underlying the waters of Port Jackson, the area of the royalty being about 10,000 acres, and the estimated quantity of coal available for working is about 113,000,000 tons. The bore proved the Bulli seam at a depth of 2,927 feet, or about 2,880 feet below sea level, the thickness of the coal being 10 feet 3 inches, of which 9 feet 2 inches is good clean spent and bituminous coal, the analysis of the core showing it to be an excellent steam and generally useful coal. The Bentley downcast shaft is down 360 feet in solid rock and is bricked for 132 feet, and in 1900 it is expected that the coal will be raised and placed in the vessels at the works at the mine's mouth.

Stock returns (area 260,000 acres): 16,357 horses, 15,881 cattle, 9,383 sheep.

The geological formation of Sydney is sandstone, overlying part of an immense carboniferous deposit, extending from beyond Newcastle to Jervis Bay.

The population of the city proper by the census of 1891 was 111,980; of the suburbs, 268,060, a total of 380,040. The approximate population on 1st February, 1900, was, City proper, 98,750, suburbs, 339,550. Sydney is divided into 11 electoral divisions. They are Belmore, Bligh, Lang, Cook, Denison, Fitzroy, Flinders, Gipps, King, Phillip, and Pyrmont. Each electorate returns one member to Parliament.

Newspapers: Morning daily: *The Sydney Morning Herald, the Sydney Daily Telegraph*, and the *Daily Guide*. Evening dailies: *The Evening News*, and *Australian Star*. Weeklies: *The Sydney Mail, Town and Country Journal, Freeman's Journal, Stock and Station Journal, Churchman, Australian Record, Referee, The Arrow, Australian Hebrew, Chinese Herald, Deutsche Post, Courier Australienne, Jewish Herald, Catholic Press, Meat Trades Journal, Methodist, Sun, Weekly Budget, Wheelman, Wool and Produce Journal, Christian World, Builders' and Contractors' News, Presbyterian, War Cry, Sunday Times, Truth, Mining Standard, The Bulletin, Workman, Government Gazette* (bi-weekly), *Australian Home Journal, Australian Independent, Chemist and Druggist, Scribner's Magazine, Home and Farm, Law Chronicle, Liberty, Our Boys and Girls, Railway Budget, Young Australia*. Monthlies: *Rural Australian, Australian Journal, Medical Gazette, Field, Australian Agriculturist, Dawn, Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, Colonial Military Gazette, Australian Temperance World, Photographic Journal, Pastoralists' Review*.

TABULAM (28° 50′ S. lat., 152° 30′ E. long.), distant 40 miles W. from Casino, electorate of the Richmond, on the Clarence river, at the crossing place from Lawrence to Tenterfield, is a small postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, with one hotel, and a Government punt. It is in the county of Drake, electoral and police district of Richmond river. The means of reaching Sydney (530 miles S.) is by coach to Lawrence, thence by the Grafton steamer, or *viâ* the Tenterfield railway station, distant 50 miles. Mining and pastoral (principally cattle stations) district. Formation: granite and trap. Population about 100.

TAMBAROORA (33° 1′ S. lat., 149° 30′ E. long.), a mining township with postal and money-order office on the Tambaroora creek, 168 miles (206 postal) NW. of Sydney, 25 miles W. from Sofala, in the electorate of Wellington. Bathurst is about 60 miles distant south by coach and 40 by bridle track. Hotels: Dagger's and Smith's. The district is very hilly, and is principally taken up for gold mining, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. The country is clay slate, with quartz veins, and including Hill End, has been one of the richest gold-reefing districts in Australia; but though enormous quantities of gold have been obtained, the early promise of the locality has not been fulfilled. The town itself is situated on a rugged tableland, through which the watercourses have cut deep channels. Hill End is about 3 miles distant, and with vicinity had in its palmy days a population of about 4,500 souls. It lies at the summit of the famous Hawkins Hill, on undulating land stretching northwards towards Tambaroora. Places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school, average attendance 49. There are several gold mines in the immediate vicinity. Population, 260.

TAMBAR SPRINGS (31° 19′ S. lat., 150° 1′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telephone exchange, 42 miles SW. of Gunnedah, 336 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the slopes of the Tambar Range, in the electorate of Gunnedah, co. Pottinger. It derives its name from the many springs in the vicinity. Mail communication three times a week from Gunnedah, 42 miles distant. Coach fare, 25s. Has hotel and public school, average attendance 20. Pastoral district.

TAMWORTH (31° 4′ S. lat., 150° 57′ E. long., 282 miles N. of Sydney, and 163 miles from Maitland) is a railway township on the Peel and Cockburn rivers and Goonoo Goonoo creek, in the county of Inglis, and the railway branch line runs from Tamworth to Altunga and to Manilla, 30 miles, thence daily coach to Warialda. The Peel river divides it in the centre, and is spanned by a handsome iron bridge. There are two stations, one on the Peel River Company's side, a mile from town (Tamworth West), the other in the town proper; fares from Newcastle, 183 miles, 36s. 3d. and 24s. 3d.; or direct from Sydney 48s. 3d. and 32s. Coaches run to Nundle, and Gunnedah. The principal hotels are the Royal, Imperial, Caledonian, Norfolk, Criterion, Post Office, and Great Northern; there are also about a dozen others. The town is situated on low ground, surrounded by a range of undulating mountains, in the midst of a fine pastoral, agricultural, and mining district, and is gradually growing into importance as these interests become developed. The principal goldfields in the neighbourhood are at Spring Creek (15 miles), Swamp Oak (30 miles), Bowling Alley Point (28 miles), Nundle (37), Hanging Rock (40), near Barraba (60), and at Bingera (110 miles north). Near the latter place diamonds in large quantities have been obtained. The town of Tamworth has been incorporated since March 17, 1876; it has 23¼ miles of streets (most of which are planted with ornamental and foliage trees, while the reserves and other public grounds are being greatly improved), and ratable property of the annual value of £37,010; well-built stores; branches of the Commercial, Joint-Stock, Australasian, and N.S. Wales Banks; also local offices, for the leading insurance companies. In the municipal chamber is established a free public library, with about 1,300 vols. There are three steam flour-mills, several steam saw-mills, galvanized iron manufactory, fine extensive coach and buggy factories, a boot and rubber stamp factory, one brewery, a fine malting establishment, a substantial court-house, also gaol, lock-up, and police barracks, hospital, mechanics' institute, with 1,200 vols., Oddfellows' hall, Council chambers, Temperance hall, a fine pleasure garden and casino. An excellent

recreation ground (the oval), and of cyclists, cricketers, footballers, lawn-tennis players, &c., two public schools, each being splendid buildings, with commodious teachers' residence detached, average attendance, 600; a Roman Catholic school (presided over by the Dominican Nuns), who have a Convent, 3 stories high, containing 40 rooms, which is the handsomest building north of Maitland, also several private schools. There are two churches, belonging to the Anglican community (St. Paul's and St. John's), also Wesleyan, Baptist and Presbyterian chapels, and a very handsome cathedral belonging to the Catholic body; the Salvation Army has also erected a very fine brick barracks. It has a post and telegraph, money-order office, and a branch of the Government savings bank, a magnificent building, with a four-dial clock, striking the hours, and self-illuminating at night, clock-tower, and every telegraphic and postal convenience. There is an "Agricultural and Pastoral Association" and a Fire Brigade with fire engine, reel and 1,050 feet hose. The M.U.I.O.O.F. has a lodge of over 200 members. The Foresters' Court, Royal Oak, has some 160 members. There is a Masonic Lodge called the Peel, with a membership roll of over 60, also a flourishing branch of the H.C. Guild, and a volunteer corps of infantry, with a roll of about 100 men. A Gas Company, with a capital of £8,000, has been in existence several years, and is now paying a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. The Municipal Council has abandoned gas and now illuminates the streets with electric lights, Tamworth being the first Australian town lighted with electricity; the scheme is now working splendidly. About 20,000 acres of land are under tillage, the products being wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, tobacco, wine, and oats. Stock returns 1899: 25,355 horses, 69,970 cattle, 2,321,081 sheep, area 3,994,126 acres. A large area of land in the vicinity of Tamworth is held by the Peel River Land and Mineral Company. Tamworth, which is situated in the electorate of the same name, is the most important town in the Northern District. Geological formation: Upper Devonian or Lower carboniferous, granite, basalt, &c. The town is supplied with water from Moor Creek, 12 miles distant, The town population numbers over 5,740 persons. Papers: the *Tamworth News* and *Tamworth Observer*.

TARAGO (35° 2′ S. lat., 149° 39′ E. long.), a railway township on Mulwarrie Creek, with postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, in the police district of Braidwood, county of Argyle, electorate of Braidwood, 157 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 31s. 3d. and 20s. 9d. Buildings: public school, Anglican church, police barracks, and two hotels. Coach to Braidwood twice daily. Lake Bathurst is in the district. Principal pursuits, agricultural and pastoral. Geological formation: hilly. Population, 200.

TARALGA (34° 17′ S. lat., 150° 51′ E. long.), a township, in the county and electoral district of Argyle and police district of Goulburn, on the Corroboree creek, 30 miles NE. of Goulburn, the nearest railway station, distant 30 miles, and 164 miles SW. of Sydney, with telegraph and money-order and Government savings bank facilities. Hotels: Royal, Richland, Argyle, and Commercial. It has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, a Court of Petty Sessions, School of Arts, and numerous small stores. Places of worship: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan. Bank: New South Wales. Schools: public (average attendance, 40), and Roman Catholic, taught by the nuns. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, but on the north-west the country is of a very auriferous nature, bearing strong indications of mineral deposits. Twelve miles distant are the Wombeyan limestone caves, one of the sights of the colony. Population about, 450; of district, 1,750.

TARANA (33° 30′ S. lat., 149° 50′ E. long.), a railway station, with post, telegraph, and money-order office, on the Western line, 120 miles from Sydney (fares, 23s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.); county Roxburgh, police district of Rydal, and electorate of Macquarie. There is one hotel (the Railway), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, one store, and a private boarding establishment. Coaches run to Oberon and the celebrated Jenolan Caves, which is the resort of a great number of holiday-seekers. Geological formation: granite. The place is private property. Population about 70.

TARCUTTA (35° 14′ S. lat., 147° 47′ E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, telephone to Humula, savings bank, and postal township, on the Tarcutta creek, 30 miles east of Wagga-Wagga, and 288 miles (324 postal) SW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Wynyard, electoral district of Tumut, and police district of Wagga-Wagga, with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities. A coach runs to Wagga-Wagga, Germanton, and Gundagai, and a horse mail thrice a week to Humula. Wagga-Wagga is the nearest railway station, distant 26 miles. There are two stores, one hotel, assembly hall, and police barracks. Public school, average attendance 45, and a Union church. The district is principally taken up for pastoral purposes. Tobacco is grown in some parts. Population about 250.

TAREE (31° 54′ S. lat., 152° 33′ E. long.), county of Macquarie, is the chief postal township in the police district of the Manning river and electorate of The Manning, with a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. Mail coach runs from Hexham, on Northern Railway line, to Taree, distant 116 miles, and from Taree to Camden Haven, Port Macquarie, and Kempsey six times a week. Communication with Sydney is by steamer twice a week, and by sailing vessels, distance 170 miles; or by coach to Hexham – fare, 42s. 6d., thence rail and steamer. Hotels: the Windsor Castle, Commercial, Royal, and the Steam Packet. It is situated on the north bank of the Manning river, about 20 miles from the junction with the sea, and 4 miles from the junction of the Dawson with the Manning, and is the stopping place of the ocean-going steamers; the "Brothers," three high mountains (named by Captain Cook) near the sea-coast, bearing north-east, and Mount Talawak, bearing south-west. The district is agricultural, dairying, gold-mining and pastoral, principally the two first-named; the soil on the banks of the river is rich, deep and fertile. There is a large butter factory on Mitchell's Island, owned by the Lower Manning Dairy Company, and another large one owned by the Australian Dairying Company at Purfleet, opposite Taree, besides a large number of creameries and private hand-separators all over the district. The town contains branches of the N.S. Wales and Commercial Banks, a superior public school, with average attendance of 180 scholars, two cordial factories, a court-house, gaol. Land office, Protestant hall, Agricultural hall and grounds, a School of Arts, one of the finest hospitals in the colony, Masonic and Oddfellows' halls, Orange, Rechabites, and Good Templars' lodges, and it is the headquarters of the police magistrate, district coroner, road superintendent, and forester. The places of worship, which are brick buildings, comprise Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, the latter being a very fine building, with a substantial two-story brick parsonage; a service is also held every third week by the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, and occasionally by the Church of Christ; the Salvation Army have also a branch here. Fire brigade has fire-engine and 300 ft. hose. Water supply from Manning river and tanks. The main road from Maitland to Port Macquarie passes through Taree. Quarter Sessions and District Courts are held twice a year. A Court of Petty Sessions is held when necessary at Taree, at Wingham and Cundletown every three weeks, and at Coopernook, Tinonee, Forster and Camden Haven once a month. Good roads radiate from Taree to Tinonee (3 miles), Wingham (8 miles), Cundletown (4 miles), Coopernook (14 miles), and Forster (24 miles). The township is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £4,660. Population 800. Area under cultivation 24,000 acres, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, millet, lucerne, wine, tobacco, oranges, &c. Geological formation: limestone. Local paper: *Manning River Times*, published Wednesday and Saturday.

TEMORA (34° 12′ S. lat., 147° 20′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank township, and railway station, situated in the parish of Bundawarrah, county of Bland, district of Lachlan, and between the Trigalong and Deep Creeks, the first-named lying two miles to the west, and the second five miles to the east, electoral district of Young and police district of Temora, 291 miles S. of Sydney (fares 57s. 9d. and 38s. 6d.). Yeo Yeo, or Bland Creek, is 20 miles distant, and is the nearest permanent water, and a dam has been constructed by the Government about 3 miles from the township. It is distant 38 miles NW. from the Cootamundra station on the Great Southern Railway. There is a daily train service from Sydney *viâ* Cootamundra to Temora, and this line will probably be extended to Wyalong (41 miles). Chief hotels: Royal Exchange, Talbot's, Royal, Queensland, Smith's Club, Tattersall's, the Australian, Empire, Shamrock, Cashman's Family, Terminus, Railway, and Westminster. A court-house, the Bank of New South Wales and Union Bank have branches, and there are numerous stores, and other places of business, one theatre, Dobbs's hall, and Oddfellows' hall. The places of worship comprise Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Oddfellow and Good Templar lodges, Roman Catholic Guild. Public school has an average attendance of 220. There is also a R.C. school, Salvation Army and a convent. Telegraph communication with Cootamundra, Barmedman, and Wyalong has been established. Coaches run to Barmedman, 5s.; Young, 12s. 6d.; Edmunds's, 2s. 6d.; Reefton, 4s.; Robert's, 7s. 6d.; Wyalong, 10s.; Merool Creek, 10s.; also from Temora to Morangarell. Numerous nuggets of various sizes, from 175 ozs. downwards, have been found. The sinking was from 56 to 145 feet in depth, and the wash dirt varied in thickness from 18 inches to as many feet, the bottom being pipe-clay, and occasionally slate. Alluvial is practically exhausted, but reefing is being developed. The country is undulating, and timbered chiefly with box, pine, and ironbark, and well suited for agricultural operations. The climate is specially adapted to wheat growing, the yield being exceptionally good. A Pastoral, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Industrial Association has been established, also a Farmer's Union. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,600. Geological formation: Silurian. Population about 1,800. Newspapers: *Temora Independent* and *Temora Star*. The mining village of Reefton lies about 16 miles north-west of Temora, several payable reefs being worked. Springdale, a rising mining centre, is 15 miles to the east. Population about 100.

TEMPE, a postal suburb, about 6½ miles S. of Sydney, with railway station and money-order facilities, situated on Cook's river, county Cumberland, electorate of St. Peter's, and police district of Newtown; fares 5d. and 4d. There are several hotels, a public and private school, former with average attendance 352, Episcopalian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500. The township is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Nepean. Electric tram running.

TENTERFIELD (29° 0′ S. lat., 152° 0′ E. long.) is a border town and railway station in New England, on the main northern line, and on the creek of the same name, county of Clive, electoral and police district of Tenterfield, at the head of the river Dumaresq, 314 miles (480 postal) to the N. of Sydney. Fares from Newcastle, 69s. 3d. and 47s. 3d., or direct from Sydney, 81s and 50s. The principal hotels are the Commercial,

Royal, Burgess', and the Criterion. The town is located on a plain, and is environed by lofty granite hills. It owes its rise and increasing importance to the large extent of pastoral, agricultural, mineral (tin), and auriferous ground by which it is surrounded. The diggings are known as Timbarra, Drake, Poverty Point, Boorook, Lunatic (antimony and plumbago have also been found here), Slatey Creek, Boro (silver also found here), and Boonoo Boonoo, and consist of alluvial and reef. They are variously situated from Tenterfield, east, north-east, and north, and are within from 15 to 35 miles of the town Maryland tin mines are from 22 to 40 miles N. of Tenterfield, Brassington creek and the Scrub, 12 miles SE., and the Mole Tableland mines from 30 to 40 miles SW. The public buildings comprise the Episcopal church (of brick), the Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches (of wood), the Roman Catholic (of stone), the post and telegraph offices, and the court-house, both very handsome buildings: a money-order office, savings bank, a public school, with average attendance of 250; there are also five other public schools in the neighbourhood, also a Church of England Grammar School, and a ladies' seminary; the Prince Albert Memorial Hospital; the School of Art, with a library of 2,400 vols.; and branches of the Joint-Stock and N.S. Wales Banks. Fire brigade has engine and 480 ft. hose. Water supply from wells and tanks. The district has many advantages of soil and climate, and is well suited for farming and pastoral purposes. About 5,800 acres of land are under cultivation, mostly for cereal crops. Stock returns, 1899: 8,065 horses, 89,997 cattle, 159,060 sheep; area 1,647,344 acres. The district was created into a municipality in 1871. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £14,680. Tenterfield has a telegraph station, with savings bank, money-order office, and bonded store. The principal industries are: a soap factory, chilled meat works, butter factory, two flour mills, a tannery, and a boot factory. Coaches leave six times a week for Drake, Fairfield, Tabulam, Casino, and Lismore. Wallangarra, the nearest Queensland town, is 11 miles N., and connects with the N.S. Wales line. The nearest point of Queensland territory is 10 miles distant. Formation: granite. The population of the municipality, 2,500. Local newspapers: *Tenterfield Star* and *Tenterfield Courier*.

TERARA. *See* SHOALHAVEN.

THACKARINGA (32° 4′ S. lat., 141° 7′ E. long.), a rising township, in the county of Yalcowinna, electorate of Sturt, and police district of Mitchell, 975 miles from Sydney, with post and telephone office. Mode of conveyance, coach to Cockburn, S.A., six times a week, thence rail. There is one hotel, a public school, average attendance 26, and general store, and a population of about 100. Geological formation: slate and ironstone.

THE OAKS (33° 55′ S. lat., 150° 40′ E. long.), a postal, telegraphic, and money-order office township, on the Werriberri creek, in the county, electorate, and police district of Camden, 66 miles SW. of Sydney. Picton railway station is 10 miles distant, and Camden 9 miles. The surrounding country is tableland, chiefly pastoral, but also adapted for farming pursuits. It has long been celebrated for the quality and quantity of its timber. The principal kinds are the oak (whence the place takes its name), iron bark, stringy bark, blackbutt, gum and every variety of hard wood, well adapted for building purposes. In the town are about 100 residents, a public school, with average attendance of 40, a church, and two stores. In the district the inhabitants are reported at 410.

THIRLMERE (about 34° S. lat., 150° 5′ E. long.), a railway station, with postal, telegraphic, and money-order facilities, in the electorate and county of Camden, police district of Picton, 58 miles S. of Sydney; railway fares: 8s. 3d. return, 6s. 6d. single; on Friday night 4s. 9d. return from Sydney; containing a public school, Church of England, one hotel, and a hospital for consumptives, taken over by Queen Victoria Hospital Fund Authorities. Water from underground tanks. Firewood industry. District, agricultural. Geological formation: sandstone. Population, 150.

THORNLEIGH (33° 47′ S. lat., 151° 4′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph office and railway station, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Ryde, electorate of Willoughby, 18 miles NW. of Sydney, on the Great Northern Railway. Railway fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. It contains one hotel, two stores, a public school, School of Arts, Eddy Railway Orphanage, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches. The district, which is essentially a fruit-growing one, has a flourishing horticultural society. Thornleigh, on account of its height above the sea-level (600 feet), convenient distance from Sydney, and salubrious climate, is a favourite resort, especially during the summer months. Geological formation: sandstone. Population about 400.

THURGOONA (35° 56′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), a postal centre with telephone, on the main Sydney road, about 6 miles from Albury and 350 (392 postal) from Sydney S., in the electorate of Albury, comprising an Episcopal (St. John's) and Roman Catholic church, a convent school, an orphanage, a public school, with an average attendance of 45. It is a wine-producing district, the late Mr. Fallon's and other well-known vineyards being in the immediate vicinity. Communication is by rail to Albury, 6 miles distant, and coach thence.

TIBOOBURRA (29° 50′ S. lat., 142° E. long.), a mining and pastoral township, situated 892 miles NW. from Sydney, 30 miles from Queensland border, in co. Tongowoko, electorate and police district of Wilcannia. It has postal, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance, coach to Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Cobar, Wanaaring and Bourke: coaches also run to Yalpunya and Wompah. There are two hotels, a public school with average attendance 45, and a police station. Mining and pastoral district. Population 300, principally engaged in mining.

TIGHE'S HILL (33° 45′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.) is a postal township, and telegraphic and money-order office, situated on a slight eminence, commanding a good view of the city of Newcastle. It is in the electorate of Wickham. It has sprung into prominence during the last decade. "The Sydney Soap and Candle Company" have a factory here, doing a good business. Another industry of moment is the Port Waratah Copper Smelting Works, situated a short distance from the "Hill." At this establishment about 50 hands are employed smelting and refining copper, which is brought chiefly from South Australia. Tighe's Hill is not a separate corporation, but lies within the precincts of the Wickham Municipality. The local wants are abundantly supplied by two places of worship, a public school, where the average daily attendance is 300, a police-station, mechanics' institute, with a library of 200 volumes, a number of good general stores, and hotels, together with numerous friendly societies, &c. There are two fire brigades with three reels, hose-cart, and 3,774 ft. hose and Hunter district water supply. Population of over 1,200 inhabitants, the majority of whom are employed in coal mining.

TIMBARRA (28° 58′ S. lat., 152° 30′ E. long.), a small gold fields township, in the county of Drake, and electoral and police district of Tenterfield, situate on Colongan creek, 539 miles (497 postal) N. of Sydney, about 77 miles from Grafton, and 17 miles from Tenterfield, which is the nearest railway station. The hotel is the Timbarra; there are, besides, three stores, and some tradesmen's shops. Thousands of acres of unexplored auriferous ground lie within a radius of 10 or 15 miles from the township. The physical features of the country are undulating quartz ridges and quartz, sandstone, and alluvial flats. Tin has been found within three miles. Population of town and district about 300.

TINGHA (28° 48′ S. lat., 151° 18′ E. long.), an important township in the county of Hardinge and electoral district of Bingara, about 418 miles north of Sydney, 40 miles from Glen Innes, 105 miles north of Tamworth, and midway between Bundarra and Inverell, situated on Cope's Creek, nearest railway stations are Guyra, Glen Innes and Uralla, distant 42, 45 and 75 miles respectively. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, and Caledonian. It was established in 1872, on the opening of the tin fields of New England, of which it is the centre. The public offices here are court-house, police quarters, Warden's office, telegraph office, post, savings bank, and money-order office, public school (with an average of 130 scholars), Roman Catholic convent (with average of 60), and a public hall. Good Templars' lodge, and a School of Art. Coaches run from Uralla, Guyra, and Glen Innes. The business places are: four large stores, and a number of smaller ones. Places of worship: English, Roman Catholic, and Chinese churches. In the vicinity is one saw-mill. The principal production is tin ore. It has been officially stated that payable stanniferous wash extends in the district 25 miles. The richest deposits have been found from Stony Creek to the township of Stannifer, a distance of seven miles. The mining made considerable progress during 1900. Population of town and district, 1,200, of which 400 are Chinese.

TINONEE (32° 0′ S. lat., 152° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the south bank of the Manning river, 230 miles N.E. of Sydney, and on the main postal route from Raymond Terrace to Port Macquarie. A coach runs daily (except Saturday), leaving at 7.30 p.m., to the Hexham railway station, distant 120 miles; fare 39s. There is also steam communication with Sydney twice a week. Hotel: Commercial. The town is a small one; Government buildings, which are new and built of brick, being the principal structures; it is in the county of Gloucester, and police and electoral district of the Manning. It has a public school, average attendance 85; three churches—Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—Good Templars' lodge and Progress Committee. Temperance hall, one steam saw-mill, and several stores, two blacksmiths' shops, broom factory. Maize growing, dairying, and timber-getting. Surrounding forests abound in cedar, beech, mahogany, and all hardwoods. Formation: trap rock. The population of town, 300, and district is about 2,000.

TINTENBAR (28° 48′ S. lat., 153° 30′ E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, situated on Emigrant Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River, in the county of Rous, electorate of Ballina, 350 miles north of Sydney. Mode of communication with capital is by coach to Ballina, thence by steamer. The nearest railway station is at Bangalow, ten miles distant, on the Lismore-Tweed line. There is one hotel, a public school, with an attendance of sixty, and an Anglican church. The district is devoted almost exclusively to sugar-cane growing and dairying. Population about 800.

TOCUMWAL (35° 47′ S. lat., 145° 35′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, on the river Murray, about 100 miles W. of Albury, and 485 miles S. of Sydney, in the Murray electorate, police district of Deniliquin, and land district of Corowa. The Deniliquin and Albury coach passes through the town, and there is a daily mail from Melbourne, and thrice a week from Jerilderie and Berrigan. There is a railway station both at Corowa and Berrigan, 60 miles and 18 miles distant respectively, by which train may be taken to Sydney. A branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney, a public school, average attendance, 55, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, post-office, police-station, court house, four hotels, custom house, and a number of general stores. A Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. The wool from surrounding stations, also grain, are conveyed with teams to Yarroweyah and Strathmerton (Victoria), ten miles

south. The soil is composed of sandy loam, and is very rich in agricultural productions. Population 850.

TOMINGLEY (32° 33′ S. lat., 148° 16′ E. long.), a small post town, with money-order, Government savings bank telegraph and telephone office, 4 miles from Tomingley Creek, in the county of Narramine, police district of Peak Hill, and electorate of Condobolin, 278 miles NW. of Sydney. Communication is by coach to Narramine, 22 miles, fare 5s., or to Dubbo, 33 miles, fare 10s., thence by rail to Sydney. There is one hotel, a public school, average attendance 68, and a model farm. District, farming and mining. Formation: slate with intrusive bars of diorite. Population, 300.

TOOLOOM (28° 38′ S. lat., 152° 18′ E. long.), a post town, on the Tooloom river, a northern tributary of the river Clarence, 345 miles (570 postal) NNE. of Sydney. It is in the county of Buller, electorate of Richmond, police district of Casino. Tenterfield is the nearest railway station, distant 90 miles, and Killarney in Queensland. Formation: trap. Population of town about 50, with neighbourhood about 120.

TOONGABBIE (33° 40′ S. lat., 150° 59′ E. long.), co. Cumberland, a railway platform and post-office (postal notes issued), on the Suburban line, 18 miles from Sydney, and 3 miles NW. of Parramatta; fares from Sydney 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. This locality is frequently mentioned in the early annals of the colony, having been the site of a penal stockade, and where a mill was set up. Public school here, with average attendance of 50, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches, Loyal Orange lodge, and a School of Arts. Fruit-growing, poultry-farming and agriculture. The district, which is agricultural, contains a population of about 500.

TORONTO (33° 1′ S. lat., 151° 38′ E. long.), a northern watering place and pleasure resort, situated on the western shore of Lake Macquarie, in the electorate and county of Northumberland, and police district of Brisbane Water, distant 17 miles S. of Newcastle, and 87 miles N. of Sydney by rail. A private tramway connects with the Great Northern Railway at Fassifern (two miles). Steamers convey passengers to Belmont, Swansea, and other parts of the lake. There is a post-office; also savings bank, money-order, and telephonic facilities, a magnificent hotel, containing 45 rooms, built specially for the tourist traffic, and replete with all the most modern appointments, a public school, School of Arts (600 vols), and a number of general stores. The principal industries are mining, fishing, bee-farming, and fruit-growing. The colliery on the estate is supposed to be the pioneer coal-mine of the colony. Owing to the growing popularity of the place as a holiday and seaside resort a number of furnished cottages have been erected for hire at reasonable rates. Boating, fishing and swimming (enclosed salt water baths) are the chief amusements, but there are numerous pleasant and pretty walks. From Mount Waring (1½ miles) a magnificent view of the Lake may be obtained. Return fare from Sydney, 20s. 7d. and 12s. 11d. Population about 400.

TRANGIE, 321 miles W. of Sydney, a post town and railway station, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, county Narramine, electorate of Dubbo and police district of Bathurst; train fare 60s. 3d. and 40s. 9d. Coaches run to Dandaloo and Tinandra, fares 12s. 6d. and 20s. There are four hotels, Royal, Trangie, Railway, and Union Club, public school, average attendance 119, Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, 3 saw-mills and a population of about 500 in agricultural and pastoral district.

TRUNKEY CREEK (33° 45′ S. lat., 149° 28′ E. long.), a post, money-order and telegraph station, with Government savings bank, on the Goulburn road, 159 miles (182 postal) W. of Sydney. It is in the county of Georgiana and electoral district of West Macquarie. Coach to Newbridge railway station (18 miles) six times a week (coach fare 5s.), thence rail, are the means of reaching Sydney. The goldfield, of which this is one of the settled points, consists almost entirely of quartz reefs; there are here Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a quartz-mill, a court-house, four stores, and hotel—Commercial. The court here is presided over by the police magistrate, and is held about once a fortnight. Court of Requests is held first Tuesday in each month. Public school here has average attendance of 45. Formation: principally basalt, with mountainous broken country. Abercrombie Caves 8 miles distant. Copper and silver also abound in the district. Population, 200.

TUENA (34° 5′ S. lat., 149° 25′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order station, and Government savings bank, on the creek of the same name, a tributary branch of the Abercrombie, 197 miles postal (180 by road) SW. of Sydney. Newbridge is the nearest railway station, reached by coach. It is in the county of Georgiana and police district of Carcoar, electorate of West Macquarie. Has two hotels; a court-house is here, and public school, with average attendance of 36 children, two stores, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. It is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, with quartz and iron ore abounding. A copper and silver mine is also in the neighbourhood. The Mount Costigan mine has again been closed. The court here is held about once a month, and is presided over by the police magistrate. Formation: slate and basalt. Population estimated at 600.

TUGGERAH LAKES (33° 18′ S. lat., 151° 21′ E. long.), a post town, situated near Tuggerah Lake, in the police district of Gosford, electorate and county of Northumberland, with railway station, 61 miles N. of Sydney, fares 11s. and 7s. 2d. There is a public school, with an average attendance of 47. District, agricultural and pastoral. Timber, dairying, gardening and fishing industries. It is within tourist district; cheap week-end railway fares. Geological formation: carboniferous, Hawkesburn sandstone, alluvial flats. Population about 200.

TUMBERUMBA (35° 45′ S. lat., 148° E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Selwyn, police district of Albury, and electoral district of "The Hume," 304 miles (358 postal) SW. of Sydney, on the creek of the same name, 90 miles NE. of Albury. Communication is by train to Wagga-Wagga, thence by coach three times weekly, also rail to Gundagai, thence coach *viâ* Adelong, twice a week, 61 miles. Hotels: The Union, Globe, Tumberumba, Tattersall's, and the Star. It lies at an elevation of 2,300 feet above sea-level, and is noted for its salubrious climate, which is very keen in winter. "The snow-clad peak of Kosciusko, 7,308 ft. above sea-level, forms a commanding point in the landscape"; there are several stores, and a brewery. The public buildings are the court-house, police station, school, Episcopal church, St. Jude's (a brick building), Roman Catholic chapel and Presbyterian church. The public school has an average attendance of 86. Nearest towns are: Adelong (40 miles N.), Tumut (40 miles), and Germanton (57 miles W.). There is a good deal of land under tillage in the district, and in the driest of seasons a fair harvest is gathered, potatoes and oats appearing to thrive remarkably well in the ferruginous soils; apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, strawberries, &c, grow well. The Tumberumba gold-fields have yielded a large quantity of gold, and are still being worked with fair results. At Ournie, 20 miles S. of Tumberumba, some reefs have been found, which bear promise of being very productive. The country is hilly and rich in good timber. Paddy's River Falls are within easy distance. Formation: granite, with belts of basalt; other portions, slate and sandstone. Population of town, 500; of district, 2,000.

TUMBULGUM, a post town, with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 421 miles N. of Sydney, on the Tweed river, county Rous, electorate of the Tweed, and police district of the Tweed; mode of communication is steam launch, *viâ* Tweed Heads, thence coach to South Port station, Queensland; a steam launch runs to Murwillumbah and Tweed Heads. There are three hotels, principal being the Metropolitan, a public school, average attendance 40, Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, police station, several stores, and a population of about 100.

TUMUT (35° 16′ S. lat., 148° 14′ E. long.), a pretty little town, located on the south bank of the river Tumut, an important tributary of the Murrumbidgee, 80 miles SW. from Yass, 20 miles from Gundagai railway station, and 264 miles (307 postal) SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is by two daily coaches to Gundagai railway station, one *viâ* Gocup and Brungle alternately, fare, 5s., and the other *viâ* Adelong, fare 7s. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Wynyard, Star, Woolpack, Oriental, Globe, Killarney, Gilmore. It is in the counties of Buccleuch and Wynyard, and police and electoral district of Tumut, and has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. The district was incorporated on 27th April, 1887, and has 19½ miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £9,030. Churches: Church of England (All Saints'), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army barracks; public buildings: court-house and lock-up, public school (average attendance 220), and Roman Catholic school. Banks: N.S. Wales, Commercial; Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,400 vols.; several insurance agencies. Societies: Agricultural and Pastoral Association, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Hibernian, and Sons of Temperance. The district environing Tumut is mainly rich agricultural land, of which 11,000 acres are under cultivation. Tumut has long been famed for its cereals, the alluvial deposit being extremely rich and the growth little affected by change of season. It is also a splendid pastoral district, to which stock are consigned in times of drought. A deal of mining, principally alluvial, is also carried on in the district. Formation: granite. The population of the town numbers about 1,300 persons, and of the census district 2,450. Newspaper: *Tumut and Adelong Times.*

TURON (33° 0′ S. lat., 149° 39′ E. long.) is the name given to numerous and extensive diggings on the Turon river and its tributaries, in the county of Roxburgh. The Turon was first occupied in June, 1857. It is 177 miles W. from Sydney, Bathurst being the nearest railway station, distant 42 miles.

TWEED HEADS (28° 8′ S. lat., 153° 33′ E. long.), an agricultural and dairying township (also known as COLOON), with post (G. Palmer Postmaster), money-order office, telephone and telegraph station, situated at the mouth of the Tweed river, 430 miles N. of Sydney, county Rous, and electorate of the Tweed; mode of conveyance is by steamer direct (fare 30s.), or by coach to Southport, thence by train to Brisbane, and overland or by steamer to Sydney. The favourite route is by launch to Murwillumbah (4s.), rail to Byron Bay (4s.), steamer thence (30s.). There is a public school (P. Tweedie, Head Master), average attendance 60, one hotel (Pacific), pilot station, School of Art, Custom-house, police-station, stores. Coaches run to Southport, daily, fare 10s. 6d., return 19s., and steam launches to Tumbulgum and Murwillumbah. Lismore and the Tweed are connected by railway at Murwillumbah. The chief industry is sugar growing. Sea walls are being built in connection with harbour works to confine the river and thus cause it to force its passage to the sea, and clear away the shifting sandbar, which is at present a menace to the shipping. There is good fishing and shooting. Geological formation: basaltic rock and sandstone. Population, about 250.

ULLADULLA (35° 18′ S. lat., 150° 30′ E. long.), a small seaport and Government township, in the electoral district of Moruya and police district of Milton, about 42 miles S. of Shoalhaven and 164 miles S. of Sydney, to which steamers ply regularly thrice a week. Nowra is the nearest railway station, and coaches run six times a week between

Nowra *via* Ulladulla to Moruya, Bega, Nimity Belle, and Cooma railway station, and Moruya and Tarago railway station. The harbour, which is about half a mile across from east to west, by a quarter of a mile from north to south, is a good one, protected by high land, with a sufficient depth of water for large vessels, and is well lighted by an iron light-house, 54 feet high, on Warden's, or the South Head. A commodious pier was erected at considerable expense; it is 200 feet long, with a rubble-stone approach, and affords ample facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels of large tonnage. There is a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office; other buildings are: police quarters, public school (average attendance 45), free public library with 900 vols., and one hotel; Church of England, Wesleyan, and Independent churches hold services periodically. Dairy-farming is the principal industry of the district, and large quantities of produce find their way to Sydney. There is plenty of good timber, and one saw-mill turns out about 15,000 feet weekly. The entire district is a municipality consisting of three wards, proclaimed April 14, 1874, each represented in council by three members. There are 68 miles of roads in the district, and property of the annual ratable value of £14,830. Population of the district about 1,300. Local newspaper: *Ulladulla and Milton Times*.

ULMARRA (29° 40′ S. lat., 153° 2′ E. long.), electorate of Clarence, a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order town, on the Clarence river, nine miles NE. of Grafton, with which city communication by steamer is had with Sydney, 342 miles S., and *via* Grafton and Glen Innes railway station. Hotels: the Commercial and Exchange. The chief product of the district is maize, which is largely grown. The principal buildings in the place are: three churches, two public schools (with average attendance of 106), five stores, School of Art, assembly hall, and council chambers. It was proclaimed a municipal district November 16, 1871. It has 120 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,240. Population, 1,400.

UNANDERRA (34° 17′ S. lat., 150° 59′ E. long.), a postal village and railway station, on the main south-coast road, in the police district of Wollongong, electorate of Illawarra, about four miles distant from the latter town and port, and 52 miles S. of Sydney, fares 9s. and 5s. 9d. It is in the tourist district. Public school here, with average attendance, 158. The Central Illawarra Municipal Council are building a very handsome council chamber, and maintain a public library for the use of the ratepayers. The Illawarra railway passes through the village. The principal industry is a coke manufactory and dairy farming.

URALLA (30° 40′ S. lat., 151° 31′ E. long.), a rising township, in the county of Sandon, police district of Armidale, electorate of Uralla-Walcha, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank facilities, and railway station on the main northern road, situated 3,335 feet above sea-level on the Urralla creek 300 miles (343 postal) N. of Sydney, 14 miles S. from Armidale, and 245 miles from Newcastle; to which the fares are 48s. 3d. and 32s. 3d., or direct to Sydney 60s. 6d., 40s. Coaches run to Bundarra, Tingha and Inverell. The hotels are the Royal, Uralla, Tattersall's, Great Northern, and Locomotive. The township consists of a main street, which is the Great Northern Road, besides several intersecting streets, with an Episcopal church, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, Salvation Army barracks, Oddfellows' hall, also a convent school. There are eight stores, a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, a court-house, lock-up, public school of brick, average attendance, 160, Masonic hall, and Literary Institute, with 300 vols. Uralla also possesses a clerk of petty sessions, a resident Church of England clergyman, and three resident medical officers. The Northern Railway is open beyond Uralla to Wallangarra on the Queensland border. Alluvial gold diggings, known as the Rocky, are in the vicinity. Gold-bearing reefs are also being developed to the south and west of the town which bid fair to open out and be payable. There are also a very large number of farms and several large stations in the district, within 3 to 12 miles of the town. The Bank of N.S. Wales has a branch here. The district is rich in minerals, and is a splendid wheat-growing and pastoral country. The district is incorporated; ratable property of the annual value of £3,740. Population about 700 persons. Geological formation, granite. Newspaper: *Uralla Times*.

URANA (35° 20′ S. lat., 146° 18′ E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the Urana creek, which empties itself into Lake Urana, 393 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Urana, and electoral district of the Murray. The communication is by railway to The Rock railway station, 55 miles, coach fare 15s.—also railway to Coonong Siding (Jerilderie line), 18 miles (5s.); also communication by coach (25s.) with Corowa, distant 55 miles, and Jerilderie, (10s.) 35 miles. Hotels: Royal, Royal George, Commercial. It has Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a Presbyterian manse, branch of the N.S. Wales Bank, a hospital, a brick court-house, a public school, with average attendance of 80, Oddfellows' lodge and a School of Art, with a library of 600 vols., five stores, about ten tradesmen's shops, and a common comprising 2,000 acres. The country is both pastoral and agricultural, and, in good seasons, crops are very productive. Stock returns, 1899: 2,582 horses, 2,154 cattle, 517,492 sheep. Area, 1,026,947 acres. Free selections are on the increase, and there is plenty of fine land suitable for tillage, but the country is indifferently watered. Wagga-Wagga Land Board holds meetings when required. A scheme is now being prepared by the Government, by which a large area of land in this neighbourhood will be irrigated by water conveyed from the Murrumbidgee river; the country round Urana is admirably adapted for irrigation, being level and of great fertility. Population, 350.

WAGGA-WAGGA (35° 7′ S. lat., 147° 27′ E. long.), situated in the electorate of the same name, a pastoral and agricultural town in the county of Wynyard, on the south or left bank of the Murrumbidgee. It is 309 miles distant SW. from Sydney, and is connected with the metropolis by the Great Southern railway, the connection with South Wagga being completed on September 1, 1879; fares 58s. 3d. and 39s. 6d. The principal hotels are the Criterion, Australian, Commercial, Pastoral, and Union Club. Here is an extensive station ground, on which have been erected a handsome and commodious passenger station, a goods shed 150ft. by 45ft., an engine shed to accommodate 12 engines and tenders, a 50ft. turntable, and about three miles of sidings. Communication with Melbourne, 267 miles distant, is *viâ* Albury and thence from Wodonga. The principal engineering difficulty has been the bridge over the Murrumbidgee and its approaches. These latter consist of heavy embankments connecting the viaducts, containing about 70,000 cubic yards of earthwork. On the north side there are 215 spans of 29½ft., and on the south side 51 spans of the same width, varying from 9 to 24 feet in height. These are to allow for the escape of the flood waters; all the spans are constructed of timber, which is so rapidly decaying that the authorities are re-erecting the whole structure in iron. The main channel of the river is spanned by a bridge having two continuous wrought iron lattice girders of 636 feet each in total length, 12ft. 1in. deep, and placed 14ft. apart. These are divided into four spans of 150ft., each span being supported on two cast-iron cylinders 9ft. in diameter. These piers are filled with concrete, and are strongly braced together with wrought iron stays. The town does a large trade with the surrounding districts. A mail coach runs to Tumberumba on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; fare 25s. Coaches also run to Tarcutta, Grong-Grong, Kyambah, Upper Tarcutta, &c. Fitzmaurice Street is the main thoroughfare. It is a fine street, about one mile in length. There are several extensive stores, and three or four respectable public buildings, among which may be named the new Oddfellows' Hall, the Town Hall, the Protestant Hall in Baylis Street, the fire brigade station, and the hospital. There are 5 branch banks, Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, Union, Commercial and Australasia; four places of worship, Episcopal (St. John's), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's), a fine stone building, of which only a portion has yet been erected. Three public schools, with average attendance of 550. A very fine convent of the Presentation Nuns is here, charmingly situate on Mount Erin. The School of Arts has a library of 3,000 vols.. Fire brigade has engine, two reels and 1,600 feet hose. It has been a municipality since March 15, 1870. It has 52 miles of roads, and ratable property to the annual value of £37,420; the town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee; the water is pumped up into the reservoir on Willan's Hill, and thence circulates through pipes into the streets; reservoir holds 1,000,000 gallons. The country round Wagga-Wagga is principally pastoral, though experience has proved it to be well suited for agricultural purposes, and a considerable area of land has been selected and brought under cultivation. Produce: wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wine, rye. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 12,848; cattle, 17,783; sheep, 1,033,197. Area, 2,731,755 acres. There is a considerable amount of gold-mining in and around the immediate vicinity of the town, the principal fields being on the Pomingalarna Common and Pullitop, where good prospects have been discovered. Wagga-Wagga has a post, money-order, and telegraph office, and a Government savings bank, and one of the most complete pastoral and agricultural show grounds in the colony. The racecourse, about half a mile from the town, is reputed to be one of the finest in the colony: the grand stand can accommodate 2,000 people. The population is about 5,000, the entire district being 12,747. The local newspapers are: *Wagga-Wagga Advertiser* and *Wagga-Wagga Express*, both published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

WAGONGA (36° 9′ S. lat., 150° 6′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Dampier, police district of Broulee, and electoral district of Eden, 260 (275 postal) miles S. of Sydney, situated about 7 miles south of the Bodalla Estate, and 5 miles north-west of Montague Island. The entrance to the river here—the Wagonga—is a good one, and the bay is of capacious size. Communication is by sailing vessel and steamer, or overland, to the Tarago railway station, distant 114 miles, or by way of Moruya and Bateman's Bay. A line of coaches runs daily to and from Moruya *viâ* Bodalla, Tilba-Tilba, Cobargo, Brogo, and Bega; through fare 35s. There are two places of worship, one hotel (the Wagonga), and two saw mills, a mining Registrar and Warden's office, and two stores. Formation: granite, slate, and quartz. About 3 miles from the head of the river the ascent of the N. side of the Dromedary commences; the principal products of the district are gold, butter, cheese, bacon, timber, and bark. Population of district, 300. At Wagonga-heads, or Nooroomo, as the village is called, there is one saw mill, an hotel, and a public school.

WAHROONGA, 13 miles N. of Sydney. Railway station on the railway line between Milson's Point and Hornsby Junction, with postal, telegraph, money-order, savings bank and telephone facilities. It is a residential suburb. The population is increasing fast, and its popularity is due to the fertility of the soil, and being the highest point above sea level near Sydney—604 feet.

WAITARA. *See* HORNSBY.

WALBUNDRIE (35° 43′ S. lat., 146° 44′ E. long.), a small postal township, telephone and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, on the right bank of the Billabong Creek, 36 miles NW. from Albury, 25 miles N. from Howlong, on the main road to Urana, and 376 miles (418 postal) S. of Sydney, in the county and electorate district of Hume. Conveyance by coach to Brockelsby station, thence train. Coach also to Albury and Mahonga daily. There is a hotel, two stores, Progress Association, police station and blacksmith's shops. Roman Catholic services are held monthly. District is pastoral and agricultural. Population, 160.

WALCHA (31° 5′ S. lat., 151° 30′ E. long.) (county of Vernon), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, on the river Apsley, 40 miles S. of Armidale, and 332 miles N. of Sydney, police district of Armidale and electorate of Uralla-Walcha. Daily coach to Walcha Road railway station, 12 miles N., on the Great Northern line, is the means of travelling to the metropolis. The hotels are the Commercial, Royal, New England, and the Apsley. There is also a very good mountain road to the coast; to the Manning, Port Macquarie, or Raymond Terrace; also to Bendemeer. There are eight stores, also a druggist's shop, 4 blacksmiths' shops, and Temperance hall. Places of worship: Episcopal (with a resident clergyman), Presbyterian, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic. Bank: Commercial. There is also a School of Art, with 3,000 vols. and public school, with average attendance of 115 scholars. Farming and mining are the principal industries of the district, and there are several stations in the neighbourhood, Ingleba, Aberbaldie, Branga Park, Orundumbie, Europambela, and others. Waterloo Falls, 12 miles distant. The Glen Morison goldfields lie 17 miles S. of Walcha. The Tia goldfield is about 24 miles east of Walcha. The Niangala goldfield is distant about 30 miles, with a good road. There is a land office here, with a resident clerk of petty sessions. Population is about 1,150. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £5,570. Local newspaper: *Walcha Witness*.

WALGETT (30° 2′ S. lat., 148° 10′ E. long.) is situated at the junction of the Barwon and Namoi rivers, 476 miles NNW. of Sydney. It has a money-order and savings-bank office and telegraph station, and is in the electoral district of the Barwon, county of Baradine, and police district of Walgett. It is a town of rising commercial importance, as it forms the business centre of all the outlying districts to the north and west, and on to the Queensland border. The town is situated on the borders of the central and western pastoral divisions, large areas of land are open for homestead occupation in the western district, and conditional purchase in the central. The route to the metropolis is *viâ* Narrabri, 125 miles distant, to which place coaches run three times a week carrying mails, and thence by Great Northern railway *viâ* Newcastle. Communication with the Western line of railway is also kept up by coaches running twice a week *viâ* Coonamble and Dubbo, fare 50s., and *viâ* Coonamble, Mudgee, and Wallerawang. There are also well organized mail services between Walgett and the Narran river, by which the Queensland borders can be reached at Mungindi or Brenda. There are seven hotels, namely, the Court House, Commercial, Royal, Australian, Imperial, Exchange, Sportsman's Arms, and five stores. Government buildings are the telegraph and post-office, the court-house, lands office, police barracks, new gaol, and lock-up, and there is a good public school, with average attendance of 100, hospital, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, convent school, school of arts, a brewery, and a brickyard. A Court of Quarter Sessions held here. Banks: Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock and New South Wales. The district is almost entirely occupied by sheep and cattle stations. Stock returns, 1899: 4,847 horses, 5,244 cattle, 1,058,186 sheep. Area, 3,803,681 acres. A substantial bridge has been erected over the Namoi, about a mile above the junction, and within easy distance of the town, and two other large bridges over the Two-mile, Warrambool, and Barwon rivers at Eumanbah, and one bridge over Five-mile Warrambool, which greatly facilitate traffic towards the back country. Occasionally the river is utilized as a means of traffic, but it is very uncertain, from its fluctuating depth. Population is about 750, of census district 2,950. Newspapers: the *Walgett News* and *Spectator*.

WALLABADAH (31° 20′ S. lat., 151° 30′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office and telephone to Quirindi, in the county of Buckland, electorate of Quirindi, situated on the Quirindi creek, and Great Northern Road, 253 miles N. of Sydney, surrounded with land adapted for farming and grazing. Quirindi is the nearest railway-station (9¾ miles distant). There is a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held in the Wesleyan Hall, three stores, creamery and butter factory, one hotel, a public school, average attendance 50. Population, 150.

WALLENDBEEN (34° 26′ S. lat., 148° 19′ E. long.) is a post, telephone, money-order, railway station, and savings bank, 241 miles SW. of Sydney, fares, 47s. 9d. and 31s. 9d., co. Harden, police district of Cootamundra, electorate of Boorowa. Has one hotel, a public school, average attendance 60, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, flour-mill and a general store. Pastoral and agricultural district. A gold mine has been opened at Cullinga, 9 miles SE. from Wallendbeen, which is the railway station. The mine is valued at £100,000. Annual value of ratable property, £9,220. Population about 250.

WALLERAWANG (33° 20′ S. lat., 150° 7′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Cook, and electoral district of Hartley, 105 miles due W. of Sydney, situate on the banks of Cox's river. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis, fares 20s. 9d. and 14s., and is the junction of the line to Mudgee. Hotels: principal are Royal, Commercial, and Railway Inn. There are churches belonging to the Wesleyan, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies; and a public school, with average attendance of 115 children. Bank: Commercial. It lies about 2,928 feet above the sea-level. Wolgan Gap, about 5 miles distant, is very picturesque. Among the minerals found are coal in large quantities, iron ore, limestone, alum, gold, and silver in small quantities. Population about 500.

WALLSEND (32° 57′ S. lat., 151° 42′ E. long.) is the chief colliery township in the coal district of Northumberland, and lies in a valley running in a NE. direction from the head waters of Lake Macquarie to the banks of the Hunter, about 8 miles from Newcastle; fares 1s. 2d. and 7d. by tram, or direct from Sydney 13s 5d., 8s. 1d. It is situated 85 miles (107 postal) WNW. of Sydney, having telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices. Wallsend is connected with Newcastle by rail, tramway, and omnibus. It is the site of the Newcastle and Wallsend Coal Company's works, one of the wealthiest companies in Australia, the pit being situated about a quarter of a mile from the township. There is also a tunnel tapping the SE. portion of the field, from which a large output is available. The seam is a continuation of the Borehole seam. This colliery employs about 650 men and boys, and is capable of sending out upwards of 2,000 tons of coal per diem, which is considered equal to that of the largest collieries in England. A private line connects the collieries with the Great Northern near the township of Waratah. There is also an iron foundry situated in the borough, where extensive castings are frequently done for the adjacent collieries. Wallsend is lighted by gas and electricity, and possesses a School of Art, described as a magnificent structure, with a library of 2,700 vols., a public school (with an average attendance of 660), seven churches, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Welsh Church (Independent), six hotels, several benefit societies, and Banks of Australasia and Joint-Stock. Fire brigade has fire engine, two reels, hose-cart and 3,000ft. hose. Wallsend returns a representative to the Legislative Assembly. There are also several friendly societies in a prosperous condition. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. Wallsend was proclaimed a municipality on Feb. 27, 1874. It has 8 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £18,430. Population of borough 3,800, and district, 7,000.

WAMMERAWA (30° 28′ S. lat., 147° 40′ E. long.) is in the pastoral district of Wellington and electoral district of Bourke, about 450 miles (postal) NW. from Sydney. The Wammerawa is the stream which starts from the Macquarie marshes on the opposite side to which the Macquarie enters them, and is, in fact, a continuation of that river. The country is of the finest pastoral description, there being extensive reed beds for cattle, which are irrigated by every rise in the river, the country being almost a dead level. Travellers' route is *viâ* Nevertire and Warren. Population about 20.

WANAARING (lat. 29° 50′ S., long. 144° 10′ E.), a post town, 616 miles W. of Sydney, with money-order, telegraph and government savings bank facilities, county Urana, electorate and police district of Bourke, connection with the Metropolis being coach to Bourke, 113 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also ply to Wilcannia, Hungerford, Brewarrina Downs, Bourke and Milparinka. Stock returns, 1899: 1,975 horses, 3,840 cattle, 555,533 sheep. Area, 5,984,837 acres. There are two hotels (Royal and Victoria), a public school, average attendance 30; police barracks, several general stores, and a population of about 130. Wool-growing industry.

WANDANDIAN (34° 54′ S. lat., 150° 33′ E. long.) is a small quiet hamlet situated on the creek of the same name which is navigable up to this point for vessels of thirty tons. The tide flows about half a mile beyond the hamlet. The creek empties into the shallow lake called on the maps St. George's Basin, connected with the sea by the narrow gut, or natural canal, known as the Berrewerree. The mouth of the Berrewerree is a noted place of resort for fish, and frequented at certain seasons by Chinese and other fishermen. Inside the bar there is good shelter for vessels not exceeding the tonnage mentioned, but the frequent changes in the channel and depth of water, caused by inundations from the large extent of country drained by the lake, make the entrance hazardous for any strangers. It is a postal town, with money-order office, and is 137 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the county of St. Vincent, and police and electoral district of Shoalhaven. Nowra is the nearest railway station, connected by mail coach twice daily, and Jervis Bay the nearest shipping port, nine miles distant. Has hotel, State school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and Progress Association. It is an agricultural and pastoral district of sandstone formation. It abounds in fine timber, chiefly spotted gum and blackbutt. In the hamlet are 30 persons, in the district about 130.

WARATAH (32° 56′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and telegraph and savings bank offices, and also a municipality, about 4 miles from Newcastle, and 103 miles N. of Sydney. The municipality comprises the township of Hanbury, Georgetown, and North Waratah. Waratah, which is situated in the electorate of the same name, is a station on the Great Northern railway. The line from Sydney connects here; direct fare being 12s 6d. and 8s. There are four hotels. It is in the county and electoral district of Waratah, and police district of Waratah. Coal mining, quarrying, copper smelting, brick making, and fruit growing are the industries of the district. Two public schools; churches two Episcopal, two Wesleyan, two Roman Catholic, and one Primitive Methodist. Benevolent Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Monastery of Redemptionist Fathers, a court-house, a post and telegraph office, with money-order and

savings bank, a School of Art, with a library of 1,100 vols.; town hall with municipal offices, council chamber, Masonic and other lodges. Fire brigade has engine, two reels, hose-cart, and 2,100 ft. hose; the Sydney Soap and Candle Company has brigade with 650 ft. hose. In the vicinity are the Crystal Palace gardens, a favourite resort for holiday makers. Copper smelting works are in operation, and there are stone quarries in the vicinity, also a municipal gasworks, a permanent water supply, and an extensive pottery. Owing to the large mining population, it is one of the busiest stations on the Great Northern Railway. Besides the coal-mining and copper smelting industries, large quantities of fruit — oranges, grapes, bananas, &c. — are grown in and exported from the gardens of North Waratah. The municipality was proclaimed February 23, 1871. It has 42 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,590. Population about 2,840.

WARDELL, in lat. 28° 50′ S. and 153° 24′ E. long., is a rising township, with post, telegraph station (telephone to Woodburn), savings bank, and money-order office, on both sides of the Richmond river, about 10 miles above Ballina. It is in the counties of Rous and Richmond, electorate of Ballina, and police district of the Richmond river, and is distant 353 miles (postal) N. of Sydney, with which the means of communication are steamers direct, and Clarence river steamers *viâ* Harwood Island and Woodburn. There is one saw-mill in the township, also Anglican and Roman Catholic churches; four stores, public school, with enrolment 100, two hotels, two commodious halls, and police station. The principal industry is cane growing. Population, 400.

WARIALDA (29° 35′ S. lat., 150° 37′ E. long.), a township, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station on Reedy creek, 406 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Burnett, electorate of Moree, and police district of Warialda. Daily coach to Manilla railway station is the means of travelling to Sydney; coach fare 30s. The hotels are the Royal, Commercial, White Swan, and Tattersall's; there are three large stores. Banks: N.S. Wales and Commercial of Sydney. Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian services held. Public buildings: court-house, police barracks, post-office, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 125 scholars, hospital, Mechanics' Institute, with 800 vols., Oddfellows' and Good Templars' lodges. The nearest gold-fields are at Bingera, 28 miles south, but the district is mainly a pastoral one. Stock returns, 1899: 11,643 horses, 58,736 cattle, 1,132,661 sheep. Area 2,731,965 acres. Population of town, 800, with the district it is 4,700. Newspaper: *Standard*.

WARKWORTH (32° 33′ S. lat., 151° 2′ E. long.), a post town (issuing postal notes), with telephone station, on Cockfighter creek, 159 miles N. of Sydney It is in the county of Northumberland, and electorate of Singleton, and police pistrict of Patrick's Plains. A coach connects with the Singleton railway station (12 miles W.), fare 4s. There are in the township a wineshop, a public school, with average attendance 30, mission hall, and an Episcopal church. Agricultural and pastoral district, of sandstone formation. Population about 120.

WARNETON (31° 2′ S. lat., 152° 59′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Dudley, electorate of Hastings, and police district of Kempsey, 280 miles (318 postal) N. from Sydney. Communication is by Macleay river steamer. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 210 miles distant. It has one school and a church, and is principally a farming and grazing locality. Population 50, with 150 in the district.

WARREN (31° 43′ S. lat., 147° 52′ E. long.), a post town and municipality, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 353 miles W. of Sydney. It lies on the left bank of the Macquarie river, in the electoral district of Coonamble and police district of Dubbo, and is connected by rail (12 miles) with the Great Western line; also connected by telephone with all the chief stations in a 50 miles radius. Coaches run to Coonamble, Lower Macquarie, Quambone, and Tenandra. Hotels Club-house, Royal, Commercial, Ravenswood, Bridge, Railway, and Albion. Public school has an average attendance of 250 scholars; a convent school, a court-house, land office, seven large stores, and Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Banks: Commercial and New South Wales, and Mechanics' Institute. Principally a squatting district. There are two saw-mills and wool washing establishment. Population, 1,350. Water from artesian bore. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £9,990. Newspaper: *Warren Herald*. Geological formation, alluvial.

WATERLOO (33° 54′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.), a suburban municipality, in the same electorate, on the road from the city to Botany, 2½ miles from Sydney. It was proclaimed May 16th, 1860, extended on the east, and reproclaimed November 19th, 1861. The Western Ward (now the borough of Alexandria) was separated, and the municipality again proclaimed August 27, 1868. Borough of Waterloo has 17¼ miles of streets, and total annual value of ratable property, £53,040, and borough of Alexandria 20 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £45,510. Places of worship are Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan. The district is lighted by gas, with a permanent water supply, and is fast becoming a manufacturing centre, already containing a large number of industrial works, including the establishments of Sydney Wool Scouring and Fellmongery Co., Sydney Glass Bottle Co., Australian Brewery Co., Adams's Paper Mills, Forsythe's Rope Works, and numerous others; 18 hotels. Communication from city is by tram-car and omnibus. Two public schools here (with average attendance 460), also two Roman Catholic and several private educational establishments, and there are post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, branch of Commercial Bank, and a free public library of 1,300 vols. Population about 9,600.

WATSON'S BAY (33° 47′ 40″ S. lat., 151° 14′ 30″ E. long.), a favourite resort of Sydney people, is situate on the shores of an indentation of Port Jackson, a short distance from the South Head, situated 7 miles distant by road, and 4½ miles by water S. of Sydney; coaches run from the Rose Bay train terminus past the convent and Macquarie lighthouse to Watson's Bay; lighted by gas, and with postal, money-order office, Government savings bank, and telegraphic facilities. It forms a portion of the electoral district of Woollahra, and is in the police district of Sydney. It is a portion of the municipality of Vaucluse, with ratable property of the annual value of £6,840. Steamers ply half-hourly during the day from Circular Quay. It is a pleasant drive from the city by the South Head road. There are three hotels here, the Palace, Pier, and Signal, one public school, with an average attendance of 110, and three places of worship, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Congregational. The portion of cliff facing the ocean has been strongly fortified, and supplied with modern appliances for defence, including torpedo works. A detachment of N.S.W. Artillery is located here in barracks. There are two lighthouses here, viz., Hornby and Macquarie; also a Reformatory for girls. The surrounding land is rocky and hilly, and affords splendid views both citywards and seawards. Not far from here is the place known as the Gap, where the unfortunate *Dunbar*, with all on board, save one, was lost on the 25th August, 1857. The pilots live here, and board incoming vessels by means of a steamer stationed off Camp Cove. There is a permanent water supply.

WATTLE FLAT (33° 5′ S. lat., 149 40′ E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, on the Bathurst road, five miles from Sofala, and 161 miles W. from Sydney, in the electorate of Macquarie. Bathurst is the nearest railway station, 20 miles distant. It has two hotels, Star and Post Office, and three stores. It is in the county of Roxburgh. The district is a mining one, mountainous in character, and well timbered. Public school here, with average attendance of 65. Population, 530.

WAUCHOPE (31° 34′ S. lat., 152° 45′ E. long.), a township, with telegraphic, money-order, postal and savings bank facilities, situated on the Hastings River, in the electorate of Hastings and Macleay, and county and police district of Macquarie, 288 miles N. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Port Macquarie, distant 12 miles, is by drogher, thence to Sydney by steamer, which runs about twice a week. It contains two hotels, School of Arts, a public school, and Anglican and Presbyterian churches. The district is chiefly agricultural, and has a butter factory and a saw-mill. Geological formation, humous soil. Population about 300.

WAVERLEY (33° 53′ S. lat., 151° 17′ E. long.) is suburban to Sydney, lying E. about 4 miles. Access is by the old South Head road, along which tram-cars pass from Sydney every 20 minutes. The fare from Sydney to Charing Cross is 3d., and to the terminus near the cemetery 3d. Waverley is under municipal government, and has postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, and returns a representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Council are trustees for the cemetery for the eastern suburbs, which is one of the most beautiful in the colonies, being situated on one of the picturesque heights fronting the Pacific, its area being 47 acres, and is ornamented with many handsome monuments. The borough is lighted by gas, and connected with the city water supply. The tramway is now extended to the Bondi Beach, passing the Waverley Park, a reserve of 27 acres, upon a portion of which is the high-level reservoir, for supplying the eastern suburbs. The borough has 53 miles of road, and property of the annual ratable value of £98,730. Banks: English and Scottish, New South Wales; three public schools (with average attendance of 640), Roman Catholic and Church of England, a convent, a large seminary for daughters of the clergy. Churches: two Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, Congregational, three Wesleyan, and two Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army barracks. There are about ten hotels in the borough. M.U.I.O.O.F., Protestant Alliance, Druids, Orange, and Rechabite Societies; boot factory, baking-powder factory, and ostrich farm. Population, 10,750.

WEE WAA (30° 14′ S. lat., 149° 26′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on a lagoon of the same name, near the Namoi river, about 25 miles W. from Narrabri, and 376 miles NW. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of White, electoral district of Narrabri, and police district of Wee Waa and Narrabri. Coach to the Narrabri railway station, fare, 7s. 6d., thence rail, is the means of reaching Sydney. The hotels are Royal, Commercial, Imperial, and Club. There is one public school, with average attendance of 117, a court-house, police-station, four stores, a School of Arts, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. The district is principally a pastoral one. Population is about 700, district 2,100. Newspaper: *Namoi Echo*.

WELLINGROVE (29° 38′ S. lat., 151° 33′ E. long.), a township on the Wellingrove creek, 13 miles W. from Glen Innes, and 385 miles (439 postal) N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. The travellers' route is *viâ* Glen Innes railway station, 16 miles distant, thence coach. The mail is carried by coach twice a week. Has hotel, State school, and a Presbyterian church. A good many farmers and free selectors are now settled upon the land, which is highly spoken of for farming pursuits. Copper and tin are found within a radius of 8 miles or so. Formation: granite. Wellingrove station is about 2½ miles from this

township. Population is about 120; the district, which is principally pastoral, numbering upwards of 2,600 persons.

WELLINGTON (32° 35′ S. lat., 149° E. long.) is distant from Sydney 248 miles NW., and includes the township of Montefiore, on the opposite side of the Macquarie. The town and environs are incorporated, and mayor and aldermen were chosen for the first time in 1879. In the municipal district are 30 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £13,090. It is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Macquarie river, at its junction with the Bell river, about 1,000 feet above the sea-level, at the foot of a mountain range. At this point the river is spanned by a fine bridge of iron-work, which cost £8,000. It is in the county, police, and electoral district of Wellington. The railway to here was opened on June 1, 1880; fares, 49s. and 32s. 6d. The principal hotels are Royal, Federal, Grand, Grand Central and Club; there are about eight others. The railway bridge over the Macquarie is a work of some magnitude. It consists of two continuous wrought-iron lattice girders, 477 feet long, 12 feet 1 inch deep, placed 14 feet apart, divided into spans of 150 feet, each span resting upon two cast-iron cylinders, 9 feet in diameter. The churches comprise a handsome brick edifice used by the Episcopalians, a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan, and a Presbyterian. Masonic, Oddfellow, and Protestant Alliance societies. There are also a public school (average attendance 260) and R.C. denominational school, and convent, a telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and post office of brick, one steam flour-mill, hospital, large court-house, gaol, free public library, with 570 vols., Mechanics' Institute, public hall, Temperance hall, Masonic hall, and Oddfellows' hall. Many new buildings have been erected, including two handsome banks—the Bank of N.S. Wales, Commercial Bank; and the leading Insurance Companies are represented by agents. Over 200 buildings have been erected in the past two years. The water supply to the town is excellent, and a £10,000 water supply by gravitation has been constructed. Coaches run to Yeoval, Parkes, Guntawang, Coonabarabran, Spicer's Creek, Gulgong, Cobbora, Mudgee, &c. The district has the threefold advantage of being admirably suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and of being highly auriferous, the reefs of the neighbourhood being many and rich. Dredging is a growing industry. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation for wheat (over 90,000 acres), oats and maize, the soil being most suitable for the former. Wheat farming is making considerable progress. Rearing stock is most extensively followed, the different grasses growing luxuriantly and affording excellent pasturage. Land is admirably suited for vine growing, and there are several vineyards. Nearly the whole district has been taken up by free selectors. Fruit is largely grown. The Wellington caves in the vicinity are famous for their beauty, and are much frequented by visitors. Dubbo is 30 miles distant, NW., Stuart Town 20 miles, and Orange about 60 miles distant, SE.; bi-weekly coach runs to Mudgee. District Court and Quarter Sessions are held three times a year, Petty Sessions daily, and a Court of Requests weekly. Formation: limestone, slate, and rich alluvial flats. Population, town, 3,500; district, 11,000 inhabitants. Newspapers: *Wellington Gazette* and *Wellington Times*.

WENTWORTH (34° 8′ S. lat., 141° 58′ E. long.), a municipal district, proclaimed January 23, 1879, having 9 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £4,290, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, and a permanent water supply (tank of 35,000 gallons), situated on the banks of the River Darling, near its confluence with the Murray, 500 miles W. (731 postal) of Sydney, 407 miles NW. from Melbourne. It is in the county, police district and electorate of Wentworth. Coaches leave regularly for Adelaide Monday and Thursday evenings, and for Menindie and Wilcannia Monday and Friday mornings, for Sydney and Melbourne *viâ* Hay, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Broken Hill direct on Mondays. Communication is held with Adelaide by weekly steamer to Morgan, thence by rail. Steamers also ply regularly to Echuca, Wilcannia, and Bourke. Hay is the nearest railway station. The hotels are the Crown, Wentworth, Royal, and Commercial; the churches are Episcopal, Roman Catholic Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, the former being the finest church, with parsonage; banking establishment, the Joint-Stock; public school, with average attendance of 100; St. Ignatius convent, custom house, court-house, lock-up, gaol, wharf, police barracks, a Mechanics' Institute, large hospital, the Mechanics' Institute, Lending Library, with 1,200 volumes, a fire brigade, with reel and 1,100 feet of hose, and three principal stores. There are a number of societies and clubs, including a "Horticultural" and Pastoral and Agricultural society. The river steamer traffic is large and yearly increasing. The district, which embraces the south-eastern portion of the pastoral district of the Darling, is a pastoral one, principally sheep stations. Stock returns, 1899: 1,634 horses, 2,468 cattle, and 394,501 sheep. Area 6,207,183 acres. This town is the present depôt for the supply of the interior when the river is unnavigable, as it too often is, and with a railway to carry the supplies it would become the central city of Australia. Court of Petty Session is held daily, Court of Requests on the second Wednesday in each month, District Court and Quarter Sessions three times a year, and Land Court at intervals throughout the year. Population of 640 inhabitants, the municipality numbering 1,500. In the census district are 1,260 persons. Newspaper: *Wentworth Federal Standard*.

WENTWORTH FALLS, one of the principal tourists districts on the Blue Mountains, situated on Jamieson Creek, 62 miles WNW. of Sydney, to which there is railway communication daily, fare 11s. 3d. and 7s. 2d. It has a post town, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county of Cook, electorate of the Nepean and police district of Penrith. There are two splendid hotels, the Hotel Wentworth and Wentworth Falls, and a number of public boarding establishments, a public school, enrolment 43, Episcopalian church. Several stores and a permanent population of about 250, but during the summer months large numbers of tourists take advantage of the salubrious climate and magnificent scenery, the following being the principal sights:—The Wentworth Falls, one of the grandest sights in the Colonies; the Valley of Waters, a splendid sight; through this valley the tourist can enter the Jamieson and Kanimbla Valleys; Weeping Rock; Lillian's Bridge, extremely pretty; Sublime Point, from which a magnificent view can be obtained; Water Nymph's Dell, &c. Last summer a local committee, by local subscriptions, were enabled to construct a magnificent swimming bath, with two substantial dressing-rooms, and very centrally situated. It was a great attraction, and was liberally patronised. It is a public bath, under control of local trustees, and no charge is made to bathers. Geological formation: sandstone, ironstone, and coal.

WERRIS CREEK (31° 15′ S. lat., 150° 40′ E. long.), co. Buckland, a station on the Great Northern line, being the point whence the branch line to Narrabri takes its departure, 155 miles from Newcastle, fares 30s. 9d. and 20s. 6d., and 254 miles N. of Sydney, fares direct to Sydney, 43s. and 28s. 3d. Hotels: The Royal and Railway. It has post and telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, and lies at an altitude of 1,245 feet. Public school here, with average attendance, 82. There are three stores, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a Good Templars' lodge and hall, meat-chilling works, and several small business places; the district is principally pastoral, but agricultural pursuits are also carried on, principally in wheat, barley, and oats. It is situated in the electorate of Quirindi. There is a permanent water supply obtained from the creek. Mount Terrible, 3,000 feet high, is only 3 miles distant. Population about 500.

WEST BOTANY. *See* ARNCLIFFE.

WHEEO, a post town, 169 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Wheeo Creek, county of King, electorate of Yass Plains, and police district of Crookwell; communication is by coach to Goulburn, distant 26 miles, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, several stores, and a district population of about 300. The district is devoted principally to agricultural pursuits.

WHITE CLIFFS, a post town, in Yungunlgra county, 780 miles distant from Sydney, is situated about 60 miles NW. of Wilcannia, which town it is in the electoral and police district of. There is a post, money-order, and telegraph office, savings-bank, Town Hall, five hotels, public school, Roman Catholic church, police barracks, Mechanics' Institute, and a number of general stores. Opals are found in district. Water from Government tanks. Geological formation: limestone, sandstone and ironstone. Population of district, about 1,700.

WHITTON, a post town with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, county Cooper, electorate of Hay, and police district of Hay, 375 miles SW. of Sydney, fares 68s. 6d. and 45s. There are three hotels (Commercial, Hulong and Albion), public school, average attendance 60, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and three large stores; coaches run to Merool Creek, 5s.; Mount Elliott, fare 10s.; Rankins Springs, 25s.; Lake Cudgellico, 35s.; Mount Ida, 15s.; Pleasant Valley, 15s.; Darlington Point, 5s. Population about 300. Geological formation: clay.

WICKHAM (32° 16′ S. lat., 150° 32′ E. long.), an important suburb of Newcastle, which includes Linwood, Port Waratah, Smedmore, Islington, and Tighe's Hill, situate about 1 mile from Newcastle city. It lies about 60 miles (104 postal) N. by E. ½ E. of Sydney. There are here telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices. Wickham was proclaimed a municipality on February 25, 1871. It has 13 miles of roads, property of the annual ratable value of £31,050. There are also other industries, viz.: Goninan & Company's, large engineering establishment, Ellis & Company's Saw Mills, Redman's Cordial Factory, fourteen hotels, Bryant's Tannery, several stores, branch of Joint-Stock Bank, &c., a Church of England, and handsome parsonage. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also their places of public worship. A large superior public school and teachers' residence have been erected, which cost, with value of land, £4,000; average attendance, 370. A School of Art was established in June, 1882, in a handsome and substantial building, and has about 1,500 vols. There are also a fire brigade with two reels and 1,800 feet of hose, and a permanent water supply. Wickham is on the Hunter river and Throsby's creek, in the county of Northumberland, and electorate of Wickham, and lighted by gas. In the vicinity is the extensive brewery known as the Castlemaine Brewery, the property of Messrs. Prendergast and Wood Bros. Estimated population, 6,700.

WILBERFORCE (33° 30′ S. lat. 151° E. long.), a small postal village, with money-order and telegraphic facilities, in the county of Cook, and the electoral district of the Hawkesbury, lying 38 miles W. of Sydney. It is about 3 miles distant from Windsor (the nearest railway station), across the Hawkesbury. Hotel: the Old Retreat. The Episcopal church is a neat stone building; Wesleyan, a brick building; a public school, with average attendance of 60, a watchhouse, two stores, and a leather factory. The district is of a rich agricultural character, but low, and subject to floods; the staple crop is maize, and the yield at times is very large. Formation: sandstone. Population of district about 500.

WILCANNIA (31° 31′ S. lat., 143° 23′ E. long.), county of Young and electoral district of Wilcannia, a prosperous and thriving township, with post, telegraph station, savings bank,

and money-order office, on the west bank of the Darling river, 583 miles (726 postal) NW. by W. of Sydney. The most comfortable route from Sydney is by rail to Broken Hill, through Victoria and South Australia; from Broken Hill here by bi-weekly coach, fare £3 10s. The railway has been opened to Cobar, and will ultimately be continued to Wilcannia, which will divert the Middle Darling and South Queensland trade to Sydney. A tri-weekly mail now runs between Wilcannia and Cobar being the cheapest and most direct route to Sydney. The hotels in the town are Mount Murchison, Court House, Club, Queen's Head, Mechanics' Arms, View Point, Commercial, Crown, Globe, Bacon's, and the Royal. There are bonded stores, several general stores, and a public school, with average attendance of 110. Banks: Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, and London. There is a brewery, 1 cordial manufactory, wool-scouring establishments, and several boarding-houses. A boiling-down establishment has been erected at Moorabin, 3 miles from the town, by the Menindie Meat Preserving Company, which, owing to bad seasons, is now in liquidation. Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic clergymen are here, and the Roman Catholics worship in the School church; there is also a Wesleyan School church, and a convent. Church of England is a handsome stone building. It is a place of Petty Sessions, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and District Courts are held three times a year. The district is entirely occupied for grazing and mining purposes. There are promising copper, silver, and lead indications, excellent opals have been found at White Cliffs about 60 miles from here, several leases have been taken up, and at present there are upwards of 1,600 men on the field. The stability of the White Cliffs Opal Field has been fully proved by the steady increase in the population since its opening. The principal gem merchants in Europe have now agents on the field for the purchase of opal, which is a great convenience to the miners. All the claims are being fully worked, and several leases have been purchased by an English company, who are working them in a systematic manner. The returns for 1899, estimated by the Warden, are valued at £135,000. Mount Browne (of which Wilcannia is the *entrepôt*) will eventually become valuable. At a distance of 160 miles to the west lies Broken Hill, the centre of the celebrated Barrier Ranges silver and tin fields. The Wertago copper field, 70 miles NW. is being opened up, and promises to be an important mining centre. Wilcannia is on the main line of traffic from Western Queensland, but the opening of the Bourke railway has diverted part of the stock trade from Wilcannia, which is, however, still a great crossing place for stock, and there is a large amount of wool shipped from the town when the Darling is navigable, and by teams when the river is closed. There are some handsome stone-built public buildings, court-house, police-barracks, gaol, post and telegraph offices, Athenæum, with a library of about 1,100 vols., and the hospital. A wharf has been constructed and steamers can load and discharge cargo with comparative ease. The town has been incorporated, and the council have, without Government loans, performed several useful works, such as forming streets, &c., the annual value of ratable property being £9,050. The Council have erected water supply works, from which the township is supplied; the main street is planted with trees. There are racing, rowing, tennis, and cricket clubs, and lodges of Masonic fraternity, Oddfellows, Druids, Good Templars, and headquarters of the Pastoral Protection Association. A strong pastoral and agricultural society has been formed, with a good working committee. The town is the centre of trade for many smaller settlements, such as Milparinka, Tibooburra, Wanaaring on the north. Menindie to the south, and other places. Stock returns, 1899, give 3,992 horses, 12,126 cattle, 527,946 sheep. Area, 10,100,443 acres. Population about 1,000 persons. Newspaper: *Western Grazier*, published on Wednesday and Saturday.

WILLIAM TOWN (32° 28′ S. lat. 151° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone exchange, in the county of Gloucester, electorate of Gloucester and police district of Raymond Terrace, 92 miles N. of Sydney. There are Anglican and Wesleyan churches and a school, with average attendance 42. I.O.G.T. lodge and Band of Hope. Farming and grazing district. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 9 miles distant, thence punt over Hunter to Newcastle, thence train or steamer. Population about 200.

WILLOUGHBY (33° 50′ S. lat., 151° 10′ E. long.), a postal suburb, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, about 5 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and police district of St. Leonards; mode of conveyance, rail from Milson's Point to Chatswood, or tram from Milson's Point: cable tram to N. Sydney Reserve, thence electric car to Denshurst Street. It is a municipality, and contains branch Commercial Banking Co., Sydney; Fire Brigade, telephone exchange, public park, Masonic and Oddfellows' (M.U.) lodges, Council Chambers, Chatswood, Victoria and Assembly halls, three public and six private schools, Wesleyan, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, four hotels, six stores, three potteries, two brick manufactories, a cornflour mill, twelve tanneries, a permanent water supply, and a number of market gardens worked by Chinese. The district is lighted by gas, has 59 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £33,310. Large quantities of fruit of all descriptions are produced and sent to the Sydney market. Geological formation: clay. Population, 4,800.

WINDEYER (32° 45′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.), a township and money-order station, on the Meroo creek, 123 miles (171 postal) W. of Sydney, and 24 miles S. from Mudgee railway station, whence the coach runs. It is in the county of Wellington, and electoral district of Mudgee. Three places of worship, Episcopal, Free Church, and Roman Catholic; two hotels; a public school, with average attendance of 50, a police barracks, two general stores, and 360 residents. The district is a mining one. Formation: slate.

WINDSOR (33° 35′ S. lat., 150° 53′ E. long.), a borough town, on the Hawkesbury river, 34 miles NW. from Sydney, in the Hawkesbury electorate, with which it is connected by railway; fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. It was proclaimed March 4, 1871. It has 19 miles of roads, and ratable property to the annual value of £11,130. It is situated in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Windsor; it has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. It is one of the oldest settled places in the colony, and but for the frequency of the floods in the district, it would hold a much higher position than it now does. In 1867 the river rose 63 feet above its ordinary level, and the whole country was converted into one large lake 10 to 60 feet deep, villages and farms being submerged. The town itself is built on a hill, and is therefore not much affected by the floods that occasionally sweep over the district. The soil is of unrivalled fertility, and produces the cereals and other farm products to perfection. The principal streets are George Street and Macquarie Street. There are about 12 principal stores. Hotels: the leading being the Fitzroy, Royal Exchange, the Royal, Commercial and Carrington. The School of Art is a substantial building, with a library of about 1,100 volumes. The public school is a fine building, costing about £1,500, and having an average attendance of 302 scholars, there are four other schools, including a high school, grammar school and a ladies' school. The places of worship are the Church of England (St. Matthew's), a brick building with tower and belfry, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Macquarie in 1819, Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew's), built in the Gothic style, Wesleyan chapel, and Presbyterian church, both of brick, the Congregational church, and the Salvation Army barracks, a wooden building. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. The Fitzroy bridge crossing the South creek has been replaced by a new iron structure, on iron cylinders. The Windsor bridge, built on iron cylinders and spanning the river Hawkesbury, is a fine substantial work. The Bank of N.S. Wales, and Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney have branches here. There is also a hospital and benevolent asylum combined, a court-house, four tanneries, a butter factory, and a gaol, also a private observatory, kept by Mr. John Tebbutt, F.R.A.S., astronomer. Water is laid on, the supply having cost £6,500. The town is lighted with gas. Formation: sandstone and slate. Surrounding the town are the famed Wilberforce, Pitt Town and Cornwallis bottoms, which are unsurpassed for fertility, producing as much as 100 bushels of maize to the acre. Stock returns, 1899: horses, 7,106; cattle, 16,495; sheep, 1,269. Area, 183,038 acres. Produce of the district: wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, wine, oranges, barley, rye. Dairy produce: butter, bacon and ham. The river is navigable, and vessels of any draught can reach Churchill's wharf, on the Sackville Reach, which is 22 miles by river, and 10 by land. Population: town, 2,000; district, 12,000. Local papers: the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette* and *Australian*.

WINGEN (31° 55′ S. lat., 150° 54′ E. long.), a railway and telephone station and postal township, on the Great Northern Railway, 204 miles N. of Sydney, and 106 miles from Newcastle; fares to Newcastle, 21s. and 14s. 0d., or direct to Sydney, 33s. and 21s. 9d. It is in the county of Brisbane, electoral district of Robertson, and police district of Scone, and is situated on the Kingdon Ponds creek, 1,002 feet above the sea-level. The town contains one store, two wine shops, but no buildings of magnitude. Public school has an average attendance of 20. Convent, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The surrounding district has good agricultural soil, and the mountains are rich in mineral wealth in the form of coal of good quality, kerosene shale, and the baser metals. A great natural curiosity exists within two miles of Wingen, a burning mountain, 1,820 feet high, being the only one on the continent, so far as is known. The fire is not volcanic, but is supposed to be the combustion of a coal seam that has in some way become ignited. Formation: schist and trap. Population, 120; of the district, 15,500.

WINGHAM (31° 53′ S. lat., 152° 22′ E. long.), a rapidly rising township, with telegraph station, post, and money-order offices and savings bank, situate at the head of navigation of the Manning river, in police district of that name, electorate of the Manning, and county Macquarie, on the road leading, on the one hand to Port Macquarie, and on the other to New England. Sydney lies 233 miles south. Communication by steamer once or twice a week, or by coach *viâ* Gloucester to Hexham railway station, 124 miles distant, thence to Newcastle, thence per rail or steamer. Postal communication daily. Hotels — the Australian and the Wingham. The town is well laid out, with a reserve in the centre, and contains some good buildings, built with bricks from yards in the neighbourhood of the town. The chief buildings are Fotheringham's hotel, with 46 rooms, a grand brick store, built arcade fashion; handsome brick bank—the Commercial, post-office, court-house and lock-up, School of Art, with library of over 1,000 well-selected volumes, and a large assembly room; very pretty superior public school (with average attendance of 160), and teachers' residence, Oddfellows' hall, Agricultural hall, Federal hall, to seat 800 (lighted with acetylene gas), nine stores, and five private boarding establishments. Several Insurance Companies have agencies there. There are four churches—Church of England, Free Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian: the Church

of England parsonage and Presbyterian manse are ornaments to the town. There are lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows and Orangemen here, who hold periodical meetings, cricket club, football club, and a most successful Agricultural Society. The water supply is obtained from the river and private tanks. The town is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £2,580; Courts of Petty Sessions held at stated periods. This town is of great and increasing importance, being the only outlet for the produce from the large outlying districts of Upper Manning, Dingo Creek, Marlee, Cedar Party Creek, Killawarra, &c., &c. A road has been opened to Ellenborough Falls, one of the most beautiful in the colony. The principal produce of district is: maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, tobacco, cheese, and bacon. Dairying has made great progress during the past two years, the export increasing from *nil* to nearly four tons per week. A bacon curing company has been formed. Of wool there is only a small quantity. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of fine timber, and it will be from this district that the future supply of railway girders will be drawn. The population of the town is about 610, and of the district 8,500. The local paper is the *Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer*, bi-weekly.

WISEMAN'S FERRY (33° 17′ S. lat., 151° 2′ E. long), (so named after Solomon Wiseman), a post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order station, on the Hawkesbury river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Northumberland and police district of Windsor, 64 miles NW. of Sydney. Steamers ply to Hawkesbury railway station (fare 1s. 6d. return), and Sydney direct, meeting 9 A M. train from Sydney at Hawkesbury about 10.30 A.M. Windsor is the nearest railway station, 26 miles by coach. It is more a postal and telegraph centre than a town, and consists, besides a few private buildings, of one hotel, Anglican church, Progress Association, and a public school, with average attendance of 35. It is principally a fruit-growing and farming district. Formation: sandstone. The ferry here connects the Great Northern road with the South, and is the principal place of crossing for the large herds of cattle from the North that supply the Sydney market. The district is one of the beauty spots of New South Wales; the boats call regularly at Mangrove, Langtondale, Macdonald's River, Leet's Vale, Portland, and to within 10 miles of Windsor. Population, 50.

WOLLOMBI (32° 56′ S. lat., 151° 13′ E. long.) is a small postal, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township on the Sugar-loaf and Wollombi Brook, 110 miles (155 postal) to the N. of Sydney, and 36 miles from Maitland. Communication is had with the metropolis by the Farley railway station, 35 miles distant, or *viâ* Maitland by coach daily; fare, 10s. The principal hotel: Kenny's. It is in the county and electorate of Northumberland. The churches are Episcopal and Roman Catholic; there is also a public school, with average attendance of 50, a court-house, police barracks, and lock-up, two stores, and a steam flour-mill. The surrounding country is largely occupied with small farms, nearly 9,000 acres being under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, oranges, and tobacco. Formation: principally sandstone. The district is at times subject to flood. The population numbers about 180 persons, the district 1,200. There is no permanent water supply.

WOLLONGONG (34° 25′ S. lat., and 150° 56′ E. long.), county Camden, electorate of Illawarra, is a seaport town and harbour, distant 49 miles S. from Sydney. It is the principal harbour on the south coast, and ranks in tonnage and number of shipping the third seaport of the colony. Large steamers ply three times a week with Sydney, and there is overland communication by railway, fare 8s. 0d. and 5s. 2d. single. The present harbour, known as Belmore Basin, and excavated out of the solid rock to a depth of 18 feet at low water, has an area of about 3 acres, giving 1,700 feet of wharfage. On the end of the old breakwater there is a circular iron lighthouse, 56 feet above water-level, with fourth-class (catadioptric) white light (gas light), visible 10 miles off, to lead shipping into harbour. The breakwater has recently been extended, but the work being incomplete no benefit has resulted. Wollongong is the chief port for the Osborne-Wallsend and Mount Pleasant collieries, which are 600 feet above sea-level, worked by adit into the side of the mountain, about 3 miles distant, and are connected with the port by railways; the Mount Kembla colliery and the Corrimal colliery are each about 6 miles distant. In 1899 the collieries in the Southern and South-Western districts employed about 3,108 miners; 1,374,039 tons of coal, of the value of £361,202 were raised. The town is well built, lighted with gas, and prettily situated near the base of Mount Keira (1,540 feet high), one of the highest points in the Illawarra range; its environs for beautiful mountain and ocean scenery are not surpassed by any part of the world. The hotels are the Freemasons', Brighton, Commercial, Royal Alfred, Terminus, Harp, Royal, and Cricketers' Arms. The Commercial, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, and English, Scottish and Australian Banks, post and telegraph office, fire brigade with engine and 600 feet of hose, court-house, town hall, and public school, are all fine buildings. The Albert Memorial Hospital is one of the principal buildings. Places of worship: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist churches. Masonic, Druids, M.U.I.O.O.F., G.U.I.O.O.F., and Protestant Alliance Societies. The public school ranks first among the second-class schools in the colony, and has an average attendance of 415; there are also the Roman Catholic and private schools. The School of Arts, Municipal Free Library, with about 1,000 vols., Protestant hall, and Church-street hall are all roomy buildings. There are numerous and well-appointed stores in the principal streets (Crown, Corrimal, and Keira). Extensive seams of fireclay and iron ore abound. There are six seams of coal from 5 to 17 feet thick, but only one of these is worked. The steamships of Her Majesty's Navy, P. and O. Co., Orient, and Pacific mail lines, and all large ocean-going steamers prefer these coals to any other in the Southern Hemisphere. The Illawarra railway connecting the town with Sydney passes through the National Park, Clifton, Bulli, Wollongong, Dapto, on to Kiama, Gerringong, Berry and Nowra. The Wollongong district has long been noted for its dairy farming, and is one of the principal sources whence the metropolis is supplied with milk, of which the daily export (per train) amounts to upwards of six thousand gallons. The other exports include pigs, poultry, calves, eggs, cheese, and bacon. The town was proclaimed a municipality February 22, 1859, and has ratable property to the annual value of £19,400. The harbour is defended by a company of artillery and a fortification on Signal Hill, mounted with a six-inch hydromatic 5-ton gun, throwing 100 lb. shot, also a battery of two 5-ton rifled 80-pounder guns, on Smith's Hill. Formation: carboniferous, ironstone and limestone. The town was lighted with gas in August, 1883, by a local company. Water from underground wells and tanks. Population about 3,600. Local papers, *Illawarra Mercury* (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), and *South Coast Times* (Saturday). Export of produce and imports of merchandise is about 60,000 tons yearly.

WOLUMLA (36° 27′ S. lat., 149° 59′ E. long.), a township on the main Monaro and Eden road, at its junction with the Bega and Eden road, being 30 miles from Eden, 10 from Candelo, and 326 miles S. from Sydney, situate on the Camberwell Creek, in the county of Auckland and electorate of Bega. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 84 miles distant. Hotels: Railway Junction and Wolumla. It has a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, two stores, and a tannery. Public school (average attendance of 21), one church, and a School of Arts, with a library of about 200 vols. It is the centre of a large, fertile, and pastoral district, and has several large dairies and cheese factories, which are the principal support of the place. Gold, copper and tin have been found in small quantities. Population about 511.

WOMBAT (34° 25′ S. lat., 148° 10′ E. long.), a postal and money-order village, on the Wombat creek, in the county of Harden, electorate of Boorowa, 241 miles WSW. of Sydney, 10 miles from Young, and about 55 miles from Yass. Coach to Murrumburrah railway station, 11 miles distant (fare 5s.), thence the Southern line, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: the Commercial and the Australian Arms. An Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan chapel represent the places of worship. A public school, average attendance 49, police barracks, and three stores are here. Great sheep-grazing district; considerable quantities of wheat are also grown. Formation: granite. Population, 319.

WOODBURN (29° 3′ S. lat., 153° 22′ E. long.), a township in the Richmond river district above Wardell, about 308 miles (337 postal) N. by E. of Sydney, and 30 miles from Harwood on the Clarence river. It is in the county of Richmond, Casino electoral district, and police district of Richmond river. It is on both banks of the river, has two post-offices, with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank on both sides of the river, a public school, average attendance 100, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, three stores, one sugar manufactory, three hotels, branch of the Joint-Stock Bank, and a School of Arts, with about 360 vols. It is a great dairying centre. Formation: alluvial clay subsoil, country flat on the north bank of the river, very hilly and broken towards the south. Agricultural, sugar-growing, and pastoral district. A court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. Several lines of coaches run between Woodburn and the Lower Clarence, and river steamers daily to and from Ballina and Lismore, also steamers direct with Sydney three times a week. Daily mail to Chatsworth and Woodburn. Estimated population, 850.

WOODHOUSLEE (34° 30′ S. lat., 149° 30′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Argyle, electorate of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 148 miles SW. of Sydney. A coach runs to and from the Goulburn railway station (14 miles distant), three times a week. In or near the township is a public school, with 22 average attendance, and an Episcopal church. The district is employed mainly for farming and grazing purposes. Formation: ironstone and slate. Woodhouslee is within 4 miles of the dividing range between the Bathurst and Goulburn districts. Population, 200.

WOODSIDE (31° 50′ S. lat., 152° 16′ E. long.) is a grazing and farming locality, with a post and telephone office, 249 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Macquarie, electorate of the Manning, and police district of Manning river. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 138 miles distant. Has State school and Union church. *See* TAREE.

WOODSTOCK (33° 32′ S. lat., 148° 49′ E. long.), a post town with railway station, savings bank, money-order and telegraphic facilities, in the electorate of Cowra, county of Bathurst, and police district of Cowra, 207 miles W. of Sydney, fares, *viâ* Blayney, 41s. and 27s. 3d.; *viâ* Harden, 58s. and 39s. 3d. Coaches run to Milburn Creek, Mount McDonald, and Canowindra. There are two hotels (the Royal and Commercial), Roman Catholic church, public school. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population about 210.

WOOLLAHRA (33° 53′ S lat., 151° 14′ E. long.) is a beautiful, picturesque, and thickly populated municipal and electoral suburb of Sydney, about 3 miles distant SE., having frequent tramway and 'bus communication from the city, fare, 2d. and 3d. respectively. It is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Members of the professions and leading Sydney trades-

men reside here. Four Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic, two Congregational, Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan churches. Three public schools, several private educational establishments, a brewery and iron foundry; several hotels; post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office. Assessed value of ratable property, £128,090. Population 11,700.

WOOMARGAMA (35° 48′ S. lat., 147° 13′ E long.), a postal township, with telephone, on the Main South Road, 28 miles NE. of Albury, and 347 (404 postal) SW. of Sydney in Goulburn county, electorate of The Hume. It has a public school (average attendance of 22), Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, Good Templars' lodge (No. 793), one hotel (the Woomargama), one store and a blacksmith's shop. Good agricultural and pastoral district, wheat being the leading crop. The nearest railway stations are Culcairn and Albury, 20 and 28 miles distant respectively. Population about 100.

WOONOONA (34° 29′ S. lat., 151° 4′ E. long.), a postal village in the county of Camden, electoral district of Woronora, 44 miles S. of Sydney, and 6 miles from Wollongong, whence the steamer can be taken for Sydney; also by rail *vid* Bulli station, one mile. Hotel: The Royal. There are ten stores, a School of Art, a post and money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, and a Presbyterian church, Oddfellows' and Orange lodges, also a public school, with average attendance, 300. The Bulli coal mines are about a mile distant. Population, 900.

WOY WOY (33° 37′ S. lat., 151° 17′ E. long.), a small post town, with telegraphic station on the Great Northern Railway, 45 miles N. of Sydney, fare 7s. 3d. and 4s. 8d. It is situated on the banks of Brisbane Water, in the electoral, police district, and county of Northumberland. It is a popular fishing and excursionist resort, and is patronized largely during the summer months. Geological formation: sandy flats. Population, 60.

WYALONG, a mining township, situated in the county of Gipps, parish of Mugga, 332 miles W. of Sydney, and 40 miles N.W. of Temora railway station. Electoral and police district of Grenfell. It has a post and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank, court-house, police-station, public school, clerk of petty sessions and mining registrar's office, School of Arts, cordial factory, hospital, five hotels, two drapery stores, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches. Coaches run daily to Temora. The mining division contains one battery, one chlorination and two cyanide plants, and forty-five mining claims. Newspaper: *Argus*.

WYALONG WEST, a mining township, situated in the county of Gipps, parish of Mugga, 335 miles W. of Sydney, and 42 miles NW. of Temora railway station. Police and electoral district of Grenfell, with post, telephone and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank, mining registrar's office, court-house, and warden's court. Banks: New South Wales and Union of Australia; police station, public school, convent school, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, sixteen hotels, two cordial factories, and two theatres. Coaches run daily to Temora; bi-weekly to Yalgagin, Marsden, Buddigower, Ugarie, and Forbes. The mining division contains three batteries, one Huntingdon mill, seven cyanide plants, and two chlorination works, 379 claims, and 66 leases. The greatest depth at which ore is being obtained is 700 feet, yielding 23 ozs. per ton; sulphide ore, yielding 19 ozs. per ton, obtained at a depth of 700 feet. Many claims are down 400 and 500 feet. The machinery on the field is valued at £70,000. Value of gold each year, viz.: 1894, £35,946; 1895, £91,683; 1896, £130,000; 1897, to September 30th, £156,000; 1898, £160,000; 1899, £178,700. Population, both towns and field, 5,250. Newspaper: *Wyalong Star*. Geological formation of field: granite, slate, diorite and porphyry. Surrounding district consists of rich agricultural land.

WYBONG (32° 20′ S. lat. and 150° 41′ E. long.), a postal district, on the creek of the same name, in the county of Brisbane, electorate of Robertson, and police district of Muswellbrook, 194 miles N. by W. of Sydney, and 16 miles W. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Two churches; one school, with average attendance of 17. Saw-mill and dairies. Formation: volcanic rocks with black alluvial soil in the flats, and light sandy soil on the ridges. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 112 in the entire district.

WYNDHAM, a mining, agricultural, and dairying township, county of Auckland, with postal, money-order, telegraph station and savings bank facilities, 358 miles S. of Sydney, communication being by coach to Eden, fare 7s. 6d., thence steamer 30s.; it is situated on the Mattaganah river, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala, and police district of Eden. Coaches run to Bombala, Cathcart, Cooma, Rocky Hall and Pambula. There is one hotel, and public school with average attendance of 40, School of Arts, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, and police station, and a population of about 400.

WYRALLAH (28° 48′ S. lat., 153° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the electorate of Lismore, police district of Richmond river, and county of Rous, situated on the left bank of the north arm of the Richmond river, distance N. of Sydney 389 miles; communication by steamer. There is a public school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, several general stores, and one hotel. The soil is extremely fertile, being formed by the decomposition of luxuriant vegetation, with which it was originally covered, and by the disintegration of rock. The hills, right to their summits, are covered with waving fields of sugar-cane, while on the plains at their base magnificent crops of maize are grown. Wyrallah is now the chief sugar-cane centre on the river, nearly all the cane being grown for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's mill at Broadwater, to which place it is conveyed in large punts by river. The average yield of sugar-cane is 30 tons per acre, reaching in some instances to as much as 70 tons per acre. Bananas, citrons, lemons, oranges, pine-apples, dates, mulberries, grapes, yams, pea-nuts, ginger, guavas, passion-fruit, arrowroot, limes, Cape gooseberries, are all grown here to perfection. Dairying and bee farming are also carried on. The climate is delightful. Geological formation: volcanic ridges and alluvial plains. Population, 450.

YALWAL (34° 48′ S. lat., 150° 20′ E. long.), a mining township and post office and telephone station, county St. Vincent electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, situated on Dangerer creek, 112 miles S. of Sydney; mode of conveyance, coach to Nowra, thence rail. There is one hotel (the Pioneer), School of Arts, several small stores, a public school, average attendance 65, and a population of about 300, engaged almost solely in mining. The principal mines in full work are the Homeward Bound, the Pioneer, Eclipse, and Pinnacles—all showing moderate results.

YAMBA (29° 27′ S. lat., 153° 26′ E. long.) is a seaport town, situated at the mouth of the south side of the Clarence river, 307 miles N. of Sydney, in the Clarence electorate. Vessels can enter at any time. The genial climate of Yamba renders it a favourite seaside resort, and a great number of people take advantage of the daily communication with Grafton by steamer, especially during the summer months. Yamba possesses a large boarding-house, a large hotel, two small stores, post, money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, gaol, lighthouse, and a public school, with an average attendance exceeding 40. A pilot station has been established here for many years. The population numbers 350.

YASS (34° 49′ S. lat., 148° 56′ E. long.), an important town on the main southern road, on the banks of the river Yass, 190 miles SW. of Sydney, with which it is connected by the Great Southern Railway; fares 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d. Coaches run to Ginninderra, 8s., Canberra, 9s., and other places. The hotels are the Royal, Commercial, Yass, Salutation, Australian, Builders' Arms, Farmers' Home Hotel, and the North Yass Inn. Yass is in the counties of King and Murray, and electoral district of Yass, and lies 1,657 feet above sea-level. The town consists of one main street, intersected by numerous other streets, which cross at right angles, all of them the sites of respectable business and private buildings. North Yass, which forms part of the town, and is connected by a handsome iron lattice bridge of 285 feet span crossing the Yass river, also a steel railway bridge; is well populated, and the site of numerous private residences, as well as a few business places. O'Connelltown is also included within the boundaries of Yass. Both the public edifices and the places of business are substantial erections, and are tangible evidences of its growing prosperity. The Mechanics' Institute is a very notable building, with a large hall, capable of accommodating over 300 persons. The institute has a reading-room, and well-selected library of 4,000 vols. There is a Guild Hall, Temperance Hall, and Protestant Hall. The Oddfellows have also erected a new hall in the centre of the town. The town is lighted with gas at a cost of £8,700. A large and handsome public school, with pretty cottage residence for teachers, built at a cost of over £5,000, was opened in January, 1879, and has an average attendance of 220. There is also a Roman Catholic school. A court-house, with necessary offices, erected at a cost of over £15,000. The surrounding country will, no doubt, be some day remarkable for its mining wealth, as it is rich in copper, silver, and lead ore, samples of which were shown at the International Exhibition in Sydney, but at present the district depends upon its agricultural and grazing resources. About 10,000 acres of land are under cultivation; producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, rye. Stock returns, 1899: 3,992 horses; 12,126 cattle; 527,946 sheep. Area, 928,003 acres. On March 12th, 1873, the town was incorporated; it has a mayor and eight aldermen, and 37 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,510. Circuit courts (presided over by judges of the Supreme Court of the colony) are held twice a year, and Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts at least three times a year. Courts of petty sessions are held daily before a resident police magistrate, and Small Debt Courts every fortnight at the court-house. Commercial Joint-Stock and Bank of New South Wales have branches here. There is also a Government savings bank, money-order and telegraph office; lands office and gaol; the Mutual Provident Society and a large number of similar societies have agencies here. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist denominations have each handsome churches, in which divine service is regularly held. There is one Roman Catholic besides private schools, a number of handsome private and business places, and two steam flour-mills. In addition to these, there is a large building, the Convent of Mount Carmel, connected with which is a large number of Sisters of Mercy, who keep a well-attended select school, as well as one in a separate building, erected for the purpose, as a girls' school; also a special separate school at the convent, presided over by the nuns, for the education of the blacks, at which there is a daily attendance of about 20 children. Gold is found in payable quantities up and down the Yass river, also at Nanang and Gooda Creeks rich deposits have been struck, yielding from 10 to 80 oz. to the ton. Formation: granite, limestone, and slate. The population numbers, within the municipality 2,000, the district 8,800. The local journals are the *Yass Courier* and the *Yass Tribune*, both issued twice a week.

YETMAN (28° 43′ S. lat., 150° 52′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the banks of the river M'Intyre, 433 miles (547 postal) N. of

Sydney, electoral district of Inverell and police district of Warialda. It is about 200 miles from Grafton, where the steamer can be met. Communication *viâ* Glen Innes, to which coach. Gravesend is nearest railway station. Hotel: the Yetman. Two stores, Anglican church, a public school with average attendance of 30. District, pastoral. Formation: alluvial. Population 50.

YOUNG (34° 17′ S. lat., 148° 18′ E. long.), a pleasant township, on the north side of the Burrangong or Main creek, 256 miles SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is now by rail, fares, *viâ* Harden, 49s. 3d. and 32s. 9d., *viâ* Blayney 51s. 6d. and 34s. 6d., with postal, money-order, telegraph and Government savings bank facilities. The principal hotels are the Royal Australian and Albion. It is in Monteagle county, Young police and electoral district, and lies 1,416 feet above sea-level. Coaches run to Grenfell, Forbes, Burrowa, Marango, Thuddungra. Temora, Morangarell, Marsden, Williams, &c. Gold was accidentally discovered in June, 1860, and the gold-fields in the immediate neighbourhood, known as the Burrangong Goldfields, principally alluvial, have from time to time attracted large numbers of miners. It has many resources in mineral wealth that have yet to be developed, though dredging operations are now being carried on on the Burrangong Creek, Spring Creek and Currarong Creek; four dredging companies have been floated, and the immense volume of water which hitherto retarded the winning of gold will now be a factor in the success of the work; over 40,000 acres of land are under cultivation, produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, rye, besides green crops, &c. The land in the district is eminently suited for agriculture, and surrounding Young are permanent homesteads, settled populations and cultivated soil. There are three main streets—Main, Burrowa, and Lynch. There are five banks—City, N.S. Wales, Commercial, Union, and Bank of Australasia; and agencies of the leading insurance companies; court-house, hospital, Wesleyan chapel, pretty little Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), and Presbyterian churches; superior public school with an enrolment of 500, average attendance of 350, and a Roman Catholic school, free library with about 1,000 volumes, two flour-mills (one co-operative), and a gaol. Circuit Court is held twice and General Sessions three times a year. Besides Young, the post towns of the district are Marengo, Murrumburrah, Musgrave (10 miles distant on the Grenfell road), Wombat, Grogan, and Morangorell. The municipal district has ratable property to the annual value of £19,839. The borough is lit by electricity on the high potential or transformer system. The town is connected by railway with the Southern and Western systems, *viâ* Harden south, or Blayney west. The local Pastoral and Agricultural Association and Horticultural Society hold a show each year, at which valuable prizes are largely competed for. The post office, a most commodious and attractive structure, is situated in Lynch Street. Stock returns, 1899: 8,654 horses, 16,356 cattle, 1,338,197 sheep. Area, 2,053,160 acres. Population of the town, 2,900. Newspapers: the *Burrangong Chronicle* and the *Burrangong Argus* (both bi-weekly).



PUBLISHED WITH THE "AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK" FOR 1901. : GORDON


VICTORIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
PORT PHILLIP
MELBOURNE
GEELONG
Queenscliff
Sorrento
Portarlington
Williamstown
Port Melbourne
Brighton
Frankston
Mornington
Dromana
Rosebud
Rye
Balnarring
Hastings
Western Port
Phillip I
C. Schanck
Pt Grant
Pt Nepean
Pt Lonsdale
Pt Wilson
Pt Henry
Pt Batman
Pt Leo
Swan I.
Mud I.
Pinnace Chan.
Symonds Chan.
West Chan.
Corio B.
Carrum Swamp
Skye
Rowsley
Rockbank
St Albans
Essendon
Coburg
Heidelberg
Mt Mary or Green Hill
Deer Park
Flemington
Footscray
Kew
Hawthorn
Camberwell
Burwood
Oakleigh
Prahran
Elsternwick
Hampton
Sandringham
Cheltenham
Mentone
Dandenong
Mordialloc
Spring Vale
Moorabool
Little River Sta
Rothwell
Lara
Barwon
Connewarre
Wallington
Drysdale
Kensington
Newtown
Evansford
Little R.
Ripley
Werribee
Laverton
Newport
Yarra
Mornington Jun.
Mt Eliza
Mt Martha
Tyabb
Somerville
Arthurs Seat
Stony Pt
Dromana
Capel Sd
Flinders
Fingal
English Miles
Railways thus
Kent Group
Erith I.
Deal I.
N.E. Isle
Curtis Le
Sugarloaf
Devils Tower
Hogan I.
Wilson Promontory
Moncoeur I.
Rodondo I.
Cleft I.
Anser I.
Glennie I.
Norman I.
Norman B.
Refuge Cove
Waterloo B.
Sealers Cove
Tidy I.
Seal I.
White Rock
Rabbit I.
Wanatah Bay
C. Liptrap
Shellback I.
Bentley Harb.
Snake I.
Corner Inlet
Port Albert
Shoal Inlet
C. Paterson
Anderson Inlet
Venus B.
Waratah Bay
Tarwin R.
Tarwin Lr.
Franklin R.
Albert R.
Albion
Yarram
Woodside
Brithen
Mt Fatigue
Buffalo Co.
Alberton
Palmerston
Welshpool
Foster
Toora
Meeniyan
Stony Ck
Dumbalk
Jeeralang
Mirboo
Boolarra
Thorpdale
Yinnar
Morwell
Mt Worth
Mt Mercer
Mt Wellington
Mt Useful
Ben Cruachan
Mt Baw Baw
Mt Erica
Mt Matlock
Mt Strzelecki
Mt Tassie
Mt Hotham
Mt Feathertop
Mt Loch
Mt Cobbler
Mt Stirling
Mt Buffalo
Mt Bogong
Mt Fainter
Mt Gibbo
Mt Benambra
Mt Pilot
Mt Hills
Mt Cobberas
Mt Bullumbula
Mt Bindi
Mt Tennyson
Mt Bendock
Mt Ellery
Mt Kay
Mt Cann
Mt Raymond
Mt Tara
Mt Hall
Mt Darby
Mt Baldhead
Mt Taylor
Mt Useful
Mt Wellington
Mt Kent
Mt Birregurra
Mt Talbot
Mt Mumbulla
Mt Murindal
Mt Ararat
Mt Howitt
Mt Tamboritha
Mt Darga
Mt Deptford
Mt Ormeau
Mt Cobbler
Mt Stavely
Mt Macedon
Mt Alexander
Mt Franklin
Mt Kooyoora
Mt Korong
Mt Jeffcott
Mt Arapiles
Mt Talbot
Mt Cole
Mt Buangor
Mt Lonarch
Mt Langi Ghiran
Mt Cameron
Mt Difficult
Mt Dryden
Mt Elephant
Mt Shadforth
Mt Rouse
Mt Sturgeon
Mt Napier
Mt Eccles
Mt Gambier
Mt Schank
Mt Muirhead
Mt Boorong
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Lofty
Mt Lofty Ranges
Mt Remarkable
Mt Brown
Mt Bryan
Mt Lyndhurst
Mt Serle
Mt Gunson
Mt Eba
Mt Hopeless
Mt Sturt
Mt Dutton
Mt Margaret
Mt Barry
Mt Wedge
Mt Ive
Mt Finke
Mt Chambers
Mt Conner
Mt Olga
Mt Olga
Mt Liebig
Mt Doreen
Mt Sonder
Mt Wedge
Mt Ive
Mt Finke
Mt Chambers
Mt Conner

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF VICTORIA.

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF VICTORIA.

THE STATE OF VICTORIA is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the parallels of 34° and 39° south latitude, and the meridians of 141° and 150° east longitude. Its boundaries are—on the north and north-east, the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and an imaginary line running in a south-easterly direction from The Springs on Forest Hill to Cape Howe; on the west by South Australia—the 141st meridian of east longitude dividing the two colonies; south and south-east, the Southern Ocean, Bass's Strait and the Pacific Ocean. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles; its greatest breadth about 250 miles; and its area 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The coast line, broken by several bays and capes, is about 600 geographical miles. It is estimated to be about one thirty-fourth part of the entire continent, and, compared with Great Britain (which, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,006 square miles, while the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles), it is slightly smaller.

The Colony, which, from 1835 to 1st July, 1851, formed a portion of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip, may be said to have been practically discovered in January, 1802, by Lieutenant John Murray, the commander of the *Lady Nelson;* although its existence had been known some time before.

Captain Cook in the *Endeavour* first sighted its coast near Ram Head at Point Hicks (so named after Lieutenant Hicks, who discovered it, now called Cape Everard) on 19th April, 1770. Cape Everard lies in 37° 49′ S. lat., 149° 17′ E. long., about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, and some of the crew of the *Sydney Cove*, wrecked in February, 1797, at Furneaux Islands, Bass's Straits, and who while endeavouring to reach Sydney in the launch were driven on shore to the southward of Cape Howe, are believed to be the first Europeans who trod what is now Victorian soil.

On December 3rd, 1797, Dr. Bass, who was at the time officiating as surgeon to H.M.S. *Reliance*, set out in an open whale boat on a voyage of discovery. He was accompanied by six seamen, and was provisioned for six weeks. He coasted the greater part of the way, and sedulously examined every inlet along the shore. On 19th January, 1798, he discovered Twofold Bay, and on the following day rounded Cape Howe, landing in the evening at the entrance of a lagoon one mile north of Ram Head. Bass returned in safety to Sydney on February 24th. Up to this time the southern portion of Australia was supposed to be connected with Tasmania.

On March 17th, 1800, the sloop *Lady Nelson*, 60 tons, under the command of Lieutenant James Grant, left Portsmouth for the purpose of surveying and exploring the Southern Coast of New Holland. After a long voyage, several places being touched at *en route*, the Australian land was made on 3rd December at Cape Northumberland; subsequently Cape Bridgewater, and other points, including Cape Albany Ottway (now called Cape Otway), were seen and named, the *Lady Nelson* reaching Port Jackson on 16th December, being the first vessel to pass through Bass's Strait from the westward.

Soon afterwards the *Lady Nelson* was despatched from Sydney on her first exploring trip. During this expedition the coast was surveyed from Western Port to Wilson's Promontory, the return to Sydney being made on 14th May, 1801. In the course of this voyage Grant landed on an island in Western Port Bay, and according to his own version cultivated some portion of it.

Lieutenant Murray, having succeeded Lieutenant Grant (who returned to England on 9th November, 1801) in the command of the *Lady Nelson*, started from Sydney on the important cruise which resulted in the discovery of Port Phillip Bay. He passed through Port Jackson Heads on 12th November, 1801, and from the log of the vessel it appears that Port Phillip Bay was discovered on 5th January, 1802, but owing to unfavourable weather an entrance could not be effected. Some days later Mr. Bowen, the first mate of the *Lady Nelson*, was despatched from Western Port in a launch to examine the entrance before a second attempt was made to take the *Lady Nelson* in. Mr. Bowen was successful in his survey, and succeeded in entering the Heads on 1st or 2nd February; soon after his return the *Lady Nelson* was brought round, and on 15th February threaded the narrow channel that forms the gateway to this "noble harbour," as Lieutenant Murray terms it, which was first called Port King, in honour of Governor King, but afterwards Port Phillip, in honour of Captain Phillip, the first governor of New South Wales. Some days were spent in exploring the shores, and on 9th March, 1802, the "United Colours of Great Britain and Ireland" were hoisted on land and ship, and in the midst of a discharge of small arms and artillery the port was taken possession of, in the name of "His sacred Majesty George III." On 12th March the vessel left Port Phillip Bay, reaching Port Jackson on the 24th, after a stormy passage.

On 18th July, 1801, Captain Matthew Flinders was despatched from Spithead to New Holland for the purpose of making a complete examination and survey of the coast. The sloop *Investigator* (334 tons), in which he sailed, arrived at Cape Leeuwin on December 6th, and thence sailed along the shores of South Australia, reaching the westernmost extremity of Victoria on 18th April, 1802. On the 27th of the same month Flinders took his vessel through the Heads into the Bay, whose vast expanse occasioned him no little surprise. His original intention was to have sailed round the Bay, but this plan he afterwards abandoned, and explored the coast by boat. He left the Bay on 3rd May, arriving on 9th May in Sydney Harbour. It is an interesting historical fact that Sir John Franklin was a midshipman of the *Investigator* during this voyage.

In the same year (1802) Governor King despatched Mr. Charles Grimes (then Surveyor-General of New South Wales), in the colonial schooner the *Cumberland*, of 29 tons, with orders to "walk round" Port Phillip. The little craft was under the command of Lieutenant Charles Robbins, of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, who carried despatches to "warn off" the French Commodore Baudin, known to be on the coast with the vessels *Geographe* and *Naturaliste* under his command, and to be meditating the annexation of the South Coast of Australia for the French Government. The *Cumberland* left Sydney on 23rd November, and on 8th December fell in with Commodore Baudin, at Sea Elephant Bay, on the east coast of King's Island, and the despatches were then and there delivered. After exploring King's Island, the *Cumberland* proceeded on her voyage entering Port Phillip Heads on 20th January, 1803. This vessel was the same in which Flinders, a year afterwards, was made prisoner in the Isle of France. "The Journal of the Exploration of Charles Grimes, kept by James Flemming," found by Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw, in the archives of the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney, shows that the greater portion of the coast line of Port Phillip, to some little distance inland, was explored by Mr. Grimes and his party. The first ascent of the Yarra was made on 2nd February, 1803. On one occasion the party breakfasted on Batman's Hill (which has been swept away for the Melbourne (Spencer Street) Railway Station), and consequently had the honour of being the first white men who trod the site of the Victorian capital. On the 7th of February Mr. Grimes went up the river as far as Dight's Falls (Studley Park). In its first mention it is called by Mr. Flemming, the Great River. Mr. Flemming concludes his report by saying, "The most eligible place for a settlement that I have seen is on the Freshwater River (Yarra). In several places there are small tracts of good land, but they are without wood and water. The country in general is excellent pasture and thin of timber, which is mostly low and crooked." On 27th February the *Cumberland* cleared Port Phillip Heads on her return trip, anchoring in Sydney Cove on 7th March.

During the same year Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, who was judge advocate in Captain Phillip's expedition that colonized N. S. Wales, was sent out from England, with a small armed force and a party of convicts, in order to form a settlement on the shores of Port Phillip similar to that at Sydney Cove. This expedition, consisting in all of 402 souls, comprised 15 Government officials, 9 officers of marines, 2 drummers and 39 privates, 5 soldiers' wives and a child, 307 convicts, 17 convicts' wives and 7 convicts' children, carried in H. M. ship *Calcutta*, 50 guns, 1,200 tons, Captain Daniel Woodriff (who had previously been in the Colony of N. S. Wales in 1792 and 1793), and the *Ocean* (storeship of 600 tons), owned by Mr. Hurriss of Newcastle, John Mertho master, sailed from Spithead 24th April, 1803, and from Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, on the following Thursday, the 28th. On the voyage out the *Calcutta* called at Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and Simon's Bay, at which places stock and seed were purchased for the new settlement. The *Ocean* arrived at Port Phillip on the 7th, and the *Calcutta* on the 11th October. Collins first landed at "Seal Island," near the entrance to the Bay, and after examining the coast for several days, disembarked his party not far from the present township of Sorrento. During the voyage two convicts died, a third was drowned, a convict's wife died, and there was one birth. For mutiny three men were transferred from the *Rio Nova*, which was spoken on the passage, to the *Calcutta*. Several explorations were made into the country, resulting generally in a belief of the unsuitability of the locality for a settlement. The first interviews with the natives were friendly, but on one occasion there was a disposition to attack the settlers, when the apparent chief, after being warned, was shot dead. Divine service was held on 23rd October, "to return thanks for the prosperous voyage and safe arrival in the harbour." Finding no water (all that could be obtained was from casks sunk in the sand) Collins abandoned such an apparently sterile and inhospitable spot on 27th January, 1804, after a short sojourn of a little over three months, tempted, too, no doubt, by the glowing accounts he had heard of the beauty and fertility of the opposite shores of Tasmania, to which place he removed. The General Orders issued by Colonel Collins during his stay at Sullivan's Bay (which were printed on the spot on a small press set up under a gum tree) have been made public. In the order of 31st December he regrets that circumstances compel him to employ the Sunday in labour (in loading the *Ocean* for their departure), but defends it on the ground that "the sooner we are enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot."

In a letter to Lord Hobart, Collins concludes by saying: "When all the disadvantages attending this Bay (Port Phillip) are publicly known, it cannot be supposed that commercial people will be very desirous of visiting Port Phillip." The first sermon preached in Port Phillip was on 13th November, 1803, by the chaplain, the Rev. Robert Knopwood. The first death was that of John Skilhorne, which occurred at Sullivan's Bay on 10th October. The first child born in "the settlement of Port Phillip" was William James "Hobart" Thorn, who first saw the light on 25th November, and was publicly baptized on Sunday (Christmas Day), 25th December. The first marriage was on 28th November,

the contracting parties being Richard Garratt, prisoner, and Hannah Harvey, free.

Victoria, or, as it was then called, Port Phillip, does not appear to have attracted any attention for the twenty years following this cursory visit, and, in fact, all that is known of the country in the interior is the meagre information obtained from one William Buckley, one of the convicts, a soldier and a native of Macclesfield, in Cheshire, who escaped into the bush during Collins's encampment on the bay, and dwelt for many years with the aborigines.

In the year 1824 two squatters, named Hamilton Hume and W. H. Hovell, living near Lake George, in New South Wales, determined to explore the unknown country to the south of them in search of new pastures. They set out from the district of Appin on 3rd October, accompanied by six prisoners of the Crown, and after a laborious and protracted journey of four hundred miles, during which they passed over the Australian Alps, and crossed the rivers now known as the Hume or Upper Murray (on the 16th November), the Ovens, and the Goulburn or Hovell, and on the 16th December came out on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, which Hovell imagined to be Western Port, but which Hume maintained was Port Phillip. There is but little doubt now that it was the western arm of Port Phillip, somewhere about where now stands the large and flourishing town of Geelong. It is believed that the exact spot was Bird Rock Point, some twelve miles to the east of Geelong. Sixteen weeks were occupied in this journey; Hume and Hovell made no attempt at settlement in the new country they had found.

In 1826, in order to forestall a supposed design of the French to occupy some portion of the southern coast, an expedition, consisting of detachments of the 3rd and 30th Regiments (the Buffs), under the command of Captain S. Wright and Lieutenant B. I. Burchall, was despatched (18th Nov.) from Sydney in H.M. ship *Fly* (Captain Wetherall) and the brig *Dragon* to the shores of Western Port Bay, at a place called Old Settlement Point, facing French Island. Hovell was attached to this party as guide. The place was occupied for about a year, and then abandoned at the instance of Governor Darling, on the ground that the place was not fit for colonization, though the reports of Hovell and the military officers hardly afford the reasons for such a decision; the ruins of the dwellings are yet to be seen.

On 19th November, 1834, Messrs. Edward and Francis Henty, a firm engaged in whaling pursuits in Tasmania, crossed the Straits and established a branch station at Portland, in the south-western district, and imported sheep and cattle to feed on the rich grass of that favoured locality. This was, indeed, the first real attempt at settlement in Victoria, and these gentlemen may be considered the first founders of Victoria. The Messrs. Henty were followed by other flock-owners from Tasmania. In the early part of 1835 an association was formed in Van Diemen's Land to colonize Port Phillip. Its members were John Batman, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, James Robertson, William Robertson, Henry Arthur, John Sinclair, Charles Swanston, James Simpson, John Thomas Collicott, Anthony Cottrill, William George Sams, Michael Connolly, Thomas Bannister, and John Helder Wedge. It was arranged that John Batman should be sent to Port Phillip with the object, as stated in his journal, of secretly ascertaining the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural district. Batman, who was a native of Parramatta, New South Wales, but then resident in Tasmania, sailed from Launceston on 12th May, 1835, for Port Phillip, in the *Rebecca* (Captain Robson), a small schooner of about 30 tons, with three other white men and seven N. S. Wales aborigines. Adverse winds detained the little craft, which did not clear the Tasmanian coast till 27th May, the heads of Port Phillip being made two days later, on 29th May. On or about 31st May the little party landed on the shores of the bay (first of all at Indented Heads on the west side), afterwards ascending the Yarra to a little below the Falls, near the present Customs House, whence Batman explored a portion of the new country to the banks of the Merri Creek, near Northcote, where he entered into negotiations with the principal chiefs, namely, three brothers Jaga Jaga, Jaga Jaga, Jaga Jaga and Bungarie, Yan Yan, Moowhip, and Momarmallar, of a native tribe called Dutigallar, and induced them to assign "to him and his heirs for ever," in consideration of receiving a certain quantity of apparel, and other miscellaneous wares, particularized as "20 pairs of blankets, 30 tomahawks, 100 knives, 50 pairs of scissors, 30 looking-glasses, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 lbs. of flour, and 6 shirts," a tract of land estimated at about 600,000 acres. This "bargain" was, however, ignored and nullified by the Government; as was a similar one dealing with 100,000 acres of land in the Geelong district. Ultimately the Governor of New South Wales allowed the Batman Association £7,000 in the remission of the purchase of land at Port Phillip, as compensation in respect of their claims. Batman was followed in the same year by John Pascoe Fawkner, who despatched the schooner *Enterprise* (50 tons) from Launceston on 27th July, 1835, which sailed up the Yarra, and on 25th or 30th August was moored by its captain, John Lancey, to a tree, where the Australian Wharf now is. Prevented by sickness from accompanying his vessel on her first trip, Fawkner and his family joined her on her next voyage, reaching Melbourne on 18th October. As a child, Fawkner accompanied his father (in the *Calcutta*) in the expedition under Colonel Collins. To him may fairly be ascribed the honour of founding the settlement which has since grown into the colossal city of Melbourne, while to Batman may be credited the fame of being the first colonizer of the shores of Port Phillip Bay. Fawkner died on 4th September, 1869. Batman died on 6th May, 1839 (aged 39), at his residence on the slope of Batman's Hill, and was buried in the Old Cemetery on Flagstaff Hill. In the early part of 1882 an obelisk of dressed bluestone, raised by public subscription, was placed over his grave. Batman's journal, and also the deed made with the natives, are now in the Melbourne Public Library.

J. H. Wedge, a member of Batman's Association and formerly Assistant Surveyor-General in Van Diemen's Land, soon after the arrival of Batman's pioneer party, explored, about 13th August, some portion of the country round Port Phillip, on the western side, discovering and naming the Barwon and other rivers. In his report he states: "On the whole, I think favourably of the country for the general purposes of colonization."

On 10th November, 1835 the *Norval* (Captain Coltish) landed the first of the flocks and herds, consisting of 50 pure Hereford cows and 500 sheep. About the same time there came over Messrs. Cowie, Stead, Steiglitz and Ferguson. The first overlander with stock was John Gardiner. He set out from the Murrumbidgee, N. S. Wales, towards the end of 1835, accompanied by Messrs. Hovell and Hepburn, and conducted a "mob" of cattle to the Yarra in the short space of three weeks.

The very favourable reports which spread far and wide as to the capabilities of the new country soon produced their natural effects, and although the short-sighted government of the day endeavoured by all means in their power to prevent occupation, shepherds and stockmen soon spread overland from the more settled districts of New South Wales, and across the Strait from Tasmania, so that when what may be called the first official census was taken, on 25th May, 1836, by Mr. George Stewart, under instructions from Governor Bourke, the population consisted of 142 males and 35 females. The second census taken by order of Captain Lonsdale, on November 8th of the same year, showed an increase of 47 souls, the number being 186 males and 38 females. In the same year the stock was estimated at 75 horses, 155 horned cattle, and 41,332 sheep; there being besides 50 acres of land under cultivation. It was about this time (12th July, 1835) that Buckley, the convict who escaped from Collins's party, returned to civilization, after having spent thirty-two years among the blacks. He had almost forgotten his native language, and had become chief of the savage tribe with whom he had dwelt so long. In April, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Orton, a Wesleyan minister, held Divine service in Melbourne for the first time, the congregation worshipping at Batman's Hill, under the shade of the Casuarina or Sheoaks, which at that time adorned its crest.

In 1837 the population had increased fivefold, although there had been but eight births, and in that year (June 1) the first land sales took place, comprising 100 half-acre allotments, which realized from £25 to as high as £95 each, the average price being £35; Mr. Robert Hoddle, surveyor in charge of the district, acted as auctioneer; in the November following the second sale took place, when the average price was £42. At this sale Mr. John Fawkner purchased the allotment at the corner of Collins and Market Streets for £10.

James Backhouse, the Quaker Missionary, who arrived by the *Edora*, gives the following description of Melbourne at this time (13th November, 1837):—"The town of Melbourne, though scarcely more than fifteen months old, consists of about 100 houses, among which are stores, inns, a gaol, a barrack, and a school-house. Some of the dwelling-houses are tolerable structures of brick. A few of the inhabitants are living in tents or in hovels, resembling thatched roofs, till they can provide themselves with better accommodation. There is much bustle and traffic in the place, and a gang of prisoners are employed in levelling the streets. The town allotments (of half an acre each) were put up here a short time since at £5 each, the surveyor thinking £7 too much to ask for them; but the fineness of the country has excited such a mania for settling here that they sold for from £25 to £100 each."

In the meantime the steady influx of population had gone on, and parties had penetrated inland in all directions, more particularly to the westward, over that part of the country now so well known as the Ballarat goldfield. In 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir), then Surveyor-General of New South Wales, proceeded on a journey of exploration down the Murray river, and striking south, crossed the Loddon, the Avoca, the Wimmera, and other rivers draining the enormous territory forming the western portion of Victoria, and reached the sea at the mouth of the Glenelg, near Cape Bridgewater. Partially retracing his steps, he re-ascended the river to Fort O'Hare (Dartmoor), thence to Eckersley, and travelled from here to Portland, where he arrived on 29th August, and obtained a supply of stores from Messrs. Henty. So delighted was he with the nature of the country through which he had passed, that he bestowed on it the suggestive title of "Australia Felix." Returning to the Murray, he passed by way of Mount Macedon and Mount Alexander, now known as Castlemaine, through what has since turned out to be one of the richest and most extensive goldfields in the world.

On the 29th of September, 1837, Captain William Lonsdale, of the 4th Regiment, arrived at Port Phillip, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson (after whom Hobson's Bay is named), and assumed the position of resident magistrate. He selected the present site of Melbourne for that of the future city, his selection being endorsed by Sir Richard Bourke on his visit some six months after, in April, 1837. There accompanied Governor Bourke at this time Captain Hunter, as military secretary; G. K. Holden, as private secretary; Captain P. P. King; and Robert Hoddle, as surveyor. Mr. Hoddle laid out the town of Melbourne, and the Governor gave it its name, after the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, and also named the principal streets. Prior to this time the settlement was variously

known as Beargrass, Bearpurt, Batmania, Yarrow Yarrow, and Glenelg.

In 1837 the first exports, consisting of wool, tallow, and hides, are recorded, the value of the two last being estimated at £50, and that of the wool at £11,639. The imports for the same year amounted to £115,379. During that and the following year immigrants crowded in from all parts of Great Britain. Labour, provisions, and rent rose to enormous prices, the four-pound loaf being sold for 3s. 6d., and the veriest huts let for £2 per week. On 1st January, 1838, the first newspaper, a miniature sheet of four foolscap pages, called the *Melbourne Advertiser*, was issued as a weekly, the first nine numbers being in manuscript. The tenth number was printed with ink and type. Owing to non-compliance with the requisite legal formalities, the paper had to be suspended for some time, reappearing on 16th February, 1839, under the new title of the *Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser*. The first number of the *Port Phillip Gazette* (owned by Messrs. Arden and Strode) appeared on 27th October, 1838. The *Port Phillip Herald* appeared in January, 1840, and the *Geelong Advertiser* in October of the same year. The *Argus* commenced in 1846. On 30th September, 1839, the first governor, Mr. C. J. Latrobe, entered on his duties under the title of Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. By this time the third census showed that the population had increased to a total of 3,511 persons, of whom, however, only 431 were females. Extensive land sales took place, although only 150 acres were under cultivation, attention being mainly given to the raising of stock, which in two years had increased to 524 horses, 13,272 horned cattle, and 310,946 sheep; the exports of wool being computed at 320,383 lbs., of tallow 18,114 lbs., to the value of £22,120, and hides and skins to the value of £117. Attention also began to be directed to the requirements of the young, and four schools, with 78 scholars, are returned as the educational statistics of the year. The official returns also show that there were six places of worship in existence at the time.

Matters progressed pretty much as usual with young countries for the following two years, the settlement steadily progressing, when, in 1841, its prosperity received a considerable check through a monetary crisis taking place, which operated injuriously on the colony, and which may be said to have lasted till 1848. At the same time the population continued to increase, and land settlement to extend, much greater attention being devoted to agriculture than formerly; so that in 1843 there were 12,073 acres under cultivation. In 1841 the land funds of Port Phillip, which had up to that time been appropriated by the general government of New South Wales, were surrendered, and, despite the determined opposition of a very influential party in Sydney, Port Phillip practically acquired a separate existence, returning six members to the Legislative Council of New South Wales. The first public meeting of colonists on the Separation question took place on the 30th December, 1840, in the store of J. Hind, a wooden building, situated at the south-east corner of the Market Square, Melbourne. In 1842 (12th August) Melbourne obtained a Municipal Corporation under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 66, Henry Condell, a brewer, and colonist from Tasmania, being elected the first mayor.

The Separation movement, under the energetic leadership of Mr. Edward Curr, continued to grow, being materially assisted by the efforts of the late Dr. Lang, at that time one of the representatives of the Port Phillip district, and the favourable consideration given by the Home authorities (the Earl of Derby then being Colonial Secretary) to the memorial of the colonists. A change of ministry, however, retarded the movement, which was again quickened into active progress by the election, by the residents of Port Phillip of Earl Grey, the Secretary of the Colonies, as their representative to the N. S. Wales Legislature. The matter was referred by Earl Grey to a committee of the Privy Council, who reported in favour of erecting the district into a separate colony, suggesting the name of Victoria. In November, 1850, the Act for the separation of the colony from New South Wales was passed.

The first Congregational minister in Melbourne was the Rev. W. Waterfield, who arrived in May, 1838. Wesleyan services were first held in the house of Mr. John Gardiner, afterwards in the large room of Fawkner's Hotel. The Rev. John C. Grills, Church of England clergyman, arrived in Melbourne in October, 1838, and conducted public worship in a wooden building near the spot where St. James's Church now stands. The Rev. P. B. Geoghan, D.D., for many years Vicar-General (R.C. Church), arrived on 15th May, 1839, and the first Mass offered in Melbourne was on 19th May following, in an unroofed store then building, now the site of the Colonial Bank. The first regularly ordained Baptist minister to officiate in Melbourne was the Rev. John Ham, who preached in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Forbes, who arrived 28th January, 1839, was the first resident Presbyterian minister.

On 15th August, 1838, a branch of the Bank of Australasia was opened in Melbourne, in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins Street, near Elizabeth Street. On 17th October of the same year a branch of the Union Bank was established in a weather-board building in Queen Street.

In January, 1839, the barque *Thomas Laurie*, 300 tons, W. B. Price, master, sailed for London, being the first vessel which left Port Phillip bound direct for a European port; in addition to a mail, she took away 400 bales of wool, valued at £6,500. In June following, the barque *Midlothian*, George Morrison, master, from Leith, put in an appearance, being the first ship to open a direct trade with the infant settlement.

In the years following 1842 the population continued steadily to increase both by natural progress and immigration and settlement and culture of the land went on, so that when the fifth census was taken, on 2nd March, 1846, the numbers were 20,184 males, 12,695 females, a total of 32,879; and in 1850, the year previous to the gold discovery, the population numbered 76,162, viz.: 45,495 males and 30,667 females; the stock numbered 21,219 horses, 378,806 cattle, and 6,032,783 sheep; 52,341 acres of land were under crop; the exports amounted to £1,041,796, and the revenue to £259,433. The ships which arrived numbered 555, of an aggregate tonnage of 108,000, and those which departed numbered 508, of an aggregate tonnage of 87,000. More than half a million bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, and 21,000 tons of hay were grown. The wool exported amounted to 18,000,000 lbs., of the value of £826,000, and the tallow to 10,000,000 lbs., valued at £133,000.

On 26th June, 1847, Melbourne was erected into a city, and gazetted as such in Sydney on 5th February, 1848.

On 23rd January, 1848, the Rev. Charles J. Perry, the first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived, and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. James on 28th January. On 13th February the Letters Patent constituting Melbourne a bishopric and Dr. Perry its first Bishop were read in St. James'. About the same time Dr. Gould, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in the colony.

In the year 1851 another crisis took place, and one so important in its character, so potent in its effects, that Victoria in a night, as it were, was uplifted from being an unconsidered nook in an out-of-the-way wilderness to the position of a nation and a power in the world.

This was due to the practical discovery of the existence of gold. So early as January, 1849, gold had been found by a shepherd, of the supposed name of Thomas Chapman, in the Pyrenees range, who brought it to Melbourne, and sold it to Mr. Charles Brentani, a jeweller in Collins Street, Melbourne. In 1839 Count Strzelecki, detected gold in the Australian Alps; and in 1841 the Rev. W. B. Clarke discovered gold in the mountainous country to the west of the Vale of Clwyd, in the county of Cook, New South Wales. In March, 1850 it was discovered at Clunes by the Hon. W. Campbell, but the fact was not publicly announced till 10th of June, from fear that the station would be injured. In June 1851, it was found at Burnbank or Lexton; on 5th July by H. J. Michel and six others in the quartz rocks of the Yarra Ranges at Anderson's Creek; about the same time by James Esmond in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, near Mr. Donald Cameron's station; on the 20th July, at Mount Alexander by Christopher Thomas Peters; on the 8th August, at Buninyong, by Mr. Thomas Hiscock; and on the 8th September, at Ballarat. Up to this time the Government had done all in its power to prevent men searching for gold, and to withhold the knowledge of its presence in the soil becoming public. But these finds, coming so rapidly one after another, created a gold fever, and all the obstacles the Government could present, were swept away as a sand barrier would be by the rising tide. Finding that it was totally in vain to attempt to stem the flood, the Government gave way—the first licenses to mine for gold being issued on the 1st September, 1851. No sooner had gold-digging been declared a recognised pursuit than the entire population became, as has been aptly said, "drunk with gold." Settlers left their homesteads, merchants their desks, professional men their offices, tradesmen their avocations, sailors their ships, and all engaged in the hazardous and laborious search for the precious metal.

For a time there was an excitement in the land which nothing could allay, and it was not until the hardships, privations, and dangers of a digger's life, to say nothing of its uncertain results, began to prove that none but the strong, hardy, and experienced could hope to succeed, that things began to resume anything like their normal state.

The first ship that took gold from the colony was the *Honduras*, which left on 29th August, 1858, for London, with eighteen ounces; the second one, the *Melbourne*, which sailed on the 22nd December, took 54,000 ounces. The *Eagle*, on 30th August of the following year, carried 145,843½ ounces.

To return to the history of the development of the colony: Up to 1851 Port Phillip was merely an appanage to, or rather a portion of, the original colony of New South Wales. On the 1st of July of that year, and by virtue of Act 13 & 14 Vict c. 59, the recommendation of the Committee of the Privy Council took effect, and it was severed from N. S. Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of VICTORIA; Mr. Latrobe exchanging the title of Superintendent for that of Lieutenant-Governor, being sworn in on 15th July, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, twenty of whom were elected, and ten nominated by the Governor, being constituted, who held their first meeting on 11th November, 1851, Dr. Palmer being the first speaker. In 1852 Mr. Hugh Childers, then Auditor-General (Finance Minister), obtained leave to propose to the Legislative Council the establishment of a University for Melbourne. A Bill was introduced for its founding and endowment, and passed on 23rd January, 1853; the Council being gazetted on the following 11th April. In 1853 road districts, the origin of the present shires, were established, and in 1854 the Municipal system, the origin of the present cities, boroughs, &c., came into force. On 22nd June, 1854, Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., succeeded Mr. Latrobe who had retired on the 5th of the previous month, after a term of office extending over fifteen years. He died in England on 4th December, 1875, at the age of seventy-four. After the departure of Mr. Latrobe the Government of the colony was, from 8th May to 22nd June, administered by Mr. J. V. F. Foster. The new Governor's rule was not a popular one, and on the last day of the following year he died, his end having been hastened, as is generally thought, by the harassing nature of his office. In 1854 what is known as the Ballarat riots, took place. These arose out of the increased tax demanded from the diggers as a mining license, and the vexatious manner of its collection. The miners fortified

themselves within an enclosure called the Eureka Stockade, which was taken by storm on 3rd December, by Captain Thomas, of the 40th Regiment, after considerable bloodshed on both sides. The practical result of the outbreak was the abolition of the obnoxious tax.

In 1854, the population returns were 205,629 males, 106,678 females, being a total of 312,307 souls, spread over a wide area, for whose religious wants only 187 places of worship were provided; the number of schools, too, exhibited the same disparity, 391 only being enumerated with over 20,000 scholars. The revenue was estimated at £3,087,986; the exports at £11,775,204; the imports at £17,659,051. The gold raised during the year was estimated at 2,392,065 ounces, valued at £9,568,262; 2,596 ships, bringing 83,410 passengers, arrived; 152 manufactories of different kinds were in operation. Land to the extent of 405,679 acres was sold, realizing £1,357,965; 54,905 acres were under cultivation, and the stock was enumerated at 27,038 horses, 481,640 cattle, 5,332,007 sheep, and 9,278 pigs. On 3rd March of this year the electric telegraph was first put in operation by the opening of the line between Melbourne and Williamstown. In November, 1856, responsible Government, as now existing, was initiated in the room of the former representative mode. In this year, too, the railway system was inaugurated, the line from Melbourne to Sandridge being opened. The line to Geelong, though in course of construction, was not available for traffic until 1857. Sir Henry Barkly, after a short interregnum, during which time the Government was administered by Major-General Macarthur, succeeded Sir Charles Hotham on 26th December, 1856, and during his term of office, extending to 10th September 1863, he achieved great popularity, which he retained till his transference to the Mauritius. In 1857 the property qualification of members for the Legislative Assembly was abolished and manhood suffrage became law. In the previous year vote by ballot had been prescribed by Act of 19 Vict., No. 12.

On 11th September, 1863, Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., was sworn in as Governor of Victoria. His reign was remarkable for a contest between the two Houses of Legislature, which was carried on with great obstinacy on both sides. The Governor's conduct during this trying period was deemed by the Home Government unconstitutional, and led to his recall in April, 1866. He retired from office on 7th May, and died soon after his return to England. Till the arrival of his successor the officer administering the government was Brigadier-General Carey, C.B. On 15th August, 1866, he was relieved by Sir Thomas Henry Manners Sutton (Viscount Canterbury). His term of office expired on the 19th March, 1873, and Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., was gazetted his successor, sworn into office on the 3rd March, 1873, and administered the government till the 22nd February, 1879, when he was nominated to the Mauritius. Sir Redmond Barry and Sir W. F. Stawell administered the government until the arrival of his successor, the Marquis of Normanby, who assumed office on 27th February, 1879, and resigned it on 18th April, 1884. His governorship will be memorable for the holding of the great International Exhibition, which was opened on 1st October, 1880, and closed on 30th April, 1881. A magnificent collection of works of art and manufactures of many nations was shown—the attendance being enumerated at 1,309,496. Another important event was the settlement—for the present, at any rate—of the question of the reform of the Legislative Council. On the departure of the Marquis of Normanby the government was administered by Sir W. F. Stawell, until the arrival of his successor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch (now Lord Loch), who was sworn in on the 15th of July, 1884. During the period of Sir Henry Loch's governorship, the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia was celebrated. The weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, and the second Victorian International Exhibition was opened in Melbourne, on August 1, 1888, and closed on January 31, 1889. Sir Henry Loch, being absent on leave, Sir Wm. C. Robinson sustained the position of Acting-Governor from March 9, 1889, retiring on October 17, 1889, Sir Henry Loch having returned to the colony, who finally retired on November 15, 1889, Sir Wm. Robinson again assuming the office of Governor until the arrival of the Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., who was sworn in on Nov. 28, 1889, and who administered the Government until March 26, 1895, when he departed from the Colony. The Earl of Hopetoun's period of office was marked by the severest commercial and industrial depression known in the colony, and will be long remembered as the period of the great Bank Suspensions. Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice of the Colony, administered the Government of the Colony until the arrival on 25th October, 1895, of his successor, Lord Brassey, who brought a very successful term of office to a close on January 13, 1900, when he returned to England; his departure will be memorable as being synchronous with the departure of the second contingent of Victorian troops for South Africa. Sir John Madden assumed office as Acting-Governor on Lord Brassey's departure.

During June, 1897, the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the colony, processions, banquets, illuminations, and school feasts being held in every centre of population. Loyal sentiment was crystallized into great charities; in brief, the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign has stamped itself in enduring characters not merely on the imagination of the colony, but on its social institutions.

During 1897 the question of Federation received considerable public and legislative attention; a Convention sat at Adelaide and at Sydney, and sat also at Melbourne in the early part of 1898. On June 3, 1898, a referendum of the whole colony was held for the rejection or acceptance of the Federal Constitution Bill adopted by the Convention, with the result of a majority of 78,421 votes being recorded in its favour. In July, 1899, a referendum was taken for an Amended Federation Act, and was carried by a great majority. The chief event in the year 1900 was the proclamation by Her Majesty the Queen on September 17 of the "Commonwealth of Australia." Next to this in national importance and significance was the contribution by Victoria—in company with all the Australian Colonies—of several contingents of soldiers to assist in the war against the Boers in South Africa, and a contingent of naval men to fight in conjunction with British troops in China.

Mountains.—A range of mountains traverses the entire length of the colony, dividing it into two unequal parts. This range runs in an eastern and western direction, generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the sea coast. It is part of the Australian Cordillera, and is called the Dividing Range; all the Victorian rivers have their sources in this range or in its spurs, those to the north running towards the Murray, and those to the south flowing into the sea. Its eastern part, which divides the Gippsland district from the Murray, is known as the Australian Alps. It varies in height from 1,000 to 6,508 feet, the principal peaks being Mount Smyth, Mount Selwyn, The Twins, Forest Hill, and the Cobberas. The range dividing the Wimmera district from the county of Ripon is termed the Pyrenees; the principal peaks are the Coorong-Ageering, the Jambour, and Ben Nevis. The Grampians form the west termination of the Great Dividing Range; the principal peak is Mount William, 3,827 feet above sea level. Other mountains are—the Benambras, the Gibbo, Bogong, Buffalo, and Futter ranges; the Delatite, Mount Wellington, Bawbaw, Hoddle, Strzelecki, Dandenong, Victoria, and Sierra ranges. The ranges running at right angles to the main Dividing Range are not very lofty, and consist mostly of heavily-timbered hills, although in the Geelong and Ballarat districts are numerous bald hills, the slopes of some of which are in a high state of cultivation as vineyards and otherwise. The highest peaks of the mountain system of Victoria are the following:—Bogong, 6,508 feet; Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Hotham, 6,100 feet; Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Pilot, 6,020 feet; Cope, 6,015 feet; Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo, 5,764 feet; Wills, 5,758 feet; Howitt, 5,715 feet; Buffalo, 5,645 feet; Twins, 5,575 feet; Wellington, 5,363 feet; Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Kent, 5,129 feet; Torbreck, 5,001 feet; Forest Hill, 5,000 feet; Benambra, 4,840 feet; Castle Hill, 4,860 feet; Useful, 4,720 feet; Bald Head, 4,625 feet; Ellery, 4,255 feet. As far as is known there are at least 16 peaks over 5,000 feet high, and 15 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet; there are also many peaks above 4,000 feet, whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

Islands.—The largest islands are French and Phillip in Westernport Bay; others are Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, Gabo Island off Cape Horne, and several small uninhabited islands off Wilson's Promontory.

Capes.—The principal headlands are—Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, and Cape Otway (the last-named is at the south-western extremity of the colony, and usually the first land sighted by the immigrant), Cape Volney, Point Flinders, Port Phillip Heads, and Point Lonsdale on the south, to the west of Port Phillip Bay; and Point Nepean, Cape Schanck, Cape Woolamai, Cape Paterson, Cape Liptrap, Wilson's Promontory (the southernmost point in Victoria as well as of the whole continent), Cape Wellington, Cape Conran, Cape Everard, Ram Head, and Cape Howe (the easternmost point of Victoria), to the east of Port Phillip Bay.

Rivers.—The absence of rivers of any size is one of the greatest obstacles to the opening up of the country. With the exception of the Murray, the Goulburn, the Yarra-Yarra, and the Gippsland streams, none are navigable in the English acceptation of the term. The names of the principal rivers, and their length, according to the corrected figures by Mr. A. J. Skene, are as follows:—The Murray, 1,719 miles, 670 miles of which flow along the Victorian border; it rises in the Australian Alps near Forest Hill; Goulburn, 345 miles, a tributary of the Murray, having its source in the Great Dividing Range; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales; Glenelg, 281 miles, rising in the Grampians; Wimmera, 228 miles, has its sources in the Pyrenees and Grampians; Loddon, 225 miles, rising in the Dividing Grange; Mitta-Mitta, 175 miles, rising in the Australian Alps near Mount Omeo; Avoca, 163 miles, also rises in the Pyrenees on its eastern side; Hopkins, 155 miles, springs from the Pyrenees; Campaspe, 150 miles, rising in the Dividing Range and flowing into the Murray; Wannon, 150 miles; Yarra-Yarra, 150 miles, has its rise among the southern spurs of the Dividing Range; Ovens, 140 miles, rises in the Australian Alps; Latrobe, 135 miles, springing from Mount Baw Baw, and falling into Lake Wellington. In winter time the rivers of Australia are frequently swollen by the heavy rains into angry torrents, which carry all before them in their resistless course, and, overflowing their banks, devastate the country. Many of the smaller streams, colonially called "creeks," and, indeed, some of the larger rivers in the west, dwindle down into mere threads of water, and occasional pools or water-holes, during the summer heat, and sometimes dry up altogether, a circumstance which, when it occurs, is productive of terrible loss to stockowners, cattle dying in thousands from thirst.

Lakes.—There are numerous salt and fresh water lakes, many of these being dry during the summer months, and all of them more or less shallow; the largest of these is Lake Corangamite, covering 57,700 acres. This lake, with a number of small ones in its neighbourhood, has no visible outlet, and is extremely saline, from the accumulation of salt in solution passed into it by drainage from the basalt rock, the water being

kept down by vaporization, while the quantity of salt continually increases. A few miles distant from this is Lake Colac (fresh water), 6,650 acres in extent. Lake Burrumbeet, in the county of Ripon (fresh water), embraces an area of 5,200 acres. Lake Albacutya, in the Wimmera district, covers 13,000 acres; Bolac, in the same division, 3,500 acres. Lake Connewarre is 3,880 acres in extent; Lake Hindmarsh (salt water), 30,000 acres; Lake Tyrrell (salt), 42,600 acres. The Gippsland lakes, Victoria, King, Reeve, and Wellington, are approachable from the sea at certain times, a belt of sand only separating them therefrom, through which there is a narrow entrance. The largest of them is Lake Wellington, covering an area of 34,500 acres; Lake Victoria occupies 28,500 acres.

Bays and Harbours.—The principal harbours are Port Phillip Bay, 31 miles long, and 20 miles wide at the middle, area about 800 square miles, the head waters of which are called Hobson's Bay, and form the port of Melbourne; the south-western waters of Port Phillip Bay form Corio Bay, on the shores of which Geelong is located; others being Portland Bay, Port Fairy, Lady Bay, Western Port, Venus Bay, Port Albert and Gippsland Lakes.

Divisions. — Prior to April 2, 1871, at which date a census was taken, Victoria was divided into 16 counties and 5so-called unsettled districts. On and since that date it has been divided into 37 counties by the formation of 21 new counties, absorbing the unsettled districts. Th more important districts are GIPPSLAND, MURRAY, WIMMERA, LODDON and WESTERN.

GIPPSLAND, so named after one of the early Governors of Australia, includes Gippsland north and Gippsland south. It was practically discovered by Mr. Angus Macmillan in 1839, though two years previously Andrew Hutton travelled over a portion of the country to the entrance of the lakes. Count Strzelecki (who was one of a party consisting of Mr. James McArthur, who initiated and bore the expenses of the exploration, Mr. Jas. Riley, two other men, and an aborigine) divides the honours with Macmillan of the making known Caledonia Australis, as Gipps Land was at first called by Mr. Macmillan. Strzelecki's exploring party left Ellerslie on 2nd March, 1840, and arrived at Western Port on 12th May. This district occupies the south-eastern portion of the colony, extending from long. 145° 50′ on the west to long. 150° on the east. The area of the tract is about 13,898 square miles, or 8,894,720 acres. Its extreme length from W. to E. is 250 miles, and its mean breadth is about 80 miles. It may be regarded as bounded on the NW. and W. by the Cordillera and on the SE. by the sea. Much of it, to the north and east particularly, is unavailable for agricultural or pastoral purposes, from its rugged and mountainous character, but there are in other parts large tracts of grazing and tillable country, rich deposits of alluvial soil predominating in some parts, rendering large returns for the labour of cultivation. Owing, however, to the heavy timber—gum and ironbark—that grows on it in many places, its clearing is attended with considerable toil and expense. In the south and west portion, a large quantity of land is occupied for farming and cattle grazing, for which its rich and fertile soil peculiarly fits it. A large proportion of the fat cattle supplied to the Melbourne market during the winter months is received from here. Its mineral resources are immense, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, coal, marble, and limestone. In the north-west portion of the district quartz reefs are very numerous, and these are systematically worked, and in many cases with remunerative results. The climate and soil are well fitted for the growth of oranges, limes, hops, sugar beet, tobacco, and opium, and its rivers abound in fish. The population by the census of 1891 was 34,420, and the railway which now connects Melbourne with its chief towns, Sale, Bairnsdale and Port Albert, is continually increasing that number. The lakes are admittedly the finest in Victoria, and are a great source of attraction to tourists and sportsmen; the fishing and shooting being unsurpassed; the three largest lakes are Wellington, Victoria and King. The first-named is twelve miles in length and six miles wide. The principal rivers are — the Avon, Thompson (connected with the town of Sale by canal), Mitchell, Tarwin, Tambo, Snowy, and Latrobe, all rising in the Dividing Range or its spurs. The mountain ranges are numerous, and most of them are covered with snow for a considerable portion of the year. The Buchan caves are also remarkably beautiful, but little has been done to render them easily accessible to the public. The chief towns are—Sale, Drouin, Bairnsdale, Port Albert, Toongabbie, Heyfield, Morwell, Moe, Mirboo North, Korumbwora, Leongatha, Foster, Orbost, Omeo, Traralgon, Warragul, Yarragon, Maffra, Stratford,, Bruthen, Alberton, Rosedale, Yarram, and Walhalla. Gippsland is a country of colossal mountains, of magnificent streams, and of fertile plains, and "combines in its varied landscapes all that is attractive to the artist and the traveller." The geological formation is chiefly volcanic and lower silurian to the north, with large outcropping beds of granite and trap rock to the north-east. In the south it is carbonaceous and pliocene tertiary; in the centre are large tracts of upper and middle palæozoic, containing lepidodendron and other fossil plants characteristic of the English coal strata, and nearly all over the district auriferous indications have been found. Some very extensive coal measures have been discovered and are being successfully worked.

THE MURRAY DISTRICT is a vast tract of country lying in the north-east, and comprising the Ovens, and Goulburn districts, It is well watered by several streams, which flow through it north and south, the principal of these being the Murray, Goulburn. Mitta-Mitta, Kiewa, Ovens, Broken, and numerous tributary creeks. It is generally a mountainous country, the ranges being lofty, rugged, and thickly covered with fine trees, furnishing valuable timber for mining and building purposes. The principal of these are—the Bogong, Benambras, Buffalo, Strathbogie, and Delatite. The Ovens to the north, the Omeo to the south-east, the Buckland about the centre, and the Woods' Point diggings to the south-west are noted for their auriferous wealth; and mining, both alluvial and quartz, is extensively carried on. Some rich yields have been obtained at Harrietville in the Bright district, and at Eskdale in the Upper Murray district. In the north-east are vast areas of fine agricultural and pastoral lands the great bulk of which is under cultivation, considerable attention being paid to the growth of cereals; and in the Queen, King and Nutta valleys tobacco crops are successfully cultivated. There is also some good agricultural land in the district, which is principally used for the culture of the vine (the "Murray wines" have now a European reputation) and tobacco, and the growth of wheat. An important improvement in the agricultural interest has been effected by the introduction of bacon-curing and butter factories in the principal centres of the rural population, and fruit-growing is rapidly extending. The North Eastern line of railway, with its extension to Bright, Yackandandah and the Upper Murray, cuts through a considerable portion of this district, and the facilities afforded to farmers and others for quickly and cheaply transporting their stock and produce to a market are doing much to develop the fine capabilities of the country. The most important towns are—Avenel, Euroa, Benalla, Wangaratta, Beechworth, Chiltern, Wodonga, Yackandandah, Tallangatta, Corryong, Tarrawingee, Rutherglen, Wahgunyah, Yarrawonga, Tungumah, Numurkah, Nagambie, Myrtleford, Seymour, Buckland, Bright, Nathalia, Shepparton, Tatura, Kyabram, Mansfield, and Jamieson. The geological formation is varied, consisting of lower silurian with recent surface drift, principally of shale and slate, and occasional basaltic plains with vast out-cropping beds of granite. The mountain scenery is of the most majestic and picturesque character, and the district is becoming a favourite field for alpine explorations by tourists.

THE WIMMERA DISTRICT is a large extent of country, occupying the whole of the north-west portion of Victoria, and covering an area of about 21,000 square miles. Since 1872 agriculture has made great strides, and the southern and western pastures of the district have been proved to be eminently suitable not only for wheat but for fruit-growing, which in the Horsham district the Young Bros., Quantong, Burnlea, and Riverside Irrigation colonies are successfully carrying on. In the northern portion of the Wimmera the land was for several years covered with mallee scrub, but with the invention of what are known as "stump-jump implements" many thousands of acres of what was considered useless land are now yielding splendid wheat crops, and every year the area so cultivated is being largely increased. There are some ranges of mountains in the south, but generally the country is flat. The principal rivers are—the Wimmera, Yarriambiack creek, and the Avon and Richardson. For many years the country suffered greatly from drought, but a splendid artificial storage has been made in the Grampian, (at Wartook), and under the control of the Western Wimmera Irrigationand Water Supply Trust at Horsham, supplies of water are distributed by means of channels running through the farming parishes northward. The famous "Mildura Irrigation Colony" is in the northern portion of this district on the Murray river. The most important towns in the Western Wimmera are—Horsham, Dimboola, Nhill, Natimuk, Warracknabeal, Beulah, Hopetoun, Murtoa, Minyip Rupanyup, Noradjuha and Jeparit. Three lines of railway touch on the southern portion of this district—Ararat to Dimboola and Serviceton, with branches to Rupanyup, Warracknabeal, Goroke and Noradjuha, Dimboola to Jeparit, the St. Arnaud and Donald extension, and the Inglewood and Wycheproof extension. The geological formation is pliocene tertiary, with granite and porphyry dykes. Gypsum (alabaster) has been found in a few places.

THE LODDON DISTRICT, occupying the north central part of Victoria, is also principally pastoral, though during recent years much progress has been made in agriculture; and wheat-growing has assumed large proportions; it also contains some auriferous land towards the south. The Loddon, whence the district takes its name, flows from south to north directly through it. The leading towns are—Bendigo (recently known as Sandhurst), Echuca, Dunolly, Inglewood, Wedderburn, Elmore, Rochester, Charlton, Kyneton, Dunolly, and Rheola. The Melbourne and Echuca line, with the extensions to Kerang and Charlton, and branches to Boort and Wedderburn afford railway facilities to the district. The geological formation is generally lower silurian, with sandy beds and shale, recent surface drift.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT occupies the south-west portion of the colony, and has an area of about 3,500 square miles. It contains much agricultural land, and was the first permanently settled district in the colony. The Hopkins a fine expansive stream is the chief river; other streams are the Merri, Wannon, and Glenelg. Among the leading towns may be mentioned Warrnambool (the district being celebrated for its potatoes, butter, cheese, and bacon factories, and agricultural and pastoral industries generally), Belfast, Koroit, Portland, Waranambool, Belfast, or Port Fairy, are the principal shipping ports of produce from the western district. Portland may be looked upon as the cradle of the colony, and the bay upon which it is situated has been described as "one of the loveliest in the world." The Hamilton division of the western district contains some extremely rugged mountain scenery, some of the peaks rising to 5,000 feet in height. The geological formation is upper and middle palæozoic, with outcropping beds of granite. Hamilton is the chief town; other townships are Casterton, Coleraine, Branxholme and Penshurst.

Counties, &c.—The counties with their area, leading towns, and population by the census of 1891 (no later information being available) are — *Mornington* (1,625 sq. miles) — Frankston, Mornington (pop. 19,616); *Evelyn* (1,172 sq. miles)—Lilydale, Eltham, Queenstown, Warrandyte (pop. 9,972); *Bourke* (1,721 sq. miles) pop. 517,009—MELBOURNE (the Metropolis, pop. 490,896), Williamstown, Essendon, Keilor, Gisborne, Lancefield and Brighton; *Grant* (1,834 sq. miles)—Geelong, Queenscliffe, Steiglitz, Buninyong, and Ballarat East (pop. 69,599); *Grenville* (1,465 sq. miles)—Ballarat West, Smythesdale, and Pitfield (pop. 41,975); *Polwarth* (1,225 sq. miles)—Colac (pop. 8,361); *Talbot* (1,621 sq. miles)—Castlemaine, Creswick, Clunes, Talbot, Amherst (Daisy Hill Daylesford, Majorca, Maryborough, Tylden, and Carisbrook (pop. 59,088); *Dalhousie* (1,310 sq. miles)—Kilmore, Kyneton, Heathcote, Carlsruhe, and Woodend (pop. 21,514)—*Anglesea* (1,647 sq. miles)—Seymour and Yea (pop. 8,456); *Rodney* (1,690 sq. miles)—Echuca, Redcastle, Rushworth, Whroo, and Runnymede (pop. 19,155); *Hampden* (1,561 sq. miles)—Skipton, Mortlake, Terang, and Camperdown (pop. 8,169); *Ripon* (1,759 sq. miles)—Ararat, Wickliffe, Beaufort, and Streatham (pop. 11,883); *Dundas* (2,028 sq. miles)—Balmoral, Coleraine, Redruth, and Hamilton (pop. 8,223); *Follett* (1,103 sq. miles)—Casterton, and Lindsay (pop. 2,749); *Normanby* (2,013 sq. miles)—Portland, Heywood, Branxholme, and Merino (pop. 11,618); *Villiers* (1,637 sq. miles)—Belfast, Dunkeld, and Warrnambool (pop. 21,857); *Heytesbury* (920 sq. miles)—Allansford and Cobden (pop. 6,014). —*Benambra* (2,749 sq. miles)—a part of the Murray district —(pop. 6,042); *Bendigo* (1,949 sq. miles)—part of the Loddon district—(pop. 52,756); *Bogong* (3,069 sq. miles)—part of the Murray district—(pop. 24,142); *Borung* (4,282 sq. miles) —part of the Wimmera district—(pop. 30,645); *Buln-Buln* (3,739 sq. miles) (pop. 27,195); *Croajingolong* (3,396 sq. miles) (pop. 1775) and *Dargo* (1,744 sq. miles) (pop. 4,221)—these three counties are part of Gippsland; *Delatite* (3,240 sq. miles) (pop. 19,633)—part of the Murray district; *Gladstone* (1,802 sq. miles) (pop. 18,726); and *Gunbower* (1,348 sq. miles) (pop. 8,706) —both counties part of Loddon district; *Kara-Kara* (2,301 sq. miles) (pop. 16,056); *Karkarooc* (5,933 sq. miles) (pop. 3,433); *Lowan* (4,971 sq. miles) (pop. 16,820); *Milleva* (3,572 sq. miles) (pop. 172) —all four counties part of the Wimmera district; *Moira* (3,104 sq. miles) (pop. 32,723)—part of the Murray district; *Tachera* (3,341 sq. miles) (pop. 5,204)—part of the Wimmera district; *Tambo* (1,958 sq. miles) (pop. 2,262); and *Tanjil* (2,818 sq. miles) (pop. 18,872)—these two counties are part of the Gippsland district; *Weeah* (4,004 sq. miles) (pop. 14)—a wholly unsettled county, part of the Wimmera district, and *Wonnangatta* (2,224 sq. miles) (pop. 2,068)—this county is part of both Murray and Gippsland districts.

Climate.—The Government Astronomer of Victoria supplies the following information concerning the climate of the Colony:—The climate of the Colony of Victoria compares favourably with other countries lying under the same latitudes, and may be regarded as a pleasant, temperate, moderately dry, and healthy one. The mean annual temperature is 57·4; mean rainfall, 26 inches; hours of sunshine 45 per cent. of hours between sun's rising and setting; mean humidity of the air, 71 per cent., saturation being 100. The extremes of temperature at the sea level range from 25° in the frosts of July and August, to 105° or 110° in the hot winds of January and February. These extremes occur occasionally only for a brief period. The Spring months include September, October, and November; Summer—December, January, and February; Autumn—March, April, and May; Winter—June, July, and August.

September, whose average temperature is 53·2, is often marked by heavy rainfall, but is usually a fairly pleasant month, made up of fine and balmy days, followed by clear, frosty nights, or broken by periods of rain and strong winds, especially in the latter part of the month. Average hours of sunshine 153.

October is also subject to broken weather, with occasional heavy rains and cold streaks; the fine days are extremely genial and pleasant. The north winds now bring quite warm days. The average mean temperature of October is 56·6, and the highest temperatures recorded seldom exceed 85°. Hours of sunshine average 185.

November.—This is the Spring month of Victoria. Vegetation is at its best. The mean temperature rises to 60·1, and there are sometimes warm days, when the thermometer reaches to 100°, or even slightly over, for a few hours. This month is generally marked by a good average rainfall, with occasional thunderstorms. It is usually a pleasant month, but subject to occasional cold changes with rain. Average hours of sunshine, 221.

December.—The mean temperature for December is 63·3, and average hours of sunshine 250. Highest temperatures have sometimes reached as high as 110 for short periods in hot winds. This month is usually marked by changeable weather, and very cold periods sometimes supervene.

January and *February* are warm, dry months, and often very pleasant, except on the occurrence of the north winds, when the temperature gets unpleasantly high for short periods, and sometimes even for two or three days. The excessive dryness of these winds, while it increases the actual temperature, renders it much more tolerable, and a dry, hot wind temperature of 100 to 110 is not so trying to most people as a moist temperature of 80 to 90°. The "hot winds" are the worst feature of the climate of the southern parts of Australia. Taking the average of thirty-five years, we find there are likely to be six days of hot wind in January, and five days in February. The mean temperatures of these months are 66·2 and 65·8 respectively. Rainfall is usually small, but sometimes heavy rains occur in January. The hottest period of the year is found about the 22nd January. Average hours of sunshine for January, 260; February 216.

March.—The mean temperature of this month is 63·9. Hot winds are much less frequent, but occasionally occur, especially if the season has been a very dry one. Sultry and thundery weather sometimes prevails during March and early in April. The number of days in March on which the thermometer rises above 80° are 8, above 90°, three days. The mean rainfall is 2·00 inches, and hours of sunshine 176.

April. — This month often constitutes a second Spring, especially if there have been good rains at the beginning of the month, or late in March, and may be considered the most pleasant month of the year; new growth takes place throughout; vegetation, and fruit, and other trees often blossom a second time. The mean temperature is 58·7; hours of sunshine, 143; mean rainfall, 2·38 inches. The highest temperatures seldom exceed 80°.

May.—May is also usually a mild and pleasant month, although the temperature has fallen considerably, the mean temperature being 53·2, and mean rainfall 2·11 inches. Light frosts and fogs often occur at night during the latter part of the month. Sunshine, 112.

June.—The mean temperature falls now to 49·8. The weather is generally fine and mild, though sometimes wet and unsettled, with cold winds. The mean rainfall is 1·99 inches, and hours of sunshine 91.

July.—This is usually the coldest month of the year, the mean temperature being 47·6, and the minimum often falls below freezing for a few hours in the night. Ice sometimes, but seldom, forms at sea level, or near the coast, but not unfrequently inland, or at moderate altitudes. The lowest temperature recorded in July in Melbourne is 27·0, generally about sunrise. The mean rainfall for July is 1·89, and hours of sunshine 104.

August.—August is also a cold month, especially in the early part; fine, frosty nights with bright genial days are frequently experienced, and the first signs of Spring appear after the middle of the month. The mean temperature is 50·3; the rainfall, 1·81; hours of sunshine, 131.

It must be remembered that the characteristics of the climate of Victoria given above apply only to ordinary altitudes, and at altitudes from 800 to 3,000 feet above sea level, which will include a very considerable area of the Colony; the mean temperatures will be proportionally lower, and the rainfall higher, although the hours of sunshine may be greater. From the foregoing it will be seen that the climate of Victoria, if we exclude the "hot winds," is exceedingly temperate and salubrious. The hot winds are uncomfortable, and sometimes depressing, but to those who are careful are seldom injurious. The dry seasons or droughts which sometimes occur are usually marked by more pleasant and healthful weather than wetter seasons. The climate is favourable for wheats and other cereals throughout the Colony, except in the very high lands, while fruits of all except purely tropical kinds can be grown with facility and in abundance by choosing altitude and soil. In Melbourne during 1899 the highest temperature in the shade was 104·2° on December 31st, and the lowest 30·6° on July 20th. Mean temperature in the year was 57·1°, and was 0·4° below the average of the last 44 years. The greatest range of the thermometer in the shade on any one day (52·3°) occurred on December 25th, and the least range (0·8°) on September 9th, the mean daily range being 18·3°. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·950 inches. Rain fell on 116 days, and the amount was 28·87 inches, the latter being 13·26 inches above that in 1898, and 3·37 below the average of the last 44 years. The number of days on which fog occurred was eighteen.

During the summer of 1898-9 the heat was extreme; the maximum shade temperature being 109·4 on December 8th, 1898.

Death Rate.—The average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of the mean population during the last ten years was as follows: —In 1890 16·10, in 1891 16·24, in 1892 13·63, in 1893 14·11, in 1894 13·14, in 1895 13·25, in 1896 13·35; in 1897 12·90, in 1898, 15·94, in 1889 14·28. The chief causes of death during 1900 in Greater Melbourne were diseases of the digestive system, phthisis, diseases of the brain, nerve, lung and heart. The average death-rate in the United Kingdom is 20·1.

Geological Formation.—Victoria seems to be formed of a great mass of Palæozoic rock, through which protrude large areas of granite and trap, and upon which repose, near the coast, belts of Mesozoic and Tertiary strata, and volcanic products The younger members of the Tertiary or Cainozoic series, and the older members of the primary or Palæozoic series, are by far the most widely distributed, and are in all respects the most prominent and important formations. With their associated granitic and plutonic or igneous and volcanic rocks they occupy nearly nine-tenths of the surface of the country. Devonian sandstone, slates and limestones occur in Gippsland; secondary rocks are found in the Cape Otway district and the country east of Western Port. The extinct volcanoes are remarkable and apparently recent; there are several to be found on the south-western side of the dividing range. Many of the plains are formed by outflows of basalt.

Detailed surface and underground geological surveys are now being carried out by officers of the Mines Department on several important gold-fields, principally Walhalla, Little Bendigo (near Ballarat), and Stawell. A sketch topographical and geological survey is also in progress at the silver lead field of Mount Deddick, East Gippsland, and the work of systematizing and correlating past records of boring for deep alluvial leads has recently been undertaken. In the outlying and as yet unsurveyed districts geological boundaries are being traced and all available information obtained, in order that the new geological sketch map of Victoria, to be issued shortly, shall be as accurate as possible.

Forest Conservation.—The largest trees indigenous to the colony belong to the Eucalyptus tribe—popularly known as the Gum-tree. This tree has been extensively exported, as it is believed to possess great efficacy in correcting the miasmatic influences of swampy land. The varieties known as the red and blue gums are the most useful; as regards size, the species known as the mountain ash or peppermint (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*), though a middle-sized tree in open plains, attains a colossal height in the mountain ravines, and there are reasons for believing that the highest trees in the world are to be found in this colony, overtopping even the celebrated Mammoth trees (*Wellingtonea gigantea*) of the Yosemite valley. In the Dandenong ranges, trees 420 feet in height are said to have been measured. Near Healesville a fallen tree measured 480 feet, being 14 feet higher than the spire of Strasburg Cathedral. Mr. Perrin, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S. Lond., Conservator of Forests, Victoria, throws doubt upon these measurements, as trees measured by him in Victoria rarely run much over 300 feet, though a blue gum in Tasmania measured by him gave 330 feet; this was the largest ever seen by Mr. Perrin in any of the Colonies. The Casuarina or she-oak, the Banksia or honeysuckle, the native cherry-tree, a bushy, shrub-like tree, having the peculiarity of the stone growing outside the fruit, the Melaleuca (known as the ti-tree, flourishing in marshy districts), and several varieties of the Acacia, of which the wattle is the most common, comprise the most widely distributed of the native trees. Ferns are numerous, particularly in the mountain gullies; the variety known as the Great-nest fern has been found with fronds six-feet in length. As a timber-producing country, Victoria has many advantages. The woods of nearly all the trees are durable, and many of them are beautiful, and admirably fitted for the finer kinds of cabinet work, especially blackwood, myrtle, or beech (*Fagus Cunninghamii*), which bear a very high polish.

The most valuable of all Australian woods is the *Eucalyptus rostrata*, or Red Gum. The timber is hard and dense, with a rather short but handsome and curly grain, and almost free from any tendency to shrink longitudinally. It is next to indestructible in damp ground or in water, salt or fresh, and although not adapted to stand horizontal strain from the shortness of the grain, except in large baulks or stringers, it makes, within reasonable length, the best of all piles for engineering works, in consequence of its resistance to the attacks of the *teredo navalis*. It also makes splendid planking and sleepers for bridges and wharves, and, properly seasoned, knees, and other rigid portions of ships' framing. Next in value is the Blue Gum, *E. Globulus*, red and white ironbark, *E. Leucoxylon*, and the box, *E. Hemiphloia* (white), and *E. Melliodora* (yellow). They are very strong, and are adapted for heavy longitudinal bearers, but not for piles, owing to being pervious to the *teredo*. Blue Gum makes excellent "sawn stuff," and Box is used for the naves of wheels and the cogs of machinery. Stringy-bark and Peppermint are free splitting woods, and are used for shingles, palings, posts, and rails. Ironbark *E. Sideroxylon* (red) is a very heavy hard wood, and is much used by wheelwrights and coachbuilders for wheel spokes. The blackwood and the lightwood species of the Acacia are magnificent woods, largely used by coachbuilders, coopers, cabinet-makers and in the construction of railway carriages and trucks, and the better class of agricultural implements; billiard tables of beechwood are world-renowned, and this wood is specially fitted for all such work, also cabinet work of all kinds. The Wattle is used as staves for casks, and the bark for tanning purposes, the Myall for whip handles and tobacco pipes. There are many other varieties of timber not so well known, but some of them are gradually coming into repute. The late Baron von Mueller's work, "Eucalyptographia: a descriptive Atlas of the Eucalypts of Australia and adjoining islands," is also an invaluable work on Australian timbers, and is considered a masterpiece. Mr. Perrin spent three months in New Zealand towards the close of 1896, and compiled a most important and exhaustive report upon the state of New Zealand forests. This report covers the following subjects:—Management of New Zealand Forests; Examination of New Zealand Forests; Forest Conservation; Industrial and Commercial Use of the Timber Trees of New Zealand; Protection from Fire of State Forests and other Crown Lands; Regeneration of the Kauri Forests; Cultivation of the Wattle and other Trees for Tanning Material; Latest Forest Statistics for New Zealand; Mining Timber Supplies; State Nurseries and Free Tree Distribution, &c.

In January, 1899, Mr. Perrin, at the request of Sir E. Braddon, K.C.M.G., supplied the Tasmanian Government with an exhaustive report on Forestry and Conservation of Timber for the Colony of Tasmania, which resulted in the appointment of a Crown Lands Bailiff to look after the timber and forest interest.

The total area thinned in the State forests for 1891 was 2,830 acres; for 1892, 16,354 acres; for 1895, 8,000 acres; and for the years 1896-99, 26,000 acres; or a total to that date of 50,000 acres. This work was performed by unemployed in the Barmah and Gunbower State forests. The thinning work is carried on by the Department at intervals as money becomes available. The export of timber was attempted in the latter part of 1894, and a number of shipments were made by various firms, and about 470,000 superficial feet of first-class timber was shipped. The rate realised, however, offered such poor encouragement that shipment of timber has practically ceased. The red gum of Victoria is too valuable to be thrown away, and the Colony's own requirements will necessitate the greatest care in the conservation of this most invaluable wood-paving timber. There are 6,358,452 acres of hardwood trees in hitherto inaccessible forests available, and worth about £47,792,937 Melbourne rates.

A Forest Commission commenced sitting on June 17, 1897, under the presidency of the Hon. A. L. Tucker, to inquire into the state of Forest Industry, with a view to placing the Forest Department on a proper basis. It is still sitting, and a good deal of expert evidence is being taken; and it has issued five progress reports dealing with State forests generally. These are—(1) Sleeper hewing in Forest Reserves and Crown Lands; (2) Report on the Victoria Forest and suggestion for future management; (3) Red Gum Forests of Barmah and Gunbower—their resources, management and control; (4) Wombat Forest; (5) Cape Otway Forest; (6) The Stanley and Chiltern Forests—their resources, management and control; (7) the forests of the county of Delatite, being the King River; (8) Genoa River Forests, East Gippsland; (9) Black Range, Upper Glenelg District; (10) Forest Royalties and the Royalty System. These reports generally provide for the general extinction of licences in favour of royalty permits, and for the reservation of large additional areas of forest lands in various parts of the colony. The reforms recommended by the Commissioner are practically those which the Conservator of Forests - Mr. Perrin—has advocated during the past twelve years, and it is most satisfactory to find at last a prospect of better control of the forests (which has been lacking all these years) and consequently better management in the future working.

Animals.—The largest indigenous animal to be met with in Victoria is the kangaroo, some reaching 6 feet high, known by the distinctive names of kangaroo, wallaby, and paddymelon. Rat Kangaroos and mice are very plentifully distributed in various parts. There are several species. Opossums are numerous, and so are the wombat, the porcupine or ant-eating echidna, the bandicoot, the native bear, the native cat, and some others. There are also several species of the bat tribe, the largest of which is known as the flying fox, and causes great destruction among the fruit crops.

The feathered tribe is largely represented; there are several kinds of eagle and hawk; there are also the emu, crane, black swan, wild bustard, pigeon, duck, teal, water-hen, quail, snipe, plover, and many other birds. The parrot tribe are very numerous, and of the most brilliant plumage. Magpies and the great kingfisher, or laughing jackass, may, in the early morning or at sundown, be heard filling the "bush" with their peculiar noise.

Snakes are to be found in most parts of the colony; many of them are of a venomous nature, the black and brown snake and the death adder especially. Others mostly of brighter and more variegated colours, are not so dangerous. The insect world is, perhaps, in no other country so variously and widely distributed. The paucity of animals suitable for game and food, and the scarcity of song and other birds, have led to the introduction of numerous well-known English animals and birds. Hares, rabbits, white swans, foreign ducks, thrushes, etc., are now becoming quite plentiful; and rabbits in some parts have been found a serious pest from their number and destructive tendencies. Deer have been acclimatized, and may be found in some of the scrubs on the mountain ranges. Axis deer, of which about 35 were turned out at the Wimmera some years since, have wonderfully increased, and now are found in numbers in the rugged ranges of the Grampians in the Western district. Sambur deer or Ceylon Elk are numerous in the Koo-wee-Rup Swamp, and Fallow deer equally numerous on the ranges at the heads of the Yarra. Other species of deer have been set free in other parts of the colony. Birds of several kinds have been liberated from one end of the country to the other, and the sweet songsters of the English woods and hedgerows may now be frequently heard. Most of the animals take very kindly to their new home, and have shown a marvellous tendency to increase and multiply. Foxes have also, unfortunately, been introduced by private persons, and do much damage to lambs, poultry, &c.

The Zoological Gardens of Melbourne are situated in the centre of Royal Park, which is a large reserve of over 400 acres in extent. The Gardens comprise an area of fifty acres and contain a large and interesting collection of animals, birds and reptiles of all descriptions which have been brought from almost every country in the world. The orders of the class Mammalia are well filled. Of the order Quadrumana three families are generally represented. The order Lemures is also represented in the collection. There are six families of the order Carnivora, and three of them, namely Felidæ, Canidæ, and Hyœnidæ, are well filled. The Lions, Tigers, Leopards, and other species of Felidæ attain a perfection in the Melbourne Gardens that is rarely seen in confinement. The Indian Elephant represents the order Proboscidæ. The extensive order Rodentia is well represented, as is also the order Ungulata, of which the most numerous families are Cervidæ (Deer family), and Camelidæ (Camel family). The order Marsupiala which includes all the native animals (save one or two) is very complete, there being sixteen species of the family Macropidæ (Kangaroos), whilst the family Phascolomyidæ (Wombats) is complete, all the known species being in the collection. The collection of birds is also a very good one, the most striking examples of which are Ostriches, Emus, Cassowaries. Rheas, Cranes, Curassows, and Pheasants. In the class Reptilia, most of the snakes indigenous to Australia are generally on view, and large Indian Pythons; whilst there are also some of the large tortoises from the island of Aldabra, one of the Seychelles. The following are some of the principal animals that have been successfully bred and reared in the Gardens, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Bears, Lynxes, Wolves, Monkeys, Buffaloes, Zebras, Llamas, Guanacos, Antelopes, and Deer, besides almost all the native animals and many less important ones. There are upwards of one hundred cages, aviaries, and enclosures in the Gardens, and care has been taken in the laying out of the numerous flower beds and shrubberies to combine the useful with the picturesque.

Population.—On the 15th of August, 1835, the white population of Port Phillip was 14; the enumeration of 1836 showed a total population of 224—186 males, 38 females; of 1838, 3,511—3,080 males, 431 females; of 1841, 11,738—8,274 males, 3,464 females; of 1851, 77,345—46,202 males, 31,143 females; of 1861, 540,322—328,651 males, 211,671 females; of 1871, 731,528—401,050 males, 330,478 females. By the census of 1881 the population was shown to be 862,346, of whom 452,083 were males and 410,263 females. The number of inhabited dwellings in the colony was 170,086; uninhabited, 9,049; places building, 681; in all, 179,816. Among the population were 12,128 Chinese, 259 of whom were females. (For census 1891 figures see previous editions of the *Australian Handbook*.)

The Populations of the Six Principal extra-Metropolitan towns, with their suburbs, in 1899, were as follows:—Ballarat, 46,410; Bendigo, 43,112; Geelong, 23,440; and Castlemaine, 7,990; Warrnambool, 6,600; Stawell, 5,400.

The population at the end of 1899 was 1,163,400, 586,060 males, 577,340 females; there being 8,140 marriages, 31,008 births, and 16,578 deaths, or 14,430 births in excess of deaths. The birth rate for 1899 per thousand was 26·71; death rate, 14·28, and marriage rate 7·01.

The estimated population of the colony on 30th June, 1900, was 1,168,136, 581,728 males, 586,408 females; the registered births during half-year were 15,594, deaths 7,479.

The gold-mining population at the beginning of 1900 was estimated at 30,114, of which 14,123 were alluvial miners, 15,991 quartz. No special record of Chinese.

Greater Melbourne numbered 475,380 at the beginning of 1900; the extra-Metropolitan, 197,980; rural districts, 503,990.

Aborigines.—The aboriginal population of Victoria when the colony was first settled numbered about 6,000, according to an official return of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. (Other, and it is said more reliable estimates, state the number at not less than 15,000.) In the ten years from April 1, 1839, to December 31, 1849, Mr. Thomas, the guardian of aborigines, reported of the natives in the Yarra and Western Port districts that there were 158 deaths and only 20 births. These tribes, numbering 350 in 1836, were reduced in 1851 to 76. In 1851 the aborigines were reduced to 2,693; in 1863 they had dwindled down to about 1,908. At the date of the census, in 1871, they numbered 1,330—viz., 784 males and 546 females; on March 15th, 1877, their numbers were reduced to 1,067 (in this were included half-castes)—633 males, 434 females, children 297; those entirely black numbered 774, and those of mixed blood 293. By the census of 1881 the number had still further decreased to 780. In 1886 there were 806 persons on the several Victorian aboriginal stations (of whom 550 are pure blacks, and the remainder half-castes), the census of 1891 showing the number of aborigines, including half-castes, to be 565, males, 325; females, 240 (no births and deaths are calculable). There are now only about 400 blacks on the stations and depots. 250 half-castes have left under the Act of Parliament, and earn their own living on farms, &c. There are ten depots in Victoria.

Soil and Products.—The land available for pastoral and agricultural purposes has been approximately classified thus:—Of rich light loam, generally distributed near the coast, there are approximately 36,000 square miles, generally to be met with on terraced flats along the river valleys, and running in narrow belts along the sea-coast; it is also found in extensive level plains with stunted timber and thickly-grassed undulating forest country. The geological features of these stretches are clay, sand, lime, gravel, tertiary, and superficial deposits, including alluvial: of cold sandy clays and loams, occupying the central, north, north-east, and south-east portions of the country, there are about 28,000 square miles in hilly and undulating country abounding in iron-bark and stringy-bark trees, growing on clay, slate, schist, and sandstone: of rich black and chocolate soils, eminently adapted for purposes of tillage, distributed in the south-western and central districts, there are about 12,000 square miles of volcanic origin: of light and sandy soil of granitic formation, in patches throughout the country, there are about 8,000 square miles: of rich sandy loams, near Geelong, and in the counties of Normanby and Dundas, South Grenville and Polwarth, there are about 3,000 square miles, showing shales and soft sandstone. Variations in soil and climatic conditions give those engaged in agricultural pursuits a wide range of products from which to choose, and enables many of those products to be matured which fail under less favourable conditions. In cereals, wheat, oats, and barley, are the chief articles cultivated. Peas also find favour with most farmers. Beans of all classes, maize and sorghum may be found in most parts of the Colony. Potatoes, beet, mangolds, and grass of all kinds thrive well. The tobacco industry, which has been somewhat languid for the past few years, is now reviving, and extensive areas are being planted under the observation of an expert. Fibre plants, hemp, flax, ramee, and New Zealand flax thrive well, and attention is given to the two first named. Factories have been established for the treatment of the raw product, and fibre is finding its way to the market. Fruits of all kinds give very satisfactory results; special care has been given to the varieties suitable for drying, canning, and export, and fruits in their various forms are now being exported to British and foreign markets. The viticultural industry has made rapid strides, and the area planted with vines has increased more than any other kindred industry. The area under vines on the 31st March, 1900, being 27,550 acres. Wine promises to become one of the staple products of the Colony. The yield varies according to variety and districts, but may be taken at 250 to 300 gallons per acre. Unlike the Continental vineyards, cultivation is done principally by aid of horse labour, and the cost reduced to a minimum. There are a few large vineyards ranging from three to six hundred acres each, but they usually run from 20 to 50 acres, and are carried on in conjunction with other agricultural or horticultural pursuits. Colonial raisins and currants are becoming an important feature in the market. The production of currants is also receiving considerable attention, and it may be reasonably anticipated that at no distant date the imported article will become as rare as the Colonial one has hitherto been. Much of the unoccupied lands of the Colony is now being settled on by what is termed "Village Settlements," by which means it is hoped to develop many of those minor industries with which manual labour alone can deal, such as the cultivation of perfume and medicinal plants, fibre, oil, dye, and many other products which help to increase the national wealth.

The Pigment Industry.—It is worthy of note that the Government has set aside a sum of £1,000 to assist in developing the pigment industry, for it has long been known that Victoria possessed pigments suitable for paints, there being a wealth of ochre at Black Flat; an unlimited supply of pyrites near Bruthen; splendid ochre at Gordons; kaolin at Ringwood; and other pigments, such as cobalt, antimony, oxides, &c., are found in abundance at Bradford, Mooranduck, Bendigo, Ballarat, Brunswick, Sale and Yea. Credit is due to Mr. E. Barnes, of Black Flat, for his enterprise in bringing this matter before the Mines Department. During 1899 the sum of £640 was voted for the purpose of establishing the paint industry, which was successfully done.

Irrigation and Water Supply.—The question of water supply to the colony of Victoria, though of necessarily momentous importance to the prosperity of the State, appears to be but little understood by those outside the Department of Water Supply itself; and there appears to be a general confusion in the minds of the public upon this important subject. The impression seems to prevail that the State has spent millions of money in constructing gigantic works, that have, in most instances, proved gigantic failures. The Yan Yean, or Metropolitan Water Supply, is confused with the up-country supplies, and the latter—their nature, and the objects they were constructed to serve—are a complete enigma to the great mass of the people of the colony. In order clearly to understand the position, it may be noted that the whole expenditure on water supply by the State up to June 30, 1900, has been £8,342,381. Of this amount the State has been credited with the sum of £2,375,152 in consequence of the Yan Yean Waterworks having been transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who have been debited with that amount. In the early days of the colony, 1859–1862, a number of grants were made to mining towns, amounting in all to £152,966; and in or about 1879 a further sum of £97,588 was granted to rural districts, making a total sum granted of £250,554. The amount spent on the construction of the Coliban and Geelong scheme was £1,466,861. The loans to Corporations other than trusts, on June 30th, 1900, as reduced by amounts transferred to trusts, amounts written off by the Water Supply Advances Relief Act, and payments to Redemption, amounted to £467,943, including £50,850 interest capitalized; to waterworks trusts administering town supplies only, as reduced by amounts transferred to other trusts, amounts written off by the Water Supply Advances Relief Act, and payments to Redemption, £469,120; to waterworks trusts administering to rural districts, as reduced by amounts transferred to trusts, amounts written off by the Water Supply Advances Relief Act, and payments to Redemption, £261,362; to irrigation trusts, as reduced by amounts written off and payments to redemption, £384,090. In addition there had been spent in the construction of the Goulburn weir (national work), for works, £320,367, and for land, £172,912. The Laanecoorie weir, for works, £85,568, and for land, £48,218. The Kow swamp works (national) cost £172,245, and the land, £6,846. Works for filling the dry lakes north-west of Kerang, £1,220. The Bridgewater and Kinypanial weirs were also taken over by the State, and cost £17,000. The total State expenditure on national works and land resumed in connection therewith was £838,016. By Act No. 778, passed in 1883, provision was made for the construction of irrigation works. It was proposed to form trusts, the commissioners of which were to be elected by the ratepayers, and they were empowered to borrow money on the security of the rates leviable within their districts. The Water Act, 1890 (54 Vict., No. 1156), repealed all previous Acts for the conservation, management, and distribution of water, and consolidated their provisions. It is divided into seven parts, as follows:—Part I.—Preliminary; Part II.—Water supply by waterworks trusts (these trusts are constituted for the purpose of controlling the stock and domestic supply within the area of their respective districts); Part III.—Water supply for irrigation and manufacturing purposes (the formation of special irrigation and water supply districts of areas limited to 10,000 acres is authorized); Part IV.—Drainage of the land for the purpose of its improvement (the powers of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts to expend money upon the drainage of land within their district may be extended); Part V.—Deals with supply to town by Board of Land and Works, supply to Melbourne and Geelong, and provides machinery for governing necessary matters; Part VI.—Deals with supply of water by local governing bodies; and Part VII. contains general provisions as to penalties, &c. Amending legislation was before Parliament as we went to press. The Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts now number thirty, twenty-six are practically completed, one in progress, and three have not been commenced. The aggregate area of the Trusts districts is 2,743,449 acres, the total quantity of irrigable land being estimated at 1,843,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres can be irrigated annually. The borrowing powers accorded to these corporations by their con-

stituting Orders in Council amount to £1,551,517, of which the Government has agreed to advance £1,441,399, the balance to be obtained in open market. Up to June 30th, 1900, the Government had advanced a total sum of £1,044,234. The gross value of the irrigable lands in the Trusts districts, estimated upon a low basis of valuation, is £6,888,076; the annual ratable value, according to the municipal assessment, being £295,930.

The contract for the construction of the reservoir at Malmsbury has been let for the sum of £44,704. Capacity 4,093,000,000 gallons. The total estimated cost of the construction of this reservoir and the improvement of the Coleban scheme of works is £100,000.

There were on June 30th, 1900, 69 Waterworks Trusts, consisting of 17 rural and 52 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns. The rural schemes supply an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual ratable value of £590,000, the estimated cost of the works being £392,600; the urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 526 million gallons and were estimated to cost £576,402. The waterworks under Government control embrace two schemes, the Coliban Scheme, and Geelong and suburbs, the storage capacity of which is 5,373,859,200 gallons, and the cost £1,466,861. During 1899 a loan of £44,700, additional loan of £4,000 provided under Act 1888, making a total of £48,700, has been granted to the Mildura Irrigation Trust for the purpose of improving pumping machinery, &c., of which £41,100 had been expended to June 30, 1900.

The Melbourne Waterworks are under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the storage capacity is 6,508,000,000 gallons, and the cost of construction from 1853 up to 1899-1900, £3,700,859; maintenance, £296,300; total, £3,997,159. The sources of the Melbourne water supply are the Yan Yean reservoir, in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty river and Jack's creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing range, and those of Wallaby and Silver creeks. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean. The Maroondah aqueduct also conveys water from the Maroondah river, the Graceburn and Donnelly's Creeks to Melbourne. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from Melbourne, 602 feet above sea level; it covers an area of 1,360 acres, and has a drainage area of 36,000 acres.

The total storage capacity of the reservoirs of the waterworks under Government, Metropolitan Board of Works, local bodies, and waterworks trusts amount to 14,031,358,750 gallons, the cost of the schemes to £7,517,107.

Sewerage of Greater Melbourne.—A scheme of sewerage for Melbourne and its suburbs is being carried out by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, of which Mr. E. G. FitzGibbon is chairman. The Act constituting the Board came into force on December 20, 1890. The Board exercises control over eighteen cities, towns, and boroughs, and six shires, embracing a total area of 83,860 acres, and an estimated population at the beginning of 1900 of 477,790. The annual ratable value of property in 1899-1900 was £3,941,518. The Board is authorized to borrow £5,000,000, exclusive of £2,359,157 Government loans taken over by the Board; up to July 23rd, 1900, the loans contracted by the Board amounted to £4,643,580. The amount chargeable to expenditure on sewerage to June, 1900, was (approximately) £3,201,194. The expenditure on the Metropolitan sewerage system for the year ending June, 1901, is estimated at £364,000—outfall, sewer, and rising mains, £2 000; pumping station, £15,000; main and branch sewers, £70,000; reticulation sewers, £110,000; farm preparations, £10,000; house connections, £145,000.

Up to July 23rd, 1900, 200,319 feet of main and branch sewers, and 1,692,637 feet of reticulation sewers were completed, 28,611 tenements were completed, and 1,279 tenements in progress. The fittings connected numbered 30,710 water-closets; 18,424 baths; 15,017 sinks; 9,110 troughs; 5,680 lavatories; 2,650 urinals; 1,609 stables; 508 cellars; 413 slop-hoppers; 176 paved yards; 511 latrines and 27 dairies.

National Irrigation Works.—The following is a brief outline of the more important works connected with irrigation actually taken in hand, in some form or other, with a statement of the progress made in respect of them during the past year.

Goulburn District.—The Goulburn river weir, 695 feet long, and 19¾ miles of the main western channel are completed. The permanent surveys for the extension of the proposed works in this district have been carried to the Broken river, on the east side of Goulburn river, and to Wanaita creek, to the west of Goulburn river, trial survey having been made thence to the Campaspe river. The Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust and the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust are supplied with water from the portion of the main western channel constructed.

The works still to be carried out to complete the proposed National Works in this district are about 33 miles of main channel on the east side of Goulburn river, 4½ miles of the main western channel, the Waranga reservoir, and about 41 miles of main channel, thence to the Campaspe river. In connection with the channel from Waranga reservoir to the Campaspe river it is proposed to divert flood waters to Lake Cooper, and to embank this lake so as to form it into a storage, if the cost be not prohibitive, in order to relieve the country between the meridians of Moora and Lake Cooper, which is much flooded in the winter season. Cost of works to June 30, 1900, £493,279.

Loddon District.—About half a mile above Laanecoorie is the regulating weir for the Loddon river, which is a compound structure of concrete masonry with automatic tilting gates, the extension on the left bank being in the form of an earthen dam, with a berm or banquette in the rear of materials not liable to scour. The capacity of the reservoir to the full supply level is 610,000,000 of cubic feet, equal to 3,812,000,000 of gallons which makes it rather more than about 12 per cent. greater than the Malmsbury reservoir. The reservoir, up to the masonry crest, and exclusive of the flood-gates, contains about 351,000,000 cubic feet. All the work is completed, and cost, exclusive of land compensation, £85,600. Bridgewater (a work of concrete masonry), and Kinypanial (a timber structure) weirs are in this district.

Kow Swamp.—These works are completed. The reservoir is capable of storing 1,780 millions of cubic feet of water, available for summer use. The total cost has been £179,091.

The Mildura Irrigation Colony.—See also MILDURA in "Towns in Victoria" section. In previous issues of this work appears a description of this colony, from which so much was anticipated, but which resulted in such a financial failure as called for the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the settlement. The investigation has shown that the failure of the settlement was caused by woeful mismanagement, for which the settlers were in no way to blame, and that the absence of any supervision by the State had been a contributory element in the collapse. The Commission was of opinion that to abandon Mildura in its troubles would be nothing short of a national misfortune, and would for many years to come prevent the utilisation of immense areas of splendid fruit-growing country still in the hands of the Crown, bordering upon the waters of the River Murray, and suitable for irrigation. The members unanimously recommended that a loan of £30,000 should be granted to the Mildura Irrigation Trust, to be expended in lining the existing channels, and in the improvement of the appliances for raising water. It was also recommended that the concession granted to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers should be cancelled, causing 188,000 acres to revert to the Crown; and that to meet requirements, and provide for the distribution of water during the coming season, the existing guarantee should be extended by an advance of £400 per month up to the end of April, 1897. The concession was cancelled.

On September 6, 1897, the *Mildura Trust Loan Amendment Act*, 1897, came into force. It amended the previous Act, and increased the amount which might be advanced to the trust from £34,700 to £44,700. An additional amount of £4,000 has been provided during the year, making the total loan authorized £48,700. Before a grant is made the debenture holders in Chaffrey Bros., Limited, have to give security for the payment of £2,500 to the trust; they must also authorize the expenditure of £7,500 in tree planting, &c., and the mortgagee must contribute £1,500 to the trust, this sum to make an increase of the debts due to them, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. £41,100 advanced prior to 30th June, 1900. In addition, the trust has had advanced to it the sum of £5,600 as an aid to its revenue.

West Wimmera Works.—By utilizing the Wartook Reservoir the Western Wimmera Irrigation and Water Supply Trust has been able to supply portions of its territory with water for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes in addition to those fed by the Wimmera.

The other works proposed, but which have not been developed, are the Campaspe, Broken river, East Wimmera, Werribee.

Agriculture.—The returns for the year ending 1st March, 1900, were:—Number of cultivated holdings, 40,160; extent of land under tillage, 3,820,505 acres. Wheat occupied 2,165,693 acres, produce, 15,237,948 bushels; oats, 271,280 acres, produce 6,116,046 bushels, average yield per acre, 21·77 bushels; malting barley, 65,970 acres, produce, 1,197,948 bushels; other barley, 13,603 acres, produce, 268,140 bushels; maize, 11,037 acres, produce, 624,844 bushels; rye, 1,050 acres, produce, 13,896 bushels; peas and beans, 12,243 acres, produce, 164,414 bushels; potatoes, 55,469 acres, produce, 173,381 tons, average per acre, 3·13; mangold wurtzel, 788 acres, produce, 9,597 tons; sugar-beet, 111 acres; carrots, parsnips, and turnips, 473 acres, produce, 3,453 tons; onions, 4,436 acres, produce, 19,905 tons; wheaten hay, 197,777 acres, produce, 218,488 tons; other hay, 252,412 acres, produce, 377,705 tons; green forage, 18,574 acres; artificial grasses, 151,949 acres; grass and clover seeds, 2,283 acres, produce, 5,004 cwt.; hops, 713 acres; tobacco, 155 acres; vines, bearing, 25,126, non-bearing, 2,424; flax, 185 acres; other crops, 2,937 acres; market gardens, 9,598 acres; orchards, growing fruit for sale, 40,714 acres; private use, 4,261 acres; land in fallow, 509,244 acres.

Compared with the previous year the increases in the area under crop were:—Number of cultivated holdings, 283; wheat, 11,530 acres; oats, 5,121 acres; malting barley, 32,386 acres; maize, 390 acres; peas and beans, 1,128 acres; potatoes, 14,217 acres; artificial grasses, 1,792 acres; grass for seed, 63 acres; tobacco, 77 acres; flax, 113 acres; non-bearing vines, 251 acres; market gardens, 525 acres; orchards, 3,681 acres.

The decreases were:—Land under tillage, 57,417 acres; other barley than malting, 672 acres; rye, 1,081 acres; mangold wurtzel, 220 acres; sugar-beet, 1,566 acres; onions, 36 acres; wheaten hay, 9,315 acres; oaten hay, 105.841 acres; green forage, 1,231 acres; vines, non-bearing, 269 acres, hopss, 134 acres; other crops, 202 acres; land in fallow, 7,998 acres.

The increases in the produce were:—Oats, 592,627 bus.; malting barley, 421,163 bus.; maize, 37,780 bus.; carrots, &c., 624 tons; onions, 2,597 tons; grass seeds, 883 acres.

The decreases were:—Wheat, 4,343,356 bus.; barley (other than malting), 67,642 bus.; rye, 17,300 bus.; peas and beans, 41,751 bus.; mangold wurtzel, 104 tons; sugar-beet, 10,840 tons; wheaten hay, 25,100 tons; oaten, 102,006 tons.

The Corn Trade Sectional Committee of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce obtained samples of Victorian wheat for season 1899-1900, and the committee proclaimed the standard to be 62½ lbs. to the imperial bushel.

The wheat harvest begins at the earliest on November 1, and ends on December 30; and at the latest begins on December 26 and ends March 15; it has an average duration of eight weeks. The area sown in 1899-1900 was 2,165,693 acres; produce, 15,237,948 bushels; yield per acre, 7·04 bushels.

A Viticultural College has been erected near Rutherglen, and placed under the charge of Mr. R. Dubois, who has recently arrived from France under engagement for a term of three years, and a syllabus has been issued and the college is now open for the reception of students.

Live Stock.—The returns of stock in March, 1899 were:—Horses, 431,547 (1895 figures); milch cows, 399,617; other cattle, 1,833,900 (1895 figures); sheep, 12,300,000; pigs, 337,588 (1895 figures.) In 1899-1900 the cows and heifers in milk or in calf on farms numbered 537,722.

Imported Fruit Trees.—With a view to guard against the introduction of insect pests, an Order in Council has been passed making it compulsory to subject imported fruit trees to a process of fumigation, under the supervision of the Agricultural Department: Apple, apricot, currant, cherry, fig, gooseberry, nectarine, pear, plum, peach and persimmon. Imported raspberry and strawberry plants, and plants of the citrus family are required by the order to be similarly treated before being distributed in the colony.

Imported Fruit.—all imported fruit is subject to inspection by officers appointed under the Vegetation Diseases Act, 1896, and all found infected with any of the following diseases, is destroyed:—Codlin Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*); Pear Slug (*Selandria Cerasi*); Apple-bark or Mussel Scali (*Mytilaspis pomorum*; Apple Root Borer (*Leptops Hopei*); Red or Orange Scale (*Aspidiotus coccineus*); Queensland Fruit-fly (*Tephritis Tryoni*); European Fruit-fly (*Hutterophora Capitata*); Lemon Scale *Chionaspis Citri* and *Mytalispis citricola*); San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*); Black Peach Aphis (*Myzus Persicæ*); White Mussel Scale (*Chionaspis Eugeniæ*); Apple and Pear Scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum* and *Fusicladium pyrinum*); Shot Hole of the Apricot (*Phyllosticta circumscissa*); Leaf Curl of the Peach (*Exoascus deformans*); Peach Freckle (*Cladosporium carpophilum*); Prune Rust (*Puccinia Pruni*); and the fungus disease known as *Melanose*.

Publications.—Among the valuable publications issued by the department may be mentioned the *Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria* (2nd Vol., sold at 2s. 6d.), by the eminent entomologist, Mr. C. French, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. It is a thoroughly practical work, excellently illustrated. Two volumes of this work have been issued, and others will follow as early as practicable. A volume on beneficial insects is also in anticipation. Another important work issued by the department is *Systematic Arrangement of Australian Fungi*, by D. McAlpine, the Government Vegetable Pathologist. The work is issued at 3s. By the same author is issued *Additions to the Fungi on the Vine in Australia*, distributed gratis.

The Dairying Industry in Victoria is making very considerable progress. During the 1899-1900 season the quality of the best Victorian butter was as good as ever before in the history of the export trade; many factories output showed a distinct improvement as compared with previous seasons. This is borne out by the actual prices received. A few factories secured higher average prices in England for last season's butter than for that of the season 1898-99, when only little better than half the quantity was exported thither from Victoria. The highest average price received by factories shipping the whole of last season was 103s. to 104s., whilst quite a large number averaged between 100s. and 104s. per cwt. Against these pleasing facts it cannot be denied that a greater percentage than usual of the total output was of ordinary quality, and it was contended that this had a depressing effect on the reputation of our best butters. The butter exported in 1889-90, the season when the factory system was introduced, was valued at £51,300. For the season 1893-94 it reached £761,273; this amount represented 7,652¼ tons of butter; 1894-95, 11,584¾ tons, value £1,081,243; 1895-6, 9,386 tons, value £876 026; 1896-7, 9,895½, value, £942,247; 1897-8, 7,157 tons, value, £670,000; 1898-9, 8,888 tons, value £888,000; in 1899-1900, £1 604,600; cheese to the value of £22,706, and milk and cream to the value of £18,274 were also exported during 1899-1900.

Other Agricultural Exports through the Government freezing works (the year 1898-99 is shown in parentheses), for 1899-1900 were:—Rabbits (1,210,139 pairs, value £90,760) 1,915,001 pairs, value £140 699; and hares (1,040 pairs, value £208) 938 pairs, value £187; mixed poultry (pairs value £1,857), 7,904 pairs, value £2,028; eggs (11,540 dozen, value £577), 38,780 dozen, value £1,615; mutton and lamb (43,597 carcases, value £21,798), 99,301 carcases, value £49,650; green fruit (15,249 cases, value £7,624), 11,649 cases, value £5,824; beef, (38 quarters, value £76), 2,605 pieces, value £3,907; veal, 1899-1900, 756 sides, value £756; pork 102 carcases, value £153; ox tails, tongues, 2,853 lbs., value £60. Total value, 1899-1900, £1,545,108; 1898-99, £1,015,279.

Agricultural Entomology is now receiving special attention, and the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Mr. C. French, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., is doing good work. The orders Coleoptera and Lepidoptera have hitherto received most attention; small groups, especially those of a distinctive nature, are being carefully studied.

Attached to the Entomological Branch is a Museum of Economic Entomology and Ornithology, open to the public. This is the only public Museum of the kind in Australasia, and contains very valuable collections.

Tobacco Growing is receiving considerable attention, and Mr. Bondurant, a first-class expert in the culture curing, &c., of the same, has been brought from America, and is likely, with his experience, to do a great deal to further the industry. During 1899 Mr. Bondurant was engaged delivering lectures in different parts of the tobacco-growing districts, also in giving practical instruction in the fields to the growers An experimental tobacco farm has been established at Edi, on the King River under the management of the expert and serves as an object lesson for tobacco-growers as to the best methods of growing and management of the plant. Owing to the instructions already given the growers have made an improvement in their methods of management, and tobacco of much better quality than formerly produced is beginning to get to market. With a view of further encouraging the industry, the Government gives a bonus of 3d. per lb. on tobacco treated under the supervision of the expert and exported; 117,168 lbs. were shipped to London during 1898-99, while during 1899-1900 126,377 lbs. were shipped, and arrangements are being made for further shipments.

Oil.—The oil mill, introduced by the Government during 1895, visited various centres of the colony, for the purpose of demonstrating to farmers and others the benefits to be derived from the cultivation of oil-producing plants. Samples of linseed, colza, hemp, and sunflower oils have been produced of a light quality. A quantity of the linseed oil has been purchased by the railway department at a price profitable to the producers. The oilcake has also found ready sale and should in the future become a valuable means of enabling the dairy farmer to increase his output. The mill has also been of service in instructing the growers as to the best kinds of oil, producing varieties of seeds, much of the sunflower seed treated being very poor in oil yield.

Land.—The estimated area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres, of which 11,572,000 acres are Mallee country. Of these 24,782,700 acres (including Mildura and Mallee land) are either alienated or in process of alienation, 7,236,493 acres are occupied by reserves, &c., 13,929,595 acres are under lease for pastoral purposes, the remaining 10,296,972 acres being available for settlement, and these may be thus classified:—Pastoral lands, 4,483.491 acres; agricultural and grazing lands, 2,628.166 acres; auriferous lands, 1,044.110 acres; swamp lands, 73,814 acres; may be sold by auction, 28,019 acres; Mallee lands (leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act, and is divided into blocks and allotments), 2,039.372 acres, the following areas being still available for occupation—Mallee blocks, 1,331,840 acres; Mallee allotments, 335,217 acres. Agricultural allotments, 372,315 acres.

On 1st January, 1900, the number of licenses and leases for pastoral occupation was 20,823, embracing an area of 19,147,688 acres, the yearly rent being £70,620. Perpetual leases under Mallee Lands Act, 1896, which are 410 for 246,110 acres, £2,051 per annum rental

During 1899, 694,508 acres were alienated from the Crown in fee simple, and realized £727,493; this amount includes payment made in previous years for land selected under the deferred payment system, besides instalments on account of land sold by auction, which under Section 71, Land Act, 1884, may extend over a period of three years from date of sale.

Total extent of land unalienated at the end of 1899 was 32,997,197 acres, in process of alienation by deferred payments, 4,053,769 acres.

Transfer of Land, 1895-99:—Brought under the Act, for 1895, 12,587 acres, valued at £351,182; for 1896, 40,072 acres, valued £443,460; for 1897, 71,092 acres, value £664,384; 1898, 27,301 acres, value £605,427; 1899, 53,847 acres, valued at £668,446.

Settlement on Lands Act, 1893. On June 30, 1900, there were 2,029 settlers, area occupied 48,208 acres, included in area occupied as given above.

Village Settlements.—The necessity of settling the people upon the lands of the colony continues to engage the serious attention of the Victorian Government. On August 31st, 1893, an Act was passed providing for the establishment of Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies; the Act is cited as the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and it is divided into three parts, dealing with the respective divisions before mentioned. Mr. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture, has issued a useful little pamphlet, entitled "Hints for the Guidance of Village Settlers."

The total number of applications received and registered during 1899-1900 was 171, of which 50 were approved, 67 refused, and 54 in course of being dealt with. The total amount advanced for 1895-6 was £21,409 7s. 6d.; for 1896-7, £6,527 17s. 4d.; for 1897-8 £2,227 13s. 6d.; for 1898-9, £830 11s.; 1899-1900, £77 16s. 6d.; total since establishment, £67,135 18s. 4d. The total area of settlement occupied 48,208 acres; the number of settlers actually residing at date of inspection in 1900 was 2,029, of which 1,663 were married; the total number, including wives and families, was 9,407; the total value of improvements effected was £177,877; area cultivated, 19,487 acres; value of live stock, £32,517 12s. 6d.

An area of 59,577 acres has been excised from the lands originally proclaimed as available for village settlement purposes; of these 4,399 acres have been added to the Wombat State Forest; 4,176 acres have been excluded under Section 42 of the *Land Act*. 1890; 564 acres under Section 59, and 320 acres have been sold by auction.

On page 92 of the *Australian Handbook* will be found a brief summary of the Act.

The Leongatha Labour Colony continues to do good work, under Mr J. R. Y. Goldstein, and provides the most successful method of assisting the able-bodied unemployed. During 1900 524 men have been enabled to learn the elements of pioneer settlement in heavily timbered country, together with practical instruction in agriculture. The total cost to the State for the

past seven years has been £23,420, that period showing a debit of £3,898.

Religion.—There were on 1st January, 1899, 2,691 churches and chapels, other buildings, 2,331; making a total of 5,022. The denominations are now entirely self-supported—the annual grant of £50,000 provided by the Constitution Act having terminated on 31st December, 1875. The detailed returns to 1st January, 1899 (no later being available) were:—Church of England, 1,098 places of worship, 127,406 sittings, average attendance, 70,675; Roman Catholic, 405 places of worship, 123,000 sittings, average attendance, 131,169; Free Church of England, 1 place of worship, 280 sittings, average attendance 140; Presbyterian, 999 places of worship, 98,200 sittings, average attendance, 81,264; Free Presbyterian, 28 places of worship, 2,470 sittings, average attendance, 655; Free Christian, 6 places of worship, 900 sittings, average attendance, 350; Wesleyan Methodist, 1,033 places of worship, 116,100 sittings, average attendance, 117,100. Primitive Methodist, 169 places of worship, 20,365 sittings, average attendance, 13,087; United Methodist Free Church, 84 places of worship, 13,600 sittings, average attendance, 5,500. Bible Christian, 197 places of worship, 19,000 sittings, average attendance, 12,737; Congregationalists, 176 places of worship, 20,970 sittings, average attendance, 13,100; Baptists, 166 places of worship, 26,080 sittings, average attendance, 14,052; Evangelical Lutheran, 64 places of worship, 6,410 sittings, average attendance, 3,757; Unitarian, 1 place of worship, 500 sittings, average attendance, 150; Welsh Calvinistic Connexion, 2 places of worship, 500 sittings, average attendance, 120; Church of Christ, 95 places of worship, 12,500 sittings, average attendance, 6,250; Society of Friends, 2 places of worship, 175 sittings, average attendance. 65; Moravians or United Brethren, 2 places of worship, 300 sittings, average attendance, 90; Australian Church, 1 place of worship, 1,300 sittings, average attendance, 1,300; Mariners' Church, 1 place of worship, 250 sittings, average attendance, 200; Swedenborgians, 2 places of worship, 250 sittings, average attendance. 48; Catholic Apostolic, 1 place of worship, 350 sittings, average attendance, 258; Christian Israelites, 1 place of worship, 200 sittings, average attendance, 150; Spiritualists, 2 meeting places, 2,000 sittings, average attendance, 800; Jews, 6 synagogues, 2,180 sittings, average attendance, 552: Salvation Army, 292 places of worship, 76,600 sittings, average attendance, 51,500; Seventh Day Adventists, 7 places of worship, 466 sittings, average attendance, 390.

The number of Clergy and ministers by the returns to 1st January, 1899, numbered 1,133, as follows:—Church of England, 242; Victorian Free Church of England, 1; Roman Catholics, 196; Presbyterians, 229; Free Presbyterians, 5; Free Christian, 1; Wesleyans, 153; Primitive Methodists, 39; United Methodist Free Church, 21; Congregationalists, 59; Baptists, 71; Bible Christians, 36; Evangelical Lutherans, 21; Welsh Calvinists, 1; Church of Christ, 19; Moravians, 2; unattached (Mariners' Church), 1; Unitarian, 1; Swedenborgian, 2; Society of Friends, 1; Catholic Apostolic, 4; Christian Israelites, 1; Jews, 9; Salvation Army, 13; (celebrants of marriage) Australian Church, 1; Seventh Day Adventists, 3.

For the census returns of 1891 see previous issues of this work In 1900 the diocese of Sandhurst and Beechworth was created.

Sunday Schools.—There are, as shown by the returns to 1st January, 1899 (the latest available returns), 2,835 Sunday Schools in the colony, with an average attendance of 165,236 scholars and 20,484 teachers. They are thus particularized:—Church of England: 591 schools, 4,416 teachers, 50,890 scholars on roll.—Presbyterians of Victoria: 619 schools, 3,961 teachers, 41,000 scholars.—Free Presbyterians: 5 schools, 18 teachers, 145 scholars.—Wesleyan: 602 schools, 5,473 teachers, and 53,500 scholars.—Primitive Methodist: 120 schools, 999 teachers, 8,874 scholars.—United Methodist Free Church: 60 schools, 393 teachers; 3,555 scholars.—Bible Christians: 105 schools, 809 teachers, 6,548 scholars.—Independent: 72 schools, 821 teachers, 6,317 scholars.—Baptists: 100 schools, 1,002 teachers, and 11,050 scholars.—Evangelical Lutheran: 28 schools, 64 teachers, 907 scholars.—Welsh Calvinistic Connexion: 1 school, 11 teachers, 134 scholars—Church of Christ: 61 schools, 467 teachers, 4,785 scholars.—Unitarians: 1 school, 1 teacher, 14 scholars.—Swedenborgians: 1 school, 5 teachers, 30 scholars.—Roman Catholic Church: 335 schools, 1,469 teachers, 32,277 scholars.—Jews: 6 schools, 15 teachers, 310 scholars.—Spiritualists: 1 school, 12 teachers, and 176 scholars.—Salvation Army: 107 schools, 420 teachers, 4,211 scholars.

Education.—The system of public primary education in Victoria is free, secular, and compulsory, the Act establishing it having come into force on the 1st January, 1873, this being amended by the Education Amendment Act which received the Royal assent, 24th October, 1876, was consolidated by the Education Act, No. 1,086, and further amended by Acts Nos. 1,302, 1,334 and 1,382. The department is under a Minister of Education, who is alone responsible to Parliament and the country, in whom (or his successors) all school properties are vested. Attendance at the schools is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 years; the attendance to amount to at least forty days in each quarter of the year, any of the following reasons only being a valid excuse for non-attendance:—Efficient education elsewhere; sickness, fear of infection, or any unavoidable cause; if there be no State school within two miles; if a child be educated up to the standard. This provision of the Act is enforced by "truant officers," whose special business it is to look up defaulting parents and compel them to have their children educated. The instruction imparted is severed from all connection or special arrangement with the religious denominations, is secular in the sense of not being distinctively religious (during 1900 a Royal Commission sat for the purpose of drawing up a series of Scriptural lessons for use in the State Schools), and is free in certain prescribed subjects; any other approved subject, such as Latin, French, or algebra, being allowed to be taught on the payment of a small fee, fixed by regulations. Every school locality is termed a school district, which for local purposes is presided over by a Board of Advice.

According to the census returns of 5th April, 1891, the educational status of the people exclusive of Aborigines and Chinese was—907,588 able to read and write, 32,698 able to read only, 190,177 unable to read. The number of children in the colony of school age—that is, between 6 and 13—was 182,130, of whom 170,473, or 93·6 per cent. were on the rolls of State or private schools.

The number of State schools in operation on the 1st January, 1899, was 1,892, of which 3 were night; children enrolled, 239,732; boys, 123,143; girls, 116,589; average attendance, 143,944; boys, 74,680; girls, 69,164. Teachers comprised 4,808 persons:—1,860 males, 2,948 females.

On 30th June, 1893, the property of the department comprised 1,942 school buildings and 1,381 teachers' residences, the school buildings having accommodation for 193,989 children at ten square feet per child. The gross cost of the State school system last year, including administration and buildings, was £598,859, or £4 2s. 1¼d. for each child in average attendance.

On 1st January, 1899, the private schools of all kinds throughout the colony numbered 901, having 2,417 teachers and 52,318 scholars. In these figures are included the College and Grammar schools, which number 6, with 61 masters and 1,021 students, and are as follows:—The Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, having 10 masters or professors, and 211 students; the Geelong Grammar School, also connected with the Church of England, having 9 masters and 112 pupils; the Scotch College, Melbourne, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, having 8 masters and 274 pupils; the Wesley College, Melbourne, connected with the Wesleyan body, with 8 masters and 211 students; St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, having 10 masters and 79 students; and St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, also connected with the Roman Catholic Church, having 13 masters and 135 students. In addition to the foregoing there are, a Presbyterian College at Geelong, a High School at Sandhurst, a college at Ballarat, a college at Hamilton, and three ladies' colleges, the Presbyterian College at Melbourne, the Methodist College at Kew; and the Alexandra College at Hamilton.

In connection with the Melbourne Grammar School there are six foundation scholarships (including the "Witherby Scholarship"), giving exemption from half the tuition fees for boys under 14 for education in the school, and tenable for three years; and several entrance scholarships which are offered by the Council for open competition. The Melbourne Grammar School is now carried on under a new constitution, similar to that of the younger public schools of England and doing away altogether with the farming system so far as intuition fees are concerned.

In connection with the Scotch College, scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each are given to students who gain satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the Matriculation Examination, such scholarships to be tenable for one year. Several entrance scholarships are also given of the value of 10 or 20 guineas, tenable for two years.

In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper," established in memory of the Rev. D. J. Draper, who was lost in the steamship *London*. It is of the value of £25, and is tenable for one year. Two other scholarships have also been founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships." They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20, and tenable on condition of the scholar pursuing his studies at the "Melbourne University." There are also the "Waugh," the "Watkin," the "Rigg," and the "Dare" (for boys below the fifth form), the "Eggleston," and the "Corrigan" Scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for one year; a strictly commercial side has also been established. Four free scholars were received during 1898.

In connection with the Geelong Grammar School, a scholarship of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for at least two years, has been given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage. The headmaster also gives an annual scholarship valued at 80 guineas per annum for the benefit of the sons of clergymen of the Church of England; and two open scholarships annually of the value of 40 guineas; these scholarships are open to boys under 14 years of age, and are tenable for four years.

The MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY was incorporated by Act of Victorian Parliament (16 Vic., No. 34) in 1853, was begun 3rd July, 1854, and opened 3rd October, 1855; it takes a high rank among kindred institutions. Its degrees and diplomas (by virtue of Royal Letters Patent issued in 1859) entitle the holder to the same rank, precedence, and consideration as those of any University in the United Kingdom, and in British Colonies and Possessions throughout the world. The subjects taught comprise Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, History and Political Economy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Natural Science, Chemistry, Biology, Natural Philosophy, Medicine, Law, and Engineering, each department being under professors or competent masters. It is under the government and control of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, selected out of and assisted by a Council of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and of a Senate presided over by a Warden. It is endowed to the extent of £9,000 annually out of the General Revenue. A reduction in the endowment by £750 was made by the Government in 1896. Including those who matriculated during the year a total of 4,314 have passed this examination since the establishment of the

University to December 31, 1898. During 1898 there were 152 graduates, 41 took B.A., 17 M.A., 19 M.B., 2 M.D., 22 B.Ch., 0 Ch.M., 19 LL.B., 4 LL.M., 0 LL.D., 8 B.C.E., 8 M.C.E., 5 B.Sc., 0 Mus. Bac., 1 M.Sc; 0 D.Sc. Since the establishment up to December, 1898, 2,758 degrees have been conferred. The expenditure of the year 1898 amounted to £29,915 6s.; the income to £28,648 15s. 3d.; of this £12,750 was the Government grant; £15,171 0s. 3d. was derived from College fees, and £727 15s. 3d. from other sources. Since 22nd March, 1880, the University has been thrown open to females, who are admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

Within its boundaries the Church of England has an affiliated college (Trinity), which was opened for the reception of students in July, 1872. Through the liberality of the late Sir W. Clarke and his brother, the late Mr. Joseph Clarke, who gave nearly £11,000 towards the enlargement, a handsome block, styled the Clarke Buildings, was erected, and was opened during the July term of 1883. Further additions were made in 1887. The existing buildings include apartments for the warden, tutors, and men students; a chapel, dining-hall, chemical laboratory, biological laboratory, lecture room, billiard room, two libraries, museum, students common room, a hotel for women students, &c

The Presbyterian Church have a similar college open to all denominations. It was opened on 8th March, 1881, by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, and called the "Ormond," after the munificent founder, the late Mr. F. Ormond, M.L.C., who contributed during his lifetime the sum of £41,780 (and bequeathed in his will an additional £60,000), out of the £65,000 which the college has cost up to the present. The ultimate cost is estimated to total £75,000. This college was extended by the erection of a north-eastern wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, &c., which was formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. A handsome dining-hall, intended as a special memorial of the founder, Mr. Ormond, was added to the College in 1893. The College has a sum of £20,000 set apart for endowment. The lectures in connection with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by three professors and a lecturer. These professors are appointed by the General Assembly.

Queen's College in connection with the Wesleyan church was opened in 1888. It is open to students of either sex without regard to religious belief. Lectures are delivered on the chief subjects of the University examination. Scholarships to the value of £200 are awarded annually by examination.

The object of these institutions is to afford residence, domestic superintendence and tutorial aid to students attending the University, and also to serve for theological seminaries for students who have matriculated at the University.

The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson" Hall, was laid on 2nd October, 1879, and is now completed; it has cost in its erection upwards of £40,000, the whole of which was given by Sir Samuel Wilson.

A Conservatorium of Music, connected with the University of Melbourne, was opened on February 28th, 1895, Sir John Madden, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presiding. The endowment for the Chair of Music (the first occupant of which was Professor M. Hall) was left by the late Mr. F. Ormond.

Technical Schools. — These schools are under the control of the Education Department, and are recognised in certain authorised centres only. In the majority of cases the instruction is given at night. The subjects which may be taught in the schools are :—

LIST A.—(SCIENCE.)

Theoretical chemistry, practical chemistry, metallurgy, assaying, geology, mineralogy, petrography, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, mensuration, applied mechanics, mechanics applied to mining, land surveying, mining surveying, mining, steam and gas engines, dynamics and heat, sound and light, electricity and magnetism, electrical technology, botany, agriculture, fruit growing, veterinary science, sanitation.

LIST B.—(TRADE.)

Photography, wood turning and pattern making, metal-working (including fitting and turning) metal founding, plumbing and gas-fitting, carpentry, joinery, and manual training; coach building, wool sorting, engine driving, graining and marbling, sign writing, tailor's cutting, bootmaking, cookery, dressmaking and needlework.

LIST D.—(ART.)

Practical and plane geometry, practical solid geometry, perspective, mechanical drawing, building construction, architecture, freehand drawing, modelling, pottery, wood carving.

A Royal Commission on Technical Education was appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject of technical education, and they recommend, in a progress report:—1. That the regulations embodying the amended programme of instruction, and the approved courses in kindergarten, and in relation to hand and eye training, or manual instruction, be withdrawn from the schools. 2. That the services of expert educationalists to act as organizers and instructors to teachers in kindergarten, hand and eye training, or manual instruction, be obtained forthwith. 3. That any scheme of kindergarten hand and eye training, and manual instruction should only be carried out on lines approved by experienced and expert organisers and instructors, and under their guidance.

On 1st January, 1900, there were 18 Schools—6 of these were engaged in teaching science, art, and trade subjects; 4 art only; 4 science and art; 2 science; and 2 trade and art subjects. In pursuance of the departmental policy of amalgamation of schools, aid was withdrawn from all the art schools in the suburbs of Melbourne on 31st December, 1895, it being considered that the Working-men's College fulfils all requirements.

The number of students enrolled during the last term of 1899, in the 18 schools which were then in operation, was 2,889, while the number who attended 7 times or more during the term was 4,067 (this number is larger than the number of enrolments, as some of the students attend two or more classes). The number of instructors was 96. The Government grant for the year 1899-1900 amounted to £24,740. New regulations were brought into force from the beginning of 1896, a fixed annual grant taking the place of the former capitation grants and payments on examination results. These grants will be revised annually. The grants for 1899-1900 were as follow :—Ballarat, £2,900; Bairnsdale, £750; Bendigo, £1,600; Castlemaine, £400; Daylesford £275; Geelong, £350; Horsham, £300; Kyneton £200; Maryborough £350; Sale, £600; Stawell, £650; St. Arnaud, £250; Melbourne, W.M. College, £3,525; Ballarat (E.), £350; Ballarat (W.), £700; Echuca, £100; Nhill, £150; Warrnambool, £125.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, in Latrobe Street, Melbourne, was opened in 1887. It is a Technical College, giving instruction, chiefly during the evening, in science, art, engineering, mining, commercial and technical subjects, as well as in the leading trades. The founder was the late Hon. Francis Ormond, who gave £5,000, and bequeathed £10,000 towards it. £5,000 more was raised by private subscription, which has been largely supplemented from time to time by Government. The Bowen Street block, opened in 1890, which cost about £15,000, was a gift of the Government. The buildings of the Metallurgical Department were erected in 1898, at a cost of about £1,000. New engineering workshops costing £6,000 were completed in 1900, bringing the total cost of the college buildings and equipment up to about £60,000 sterling. The revenue is derived partly from an annual Government grant and partly from students' fees. During 1899 the revenue amounted to £8,701 sterling, of which Government contributed £4,208; and fees and sundries £4,493 sterling. The fees paid by each student range from 5s. to £12 per term, the average being 10s. 9d. The average enrolment per term for 1899 was 1,943, the number of instructors 47, and number of classes 121. The college is governed by a council consisting of representatives of the Government, the founder, the university, the public library, the trades' hall council, and the subscribers. The President for 1900 was Mr. Joseph Nixon, J.P., and the Secretary and Director, Mr. F. A. Campbell, M.C.E., F.R.G.S.

Charitable and Benevolent Institutions. — A Charity Organisation Society has been established in Melbourne for the past thirteen years, its objects being—(1) promotion of co-operation in charitable work, (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving, (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving, (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors, (5) adequate inquiry before relief, and compilation of records, (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities, (7) inquiring upon the request of any charitable institution, (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries, (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The income for the year ending June, 1900, from all sources, was £1,195, the expenditure £1,418. The Society has rendered important service during times of depression, by finding work for about 600 unemployed per year, and was the first agency to advocate the establishment of a labour colony for vagrants and homeless men. It is observable that of the ascertainable nationalities of the 700 cases investigated by this Society for the year ended June, 1900, no less than 210 were Australians and 334 British. Of the causes of distress in 700 cases during the year 80% are set down as due to misfortune and 20% to misconduct, under such headings as drink, laziness, roving disposition, &c.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—According to the report of the Inspector of Charitable Institutions, there were on 30th June, 1899, 166 public charities; of these 41 were hospitals, with 2,442 beds and 1,631 inmates; 9 were hospitals and benevolent asylums, with 707 beds and 471 inmates; 6 were benevolent asylums, with 2,432 beds and 2,349 inmates; 7 were orphanages with 983 beds and 869 inmates; 3 were blind, deaf and dumb and infant asylums, with 256 beds and 222 inmates; 9 were refuges, with 604 beds and 508 inmates; 2 were convalescent homes, with 64 beds and 32 inmates. There were 72 ladies' benevolent societies (these during the year assisted 19,277 persons, and 142 aged persons were supported in 92 cottages owned by 18 ladies' societies), 3 medical dispensaries and 14 philanthropic institutions.

The number of persons receiving charitable relief at the several institutions for the year is estimated at 102,647, of whom 74,901 received out-door relief.

The chief sources of income for the support of the public charities, irrespective of the Government grant of £100,000, were:—Municipal grant, £11,371; locally raised contributions, £68,381; interest upon investments, £10,949; paying patients and paying pupils, £10,395; out-patients' fees, £4,248; proceeds of inmates' labour, £11,704; legacies and bequests, £6,184. In addition the revenue of the ladies' benevolent societies and other philanthropic institutions amounted to £29,611.

The out-patient cases cases treated in 6 special and 40 general hospitals during the year amounted to 69,659, the in-patients numbered 18,423, at an expenditure of £147,145, to which the Government contributed £51,109. The total receipts amounted to £155,226. Hospitals and benevolent asylums—out-patient cases treated, 3,539, expenditure, £19,985; benevolent asylums out-patient cases treated, 3,563, expenditure, £42,699; orphanages

—expenditure, £21,838; refuges—expenditure, £17,289; miscellaneous—expenditure, £10,321.

There are eight refuges or homes for fallen women, one at each of the following places—Ballarat, Geelong, Carlton, Abbotsford, Collingwood, South Yarra, and Salvation Army, Elizabeth Fry Retreat, and House of Mercy, Cheltenham. These have in all 604 beds, receiving Government grant £3,065, and from all other sources, including proceeds of inmates' labour, a total of £43,393.

The Salvation Army had 5 Rescue Homes on June 30, 1899, with 137 beds.

At the three free medical dispensaries, one of which, at Geelong, is homœopathic.

During 1899 the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society relieved 710 persons, at a total expenditure of £1,217.

During 1900 the accumulated deficit of the Melbourne Hospital, £26,500, was paid off by public subscription.

THE VICTORIAN SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES was established at Echuca in 1890. The return for 1899 shows 6 dormitories, with 28 beds and a capacity of 39,200 cubic feet. During the year 98 persons were admitted, 47 cured or relieved, and 5 died. On June 30th, 1899, there were 29 persons. Total receipts for 1899–1900 £1,848, of which £250 was received from the Government; total expenditure, including overdraft, £321.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM celebrates the jubilee of its opening on November 27, 1901. On June 30, 1900, there were 677 inmates—433 males and 244 females; most of them being pioneers, and 28 have been in the institution for more than 21 years.

There are two Convalescent Homes in Victoria, one at Cheltenham and one at Clayton, the former with 3 dormitories and 23 beds, the latter with 3 dormitories and 40 beds. There are two night shelters (Dr. Singleton's) in Melbourne, one for women and one for men, the returns for 1899 showing the total number sheltered as 16,019; 8,993 men, 7,026 women and 0 children; for June 30th, 1900, 15,009 persons were sheltered, 8,604 men. 6,368 women, and 37 children.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL was established in 1869 as a dispensary for out-patients, and opened in 1896 as a hospital for in- and out-patients.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—There are about seventy Benevolent or Philanthropic societies in the colony. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of these societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, and one to the Methodist body, but the others have no denominational title. During the year over 13,700 distinct adult individuals were relieved, and 8,000 children, the amount of money expended being about £17,800; the receipts amounted to £19,244, of which £7,145 was from State funds

Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools.—A special Department of State has control of neglected children. The receiving depôt for neglected children at Royal Park is wholly maintained by the State; the Roman Catholic school at Abbotsford, and the Protestant Training Institute at E. Melbourne are partly maintained by the State. The total number of children under the legal control of the State, in January, 1900, was 4,965, located as follows:—3,113 neglected children in foster homes, 135 ditto in institutions. 199 reformatory children in schools, 710 neglected children maintaining themselves at service, 110 reformatory children doing likewise, 629 neglected children with relatives without cost, 60 reformatory children ditto, 7 were in hospital. Total expenses up to June 30, 1900, amounted to £58,883, which, after deducting £1,288 received for maintenance from parents, and £17 11s. 6d. derived from other sources, leaves as the net amount expended by Government £57,534.

The Reformatory Schools are at Pakenham, Bayswater, N. Brighton. Kingsbury Farm, Straight View Farm, Bukawert, Wandin Yallock, Oakleigh, Brookside, and Mt. Paradise. These are all assisted by the State; two are Roman Catholic, and the rest Protestant; the receiving depôt for boys and girls at Royal Park is wholly maintained by the State.

There are thirteen societies dealing with neglected children, and during the year ended December 31, 1899, they had 2,328 children under supervision.

Mining.—The colony of Victoria is justly celebrated for the wealth, extent, and variety of its mineral resources. COPPER ore has been found at St. Arnaud, Bethanga, Specimen Gully, and on the River Thompson; in Gippsland, where native copper is found associated with other ores of copper in the form of carbonates and pyrites; it also occurs in small quantities at Steiglitz, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and other places. Up to the 31st December, 1899, the quantity of COPPER raised in Victoria was 17,444 tons 15 cwt., valued at £206,395. During 1895 there were raised 7 tons, value £210, in 1896–9 *nil*. At St. Arnaud and Bethanga are SILVER mines. Metal raised up to end of 1899, 27,184 ozs., value £7,446. Silver is also found near Casterton and several places in E. Gippsland and at Redbank, near Avrea. TIN occurs in numerous places in the district of Beechworth, in the beds of tributaries of the Yarra, Thompson, Tarwin and Latrobe; also at Taradale, Omeo, Toora, S. Gippsland, and Strathbogie; up to December 31, 1899, the quantiy of tin ore raised amounted to 14,890 ozs., valued at £706,300. This was principally obtained at El Dorado and Foster. QUICKSILVER has been found at Jamieson, and 9 lbs. was got from 3 cwt. of ore during 1896; none in 1897-8-9 ANTIMONY, in the form of sulphuret and oxide, is found at Blackwood, Heathcote, Whroo, Anderson's Creek, Rutherglen, Maryborough, Costerfield, Ringwood, Merton, near Mansfield, and Nunawading, near Melbourne. ZINC has been found at Daylesford also in Gippsland; LEAD at Talbot, Avoca, and Gippsland; lead ore is being worked at Buchan for silver and lead; silver-lead ore raised in 1895, 20 tons, value £100, in 1896-7 *nil*, in 1898, 20 ozs., value £240; in 1899, *nil*. COBALT at Yea; BISMUTH at Omeo near Echuca, and Tarrangower; MANGANESE at Pleasant Creek, Daylesford, and Gippsland; WOLFRAM has been found in Gippsland, and, it is alleged, in large quantities; efforts are being made to develop production; INFUSORIAL EARTH at Lilicur, 100 tons being raised in 1899; COAL at Cape Paterson, Western Port, Coleraine, Hazelwood, Korumburra, and Mirboo, the quantity raised during 1899 being 262,380 tons, valued at the mines at £113,522, a total up to December, 1899, of 1,526,968 tons, valued at £793,568. The Outtrim Howitt Company's mine is now the principal coal-producing mine in the colony, and from it 122,921 tons were obtained in 1899; the other Companies are Jumbunna, 73,652 tons; Coal Creek Proprietary, 56,843 tons; also Korumburra Coal Creek Extended, Coalville Colliery, Moe, and North Coalville. LIGNITE has been found at Lal Lal, near Ballarat, while the vast deposits of Brown Coal of Gippsland have attracted much attention. KAOLIN has been discovered at Bulla Bulla, near Melbourne, Stawell, and at Beechworth; IRON is found at Lal Lal and Nowa Nowa, E. Gippsland (the ore at the latter is high grade); and up to the 31st December, 1891, 5,434 tons 10 cwt. of iron ore was raised; none raised since. PAINT.—During 1899 Parliament voted £640 to develop the manufacture of paint from mineral substances, and the industry has been successfully established. The other chief metals or metallic ores found in Victoria are:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. These metals or ores, have not yet been discovered in payable quantities. Diamonds, sapphires, and other precious stones have been found in the north-eastern parts of the colony, in what is known as the Ovens district, at or near El Dorado, the Woolshed and Pilot Creek, near Beechworth.

During 1899 907 miners were engaged in mining for metals and minerals other than gold, distributed as follows:—Coal, 880; tin, 15; quicksilver, 6; infusorial earth, 6, at Mt. Cameron.

PRINCIPAL METALS AND MINERALS.—Up to 31st December, 1899, the quantities and values of the principal metals and minerals raised since the discovery of the gold-fields were—gold, 63,539,205 ozs., value £254,156,820; silver exported, 27,184 ozs., value £7,446; tin ore raised, 14,890 tons, value £706,300, copper raised, 17,445 tons, value £206,395; antimony ore raised, 22,922 tons, value £177,174; lead, 793 tons of ore raised, producing metal of the value of £5,760; iron, 5,434 tons, value £12,540; coal, 1,526,968 tons, valued at £793,568; lignite 12,923 tons, value £3,086; and brown coal, 42,555 tons, value £16,693; kaolin, 1,983 tons, value £7,504. Infursorial earth, 460 ozs., value, £1,210; brick clay, £204,998; pottery clay, £33,045; building stones, £2,932,271.

Gold.—Victoria is chiefly remarkable for its gold, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression; it has been stated that one-third of the total area of the colony may safely be considered as occupied by gold-bearing rocks. The gold occurs in quartz and alluvium; the latter was, of course, the first worked, surface mining being comparatively easy. This was, however—where discovered—quickly exhausted, and some of the sinkings are now carried on at considerable depths.

Quartz reefing is extensively followed, employing much machinery and a large amount of capital; and owing to the improvements in obtaining gold from the quartz, a yield of a few dwts. to the ton is found remunerative. Some of the quartz mines are now worked to a depth exceeding 3,424 feet.

For the year ending December 31st, 1899, the yield from the Ballarat mining district was alluvial, 106,001 ozs., quartz, 102,918 ozs., total, 208,920 ozs. of gold; from the Beechworth mining district, alluvial, 64,943 ozs., quartz, 39,335 ozs., total 104,278 ozs. of gold; from Bendigo, alluvial, 12,444 ozs., quartz, 223,152 ozs., total, 235,596 ozs. of gold; Maryborough mining district, alluvial, 29,679 ozs., quartz, 26,956 ozs., total, 56,635 ozs.; from the Castlemaine mining district, alluvial, 17,839 ozs., quartz, 59,582; total, 77,421 ozs.; from the Ararat mining district, alluvial, 11,685 ozs., quartz, 17,103 ozs., total, 28,789 ozs. of gold; from the Gippsland mining district, alluvial, 9,232 ozs., quartz, 74,911 ozs., total, 84,143 ozs. The total yield of gold, as estimated by the Mining Registrar, for 1899 was 795,784 ozs. 3 dwts., showing a decrease of 653 ozs. in alluvial on the previous year, and an increase of 12,017 ozs. for quartz, 251,825 ozs. were the produce of alluvial mines, and 543,958 ozs. from quartz reefs. The reports of the Mining Registrars not being considered complete estimates a new formula has been adopted by the Mines Department which shows the yield for 1899 to be 854,500 ozs., or 58,715 ozs. more than the Registrar estimated. This is the highest yield reported from any individual year since 1876.

In the goldfields of Ballarat, Maldon, Walhalla, Chiltern and Rutherglen, Stawell, Orneo and Glen Wills, Matlock and Bullumwaal there were decreases in yield. In all other districts there was an increase compared with the previous year. The average of all the districts was 9 dwts. 13 grs. The average yield to 31st December, 1899, of all the crushings since records have been published, has been 10 dwts. 4 grs. per ton, being 17,125,483 ozs. of gold from 33,745,853 tons of quartz; tailings and mullock, 3,527,722 tons, yielding 430,416 ozs. 19 dwts., average 2 dwts. 10 grs.; from pyrites 188,089 tons 433,014 ozs. 4 dwts., average, 2 ozs. 6 dwts.

The total yield of the goldfields from 1851 to 1899, inclusive, has been 63,539,205 ozs., the value being, at £4 per ounce, £254,156,820.

Nuggets of gold of great size and value have been found at various times in the colony, the largest being the "Welcome Stranger," weighing 2,280 ozs., which was found at Moliagul.

The gold mining returns for the year ending 31st December,

1899, show miners working:—14,123 alluvial, 15,991 quartz, a total of 30,114.

The value of gold per ounce varied from £3 5s. in the Maryborough district to £4 3s. in the Ballarat, Beechworth, and Gippsland districts.

Accidents.—During 1899 there were 30,640 miners employed, 118 accidents, of which 41 were fatal.

In January, 1900, there were seven mines over 3,000 feet deep and 14 over 2,500 feet at Bendigo.

The dividends declared by mining companies during the year 1899 amounted to £566,305, a decrease on 1898 of £49,329. From Ballarat, £129,475; Beechworth, £30,100; Bendigo, £212,337; Maryborough, £30,975; Castlemaine, £85,000; Ararat, £7,137; Gippsland, £71,280.

Value of Machinery employed in 1899:—Alluvial, £511,810; quartz, £1,402,460; total, £1,914,270.

The Acting Secretary for Mines, in his annual report for 1899, says: "While it is recognised that a fairly satisfactory amount of capital has been introduced during the year in connection with mining enterprise, it is to be regretted that it has not in all cases been invested with proper discrimination; that is, if we can judge by the number of companies that have been recently wound up, the outcome, as a rule, of insufficient working capital, through the companies being overloaded with paid-up floaters' shares. Nevertheless, that a strong feeling of confidence in the future mining possibilities of the colony exists is amply proved by the fact that more than 1,000 new gold-mining leases have been issued during the year; and, as illustrating the determination of the department that nothing but legitimate mining shall be encouraged, and that everything in the shape of speculative shepherding shall, as far as possible, be stamped out, no fewer than 964 leases have during 1899 been declared void for non-fulfilment of the covenants."

A list of yields from the various mines in the colony is now published monthly and is distributed gratis on application.

Naval and Military Forces and Defences.—Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the Discipline Act, 1883, by which the old Volunteer force was practically displaced by the Militia organisation, and the system adopted of obtaining the services of certain officers from the Imperial forces for periods of service in the colony.

Australian Imperial Regiment.—The Australian Imperial Regiment of 2,000 officers and men was organised at the Imperial Government's expense. The cost of the detachment, independently of the expenses of transport, with which the Victorian Government had nothing to do, was £44,844. The following are the items:—Horses, £13,760; provisions, £1,080; forage, £2,090; saddles and accoutrements, £6,763; clothing, £7,260; pay and allowances, £4,100; stores and equipment, £7,273; travelling expenses, £12; freight, £1,016; railway and local transport charges, £560; incidental expenses, £930. The transport charges for the conveyance of the Victorian detachment from Melbourne to Beira are estimated at about £25,000. Landed at Beira the cost of the Victorian detachment to the Imperial Government may therefore be stated at about £70,000. Assessing the expenditure in connection with the 1,350 officers and men raised in the other colonies at the same rate, that would make the cost of the complete regiment landed at Beira fully £210,000. The maintenance of the regiment in the field for twelve months will amount to an additional £500,000, making the total cost close upon £750,000.

Numerous rifle clubs were established during 1900.

The expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1900, was £163,578, of which £2,443 was for Cadet Corps; £6,710 for Mounted Rifles; £6,508 for Victorian Rangers; £1,068 rifle clubs; £23,976 naval forces; £2,284 naval brigade; £38,874 militia; £30,701 Victorian Artillery.

On the 1st July, 1900, the Victorian military forces consisted of a permanent force, a militia force and volunteers—the establishment of these forces is shown under:—

Permanent Forces:	Men.
Head Quarters' Staff	4
Permanent Staff Militia	34
,, ,, V.M. Rifles	12
,, ,, Vict. Rangers	12
,, ,, Cadet Corps	2
Permanent Section, Victorian Engineers	35
Victoria Regiment Royal Australian Artillery	289
Military Staff Clerks	7
Total, Permanent Forces	396
Militia:	
Head-Quarters Staff	7
Field Artillery (A, B, C, Batteries, and Head Quarters)	269
Garrison Artillery (Geelong, 249; Western Artillery, 144; Harbour Trust, 186; North Melbourne, 186; Williamstown, 103)	868
Victorian Engineers Submarine Mining Company	84
,, ,, ,, Queencliff Section	20
,, ,, ,, Field Company	75
1st Battalion Infantry Brigade. Melbourne	456
2nd ,, ,, ,, ,,	455
3rd ,, ,, ,, Ballaarat	456
4th ,, ,, ,, Castlemaine	301
5th ,, ,, ,, Bendigo	301
Army Service Corps	50
Ambulance Corps	46
Medical Staff	16
Total, Militia	3,404

Volunteers:	
Mounted Rifles	1,100
Victorian Rangers	850
Scottish Regiment	452
Senior Cadet Battalion	483
Grand Total	6,085

Note.—Rifle Clubs not included in this return.

Naval:	
The "Victorian Naval Forces" embrace the Permanent Forces	157
Naval Brigade	152
Total	309

The following Contingents have been sent on service to South Africa:—

	Men.	Horses.
1st Contingent	250	142
2nd ,,	264	305
3rd (Bushmen's) Contingent	276	357
4th (Imperial) ,,	629	778
And six Special Service Officers	6	...
Total	1,425	1,582

LIST OF SHIPS.

Cerberus.—Double screw iron armour-plated turret ship, 3,480 tons, 1,660 h.p.

Countess of Hopetown.—First class torpedo boat (steel), 120 tons, 1,180 h.p.

Childers.—First class torpedo boat (steel), 63 tons, 800 h.p.

Nepean.—Second class torpedo boat (galvanized steel), 12½ tons, 150 h.p.

Lonsdale.—Second class torpedo boat (galvanized steel), 12½ tons, 150 h.p.

Gordon.—Torpedo launch, 12 tons, 140 h.p.

Customs No. 1 and *Commissioner.*—Torpedo launches.

Note.—The *Nelson* was sold in 1898.

Electric Telegraphs.—During ordinary office hours (8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays excepted), messages of nine words or under can be sent to and from any part of Victoria for 9d. Address and signature free. Any additional words are charged at the rate of one penny per word. Press messages are charged—10 words and under, 6d.; extra words up to 34 words, each one halfpenny; from 34 words to 100 words, 1s. 6d., and for every additional 50 words or under, 6d. After office hours private messages are transmitted from 8 p.m. till midnight, at 2s. per 10 words and 2d. for every additional word. After midnight and until 8.30 a.m. at 3s. for ten words, and for every additional word 3d. The tariff for press messages is after 7.30 p.m. to midnight, 100 words and under, 1s. 6d., each additional 50 words, 6d.; after midnight and until 8.30 a.m. at 4s. for 100 words, and 9d. for each additional 50 words. On Sundays, the charge for private messages from 8.30 a.m. until 9.30 p.m. is for ten words 2s., every additional word 2d. After 9.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m. the charge for ten words is 3s., every additional word 3d. Press messages are transmitted at the following rates:—From 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., 100 words, 2s. each, additional 50 words 9d.; from 9.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m., 100 words, 4s., each additional 50 words 9d. Inter-colonial charges are: to Tasmania, 2s. for first ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. Address and signature sent free if they do not exceed ten words; if over that number the extra words are charged as part of the message. To Sydney and the towns of New South Wales, except Border stations, the charge is 1s. for first ten words, and 2d. for each extra word. Address and signature are not charged for. To Adelaide and other South Australian towns (stations on the overland line excepted), 2s. for first ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. Address and signatures are not charged for. To Brisbane and other Queensland towns, 2s. for first ten words, and 3d. per word after. Address and signature are not charged for. To New Zealand, 6d. per word, address and signature forming part of the message and to be paid for. To West Australia, 3s. for first ten words, and 3d. per word after. Address and signature are not charged for. The charges for telegrams to Europe *viâ* India are 4s. 10d. per word; to North Africa *viâ* Bombay, 4s. 10d.; to East Coast of Africa direct 7s. 2d. to 7s. 10d.; Red Sea ports from 4s. 10d. to 6s. 1d.; to North America, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 7d.; to Central America, 8s. 10d. to 10s. 1d.; to South America, 8s. 4d. to 14s. 9d.; to West Indies, 7s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; and to Asia, 3s. 10d. to 8s. 6d. The cable charges for press telegrams to England are 1s. 10d. per word. To New Caledonia each word 11d.; address and signature charged for.

Telegrams may be posted at any post-office which is not a telegraph office, when they will be forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and transmitted thence by wire. The telegraph charge, in postage stamps, must be affixed.

Telegrams for places within Victoria must have affixed postage stamps to the value of at least ninepence. Telegrams to stations beyond the colony must be prepaid.

Telegrams, with the necessary stamps affixed, if posted in any letter receiving box or pillar, will be handed to the telegraph branch for transmission.

Telegrams posted as above may be written on plain paper and enclosed in an envelope (which need not be stamped) endorsed "Telegraphic Message only."

Telegrams to post-towns to which there is no telegraphic communication will be transmitted by wire to the telegraph office nearest thereto, and forwarded thence by post without additional charge. Telegrams for any other Australasian colony may

be directed to be sent by post from any telegraphic station in Victoria, without other charge than that for transmission by wire in Victoria, which must be fully prepaid.

The international alphabet was adopted by Victoria on August 1, 1897; this makes the signs uniform with those of most of the countries in the world.

No postage is required on telegrams to be posted from stations in neighbouring colonies.

There were, on 1st January, 1900, 417 stations in the colony, exclusive of 388 railway stations. During the year 1899, 1,813,575 paid messages were transmitted, the value of which was £62,069. This is exclusive of the number 75,477, and value £5,397, of messages O.H.M.S. The total Victorian telegraph business for 1899, exclusive of O.H.M.S., was 1,416,488 telegrams, value £62,069; gross receipts, £109,162. The number of telegrams transmitted and received between the Australian Colonies, Europe and the East was 176,863, value £542,681. There were in operation in the postal department on January 1, 1900, 9,606 miles of telegraph wire, the total pole mileage of existing lines being 3,940½.

Telegraphic Money-orders.—At all towns from which money-orders are issued, and with which the electric telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a post-office order per telegraph, on paying, in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of ninepence for transmission of the message. All that is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, which will cost another ninepence when the receiver may apply at the post-office and get the money.

Telegraph money-orders are issued and paid at all telegraph offices in Victoria upon payment of one shilling and threepence for any sum under £5, and one shilling and ninepence for any sum not over £10; two shillings and ninepence for any sum from £15 to £20.

Pneumatic Tubes.—On the 11th February, 1893, four pneumatic tubes were laid between the Central Telegraph Office and the Stock Exchange of Melbourne; two of these were continued to the Rialto and Spencer Street station on July 25, 1900. It is intended that the system shall be continued to the suburban offices. During 1900 the tubes worked satisfactorily.

Telephone Exchanges.—On the 22nd September, 1887, the Government took over the buildings, plant, &c., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company, carrying on operations in Melbourne, Ballaarat, and Bendigo, and the business is being continued by the Post and Telegraph Department. The Exchange is never closed night or day, and special attention is paid to calls for and from the Fire Brigades and Police Stations. The business rates charged for the use of telephone, maintenance of wires, batteries, &c., and connection with the Exchange of one mile or under is £9 per annum; suburban ditto £9; country ditto, £7; private residence rate, £5. The subscriptions to Telephone Exchanges for 1899 amounted to £47,919, the number of subscribers being 4,409. There are also exchanges at Ascot Vale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnambool, Brighton, and Hawthorn, Footscray, Malvern, Windsor, Brunswick and Williamtown. At the beginning of 1900 there were 214·828 miles of aërial cable, 28·267 miles underground cable, and 13,591·83 miles of wire. Private telephone lines are provided and maintained for three years for an annual payment of £4 for any distance not exceeding a mile; in excess £1 per half mile. A double wire line (78 miles in length) between Melbourne and Ballarat was opened to the public on January 10, 1899, and is working satisfactorily. A double wire circuit between Geelong and Queenscliff (47 miles of wire) was constructed during 1899.

Automatic Slot Machines.—During 1899 automatic slot machines were erected by the Department, the charge being 6d. a communication. There are 17 of these bureaux.

Public Telephone Bureaux. — The Government have authorised the establishment of Public Telephone Bureaux at such places in the colony where it may be considered necessary, a fee of 6d. for a conversation of three minutes or fraction thereof being charged for trunk lines of 25 miles; 1s. for 50 miles, and 1s. 6d. for 100 miles. Fifty-two bureaux were open in January, 1899.

During 1899 the principal telephone cables in the City of Melbourne were grounded at a cost of about £3,000

Standard Zone Time.—The mean time of the 150th meridian east longitude was adopted on February 1, 1895, as the standard time for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania; of the 135th meridian (which is one hour behind the 150th meridian) for South Australia (on May 1, 1899, the standard in South Australia was altered to the 142½ meridian making Adelaide time only half an hour behind Melbourne time); of the 120th meridian (which is two hours behind the 150th meridian) for Western Australia. London time is ten hours behind that of the 150th meridian.

Postal.—The rate of postage for letters in Victoria is 2d. per ounce.* Inter-colonial (including New Zealand, Fiji, New Hebrides, and British New Guinea) letters is 2d. per half ounce. Letter cards are now issued at 2d., and post cards at 1d. between places in the colony of Victoria; reply post cards 2d; they are also available for the other Australian colonies. Post cards to the United Kingdom and foreign countries 1½d.; reply paid letter cards can be sent to New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, West Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji British New Guinea, and New Hebrides. To Europe (including all countries), letters per half ounce 2½d. Books are transmitted within the limits of the colony or the other Australasian colonies at 1d. for every 4 ozs. or under up to 5 lbs.; to Great Britain and all foreign countries the charge is 2 ozs. 1d. (including all countries) up to 5 lbs. Packets to places within Victoria and to the other Australasian colonies are charged, for every 2 ozs. or under, up to 4 lbs (patterns and samples up to 1 lb.), 1d.; to Great Britain and all Foreign countries, commercial papers, 2 ozs. or under, 3d.; exceeding 4 ozs. but not exceeding 6 ozs., 4d.; 6 ozs. to 8 ozs., 4½d.; 8 ozs. to 10 ozs., 5d; every additional 2 ozs. (up to 5 lbs.) 1d.; printed papers (other than newspapers), every 2 ozs. or under (up to 5 lbs.), 1d.; patterns and samples, 2 ozs. or under, 1d. (up to 1lb.) The postage on newspapers to any part of Victoria is ½d.; to the other colonies every 10 ozs., to Queensland every 2 ozs ½d., to Great Britain 1d. up to 4 ozs., every additional 2 ozs. ½d., to Europe (including all countries), each newspaper, for every 4 ozs. or under, 1d., additional 2 ozs. or under ½d. Money-orders are issued as follows:—To any post town in Victoria, sums under £5, sixpence; under £10, one shilling; under £15, one shilling and sixpence; under £20, two shillings. For the neighbouring colonies, sums under £2, sixpence; under £5, one shilling; under £7, one shilling and sixpence; above £7 and not exceeding £10, two shillings; not exceeding £12, two shillings and sixpence; not exceeding £15, three shillings; not exceeding £17, three shillings and sixpence; not exceeding £20, four shillings. Telegraph orders are charged, in addition to above rates, if drawn upon places within Victoria, 9d., if to any of the other colonies the charge for a message of ten words in addition. Orders on the United Kingdom, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Hawaii, India (and its agency at Aden), Japan, Macao, Mauritius, North Borneo, Orange Free States, Straits Settlements, and United States: 6d. in the £. China, India and U.S.A only—exceeding £10, under £12, six shillings; under £15, seven and sixpence; under £17 eight shillings; under £20, ten shillings. Orders drawn on the following countries will be payable in the currency of those countries, £1 being considered equivalent to each following amount:—Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, 25 francs 20 cents; Germany, 20 marks 40 pfen; Holland and Dutch East Indies, 12 florins; Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Danish West Indies, 18 kroner 15 ore; Sweden, 18 kroner 12 ore; Portugal, 4,570 reis; Egypt, 97 piastres 20 paras, United States and Canada, 4 dollars 87 cents. No single order will be issued to places in Victoria, New South Wales, Qeensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, China, India, and the United States of America for a larger sum than £20, and to other places for a larger sum than £10.

List of places upon which orders will be issued subject to deductions upon payment.*—Foreign countries and places:—Austria, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Chili, Congo Free State, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Finland, France (with Algeria), German Protected Territory, Herzevina, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Roumania, Salvador, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Uruguay. The German Empire includes the undermentioned States:—Anhalt, Schwartzburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzburgh Sonderhausen, Waldeck, Reuss, Schauenburg Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Prussia, Saxony, Heligoland, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha. Foreign Cities and Towns:—Adrianople, Beyrout, Candia, Canea, Chios, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kaiffa, Kavalla, Kerassonde, Lagos, Mitylene, Panama, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Santi Quaranta, Smyrna, Tangier, Trebizond Valona, Vathy, Samos. British Possessions and Colonies:—Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Lagos, Labuan, Malta, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Newfoundland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sarawak, Zululand, Zanzibar, and West Indies, including:—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Island.*

Inland postal notes may now be obtained for sums from one shilling to twenty shillings, the fee varying according to the value of the note, from halfpenny to threepence. Postal notes are payable at all money-order offices in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.

On the 1st January, 1900, there were 1,593 post-offices. Staff of Department—2,319 persons, not on staff, 2,072. During 1899 letters and cards posted in Victoria numbered 66,436,307; newspapers, packets, and parcels, not recorded.

There were 459 money-order offices. During the year 1899 there were issued 223,335 money-orders, of the value of £681,972 an increase of £3,356 13s. 8d., or 0·49 per cent., and there were paid 280,139, of the value of £942,684, a decrease of £120,495 7s. 10d., or 11·32 per cent. There were also paid 1,228,386 postal notes, of the value of £480,214 4s. 1½d., an increase of £19,100 12s. 11d., or 4·14 per cent.; Victorian postal notes paid in other Colonies numbered 40,848; value £17,550 6s.

The commission on money-orders and postal notes amounted to £19,781 16s. 4d., a decrease of £128 16s. 6d. on 1898.

At the end of 1899 a convention was entered into between Victoria and Natal for the exchange of money-orders.

* On April 1st the Inland Penny Postage Act will come into force.

* As orders on these places cannot be paid without passing through the London office, new orders will be there issued and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges:—For any sum not exceeding £2, 3d.; exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5, 6d.; exceeding £5 but not exceeding £7, 9d.; exceeding £7 but not exceeding £10, 1s. The full addresses of the payees must be given so that there may be no difficulty in delivery of the orders.

The total receipts of post and telegraph department were £606,957. The total expenditure of the department for 1899 was £612,855.

During 1899 257 stamp licenses were issued and 110 revoked, total number in force Jan., 1900, 2,260. The total number of adhesive stamps sold during 1899 was 76,590,247, value £598,097.

Dead letters numbering 562,996 were dealt with by the Dead Letter branch during 1899; these letters contained cash, cheques, &c., amounting to £4,899, and 233 articles of intrinsic value.

Impressed stamps issued during 1899, 10,540,070, value £75,230.

The cost of the Ocean Mail Services to Victoria in 1899 was £30,611, the receipts during the year being £30,233, showing a deficit of £378; on the San Francisco line the colony paid £1,247 3s. 4d., and received £915 18s. 8d.; (the Torres Straits Service terminated on December 31st, 1897), on the Canadian service £708 9s. 4d.

The number of letters received by the contract steamers during 1899 was P. and O., 832,621; Orient, 848,335; registers, P. and O., 29,570; Orient, 29,527; packets, P. and O., 304,433; Orient, 340,724; newspapers. P. and O., 1,285,532; Orient, 1,308,357. Despatched letters, P. and O., 769,465; Orient, 794,263; registers, P. and O. 16,287; Orient, 16,504; packets, P. and O., 316,177; Orient, 242,016; newspapers, P. and O., 1,140,493; Orient, 1,129,681. The quickest outward delivery was made by the Messageries Maritimes, Melbourne to London in 28 days 3 hours 21 minutes; the quickest inward was made by the P. & O., London to Melbourne in 29 days 13 hours 50 minutes.

During 1900 Fremantle was substituted for Albany as a port of call for the mail steamers.

On the 14th November, 1900, a conference of the permanent heads of the Australian Post-offices was held for the purpose of making arrangements for federating the Postal departments.

Victorian Inland Parcel Post.—Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs., and of size 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in girth and length combined. Postage: 2 lbs. or under 9d., each extra lb. 3d. All parcels must be prepaid by stamps affixed to label.

The postage on parcels for 1899 amounted to £9,737; the number of parcels was 192,716.

Inter-Colonial and Foreign Parcel Posts.—Limit of weight of parcel 11 lbs., of size 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in girth and length combined. All postage must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the parcels. To the United Kingdom the rate is 1s. for 1 lb. and under, and for each additional pound 6d., and to other countries at varying rates. Parcel-post came into operation in New South Wales on the 1st October, 1893, and the rate is the same as to all other colonies, namely, 8d. per lb. and 6d. per additional lb. up to 11 lbs. For 1899, 90,710 British, Foreign, and Inter-colonial parcels were received and despatched, from which the Customs collected in duty £7,877.

Direct exchange of parcels between France and Victoria was established on July 1, 1900, the rates being: not exceeding 1 lb. 3s. 6d.; to Algiers and Corsica, 3s. 11d; and thence up to 11 lb. at the rate of 3d. per lb. extra.

A system of parcels insurance was brought into operation by the Postal Department on the 1st April, 1899, as between Great Britain, and certain foreign countries, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Victoria. Parcels passing by post between the contracting colonies will be insured against loss or damage. Particulars of the contents must be declared at the time of insuring, and the parcels must also contain an accurate copy of these particulars. The insurance rates will be according to the value of the parcels. The classification of the parcels in this respect will be as follows:—Not exceeding £10; exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20; exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30; exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40; and exceeding £40 and not exceeding £50. The inland rates for these classifications will be respectively 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 1s.; the inter-colonial rates will be 5d., 7½d., 10d., 1s. 0½d. and 1s. 3d.; and the rates to the United Kingdom 6d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.

An agreement was entered into between the Postmaster-General and the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, Limited, in May, 1898, for a term of seven years, whereby for an annual payment to the company, the officers of the Department engaged in the delivery of letters and telegrams shall be allowed to travel on any of the cars of the company. The arrangement is working satisfactorily, and has enabled a speedier delivery of letters and telegrams to be effected in Melbourne and suburbs.

Railways.—All the railways in Victoria now belong to the State. The railways are comprised under the names of NORTHERN, MIDLAND, NORTH-EASTERN, EASTERN, SOUTH-EASTERN, and NORTH and SOUTH-WESTERN SYSTEMS, and in addition to them, the SUBURBAN LINES. Spencer St. and Flinders are connected by viaduct.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND SYSTEMS (953 miles).—A line from Melbourne to Echuca (a double line as far as Bendigo), a distance of 156 miles, with the following stations: North Melbourne, Middle Footscray, Footscray W., Braybrook Junction, St. Albans, Sydenham, Diggersrest, Sunbury, Lancefield Junction, Riddell's Creek, Gisborne, Macedon, Woodend, Carlsruhe, Kyneton, Redesdale Junction, Malmsbury, Taradale, Elphinstone, Chewton, Castlemaine, Harcourt, Ravenswood, Kangaroo Flat, Golden Square, Bendigo, Huntly, Bagshot, Wellsford, Goornong, South Elmore, Elmore, Rochester, and Echuca; trains run twice a day from terminus to terminus Melbourne to Echuca, the journey occupying about six hours, by express to Bendigo 3¼ hours; the through fare is 28s. first class, and 18s. 7d. second class; return, first class, 41s. 11d., second class, 28s. This line has been extended to Deniliquin, New South Wales (45 miles), and a train connects with the morning train from Melbourne. To and from Melbourne and Bendigo there are four trains daily, which, with the exception of the express, stop at all stations. The fares are, first class, 18s.; second class, 12s. 1d.; return, first class, 27s. second class, 18s. 3d. To Castlemaine the fare is 14s. first class, 9s. 5d. second class; return, first class, 21s., second class, 14s. 3d.—A line from Bendigo to Sea Lake (137 miles), with stations at Eaglehawk, Marong, Leichhardt, Derby, Bridgewater, Inglewood, Kurting, Glenalbyn, Wedderburn Junction, Korong Vale, Wychitella, Buckrabanyule, Barrakee, Charlton, Teddywaddy, Glenloth, and Fairview, Wycheproof, Tyrrell Creek, Nullawil, Kaneira, Berriwillock and Boigbeat. There are two trains daily to Korong Vale, one through train to Wycheproof and one train from thence on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a short branch line of 4¾ miles from Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn. A line from Bendigo to Kerang and Swan Hill (113½ miles), with stations at Eaglehawk, Myer's Flat, Sydney Flat, Sebastian, Raywood, Tandarra, Dingee, Prairie, Mitiamo, Mologa, Pyramid Hill, Mincha, Macorna, Tragowel, South Kerang, Kerang, Reedy Lake, Lake Charm, Mystic Park, and Lake Boga. A branch line from Korong Vale to Ultima (70¾ miles), with stations at Borung, Mysia, Boort, Barraport, Gredgwin, Oakvale, Quambatook, Cannie, Lalbert, and Meatian.—A branch line from Castlemaine to Maldon and Shelbourne (21½ miles), with stations at Muckleford, Maldon, and Bradford.—A branch line from Castlemaine to Maryborough, a distance of 34 miles, with stations at Campbell's Creek, Guildford, Strangways, Newstead, Joyce's Creek, Moolort, and Carisbrook. The fares from Castlemaine to Maryborough are, single, first class, 6s. 1d.; second class, 4s. 1d.; return, first class, 9s. 2d.; second class, 6s. 2d. Trains run three times daily. This line is now extended to Woomelang, a distance in all of 163 miles from Castlemaine. The stations are Simsons, Havelock, Bet Bet, Dunolly, Goldsborough, Bealiba, Emu, Carapooee, St. Arnaud, Sutherland, Swanwater, Cope Cope, Donald, Lake Buloke, Litchfield, Massey, Watchem, Morton Plains, Birchip, Kargrie, Kinnabulla, Cudjo, Watchupga and Woomelang.—A branch line from Dunolly to Inglewood, 24¾ miles, with stations at Painswick, Laurie, Tarnagulla, Llanelly, Arnold's Bridge, and Bullabul.—A branch line from Maryborough to Ararat (54½ miles), with stations at Adelaide Lead, Bung Bong, Homebush, Avoca, Amphitheatre, Elmhurst, Eversley, Crowlands, Dunneworthy, and Warra-Yadin.—A branch line from Ballarat to Maryborough, 42⅞ miles, with stations at Waubra Junction, Sulky, Bald Hills, Creswick, North Creswick, Tourello, Clunes, Talbot, and Daisy Hill. A branch line from Carlsruhe to Daylesford and North Creswick (46¾ miles), thence to Ballarat, with stations at Carlsruhe, Tylden, Fernhill, Trentham, Lyonville, Bullarto, Musk Creek, Daylesford, Sailor's Falls, Leonard's Hill, Wombat, Rocky Lead, Newlyn, Kingston, Allendale, Broomfield, North Creswick, Creswick, Bald Hills, Sulky and Waubra Junction.—A branch line from Lancefield Junction to Lancefield (14½ miles), with stations at Bolinda, Monegetta, North Monegetta, Romsey, Lancefield, with an extension to Kilmore of 18½ miles, with stations at Mount William, Goldie, Springfield High Park, and Forbes.—A branch line from Kyneton (Redesdale Junction) to Redesdale (16¼ miles), with stations at Redesdale Junction, De Graves, Edgecombe, Green Hill, East Metcalfe, Emberton, and Barfold.—A branch line from Kilmore Junction to Bendigo (69¼ miles), with stations at Leslie, Bylands, Kilmore, Willowmavin, Moranding, High Camp Plains, Pyalong, Tooborac, McIvor Road, South Heathcote, Heathcote, Derrinal, Knowsley, Axedale, Axe Creek and Strathfieldsaye.

NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM (647¼ miles).—The North-Eastern line from Melbourne to Wodonga, 187 miles, with stations at North Melbourne, Newmarket, Essendon, North Essendon, Pascoe Vale, Glenroy, Broadmeadows, Somerton, Craigieburn, Donnybrook, Beveridge, Wallan, Kilmore Junction, Wandong, Kilmore East, Broadford, Tallarook, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Monea, Burnt creek, Longwood, Creighton, Euroa, Balmattum, Violet Town, Baddaginnie, Benalla, Winton, Glenrowan, Wangaratta, Springhurst, Chiltern, and Barnawartha. The through single fares are 33s. 7d. and 22s. 4d.; the return fares are, first, 50s. 6d.; second, 33s. 7d. To Benalla, there are four trains daily, but to Wodonga only two, which connect with the New South Wales lines, extended 3½ miles to Albury on the New South Wales side of the Murray, thus placing Sydney and Melbourne in railway communication. The journey from Melbourne to Sydney by express, a distance of 576½ miles, occupies about 17¼ hours. (The connecting link between Wodonga and Albury was completed and opened in June, 1883.)—A branch line from Wangaratta to Beechworth and Yackandandah, 38¾ miles, with stations at Beechworth Junction, Londrigans, Tarrawingee, Everton, Lee's Crossing, Beechworth, and Woorragee. From Everton there is a line to Bright (35 miles), with stations at Brookfield, Bowman's Forest, Palmerston, Myrtleford, Ovens Vale, Eurobin, and Porepunkah.—A line from Springhurst to Wahgunyah (14 miles), with stations at Lilliput and Rutherglen.—A branch line from Wodonga to Tallangatta (25¼ miles), with stations at E. Wodonga, Bonegilla, Bethanga Road, Huon Lane, and Bolga.—A branch line from Benalla to Yarrawonga (40¼ miles), with stations at Goorambat, Nooramunga, Devenish, St. James, Tungamah, and Telford.—A branch line of the North-Eastern line, from Mangalore to Cobram (87¼ miles), called the Goulburn Valley and Cobram line, with stations at Tabilk, Nagambie, Wahring, Murchison East, Arcadia, Toolamba, Mooroopna, Shepparton, Congupna Road, Tallygaroopna, Wunghnu, Numurkah, Katunga, Strathmerton and Yarroweyah.—A branch line from Numurkah to Picola (20¾ miles), with station at Waaia, Nathalia and Barwo.—A branch line from Shepparton to Dookie (17 miles), and Katamatite by tramway (17 miles), with stations at Pine Lodge, Cosgrove, Dookie, Yabba South, Yabba North, and Youanmite.—A branch line from Too-



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lauba to Echuca (41¾ miles), with stations at Tatura, Byrneside, Merrigum, Kyabram, Tongala, and Koyuga; one train goes on to Deniliquin.—A branch line from Murchison East to Rushworth, 13¼ miles, with stations at Murchison, Whroo Road Siding, and Waranga.—A branch line from Tallarook to Mansfield (75¼ miles), with stations at Traawool, Kerrisdale, Homewood, Yea, Cheviot, Molesworth, Cathkin, Yarck, Kanumbra, Merton, Woodfield, Bonnie Doon and Maindample.—A branch line from Cathkin to Alexandra Road (4¼ miles).—A narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 in.) branch line from Wangaratta to Whitfield (30¼ miles), with stations at Oxley, Dockers, Moyhu, and Edi, and stopping places at short distances between stations.

EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN SYSTEMS (486 miles).—A line from Melbourne to Bairnsdale (170¾ miles), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Hawksburn, Toorak, Armadale, Malvern, Caulfield, Rosstown, Murrumbeena, Oakleigh, Clayton, Spring Vale, Dandenong, Hallam's Road, Narre Warren, Berwick, Beaconsfield, Officer, Pakenham, Nar-Nar-Goon, Tynong, Garfield, Bunyip, Longwarry, Drouin, Warragul, Bloomfield, Darnum, Yarragon, Trafalgar, Moe, Morwell, Traralgon, Loy Yang, Flynn's Creek, Rosedale. Fulham, Sale, Montgomery, Stratford, Munro, Fernbank, Lindenow and Hillside. Fares, single, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 5d.; return, 45s. 8d., and 30s. 8d.—A line from Caulfield, to Stony Point (39 miles), with stations at Glen Huntly, Ormond, McKinnon, East Brighton, South Brighton, Highett, Cheltenham, Mentone, Mordialloc, Carrum, Frankston, Langwarrin, Mornington Junction, Somerville, Tyabb, Hastings, Bittern, and Crib Point. Fares, from Melbourne, single, 7s. 10d. and 5s. 3d., return, 11s. 8d. and 7s. 10d.—A branch line from Mornington Junction to Mornington (7¾ miles), with a station at Moorooduc; fares from Melbourne, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d., return 9s. 9d. and 6s. 6d.—A line from Melbourne to Healesville (38¾ miles), with stations at Richmond, East Richmond, Burnley, Hawthorn, Glenferrie, Auburn, Camberwell, Canterbury, Surrey Hills, Mont Albert, Box Hill, Blackburn, Tunstall, Mitcham, Ringwood, Croydon, Mooroolbark, Lilydale, Coldstream, Yering, Yarra Glen and Tarrawarra; fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d., return, 9s. 9d. and 6s 6d.—A branch line from Hawthorn to Kew (1¼ miles), with a station at Barker's Road.—A branch line from Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully (7½ miles), with stations at Bayswater and Lower Fern Tree Gully; fares, from Melbourne, single, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 10d.; return, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 9d.—A branch line from Morwell to North Mirboo (20 miles), with stations at Hazelwood, Yinnar, Boolarra and Darlimurla.—A branch line from Traralgon to Stratford (40¼ miles), with stations at Glengarry, Toongabbie, Cowwarr, Dawson, Heyfield, Tinamba, and Maffra.—A branch line from Maffra to Briagolong (12¼ miles), with stations at Boisdale and Bushy Park.—A branch line from Moe to Thorpdale (11½ miles), with stations at Coalville and Narracan.—A branch line from Warragul to Neerim South (13¼ miles), with stations at Lillico, Buln Buln, Bravington, Rokeby, and Crossover.—A line from Dandenong to Port Albert (118¼ miles), with stations at Lyndhurst, Cranbourne, Clyde, Tooradin, Koo-Wee-Rup West, Koo-Wee-Rup, Monomeith, Caldermeade, Lang Lang, Nyora, Loch, Jeetho, Bena, Whitelaw, Korumburra, Kardella, Ruby, Leongatha, Koonwarra, Tarwin, Meeniyan, Stony Creek, Buffalo Creek, Boys, Fish Creek, Hoddle Range, Foster, Franklin River, Toora, Agnes River, Welshpool, Hedley, Gelliondale, and Alberton. Fares, from Melbourne, single, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d.; return, 36s. 10d. and 24s. 9d.—A branch line from Korumburra to Outtrim, 6¾ miles.

NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN SYSTEMS (1,052¾ miles).—A line from Melbourne to Ballarat (74 miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Middle Footscray, Footscray West, Tottenham, Braybrook Junction, Deer Park, Rockbank, Melton, Parwan, Bacchus Marsh, Rowsley, Ingliston, Ballan, Bradshaw's Creek, Gordons, Millbrook, Wallace, Bungaree, Dunnstown, Warrenheip, and Ballarat East. There are three trains daily between Melbourne and Ballarat, *viâ* Bacchus Marsh. Fares, single, 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d.; return, 19s. 11d. and 13s. 5d.—A line between Ballarat and Serviceton (212½ miles), where it connects with the South Australian railway, having stations at Dowling Forest, Windermere, Burrumbeet, Trawalla, Beaufort, Middle Creek, Buangor, Dobies, Ararat, Armstrongs, Great Western, Stawell, Deep Lead, Glenorchy, Walwal, Lubeck, Hopefield, Murtoa, Jung Jung, Dooen, Horsham, Pimpinio, Wail, Dimboola, Gerang Gerung, Kiata, Salisbury, Nhill, Tarranginnie, Diapur, Miram Piram, Kaniva, Lillimur, and Leeor; there are two trains daily between Ballarat and Serviceton. A line from Melbourne to Geelong (45 miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Footscray, Yarraville, Spottiswoode, Newport, Laverton, Werribee, Little River, Lara, Cowies Creek, North Shore, North Geelong; four trains daily. Fares, single, 7s. 10d. and 5s. 3d.; return, 11s. 8d. and 7s. 10d.—A line from Geelong to Port Fairy (141½ miles), with stations at South Geelong, Connewarre, Germantown, Pettavel Road, Mount Moriac, Buckley's Road, Winchelsea, Birregurra, Warncoort, Irrewarra, Colac, Larpent, Pirron Yallock, Stoneyford, Pomborneit, Weerite, Camperdown, Boorcan, Terang, Garvoc, Panmure, Cudgee, Allansford, Warrnambool, Dennington, Illowa, Koroit, Crossley, Kirkstall, and Rosebrook, two trains daily.—A branch line from Camperdown (Curdies River Junction) to Timboon (26 miles) with stations at Naroghid, Cobden, and Glenfyne.—A branch line from Birregurra to Forrest (19¾ miles), with stations at Whoorel, Dean's Marsh, Pennyroyal, Murroon, Barwon Downs, Gerangamete, and Yaugher.—A line from Geelong to Ballarat (53¼ miles), with stations at North Geelong, Moorabool, Gheringhap, Leigh Road, Lethbridge, Meredith, Elaine, Lal-Lal, Yendon, Navigators, Warrenheip and Ballarat East, 4 trains daily.—A line from Terang to Mortlake (13 miles).—A line from Irrewarra to Beeac (8¾ miles), with stations at Ondit and Kerr's Lane.—A line from Geelong (Queenscliff Junction) to Queenscliff (20¾ miles), with stations at South Geelong, Moolap, Leopold, Scarborough, Drysdale, Mannerim, and Marcus Hill; two trains daily.—A branch line from Dimboola to Rainbow (41¼ miles), with stations at Antwerp, Tarranyurk, Jeparit, Ellam, Pullut, and Rainbow.—A line from Murtoa to Hopetoun (69¼ miles), two trains each way daily to Warracknabeal, one daily to Hopetoun, with stations at Coromby, Minyip, Nullan, Sheep Hills, Kellalac, Warracknabeal, Lah, Brim, Galaquil, Beulah, Rosebery, and Goyura.—A branch line from Lubeck to Rupanyup (9½ miles), with a station at Jackson.—A branch line from Horsham to Noradjuha (20½ miles), with stations at Vectis East, Quantong, East Natimuk; a branch line from East Natimuk to Goroke (28¾ miles), with stations at Natimuk, Arapiles, St. Mary's, and Gymbowen.—A line from Ararat to Hamilton and Portland (120½ miles), with stations at Maroona, Wickliffe Road, Glen Thompson, Dunkeld, Moutajup, Hamilton, Branxholme, Condah, Myamyn, Milltown, Heywood, and Portland; there is one through train from Melbourne daily to Portland Pier. Fares, single, 45s. 2d. and 30s. 1d.; return, 67s. 9d. and 45s. 2d.—A line from Koroit to Hamilton (52 miles), with stations at Warrong, Woolsthorpe, Hawkesdale, Minhamite, Purdeet, Penshurst, Croxton East, and Yatchaw.—A branch line from Hamilton to Coleraine (23¾ miles), with stations at Bochara, Wannon, and Gritjurk.—A branch line from Branxholme to Casterton (32 miles), with stations at Miakite, Grassdale, Merino, Henty, and Sandford.—A line from Ballarat (Scarsdale Junction) to Linton (22 miles), with stations at Cardigan, Trunk Lead, Haddon, Nintingbool, Smythesdale, Scarsdale, Newtown, and Happy Valley; trains twice daily.—A line from Ballarat (Waubra Junction) to Waubra (15½ miles), with stations at Pisgah, Midas, Mount Blowhard, Learmonth, N. Learmonth, and Addington.—A line from Ballarat East to Buninyong (7½ miles), with stations at Ballarat East, Eureka, Spencer Crossing, Canadian, Mount Clear, and Mount Helen.

NORTH AND SOUTH SUBURBAN LINES.—A line from MELBOURNE to SOMERTON (14¾ miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, South Brunswick, Brunswick, Moreland, Coburg, Bell Park, North Coburg, Fawkner, Campbellfield, Campbellfield North, and Somerton. Fares, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 0d.; return, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 6d.—From MELBOURNE to SOUTH MORANG (19¼ miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, North Carlton, North Fitzroy Northcote, Middle Northcote, Croxton, Thornbury, Preston (Bell Street), Preston (Murray Road), Preston (Regent Street), Preston (Reservoir), Thomastown, and Epping. Fares: first, 1s. 8d., return, 2s. 6d.; second, 1s. 3d., return, 1s. 10d.—There is an extension of the line from South Morang to Whittlesea (9 miles), with stations at South Yan Yean, and Yan Yean. Fares from Melbourne, single, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; return, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 9d.—From MELBOURNE (Flinders Street) to WILLIAMSTOWN (10¾ miles), with stations at Spencer Street, North Melbourne, South Kensington, Footscray, Yarraville, Spottiswoode, Newport, North Williamstown, Beach, Williamstown, and Williamstown Pier. Trains run at intervals of about twenty minutes, accomplishing the distance in about forty minutes; fares are 9d. first class single, 1s. return; 6d. second class, 9d. return; monthly tickets are charged 20s. first class, 15s. second.—From MELBOURNE (Flinders Street) to PORT MELBOURNE (2¼ miles) with stations at Montague, Port Melbourne North, and Graham Street; trains leave every fifteen minutes; the fares are, first class 3d., return 4½d.; second class, 2d., return 3d.—From MELBOURNE (Flinders Street) to SANDRINGHAM (11 miles), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Prahran, Windsor, Balaclava, Elsternwick, North Brighton, Middle Brighton, Brighton Beach, and Hampton; through fares (Melbourne to Sandringham), 11d. single, 1s. 4½d. return, first class; 8d. single 1s. return, second class; trains run every few minutes to Balaclava during busier portions of the day, and less frequently to stations beyond.—From MELBOURNE to ST. KILDA (3½ miles) with stations at South Melbourne, Albert Park, and Middle Park; trains run every twelve minutes in the morning, every fifteen minutes in the evening, and every twenty minutes at night; fares, first class, 3½d. single, and 5½d. return; second class, 2½d. single, and 4d. return.—From MELBOURNE (Prince's Bridge) to CROYDON, 18¾ miles, with stations at Richmond, East, Richmond, Burnley, Hawthorn, Glenferrie, Auburn, Camberwell, East Camberwell, Canterbury, Surrey Hills, Mont Albert, Box Hill, Blackburn, Tunstall, Mitcham, and Ringwood. Through fares, first class, 1s. 8d., return, 2s. 6d.; second class, 1s. 3d., return, 1s. 10d. From MELBOURNE (Prince's Bridge) to KEW, which branches off at Hawthorn; station at Barker's Road; fares, first class, 5d., return, 7½d.; second class, 4d., return, 6d. From MELBOURNE (Spencer Street) to ESSENDON, BROADMEADOWS, SOMERTON, and CRAIGIEBURN, with stations at North Melbourne, Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, Moonee Ponds, Essendon, North Essendon, Pascoe Vale, and Glenroy. Fares, single, 5½d. and 4½d.; return, 8½d. and 7d. to Essendon; single, 11½d. and 8½d.; return, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1d. to Broadmeadows. From MELBOURNE (Spencer Street) to DIGGER'S REST, 20¼ miles, with stations at North Melbourne, South Kensington, Middle Footscray, Footscray West, Tottenham, Braybrook Junction, Albion, St. Albans, and Sydenham; fares, single, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d.; return, 2s. 8d. and 2s. From MELBOURNE to DANDENONG, 18¼ miles in length (being the first part of the Gippsland Line), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Hawksburn, Toorak, Armadale, Malvern, Caulfield, Rosstown, Murrumbeena, Oakleigh, Clayton, and Spring Vale. Fares, single, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 2d.; return, 2s. 5d. and 1s. 9d. From MELBOURNE to DARLING (*viâ* Burnley), 7¼ miles, with stations at Heyington, Kooyong,

Tooronga, Gardiner, and Glen Iris. Fares, single, 7½d. and 5½d.; return, 11½d. and 8½d. DEEPDENE TO ASHBURTON, with stations at Stanley, Henley, Riversdale, and Hartwell, connects at E. Camberwell. The Stony Point line as far as Aspendale Park is also within the suburban railway area.

A line from MELBOURNE (Spencer Street) to HEIDELBERG (12 miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, North Carlton, North Fitzroy, Clifton Hill, Collingwood, Northcote South, Fairfield Park, Alphington, and Ivanhoe. Fares, single, 8½d. and 6½d.; return, 1s. 1d. and 10d.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT:—From the Railway Report for the year ending 30th June, 1900, it appears there were 3,218 miles of line open; 75 miles being opened during the year. The total spent on construction, including rolling stock, was £39,658,819. The amount spent in construction, &c., for the year ending June, 1900, was £602,868, being an average of £12,327 per mile of line open. The net revenue paid on the capital cost was 3·07 per cent., and on the total loan moneys expended 3·32 per cent. Total amount raised for construction from current loans, £37,665,152; the yearly interest payable on this being £1,436,413. The gross earnings were £3,025,162; working expenditure, £1,807,301; profit on working, £1,217,861. The number of passengers conveyed was 49,332,899. The weight of goods carried was 2,791,650 tons, and of live stock, 206,653 tons. The train mileage was 10,107,549 miles. The gross earnings per train mile were 5s. 11·83d., and expenditure, 3s. 6·91d. The unspent balance of loan moneys was £383,655; percentage of working expenses to revenue 59·74; revenue per average mile open, £950; expenditure ditto, £567; total number of employees in 1894-5, 10,169; in 1895-6, 9,958; in 1896-7, 9,877; in 1897-8, 10,460; 1899, 10,955; 1900, 11,665.

During the year 1899-1900 there were 38 persons killed on the railways, of whom 2 met their death by want of caution or misconduct on their own part, and 14 through trespassing on the lines, while 538 were injured. Since 1859, 1,011 persons have been killed on the railways, and 6,224 injured.

On July 1, 1896, Mr. J. Mathieson assumed duty as Railway Commissioner for Victoria.

During 1897 the last of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's Debentures, amounting to £31,900, were redeemed.

There was an increase in the total revenue for the year ending June 30, 1900, the total being £151,433 more than the previous year. The total working expenses showed an increase of £90,859 over 1898-9.

On March 14th, 1899, the Wangaratta to Whitfield narrow gauge line (30½ miles) was opened for traffic.

During 1899 the Melbourne to Collingwood line was started, and the following were opened for traffic: Birchip to Woomelang (26½ miles) on September 18th, 1899; Quambatook to Ultima (30½ miles), March 1st, 1900; Jeparit to Rainbow (18½ miles), on November 2nd, 1899. Authority having been obtained to proceed with the construction of the new passenger station at Flinders Street, the rearrangement of the station yard, platforms, &c., have been taken in hand.

Tramways.—The Melbourne cable tramway system is complete, and forms one of the largest and most perfect systems of this description of tramway in the world. In the streets of Melbourne and suburbs there are now in operation 43⅝ miles of double track for cable-power, worked by stationary steam engines located at the intersections of Bridge Road and Hoddle Street, Richmond; Brunswick Street and Victoria Parade, Nicholson and Gertrude Streets, Fitzroy; Sydney and Brunswick Roads; St. Kilda Road and Bromby Street; Chapel Street and Toorak Road; Abbotsford and Queensberry Streets, North Melbourne; Clarendon Street and City Road, South Melbourne; Johnston and Brunswick Streets, Fitzroy; Rathdown and Parkside Streets, Carlton; and 4½ miles of double track for horse-power. The total passengers carried for year ended June, 1900, was 41,661,580, and the receipts £415,024. Miles run—by omnibuses, 285,927; tramcars, 8,125,232. The amount of dividends paid was £38,400, and the balance carried forward £29,185.

The following are the tramway routes now opened for traffic: From Spencer Street to Richmond, and Hawthorn *viâ* Flinders Street, also Fitzroy, Collingwood, Clifton Hill, connecting with the Preston and Northcote Company's lines, *viâ* Bourke Street, and to Victoria Street, Kew and Collingwood and North Fitzroy *viâ* Collins Street; and to Nicholson Street *viâ* Bourke Street; from Flinders Street *viâ* Swanston Street to Carlton, and Abbotsford, also North Carlton; from Flinders Street *viâ* Elizabeth Street to Brunswick, Royal Park, Coburg, also to North Melbourne, and West Melbourne to Flemington Bridge; from Collins Street *viâ* Market Street to Port Melbourne, and South Melbourne; from corner of Lonsdale Street *viâ* Swanston Street to South Yarra, Prahran, Windsor, Balaclava, and St. Kilda; and from Queensberry Street, South Carlton, *viâ* Madeline and Swanston Streets to Toorak. Fare on one line is 2d., on all others 3d. Tram cars on the various lines are painted different colours, and show lights at night to match.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The net revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1900, was £7,450,676. The customs contributed £1,972,238; excise and inland revenue, £815,686; territorial, £375,267; public works (railways, water supply, &c.), £3,050,639; ports and harbours £24,763; general post and telegraph (does not include sale of stamps), £78,193; fees (including sale of stamps), £769,569; fines, £8,907; miscellaneous, £355,414; increase on 1898-9, £66,775. The expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1900, was (approximate) £7,318,945. The chief items were interest and expenses of debt, £1,852,701; railways, £1,820,960; post and telegraph, £483,087; public works, £196,052; public instruction, £584,729; endowment to municipalities, £100,000; charitable institutions, £110,000; special appropriations (exclusive of interest and endowment to municipalities) £708,896; defences (local), £165,374.

The estimated revenue for 1900-1901 is £7,482,350. The estimated expenditure for the same period, £7,481,263.

Public Debt.—On the 30th June, 1900, the public debt of the colony was £49,324,884. Of this sum £37,467,278 was borrowed for the construction of railways: £5,359,649 for country water-works; £2,359,157 for Yan Yean Water-works; £1,132,013 for State school buildings; £2,756,788 for other public works, and £250,000 for revenue purposes. The payment of both principal and interest of this debt is made a primary charge on the revenue of the colony. The yearly interest on the debt varies from 3 to 4½ per cent. The interest payable during 1900-1901 is £1,864,409.

Income Tax.—This tax was levied by Act 58, Vic. No. 1374, for the first time during the year ended June 30, 1895. The number of taxpayers on June 30th, 1900, for 1900, was 30,126; 1899, 33,095; 1898, 33,051; 1897, 26,498; 1896, 27,125; 1895, 31,068. Net revenue to June 30th, 1900, for 1894-5, £179,855; 1895-6, £171,240; 1896-7, £172,501; 1897-8, £179,798; 1898-9, £173,269; 1899-1900, £192,405. The rates of tax are as follows:—Personal exertion, first £1,200, 4d. in the £; next £1,000, 6d. in the £; above £2,201, 8d. in the £. Produce of property, first £1,200, 8d. in the £; next £1,000, 1s. in the £; above £2,201, 1s. 4d. in the £.

Land Tax.—In 1900 there were 1,130 estates, having an area of 7,064,611 acres, and capital value of £11,255,222 (the municipal valuation is estimated at about £22,000,000); value of exemptions, £2,207,500; net taxable value, £9,047,722; half year's tax payable, £56,548. The tax imposed is at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum on taxable value.

Pensions.—The total pensions and superannuation allowances paid in 1898-9 were 2,558, and the amount paid £268,494. Special appropriations numbering 107, amount £13,020. Annual votes 84, amount £10,998. The number of police pensioners was 337, and the amount paid £39,630; gratuities 13, amount £5,095. There were 23 pilot pensions, amounting to £1,612.

Trust Funds.—For the year ending June 30, 1899, the amount at credit of trust funds was £7,159,287, invested as follows:—In debentures or inscribed stock, £1,494,277; deposited in banks, £198,851; held otherwise, £5,466,159.

Imports and Exports.—1899-1898. The Imports for the year 1899 were £17,952,894; for 1898, £16,768,904; the Exports for 1899, £18,567,780; for 1898, amounted to £15,872,246.

The principal Imports and their value during 1899 were—Apparel and slops, £186,015; arms and ammunition and explosives, £110,502; bread, biscuit and dough, £798; bags and sacks (including wool-packs), £208,731; beer, cider and perry, £102,204; bicycles, £147,489; books, £205,498; boots and shoes, £34,422; butter, £65,610; candles, £5,967; carpeting and druggeting, £64,326; coal, £276,137; coffee, £41,018; cottons piece goods and manufactured, £985,931; cutlery, £33,640; drugs and chemicals, £122,313; earthenware, brown-ware, chinaware and porcelain, £72,455; fancy goods, £78,446; fish (fresh), £14,463; preserved, £86,029; fruit, fresh, £78,833, preserved and dried, £68,875; furniture and upholstery, £82,568; glass and glassware, £77,963; gloves, £95,947; gold (exclusive of specie), £2,625,525; grain-oats, £8,600; grain-wheat, £20,332; grain, other, £7,786; haberdashery, £275,242; hats, caps and bonnets, £50,451; hides, skins and pelts, £335,899; hops, £29,362; hosiery, £158,775; iron and steel (raw or partly manufactured), £359,696; rails, £89,911; jewellery, £41,370; leather, £120,437; leatherware (including saddlery and harness), £19,273; linen piece goods, £46,769; cattle, £144,238; horses, £181,919; sheep, £439,530; pigs, £1,529; machinery (agricultural and implements), £129,212; matches and vestas, £18,327; frozen mutton, £47,565; musical instruments, £62,093; oil of all kinds, £245,152; oilmen's stores (including pickles, sauces, &c.), £44,921; opium, £12,697; paints and colours, £80,895; paper (including paper bags), £254,404; sewing machines, £36,491; silks, £334,037; specie, £61,849; spirits £263,017; stationery, £44,451; sugar and molasses, £683,717; tea, £335,942; timber, £441,298; tobacco, cigars, snuff, £226,554; tools and utensils, £52,945; watches, clocks and watchmakers' materials, £55,596; wine, £41,871; wool, £2,357,059; woollens and woollen piece goods, £609,689.

The leading exports during 1899 were—Apparel and slops, £149,800; bark, £22,772; bones and bone-dust, £9,743; books, £89,023; boots and shoes, £51,929; butter, £1,404,830; cheese, £15,717 candles, £4,612; coffee, £12,746; biscuit and bread, £44,947; gold (exclusive of specie), £197,642; grain-oats £38,230; grain-wheat, £1,252,131; gram, other, £25,438; hay, straw and chaff, £257,526; hides, £13,135; horns and hoofs, £1,851; leather, £314,283; live stock, £352,137; machinery (agricultural and implements), £116,962; meats, fresh beef and mutton, £1,063, frozen beef, £22,002, frozen mutton, £229,534, frozen rabbits and hares, £116,726, preserved rabbits, £35,452; oil of all kinds, £108,515; potatoes, £33,639; skins—sheep, £406,213, rabbit, £65,625; soap, £14,548; spirits, £76,948; stationery, £37,104; sugar and molasses, £154,970; tallow, £141,334; tea, £160,929; timber, £23,602; tobacco, cigars and snuff, £84,649; wine, £57,492; wool, £5,701,410; woollen and woollen piece goods, £53,972.

The total value of the products of the colony, comprising gold wool, tallow, hides, breadstuffs, minerals, bark, and timber, manufactures, &c., exported in 1899 was £14,038,600; in 1898, £11,778,833.

Primage duties were abolished in 1896-7.

The value of goods exported for drawback during 1899 was £508,560, and the amount paid as drawback was £97,962.

The total net customs duties and revenue collected in 1899 amounted to £2,305,781; in 1898, £2,293,338.

Stock Tax.—1897-1898-1899. During 1897 the stock imported number 731,586, on which duty was paid 313,386; revenue £60,360. In 1898 the figures were, stock imported 979,610: number on which duty was paid 607,557, revenue £101,726. In 1899 the figures were, stock imported 1,083,478, on which duty paid 678,309, revenue £90,019.

Coins and Accounts.—The coins in circulation are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom, though the farthing is very rarely used. Accounts are kept in sterling money, £ s. d.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures used in the Colony of Victoria are the same as those used in the United Kingdom.

Explosives.—The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives shows that in 1899 there were 116 private magazines under license for storage of gunpowder and detonators, and 21 Government magazines. The number of premises licensed to sell explosives in 1899 was 2,251. There were 8 licenses in force for factories for explosives, and 2 fireworks factories. The importations of explosives for 1899 are stated as follows:—Dynamite, 4,900 lb., value, £193; gelatine dynamite, 968,730 lb., value, £71,320; sporting powder, 90,115 lb., value, £4,111; blasting gelatine, 90,350 lb., value, £8,647; blasting powder, 236,435 lb., value, £3,741; mealed powder, *nil*—an increase of 58,050 lbs. on the previous year's importation; caps, cartridges, detonators, and fuses amounted to £12,153. Amorces is being manufactured in the colony. Total revenue from licenses, &c., amounted to £3,320.

Shipping.—During the year 1899 there were entered inwards 2,024 vessels, of 2,662,792 tons, manned by crews of 92,397, of which 1,969 vessels of 2,296,679 tons were British and British Possessions; outward clearances, 2,031 vessels, of 2,678,663 tons, with crews numbering 93.196; of which 1,879 vessels of 2,319,007 tons were British and British Possessions.

In 1899 there were 5 vessels built; the vessels registered numbered 12, of 8,711 tonnage, and 140 men. The vessels on the register at the end of 1899 numbered 381, viz.—148 steamers and 233 sailing vessels. The former measured 60,964 net tons, and the latter 37,837. Total men employed thereon, 2,942.

In 1899 108 licenses were issued to lighters and 870 to boats. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Vid Suez Canal, to and from the Colony, 88 vessels of 300,181 tonnage were entered, and 106 vessels of 344,149 tonnage cleared.

Public Libraries, &c.—The Public Library in Melbourne is the finest institution of its kind in Australia. Among interesting historical documents are Batman's Journal, Log Book of the *Lady Nelson* (1801), MS. Letter Book and Log of Captain Flinders, the MS. newspapers published by Fawkner, the deed between Batman and the Port Phillip natives, and charts, maps, La Trobe MSS. and prints belonging to Captain Cook. It was patronized during the year 1899 by 352,419 readers. The reading room is illuminated with the electric light. The total cost of erection of building to the end of 1899 was £188,191; the amount of aid received from Government, £690,458, and the estimated value of total contents, £253,000. The Public Library was founded in 1853 and the management was from the first placed in the hands of Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. The Trustees were incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869, which, amongst other things, provided that there should not be less than fifteen at any time, and gave the Trustees the power to make rules and regulations for the management of the Institution. The Institution comprises a Library, National Gallery (including Picture and Sculpture Galleries and Art and Ethnotypical Museums), Technological Museum and National Museum of Natural History. Each section is under the management of a Committee subject to the control of the Trustees. The whole funds are provided by the Government. The Reference Library contained, at the end of 1899, 545,852 volumes, pamphlets, and parts (volumes only 147,479). Every department of literature, science and art is represented, and in the number and character of its works the library stands foremost amongst similar institutions in the Southern Hemisphere.

A Lending Branch was opened on August 8, 1892. The books (of which there are over 16,000 volumes) are lent out for fourteen days to any person who is a ratepayer in any municipality in Victoria, or to any person who is not a ratepayer on furnishing a guarantee by two ratepayers. The Lending Library was opened under what is known as the Indicator system, and borrowers were not allowed access to the shelves. This system has now been altered, and borrowers are given access to the books, which have been classified on the Dewey Decimal system. In January, 1900, there were 5,474 active borrowers on the rolls, and the number of issues during 1900 was considerably over 100,000.

The National Gallery collection, under the same roof, was commenced in 1864, and in that year consisted of seventeen paintings, which were exhibited in the northern end of the reading-room. From that time the collection has gradually increased till it now contains 440 oil paintings, besides large collections of water-colour drawings, engravings, photographs (1,351), statuary and other works of Art (3,455). The number of students during 1899 was—School of Painting, 12 males, 15 females; School of Design, 25 males, 53 females.

A system of inter-colonial exchange of pictures was inaugurated on Sept. 1, 1894, through the instrumentality of the Trustees of the Melbourne National Gallery. Each loan collection consisted of six of the best pictures belonging to the galleries of Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne, and remained on exhibition for a few months, and was then replaced by a similar collection. The system of exchange has been discontinued for a time, but it is anticipated that it will be renewed as the different Galleries make additions to their collections.

The Ethnological Museum is one of the most attractive features of the institution, and contains a fine collection of specimens from the South Sea Islands. The collection of weapons, articles used in tribal ceremonies, and other objects illustrative of the customs of the Australian aborigines has recently been very largely increased, and has been re-classified and described.

The Technological Museum contains some 50,000 specimens, but it has been found impossible from lack of space to display the whole of this valuable collection. During the year 1899 the contents of the Natural History Museum were removed from the University to the Public Library buildings, and were re-classified and arranged under the direction of Professor Baldwin Spencer, the Honorary Director of the Museum. Additional buildings for this Museum are now in course of erection in Russell Street and it is hoped that these will be ready for occupation during the present year.

The number of visits to the Institution, exclusive of the Lending Library, during the year 1899 was 506,769.

The Patent Office has a free library of over 7,000 volumes. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen.

The Supreme Court Library, free to members of the legal profession, contains 53,326 volumes, and the expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £43,150. This library has 18 branches in the assize towns of the colony.

All the leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. On 1st January, 1898, these numbered 419. The total number of volumes in the various libraries on Jan. 1, 1898, exclusive of those in the Public Library in Melbourne, was nearly 597,608; to several of these local libraries books are periodically lent from the Public Library.

In April, 1896, meetings were held in Melbourne of those interested in the formation of a Library Association of Australasia. A constitution was adopted and the Association formed, with the Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C., New South Wales, as President, and Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, principal librarian, Public Library, N.S.W., as Secretary. Branches of the Association have been formed in Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. The first meeting of the Association was held in Melbourne. The second meeting of the Association was held in Sydney in October, 1898. Representatives from nearly all the colonies were present. A Loan Exhibition of rare books and literary curios was held in the Great Hall of the University. The constitution was amended, and it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association in Adelaide in the year 1900. Mr. J. R. G. Adams, Public Librarian of South Australia, was elected honorary secretary.

Manufactures.—On October 1, 1896, there came into force probably the most advanced Factories and Shops Acts in the world. In it, for the first time, a determined effort was made to cope with the "sweating" evil in various manufacturing industries. Some important features of the Act are that provision is made for the appointment of special boards to fix the lowest price or wage to be paid; these boards (with the exception of the Furniture Board appointed by the Governor in Council) are elected by the employers and *employés*; no person can be employed at less than 2s. 6d. a week (the taking of premiums, directly or indirectly, to evade the law is prohibited); inspectors can prosecute occupiers of insanitary factories; no boy under 16, or woman or girl, can be employed in a factory more than ten hours on any day; sitting accommodation must be provided by shopkeepers; no boy under 16 and no woman or girl can be employed in a shop for more than five hours without a meal; every *employé* in a shop must be allowed a half-holiday on some day of the week; all furniture made in Victoria has to be stamped with the maker's name and address, and whether made by Chinese or European labour; delivery of milk is prohibited after the hour of twelve noon on Sunday. The Chief Inspector of factories reports that "On the whole there can be little doubt that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages, the most serious of the latter being, in fact, due to the want of piece-work rates, based on the minimum wage, were determinations of Special Boards are in force, so that slow, old and infirm workers can obtain work."

The Chief Inspector of Factories reports a large increase in the number of persons employed in factories and work-rooms. He also indicates the necessity of some form of Workmen's Compensation Act to meet the case of workers injured through no fault of their own.

The number of manufactories, large and small, according to the returns issued in July, 1900, including flour mills, breweries, distilleries, woollen mills, brickyards, potteries, soap and candle works, tobacco and cigar factories, tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, was 3,027, employing 44,041 males, and 16,029 females, and 1,267 steam, and 633 gas and oil engines, 10 electric engines, 18 water, 6 wind, 101 horse, and 1,022 manual: of 33,046 h.p., actually used, the machinery and plant being of the value of £4,632,629; the land (purchased), £2,867,413; and the buildings, £4,471,698. Among the industries may be enumerated the following manufactories, foundries, &c.:—Malt, 16; bone-milling, &c., 18; tanning, fellmongering, wool-washing, 92; chaff-cutting, corn-crushing, 173; saw-milling, forest, including 1 timber seasoning, 109; boiling down, &c., 19; bacon curing, 26; butter, cheese, including one butterine, 213;

creameries, 382; confectionery, 15; flour, 76; jam, pickle, sauce, vinegar, 21; aërated waters, &c., 127; brewing, 52; distilling, 9; coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c., 11; tobacco, cigar, snuff, 15; clothing, tailoring, 206; dress-making, millinery, 177; underclothing, shirt, 40; hat, cap, 20; boot, shoe, 105; upholstery, bedding, flock, 19; cabinet, including billiard table, 60; looking-glass, &c., 10; brush, broom, 12; brick, pottery, 100; stone and marble sawing, &c., 29; coach, carriage, waggon, &c., 170; saddle, harness, 45; saw-moulding, joinery, &c., 56; wood-carving, turnery, 17; cooperage, 18; soap, candle, 22; agricultural implement, 57; engine, machine, iron foundries, 177; sheet iron, tin, 41; brass, copper, including gasalier, &c., 27; goldsmithing, gold-beating, &c., 40; electric light, 10; gas, coke, 46; printing, lithographing, paper bag, 193; account-book, stationery, including india-rubber stamp, 14; chemical, 19; blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c., 10. The foregoing list only includes factories which run into double figures. There were 92 establishments used as tanneries, fellmongeries, and for wool-washing, employing 64 steam engines of 869 h.p. and 1,693 hands; the number of hides tanned during the year was 415,249—sheep-skins 1,172,756, calf-skins 180,345; the approximate value of machinery and plant was £87,220, of lands £43,040, and of buildings £111,160. Breweries 52, employing 1,139 males and 4 females, 50 steam-engines, 2 horse, of 833 h.p., brewing 15,311,957 gallons of beer; value of machinery and brewing plant £189,590, of lands £447,885, and of buildings, £281,265. Woollen mills 8, with 8 engines, steam, 1,150 h.p., number of hands employed, 483 males and 434 females; value of machinery and plant, £164,070, lands £5,960, and buildings £61,880. The cloth and tweed and flannel produced during the year was 1,051,832 yards and 1,108.183 yards respectively, 33,427 pairs of blankets, and 3,200 shawls, from 2,867,884 lbs. of wool, and 154,388 lbs. cotton. Brickyards and potteries 100, employing 28 steam engines (1 gas engine) of 874 h.p., and 66 h.p. machines, and employing 1,288 males and 17 females. There were made 80,898,700 bricks, and pottery to the value of £27,515; value of machinery and plant £82,420, lands £64,250 and buildings £83,280. There were 22 soap and candle works, employing 17 engines of 570 h.p. and 438 hands, the value of machinery and plant being £105,145, lands £48,950, and buildings £67,590. There were produced during the year 125,082 cwt. of soap, and 45,848 cwt. of candles. There were 15 tobacco, cigar and snuff factories, with 5 steam engines and 3 gas of 118 h.p., employing 547 males and 494 females, value of machinery and plant being £76,550, and lands £47,555; the year's produce was 1,191,327 lbs. of tobacco, 9,279,920 cigars (including 2,336,960 cigars made by £5 licensees), 85,496,880 cigarettes (including 535,080 cigarettes made by £5 licensees), and 782 lbs. of snuff; 1,309,067 lbs. imported leaf and 306,728 colonial leaf was used. There were 9 distilleries, employing 6 steam engines, of 163 h.p., and 134 hands, the approximate value of machinery and plant being £64,030, lands £24,540, and buildings £56,820. During the year there were distilled 448,680 gallons of spirits, 27.297 gallons of wine brandy were manufactured, and 387,420 gallons of other spirits.

The number of Stone Quarries was 67, giving employment to 415 hands. There were 15 steam engines used, of 182 h.p. The approximate value of machinery and plant was £17,125, of lands £14,375, and of buildings £525.

Collieries 3, h.p. 370, hands 914 (510 miners), value of machinery and plant £31,850; coal raised 243,657 tons, value at pit's mouth £103,680.

The number of Butter and Cheese Factories was 195, steam engines in use 182, gas 7, water 1, horse 5, of 1,302 h.p., employing 859 males, 17 females; value of plant £192,310, of lands £17,080, of buildings £105,560. The butter made amounted to 29,676,097 lbs.; cheese to 2,170,405 lbs. In addition to the butter and cheese made in factories there were 7,193,450 lbs. of butter and 2,108,199 lbs. of cheese made on farms throughout the colony.

The Bacon Cured amounted to 6,898,711 lbs. in factories, 1,795,372 lbs. on farms; total 8,694,083 lbs.

Frozen Meat works froze 215,639 sheep, 398 cattle, 3,014,240 rabbits, and 22,962 poultry in 1898. Meat preserved: 349 cwt. beef, 2,790 cwt. mutton, and 22,687 cwt. rabbits.

Timber sawn from Victoria logs only, 37,698,486 super feet, value £104,734.

Description of Hands Employed.—4,652 working proprietors, managers, and overseers; 1,777 accountants, clerks, collectors, and travellers; 41,511 workers in the factory; 418 workers at home; 1,238 engine-drivers and firemen; 1,902 carters; 2,701 labourers; and 579 others.

The Minimum Rate of Wages has been fixed by 5 out of the 6 Special Boards appointed as follows: For Baking Bread 1s. per hour. For persons employed in Making Men's and Boys' Clothing 7s. 6d. per day for males, and 3s. 4d. for females; there is also a comprehensive log of piece-work rates. For making Boots and Shoes 7s. per day for males; 3s. 4d. per day for females; there is also an extensive log of piece-work rates. For females making Shirts, Pyjamas, &c., 4d. per hour; also a scale of piece-work rates For making Furniture 1s. per hour or 8s. per day of eight hours for males and 3s. 4d. per day for females. For making Underclothing 4d. per hour or 16s. per week of 48 hours, with piece-work fixed by employers, provided it allows an average worker to earn 4d. per hour.

Fisheries.—As an industry fishing employed during the year 1899 1,090 men with 702 boats, which with nets and other gear were valued at £28,275. During the year the quantity of fish delivered at the markets in Melbourne and Ballaarat was 5,028 tons, and the approximate value, £53,757. The Gippsland Lakes, Port Albert, Queenscliff, Western Port, Port Melbourne, Portland, and Port Fairy provided the greater portion of the supply. The quantity of crayfish delivered at the above markets was 14,251 dozen, of the approximate value of £4,819. Fishing was carried on in vicinity of Bass Strait islands, the quantities of fish received therefrom being 92 tons, of the value of £1,018. The quantity of fish imported which passed through the above markets amounted to 952,504 lbs., which was valued approximately at £15,875.

Patents, &c.—The patent term is limited to fourteen years from date of application. The Government fees are as follows:—On filing provisional specification, £1; on filing complete specification, £3 (including £1 fee for letters patent); on giving notice of objection (two fees), £1 5s.; at or before expiration of third year, £2 10s.; do., seventh year, £2 10s.; on presenting petition for extension or confirmation, £1; for all searches, &c., 1s.; entry of assignment or license, 10s.; filing memorandum of alteration, &c., £1; entering any caveat, £2 10s.; on giving notice of appeal, £2 2s.; copies, 6d. per folio; summons to witness, 1s.

Trade-Marks.—On application, 5s.; on registration, £1; certificate, 5s.; renewal fee, fourteenth year, £1.

Copyrights.—Registration fees: Designs, 10s.; book, 2s. 6d.; sculpture, painting, or drawing, 5s.; engraving or photograph, 1s.

In 1899, 1,012 applications for patents were filed, also 384 copyrights were registered, of which 49 were designs, 252 literary, dramatic, and musical; and 83 works of sculpture, paintings, drawings and photographs. There were registered during 1899 399 trade marks out of 497 submitted for registration.

Reciprocal arrangements have been entered into between the Victorian and New Zealand Governments for the protection of patents taken out in either colony. Under the provisions of the Act in question any person taking out a patent in the one colony will be entitled to protection in the other colony in priority to other persons. The patentee is required, however, within six months to make good his protection by applying for a patent for his invention in the other colony.

Mint.—A branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. Up to 31st December, 1899, 22,413,389·12 ozs. of gold, valued (at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. standard) at £88,708,701 10s. 10d. had been received at the Mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £88,705,676 4s. 3d. During the year 1899 872,741·89 ozs. of Victorian gold, and 507,071·70 ozs. of West Australian gold were received at the Mint, the total received for the year from all countries being 1,520,739·04 ozs. The revenue for the year 1899 was £25,145 5s. 7d. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint, though negotiations have been proceeding to enable Victoria to strike silver coin. At present the Melbourne branch receives supplies of the other coinage from the Royal Mint, London, as required, which is delivered to the public free of all charge for coinage, freight, &c. During 1899 the Royal Mint, London, issued £8,520,311 in gold coin, £1,615,850 in silver, and £139,065 in bronze, and also a very large issue of coloured subsidiary coin. During the eight years 1892-99 withdrawals of light gold have amounted to £38,862,212, and the new issues to £53,550,881, a net addition to the gold currency for the period of £14,668,069.

Banking.—The liabilities of the eleven Banks doing business in Victoria on June 30, 1900, were £31,818,272, including £939,242 notes in circulation; deposits bearing interest, Government £2,690,778, others £14,469,122; assets amounted to £41,375,224, including £6,117,484 coined metal, and £2,871,031 in landed and other property. The rate of interest allowed depositors for twelve months was 3 per cent.

Savings Banks.—Prior to 1st October, 1897, there were two classes of Savings Banks in Victoria—the Commissioners' Savings Banks and the Post Office Savings Banks; the former were established in 1841 and the latter in 1865. These two institutions have now been amalgamated by Act of Parliament passed in December, 1896, and are now under the management of the Commissioners, all deposits being guaranteed by the Government. The total deposits and depositors in the banks, according to the latest published figures, were as follows, at 30th June, 1900:—Amount of deposits, £9,110,792 16s. 8d.; number of depositors, 375,070. Interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on sums up to £100, and 2 per cent. for excess over £100 up to £250.

Loans to Farmers.—The Act of 1896 also provided for the Commissioners making advances to farmers on the "Credit Foncier" system, repayable by annuities spread over 31½ years at 6 per cent., including interest at 4½ per cent.; business is to be conducted by a separate department called the "Advances Department," and the money for the advances must be raised by selling mortgage bonds bearing interest not exceeding 3½ per cent., and guaranteed by the Government. The total amount of bonds sold up to 30th June, 1900, was £990,475 at 3 per cent. £84,550 has been redeemed, leaving £905,925 worth of bonds current, of which Savings Bank Department holds £760,850, the balance being held by the public. The number of loans granted to 30th June, 1900, was 2,516, for a total sum of £1,106,905, or an average of £439 18s. 11d. each, and of this £973,485 had been actually paid over to borrowers, the balance being in course of settlement. The system had been tested by the Commissioners before the Act was passed in 1896, as they had been lending to farmers since 1894 under the old Act, the balance of amount so lent being £117,418 2s. 11d., on 30th June, 1900. The new Act limits the "Credit Foncier" loans to £2,000,000, and as the amount of Bonds issued must not at any time exceed the loans by more than £25,000, the Commissioners issue on the second Monday of each month a sufficient amount of Bonds to cover the advances made to farmers in the same period.

Lighthouses on the Coast of Victoria.—Cape Nelson, a fixed red and white light, a first order dioptric, visible 19 miles; Portland on Whaler's Point, a fixed green

fourth order catadioptric, visible 12 miles; Port Fairy a fixed and flashing fourth order dioptric light, exhibits a red flash every three minutes, visible 9 miles; Warrnambool, two lights, upper one fixed white, fourth order dioptric, visible 14 miles, lower fixed red, visible 5 miles; Cape Otway, a first order dioptric light showing white flashes in groups of three every minute, visible in clear weather 24 nautical miles; there is also a red danger light shown 48 feet below existing light; this light is cut downwards, and is obscured when approaching from seaward until 4 miles distant from the lighthouse, the light bearing N. by W., and will be visible until run out at 8 miles distant on a course bearing W. by S., or E. by N. In hazy or misty weather mariners should not rely upon sighting the red light, but should keep a good offing; Point Lonsdale, a fixed red and green light, fifth order dioptric, visible at 10 miles; Queenscliff (high lighthouse), a fixed white light, catadioptric, second order, visible 17 miles: Queenscliff (low lighthouse), a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, white light visible 14 miles, and red light visible 10 miles; Cape Schanck, a fixed and flashing white light, catadioptric, first order, showing a bright flash of ten seconds duration, every two minutes, visible 23 miles; Wilson's Promontory, a fixed white light, first order catoptric, visible 24 miles; Cliffy Island, a third order dioptric flashing light, showing red, and giving five flashes and eclipses alternately in every minute, visible 15 miles; Gabo Island, a first order catadioptric fixed white light, visible 20 miles. Cape Everard, a first order holophotal double flashing white and red light, showing a double flash every thirty seconds, the white light visible in clear weather 21 nautical miles; an auxiliary red light, to cover outlying dangers, also is exhibited from a lower portion of the main lighthouse tower, and will illuminate an arc of 188 degrees to seaward. Such light will be invisible to an observer, 14 feet above the level of the sea, from seaward until within about two miles distance from the shore. Eagle Nest or Split Point, a first order dioptric fixed red light, visible in clear weather 18 nautical miles, and an auxiliary white light invisible to an observer 14 feet above the level of the sea until within about 3 miles distance from the lighthouse. A red auxiliary light illuminating an arc of 180 degrees seaward is also exhibited from the base of the main lighthouse tower at Cape Nelson, Cape Schanck, and Gabo Island. Such lights will be invisible to an observer 14 feet above the level of the sea until about three miles distant from the respective lighthouses. In hazy or misty weather mariners should not rely upon sighting the red light, but should keep a good offing.

Lighthouses and Lightships inside Port Phillip Bay.—West Channel Pile Light, a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, visible 11 miles; the Swan Spit Lightship was removed in 1894, and a gas buoy painted black, showing red occulting light, elevated above the water; 22 ft. 6 in. has been placed in lieu thereof; gas-buoys, exhibiting lights elevated 10 feet above the water, have also been established at Nos. 2 and 12 buoys, West Channel, No. 2 buoy showing an occulting white light, visible five miles, and No. 12 buoy, a fixed white light, visible five miles; South Channel (land light) a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, visible 13 miles; South Channel (pile light), a fixed red and white light, fourth order dioptric, visible 10 miles; two gas-buoys, painted red and moored 5½ cables apart, have been placed north of the South Channel pile light to mark the south side of the dredged channel; the westernmost buoy shows a fixed white light visible five miles, and the easternmost a fixed green light visible three miles. No. 15 South Channel buoy has been replaced by a gas-buoy showing an occulting white light visible five miles; Point Gellibrand's light vessel consists of a circular vessel painted red, and surmounted by a round iron tower painted white, fourth order dioptric fixed red light, 37 feet above sea level, visible ten nautical miles. In foggy weather a fog-horn will be sounded, and a fog-rocket fired alternately every five minutes. Schnapper Point, a dioptric fixed white light, visible ten miles. To facilitate night traffic to and from Geelong, gas-buoys and beacons have been established as follows:—Prince George's Bank (gas-buoy showing occulting white light, visible six miles); Point Richards (gas-buoy showing occulting red light, visible four miles); Wilson Spit (gas-buoy showing occulting white light, visible six miles); Hopetoun Channel, seven gas beacons, four on north side, showing white lights, visible six miles, and three on south side, showing red lights, visible four miles.

Trade Unions.—On January 1, 1899, there were seven Trade Unions, of which six furnished returns, showing a membership of 10,329 and funds amounting to £964. In 1890 there were seven Unions, with 49,613 members, and funds amounting to £38,650.

Friendly Societies.—On 1st January, 1899, there were 31 societies, having, in various parts of the colony, 1,088 branches, with average number of 86,365 members. The aggregate amount to the credit of these societies, including the Sick and Funeral Fund, and the Incidental Fund, was £1,221,210, or an average of £13 13s. per member. Total amount invested £1,173,960; the total income was £323,554, and the total expenditure £293,227. During the year 13,814 members were admitted, 9,100 left, of whom 931 died. An increase in membership of 4,714. The number of sick members was 18,693, or at the rate of 255·5 per thousand effective members, and the sick pay per effective member averaged £1 10s. 5d.; per sick member, £5 18s. 10d.

Building Societies.—At the close of the financial year, 1899-1900, later statistics not available, there were 35 building societies which furnished returns to the Government, on the Permanent and Terminating principles, having 6,645 shareholders, with a paid-up capital of £1,374,445 and the moneys on deposit were £669,797; number of borrowers 5,019. The rate of interest allowed to depositors varied from 2½ per cent. to 4½ per cent.; the total amount of advances to members during the year was £94,117. Very little building society business is being done in Victoria at present, many of the societies being in a state of virtual liquidation. During 1900 building society business showed decided improvement.

Administration of Justice.—The machinery for administering the law and hearing and decision of disputes is comprised in a Supreme Court, having a Chief Justice and five puisne judges. This court has also jurisdiction in criminal cases, in divorce and matrimonial causes, and in ecclesiastical and vice-admiralty matters. There are Courts of General and Courts of Petty Sessions; County Courts; Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, Wardens' Courts for the goldfields and Courts for Licensing. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from Petty Sessions; County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500; Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands; Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, up to £50.

Law, Crime, Lunacy, etc.—During 1899 there were 2,355 probates issued, the property being sworn under £4,727,698; 1,286 letters of administration; property sworn under £1,192,406; duties on estates of deceased persons collected, £192,863; fees in equity, £37; fees in probate, £4,926; total collected, £197,826.

The petitions for dissolution of marriage during 1899 numbered 160; for judicial separation, 3; nullity of marriage, 1; of the first-named 105 were granted.

The insolvencies for 1899 were as follows:—Voluntary, 322; compulsory, 36; liquidation by arrangement, 0; compositions, 2; total failures, 510 (the lowest number since 1888). The total liabilities of the failures as shown by schedule amounted to £531,084; the total assets as shown by schedule, £335,164, the total deficiency being £195,920.

The Curator of Intestate Estates dealt with 223 fresh estates in 1899; 403 remained from former years; representing a total of £37,603 receipts, and £31,266 payments.

Undetected crime in 1899, 6,032; 1898, 5,899 cases. Criminals executed in 1899, 0; in 1898, 1.

Criminal cases tried during 1899, 457—felonies 322, misdemeanours, 135; convictions: 222 felonies; 86 misdemeanours; total, 308.

PENAL.—Reporting upon the penal establishments and gaols of the colony for 1899 the Inspector-General, Captain Evans, R.N., says that since 1891 there has been a decrease of the prison population from a daily average of 1,886 to 1,197 in December, 1899. The proportion of prisoners to the population at the end of 1899 was:—Males, 1·62; females, 0·32 per 1,000. Cost of maintenance and control of prisoners, and for stores, was £51,218 12s. 11d., the cash earnings of the prisoners amounting to £4 14s. 5d. per head, so that the net cost of each prisoner was £38 1s. 3d.

LUNACY.—The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in his report for 1899, states that there was during the year a total of 4,398 lunatics under treatment, an increase of 4 on the previous year. The persons admitted numbered 785, being an increase of 65 on 1898. On January 1, 1899, the estimated population of the colony being 1,180,878, the admissions were 1 in 1,504; at the end of 1898 the proportion was 1 in 1,653. At the end of 1898 the proportion of insane to sane was 1 to every 268; at the end of 1899, 1 to 268, although there was no abnormal increase in insanity. The weekly maintenance rate per patient is 8s. 4d. Total receipts for 1899, £16,975; expenditure, 112,746.

The Public Service—The report of the Public Service Board for 1899 shows that the number of officers in the service proper was 4,946 Since 1891, when a maximum of 6,046 was reached, there has been a gradual reduction until 1898, as follows:—1892, 209; 1893, 280; 1894, 327; 1895, 277; 1896, 125; and 1897, 126; or a total reduction since 1891 of 1,344, or a little over 22 per cent. During 1899 the staffs were increased by 78. There were, exclusive of teachers, 73 officers over 60 years of age in the service on January 1, 1900, as compared with 56 on the same date of 1899. A Reclassification Board, appointed under the "Public Service Reclassification Act, 1897," submitted a voluminous report to Parliament in 1900.

Constitution.—Victoria is under the control of a Governor appointed by the British Government, whose term of office is six years, of an Executive Council, and two Houses of Legislature. The Executive consists of the Governor of the Colony, and all past and present Ministers of the Crown, but only ten members holding paid offices attend.

The Legislative Authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council composed of forty-eight members, returned in fourteen provinces, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members, returned in 84 electorates.

In the Legislative Council a property qualification is required of *members*; by The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1890, they must for at least a year previous to election be possessed of an estate of the annual value of £100; they must also be males, 30 years of age, and either natural-born subjects or naturalized and resident for ten years; no person being a member of the Legislative Assembly, Victorian judge, minister of religion, uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent, or who has been convicted of felony or any infamous offence in British dominions, or attainted of treason, or being insane, or who is a Government contractor (except in a partnership exceeding twenty persons), or holding an office of profit under the Crown (except political officers, the President, and Chairman of Committees), is capable of becoming a member of the Council. The

tenure of seats is six years, and by the retirement of one member in each province every other year and of an additional member every sixth year in the case of six provinces a complete change in the personnel may be effected in the period of six years. No payment is received by Council members as such; the President and the Chairman of Committees, however, receive salaries as officers of the Council, and two members receive payment as responsible ministers. A member vacates his seat by resignation or loss of property qualification, absence for a session without leave, becoming foreign subject, insolvent, public defaulter, felon, being attainted of treason, becoming insane, Government contractor (except as above), or accepting an office of profit under the Crown, except the President and Chairman of Committees. *Electors* must be (*a*) possessed of property (or in receipt of profits of same) of the annual value of £10 in one province, or (*b*) lessees (or assignees) for a term originally created for five years or occupiers of property rated at £25 annually, or (*c*) joint owners, lessees, or assignees, or occupiers of property sufficient to give each the foregoing qualification, or (*d*) (resident) graduates, legal or medical practitioners, ministers, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, or Melbourne matriculated students. All voters must be males, 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, natural-born subjects or naturalized three years and resident one year previous to 1st January or 1st July in any year; only one vote is allowed in the same province. Paupers are disqualified from voting. The number of electors on the rolls for 1898–99 was 129,895, of whom 1,049 were non-ratepayers.

In the Legislative Assembly the only qualifications required of members are that they may be 21 years of age, and natural born subjects or naturalized five and resident two years; no person is eligible being a member of the Legislative Council, Victorian Judge, minister of religion, an uncertificated bankrupt, a felon convicted in British dominions, attainted of treason, insane, a Government contractor (except in a partnership exceeding twenty persons), or who is holding an office of profit under the Crown (except the Speaker, Chairman of Committees, and political officers). By an Act passed in December, 1870, Members are paid £300 per annum for "reimbursing them their expenses." In 1892-3 this was reduced to £285 for the purpose of retrenchment; it was still further reduced in 1893-4 to £270; in 1895 to £240; in the new Parliament of 1897 the members were again paid £300 per year. Seat is held for one Parliament, which is limited to three years, and is vacated by member's resignation, being absent for a session without leave, becoming foreign subject, insolvent, public defaulter or convicted of felony, being attainted of treason, becoming insane, Government contractor (except as above), or accepting an office of profit under the Crown, except the Speaker and Chairman of Committees. Manhood suffrage is the basis on which electors vote; they must be males, 21 years of age (not subject to any legal incapacity), natural-born subjects or naturalized and resident for one year prior to 1st January or 1st July in any year, and a vote is also exercisable in respect of any other electoral district in which one of the following qualifications is held: (*a* being on roll of ratepayers, or (*b*) owning land or tenements of £50 clear value or £5 clear yearly value, or (*c*) being joint owners or occupiers of property sufficient to give each the qualification. The number of the electors on the roll for 1898-99 was 252,582, of whom 44,695 were non-ratepayers.

Women are not eligible as members of, or electors for, either House of Parliament.

The Commonwealth.—The following gentlemen were elected under the provisions of the Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1896, on March 4, 1897, to represent Victoria at the Convention, which held meetings at Adelaide, Sydney, and Melbourne, and which was charged with the duty of framing a Federal Constitution for Australasia:—George Turner, solicitor, 84,048 votes; John Quick, barrister, 72,352; Alfred Deakin, barrister, 62,654; Alfred J. Peacock, legal manager, 61,941; Isaac A. Isaacs, barrister, 56,981; William A. Trenwith, bootmaker, 55,693; Graham Berry, Speaker Legislative Assembly, 52,664; Simon Fraser, gentleman, 49,886; William A. Zeal, civil engineer, 48,119; Henry B. Higgins, barrister, 44,105. The total number of electors, including holders of electors' rights, who recorded their votes was 103,932, or about 44 per cent. of the number of electors on the rolls. The voting for the acceptance or rejection of Australasian Federal Constitution was taken on June 3, 1898. The total votes recorded numbered 123,627, out of 252,499 on the rolls; 100,520 recorded in favour of the Bill, 22,099 against, and 1,008 informal, or 48·94 per cent. of the electors on the rolls.

On July 27, 1899, a poll was taken of the electors of Victoria for the acceptance or rejection of the Federal Constitution as amended by the Australasian Federation Enabling Act, 1899, the result being for acceptance, 152 653; for rejection, 9,805.

The statutory majority required by the New South Wales Enabling Act not having been secured in that colony, the Premiers of the colonies who had been represented at the Convention, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia, with the Premier of Queensland, met in Melbourne in February, 1899, with the object of further considering and suggesting such amendments in the Commonwealth Bill as it had been passed by the Convention as seemed desirable. The Conference arrived at an agreement upon certain improvements which might be made in the proposed Constitution, and the Premiers determined to bring the Draft Bill, as now amended, before their respective Parliaments to obtain power to refer it again to the electors generally for acceptance or rejection. Enabling Bills having according been passed by the several legislatures in all the colonies except Western Australia (where the Legislative Council negatived the reference of the Bill to the people), a referendum was taken. In Victoria the voting (27th July, 1899) resulted as follows:—For acceptance, 152,635; for rejection, 9,804.

Addresses to the Queen for the adoption of the Bill in its ultimate form were carried in the several Parliaments, and, the Imperial Government having expressed a hope that delegates would be sent by the Colonial Governments to assist Her Majesty's Government in considering the Bill, the Hon. A. Deakin was sent to act with delegates from the other colonies as the representative of Victoria.

The delegates were received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, after prolonged consideration on certain points in the proposed Constitution, Her Majesty's Government introduced into Parliament a Bill practically identical with that which had been accepted in Australia. The Imperial measure passed the House of Commons on the 25th June, and the House of Lords on 5th July, receiving the Queen's assent on 9th July.

A Royal Proclamation, dated from Balmoral, United Kingdom, was issued on September 17th declaring that on and after January 1, 1901, the six federating colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania—shall bear the united name of "Commonwealth of Australia." The Right Honourable the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Victoria, has been nominated by Her Majesty as the first Governor-General. The Federal Council of Australasia is, by the enactment of the Commonwealth Bill, abolished.

The approximate capital values of certain properties proposed to be handed over to the Federal Government is as follows:—Under customs and excise, £434,028; post and telegraphs, £1,600,717; defences, £801,868; existing lighthouses and lightships, buoys, beacons, £223,635; quarantine, £27,000; mint, £113,172; grand total, £3,200,420.

Municipal Government.—All but about 1 per cent. of the whole area of Victoria is divided into urban or rural municipalities; the former are called *cities, towns,* and *boroughs*, the latter *shires*. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, water courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and noxious trades. By the "Municipal Endowment Reduction Act, 1895," the total amount available for distribution is fixed at £100,000 per annum.

For the purposes of local self-government there were in 1900 58 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 150 shires. These municipal bodies are incorporated under the Local Government Act, 1890, and under this Act. Any district containing ratable property yielding on a 1s. rate £500 may be constituted a shire. Under the Amending Act, 1896, a district must in the same rate yield £1,500 to be constituted a shire. A borough must contain a population of inhabitants householders not less than 300 A borough with a revenue of £10,000 per annum becomes a town and with a revenue of £20,000 per annum becomes a city. The constitution and powers of these bodies are nearly identical. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount at which he is rated. The councils may strike rates, which must not be less than 6d. in the pound, nor more than 2s. 6d.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.—On June 30, 1900, the estimated value of the ratable property in 58 cities, towns, and boroughs was £67,113,600; annual value, £4,670,200; estimated area, 217,561 acres; estimated population, 605,944; number of inhabited dwellings, 133,825; number of ratepayers, both sexes, 153,285. Outstanding loans from Government at end of financial year 1898, £328,596; other loans, £2,985,650; total, £3,314,246. Interest rate varies from 5 to 7 per cent. Total assets as at September, 1898, £3,039,082; total liabilities (including loans outstanding, £3,314,579), £3,840,622.

Shires.—In 150 shires the estimated value of ratable property was £102,798,300; annual value, £5,613,300. Outstanding loans from Government, at end of financial year 1898, £120,454; others, £550,614; total, £671,068; estimated area, 87,002¼ acres. Population, 577,660; ratepayers, both sexes, 154,662. Total assets as in September, 1898, £735,244; total liabilities (including loan outstanding, £671,177), £905,716.

Ratable Properties.—In 1874 there were 191,042 ratable properties in the municipal districts of Victoria, ranging from under £50 in value to £500 and upwards; in 1899 these had increased to £372,329. The total value of properties in 1874 amounted to £62,221,639; in 1899 it had reached £169,911,900. The annual value of ratable properties in 1874 amounted to £5,995,477; in 1899 it amounted to £10,283,500. From the information available it may be noted that in 25 years the number of properties with a ratable value under £50 increased by 166,418, their total value by £53,685,580, annual value by £2,282,194; £50 to £100 increased by 9,426, total value £17,842,927 annual value, £640,002; £100 to £200 increased by 3,694, total value by £12,972,659, annual value by £498,359; £200 and upwards increased by 1,749, total value by £23,189,095, annual value by £867,468. A total increase in 25 years in the number of properties by £181,287; in total value £107,690,261; and in annual value, £4,288,023.

Other Corporations.—Other functions of a special character have been delegated to boards or trusts, of which the following are the more important:—Melbourne Harbour Trust, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (water supply and sewerage of metropolis); Melbourne Tramways Trust (construction on behalf of the municipalities of cable and other tramways to Melbourne and suburbs, which have been leased to a company for a term of years); two Fire Brigade Boards; and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.

GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.

Lieut.-Governor, His Excellency Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice of Victoria, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

Private Secretary, Colonel F. S. Campbell.
Aide-de-Camp, Lord Richard Nevill.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, The Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Hon. I. A. Isaacs, M.L.A.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A.
Postmaster-General and Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. W. Gurr.
Minister of Lands, Hon. D. J. Duggan, M.L.A.
Minister of Railways and Public Works, Hon. A. Trenwith, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Morrissey, M.L.A.
Minister of Mines and Water Supply, Hon. J. Burton, M.L.A.
Minister of Defence and Vice-President of Land and Works Board, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.

WITHOUT OFFICE.

Hon. E. J. Crooke, M.L.C., P. Phillips, M.L.C., Hon. S. Gillott, M.L.A., and Hon. R. McGregor.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Sir W. Austin Zeal, K.C.M.G. £750.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Hon. Frederick Brown. £400.

Forty-eight Members. Each elected for six years. Fourteen Provinces. 129,363 Electors, including 365 non-ratepayers.

Members take the title of Honourable.

Province.	Name.	Retires.
South Yarra	Miller, Edward	1906
,,	Sargood, Sir F. T., K.C.M.G.	1902
,,	Fraser, S.	1904
,,	Godfrey, G.	1901
Southern	Clarke, Sir R. T. H., Bart.	1906
,,	Melville, D.	1904
,,	Brunton, T.	1902
South-Eastern	Campbell, J. C.	1906
,,	Balfour, James	1902
,,	Knox, W. M.	1904
Melbourne	Ham, C. J.	1904
,,	Davies J. M.	1906
,,	Reid, R.	1902
,,	Snowden, Sir A.	1901
Nelson	Dowling, T.	1904
,,	Osmand, W. H. S.	1906
Nelson	Williamson, S.	1902
Western	Wynne, Agar	1902
,,	Cooke, S. Winter	1906
,,	Thornley, Nathan	1904
Wellington	Ham, D.	1906
,,	Cuthbert, Sir H. K.C.M.G.	1902
,,	MacDonald, J. Y.	1904
,,	Morey, Ed.	1901
South-Western	Harwood, T. C.	1902
,,	Wrixon, Sir H. J., K.C.M.G., Q.C.	1904
,,	Austin, Sidney	1906
North-Eastern	Sachse, A. O.	1906
,,	Wallace, John Alston	1902
,,	Brown, F.	1904
North Yarra	F. S. Grimwade	1906
North Yarra	Levi, N.	1904
,,	Pitt, W.	1902
Gippsland	McCulloch, William	1902
,,	Pearson, William	1906
,,	Crooke, Edward J.	1904
,,	Hoddinott, J.	1901
North-Central	Zeal, Sir W. A., K.C.M.G.	1906
,,	FitzGerald, Nicholas	1902
,,	Embling, Dr. W. H.	1904
Northern	Sternberg, J.	1906
,,	Winter-Irving, Wm.	1902
,,	Abbott, J. H.	1904
,,	Simmie, George	1901
North-Western	Bell, James	1906
,,	Phillips, Pharez	1902
,,	Comrie, Thomas	1904
,,	Pratt, J. M.	1901

Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Legislative Council—G. H. Jenkins, C.M.G., J.P. £1,200. Clerk Assistant—J. M. Pitts. £600.

Usher and Clerk of the Records—T. Woollard. £350.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Seventeenth Parliament.—Elected October 14, 1897. First Session October 25 to December 21, 1897. Second Session June 28, 1898 to December 20, 1898. Third Session opened June 27, 1899, closed February 20, 1900. Fourth Session opened June 27, 1900, closed October 20, 1900. Eighteenth Parliament.—Elected November, 1900.

Period elected for—Three years, but Governor can dissolve when considered expedient.

Ninety-five Members. Eighty four Districts. 252,582 Electors, including 44,695 non-ratepayers.

SPEAKER—Hon. F. C. Mason. £1,000.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—W. D. Beazley. £640.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly—W. V. Robinson, C.M.G., J.P. £1,000.
Clerk Assistant—C. G. Duffy. £850.
Second Clerk Assistant—T. G. Watson. £600.

Serjeant-at-Arms—G. E. Upward. £450.
Parliamentary Librarian.—R. Church. £600.
Chief of Reporting Staff of the Parliamentary Debates—E. B. Loughran. £550.

Albert Park	White, J. S.
Anglesey	McKenzie, M. K.
Ararat	Toutcher, R. F.
Ballarat East	McGregor, R.
Ballarat West	Kirton, J. W.
,,	Vale, Hon. R. T.
Barwon	Levien, Hon. J. F.
Benalla & Yarrowonga	Kennedy, T.
Benambra	Craven, A. W.
Bogong	Isaacs, Hon. I. A.
Borung	Dyer, J. H.
Bourke East	Gair, M. J. S.
Bourke West	Staughton, S. T.
Brighton	Bent, T.
Carlton	Bromley, F. H.
Carlton South	Hennessy, D. D.
Castlemaine	Williams, E. D.
,,	Lawson, H. S.
Clunes and Allandale	Peacock, Hon. Alex. J.
Collingwood	Beazley, Wm. D.
,,	Wilkins, E.
Creswick	Grose, W. B.
Dandenong and Berwick	Keast, W. S.
Daylesford	M'Leod, D.
Delatite	M'Inerney, J.
Donald and Swan Hill	Taverner, Hon. J. W.
Dundas	Robinson, A.
Dunolly	Duggan, D. J.
Eaglehawk	Williams, Hon. H. R.
E. Bourke Boroughs	Reay, W. T.
Eastern Suburbs	Methven, D
	Madden F
Emerald Hill	Smith, Thomas.
Essendon and Flemington	Warde, E. C.
Evelyn	Cameron, E. H.
Fitzroy	Best, Hon. R. W.
,,	Billson, J. W.
Footscray	Manger, S.
Geelong	Gurr, W.
,,	Higgins, H. B.
Gippsland Cntl.	Harris, Albert.
Gippsland, East	Foster, Hon. Henry.
Gippsland, North	McLean, Hon. Allan.
Gippsland, South	Mason, Hon. F. C.
Gippsland, West	Nichols, A. G.
Grant	Chirnside, J. P.
Grenville	Kerr, D.
,,	Sadler, J. T.
Gunbower	McColl, Hon. J. H.
Hawthorn	Barbour, R. T.
Horsham	Stanley, R.
Jolimont & W. Richmond	Fink, T.
Kara Kara	McBride, P.
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	Duffy, Hon. John Gavan.
Korong	Langdon T.
Kyneton	Argyle, R. J.
Lowan	Irvine, W. H.
Maldon	McIntyre, Hon. Sir John.
Mandurang	O'Neill, R.
Maryborough	Outtrim, Hon. A. R.
Melbourne	Findley, E.
Melbourne East	Gillott, S.
,, ,,	Anderson, J.
Melbourne North	Prendergast, G. M.
Melbourne South	Tucker, J. B.
Melbourne West	Maloney, Dr. Wm.
Mornington	Downward, A.
Normanby	Shiels, Hon. William.
Numurkah and Nathalia	Graham, Hon. George.
Ovens	Isaacs, J. A.
Polwarth	Forrest, C. L.
Port Fairy	Duffus, J. F.
Portland	Cameron, E.
Port Melbourne	Sangster, G. W.
Prahran	Mackinnon, D.
Richmond	Bennett, G. H.
,,	Trenwith, Wm. A.
Ripon & Hampden	Oman, D. S.
Rodney	Mason, J. W.
,,	Morrissey, J.
St. Kilda	Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, P.C., K.C.M.G.
Sandhurst	Lazarus, D. B.
,,	Bailes, A. S.
Sandhurst, South	Sterry, D. C.
Shepparton & Euroa	Brown, J. T.
South Yarra	Harris, J.
Stawell	Burton, J. B.
Talbot & Avoca	Salmon, C. C.
Toorak	Gillies, Hon. D.
Villiers & Heytesbury	McArthur, C.
Wangaratta & Rutherglen	Bowser, J.
Warrenheip	Holden, E. F.
Warrnambool	Murray, John.
Williamstown	Ramsay, A.
Windermere	Spiers, J. O.

STATE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS IN VICTORIA.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

Public Offices, Treasury Gardens, Spring Street.

Chairman, J. W. Fosbery. Paid as Commissioner of Audit.
Member, A. Morrah. ,, ,, ,,
,, A. W. Howitt ,, ,, ,,
Acting-Secretary, F. Reddin. £450.

PREMIER'S OFFICE.

Public Offices, Treasury Gardens, Spring Street.

Premier (also Chief Secretary), Sir Geo. Turner, M.L.A.
Secretary to the Premier, R. S. Rogers.

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Agent-General, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Acting Secretary, H. Myddleton.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Buildings.

HEAD OFFICE.

Chief Secretary (also Premier), Sir Geo. Turner, M.L.A. £1,040.
Under Secretary, C. A. Topp. £1,000.
Acting Chief Clerk, W. S. Callaway. £485.
Accountant J. J. Killen. £485.

ABORIGINES.

General Inspector and Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hageneur. £450.
Manager, Coranderrk, J. Shaw. £270.
Mission Station, Condah, Rev. H. Stähle.
Ebenezer Lake, Hindmarsh, Rev. P. Bogisch.
Acting-Manager, Ramahyak, E. Hagenaur.
Manager, Lake Tyers, J. Bulmer.

AUDIT.

Commissioners, J. W. Fosbery. £1,000. A. Morrah. £1,000. A. W. Howitt. £1,000.

BOTANIST.

Senior Clerk and Acting Curator National Herbarium, J. G. Luehmann. £350.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Chief Inspector, H. Ord. £300.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Secretary, T. M. Millar. £600.
Senior Clerk and Accountant, C. M. Lilburne. £350.

OBSERVATORY.

Domain, South Yarra

Acting Astronomer, P. Barrachi. £400 and quarters, &c.

POLICE.

Treasury Buildings.

Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley. £900.
Acting Chief Clerk, J. Bedell. £300.
Accountant, F. Hemmy. £485.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Swanston Street.

Librarian, E. La T. Armstrong. £455 and quarters
First Principal Assistant, A. W. Brazier. £300.

ACTUARY FOR FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Actuary, E. F. Owen, A.I.A., F.S.S. £600.

STATIST'S OFFICE.

Queen Street

Assistant Statist, James J. Fenton. £485.
,, ,, R. N. D. Treacey. £350.

PENAL AND GAOLS.

Inspector-General J. Evans. £800.
Deputy Inspector-General, E. C. Connor. £600.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, J. V. M'Creery. £850.
Chief Clerk and Accountant W. Davis. £600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public Offices.

Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Shiels, M.L.A. £1,040.

HEAD OFFICE

Under Treasurer, H. W. Meakin. £853.
Receiver and Paymaster, T. W. Gaggin. £600.
Accountant to the Treasury, G. T. Allen. £600.
Chief Clerk, C. H. Wheatland. £485.

CURATOR OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

T. F. Bride, LL.D. £50 and fees.
Senior Clerk, H. C. Crofts. £350.
Accountant, J. H. J. Symon. £325.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Treasury Gardens.

Printer, R. S. Brain. £750.
Acting Superintendent, R. H. R. Skeeles. £450.

INCOME TAX.

Commissioner, T. P. Webb.
Deputy Commissioner, F. H. Bruford. £600.
Chief Clerk, V. E. Henderson. £485
Accountant, E. J. Neveli. £485.

PENSIONS OFFICE.

Paying Officer, J. Hickey. £300.

TENDER BOARD.

Secretary, T. M. Callan. £450.
Clerk, G. R. Browning. £350.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public Offices.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. W. Gurr. £1,040.
Secretary, J. Bagge. £750.
Inspector-General and Examiner, A. Stewart, £700. Acting Inspector-General, J. Holland, M.A. £650.
Accountant, W. McLean. £750.
Chief Clerk (vacant). Acting, C. H. James.
Committee Classifiers: J. Bagge; J. Holland, M.A.; F. C. Eddy, M.A.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Lonsdale Street.

Attorney-General, Hon. I. A. Isaacs. £1,040.

HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary, M. Byrne. £750.
Parliamentary Draughtsman, E. Carlile, Q.C. £1,300.
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness. £1,000.

JUDGES—SUPREME COURT.

Law Courts.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500.
Puisne Judges:
His Honour Sir Hartley Williams, Kt. £3,000.
His Honour Edward Dundas Holroyd. £3,000.
His Honour T. A'Beckett. £3,000.
His Honour H. E. A Hodges. £3,000.
His Honour J. H. Hood. £3,000.
Chief Clerk. H. P. Walker. £1,200. G. H. Neighbour (acting).

JUDGES—COUNTY COURT.

Their Honours H. Molesworth, A. W. Chomley, E. B. Hamilton, W. H. Gaunt and W. E. Johnston (acting). £1,500 each.

JUDGE—INSOLVENCY COURT.

His Honour Hickman Molesworth. £1,500.
Official Accountant, H. T. Gomm. £750.
Chief Clerk, W. S. A. Ponsford £485.

PROSECUTORS FOR THE QUEEN.

J. T. T. Smith, Q.C., £860. C. B. Finlayson, Q.C., £1,100. W. S. Garnett, £660. J. A. Gurner, £660.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

R. E. Jacomb, R. C. Anderson, H. Levinson, J. M. Templeton, A. McCrindle, W. S. Douglas, W. G. Brown. (Paid by fees.)

PROTHONOTARY.

Law Courts.

J. W. O'Halloran. £600.

SHERIFF.—A. M'Farland. £600.

MASTER IN EQUITY AND LUNACY.

Law Courts.

T. P. Webb, Q.C. £1,500.
Chief Clerk, J. F. Poole. £750.
Registrar of Probates and Administrations, H. F. Singleton. £600.

TITLES OFFICE.

Queen Street.

Commissioner of Titles, E. T. De Verdon. Q.C. £1,250.
Registrar of Titles and Registrar-General, T. Byrne. £600.
Examiners of Titles, D. C. Rees. £650. R. W. Chalmers. £650.

PATENT OFFICE.

450, Lonsdale Street.

Commissioner of Patents and Trade Marks, G. H. Neighbour, (acting). £800.
Senior Examiner and Registrar of Copyrights, J. P. Holmes. £450.
Examiners, J. Baker. £390. W. Watson. £390. A. J. Macdonald. £360.
Clerk in charge of Trade Marks, J. T. Hood. £300.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Public Offices.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Hon. D. J. Duggan, M.L.A. £1,000.
Secretary, T. F. Morkham. £800.
Surveyor General, J. M. Reed. £600.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. W. Skene. £485.

FORESTS.

Conservator, G. S. Perrin. £750.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Curator, W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S. £600.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Offices.

Commissioner of Public Works (also Commissioner of Agriculture), Hon. W. A. Trenwith, M.L.A. £1,040.
Acting Secretary, D. Martin. (Paid as Secretary for Agriculture.)
Inspector-General, W. Davidson. £1,000.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, R. I. Cullen. £485.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Flinders Street West.

Commissioner, Hon. Sir Geo. Turner, M.L.A.

HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary and Collector, H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D. £1,000.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Dawson. £750.
Inspector of Accounts (acting), J. F. Bradley £485.
Assistant Inspector (acting), F. M. Wheatland. £485.
Landing Surveyors, A. W. Smart. £600. H. O. Walpole (acting). £485.
Warehouse Keeper, S. H. Rowe. £485.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.

Superintendent, C. A. Parsons. £250.

PORTS AND HARBOURS.
Engineer in Charge, C. W. Maclean. £600.
Senior Clerk, J. Kelly. £485.

FISHERIES.
Inspector, J. Kelly (acting).

MARINE BOARD.
Secretary, J. G. McKie. £600.
Engineer Surveyor, S. Johnson. £360.
Inspector of Shipping, W. F. Deary. £450.

DISTILLERIES AND EXCISE OFFICE.
Custom House.
Chief Inspector, D. Ferguson. £485.

EXPLOSIVES AND POWDER MAGAZINES.
Inspector, C. N. Hake. £800.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
Corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets.
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Gurr, M.L.A. £1,040.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department, and General Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, F. L. Outtrim. £750.
Chief Clerk, W. B. Crosbie, LL.B. £485.
Accountant and Comptroller of Stamps (vacant).
Comptroller Money-Order Branch (vacant).
Superintendent Mail Branch, J. A. Springhall. £600.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.
Public Offices.
Minister, Hon. J. B. Burton, M.L.A. £1,040.
Acting Secretary, J. Travis. £750.
Chief Engineer, Stuart Murray. £1,200.
Metallurgist, H. C. Jenkins. £800.
Acting Geologist, H. Herman. £250.
Acting Chief Clerk, P. Cohen. £410.
Accountant, P. Whitton. £360.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.
Public Offices.
Minister, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C. £1,040.

HEAD OFFICE.
Secretary, Capt. R. M. Collins, R.N. £900.
Paymaster, J. A. Thompson. £600.
Chief Clerk, F. Savage. £350.

NAVAL AND MILITARY STORES.
Controller, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Cairncross. £600.

NAVAL—
Officer Commanding, Commander F. Tickell. £600.

MILITARY—
Commandant, Major-General M. F. Downes, R.A., C.M.G. £1,250.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel J. C. Hoad. £600 with quarters and horse allowance.
Staff Officer for Artillery, Colonel E. G. H. Bingham. £850.
Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel A. Freeman, C.M.G., V.D.
Staff Officer for Engineers and Commanding Officer Permanent Section V.E., Major J. W. Parnell. £360 and quarters.
Commanding Officer Victoria Regt. Royal Australian Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. Stanley. £550 and Quarters.
Commanding Officer Mounted Rifles, Colonel T. Price. £622 and allowance in lieu of quarters.
Commanding Officer Infantry, Colonel R. Robertson.
Commanding Officer Field Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Ballenger
Commanding Officer Victorian Rangers, Colonel A. E. Otter. £522 and quarters.
Commanding Officer Victorian Volunteer Cadet Corps Lieut.-Col. D. L. Henry. £419 and quarters.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
Office: Victorian Railways.
Minister (also Minister of Defence), Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.
Chairman of the Board, Dr. D. A. Gresswell. £1,000.
Secretary, J. W. Colville. £600.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Public Offices.
Minister, Hon. J. Morrissey, M.L.A.
Secretary, D. Martin. £800.
Chief Clerk, E. G. Duffus. £450.
Agricultural Chemist, A. N. Pearson. £550.
Entomologist, C. French, Sen. £350.
Vegetable Pathologist, D. M'Alpine. £300.
Curator Royal Horticultural Gardens, C. B. Luffman. £200.
Acting Chief Inspector of Stock, G. Pentland. £350.
Dairy Experts, R. Crowe, H. W. Potts.
Superintendent in London Victorian Exports, J. M. Sinclair. £600.
Tobacco Expert, A. J. Bondurant. £500.
Scientific Instructor in Agriculture, F. J. Howell, Ph.D. £350.
Inspector of Meat for Export, A. A. Brown, M.B., B.S. £200.
Principal Viticultural College, R. Dubois. £300.

BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS.
President, Hon. W. McCulloch, M.L.C.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A., Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C., and Hon. A. R. Outtrim, M.L.A.
Members, W. Davidson, T. F. Morkham, D. Martin, and J. M. Reed.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.
Offices: Spencer Street.
Minister, Hon. W. A. Trenwith, M.L.A. £1,040.
Commissioner, John Mathieson. £3,500.
Secretary, Robert George Kent. £1,000.
Chief Accountant, J. Hamilton Reid. £750.
Sub-Accountant, J. W. Hacker. £525.
Traffic Auditor, Harold Kent. £800.
Engineer-in-Chief, Francis Rennick. £1,250.
Chief Engineer for Existing Lines, C. E. Norman. £900.
Chief Traffic Manager, William Fitzpatrick. £900.
Goods and Assistant Traffic Manager, Robert Lochhead. £650.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, T. H. Woodroffe. £1,100.
Telegraph Superintendent, William Alfred Holmes, £600.
Railway Storekeeper, E. J. Goode, £600.

SAVINGS BANK.
Market Street.
Inspector-General, Geo. E. Emery.
Manager and Actuary, John Alsop.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.
Office, "The Rialto," 501, Collins Street.
Chairman, E. G. FitzGibbon, C.M.G. £1,500.
Secretary, G. A. Gibbs. £1,000.
Treasurer, F. B. Force. £800.
Engineer-in-Chief, W. Thwaites, M.A., C.E. £2,000.

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.
Office: 605, Flinder Street, West.
Commissioners meet at their office every alternate Wednesday at two o'clock P.M.
Chairman—John Blyth.

MEMBERS.
Elected by the City Council—Councillor William Strong, Alderman John Pigdon.
Appointed by Government—John Blyth, J. S. White, M.L.A., Hon. W. Pitt, M.L.C., D. Melville, M.L.C., D. Methven.
Elected by Shipowners—H. C. Pigott, W. Cowper, H. B. Howard Smith.
Elected by the ratepayers Footscray—J. Stewart.
Elected by the ratepayers South Melbourne—W. J. Mountain.
Elected by the ratepayers Port Melbourne—T. N. Tarver.
Elected by the ratepayers Williamstown—W. Treganowan.
Elected by the Merchants and Traders—M. D. M'Eacharn, W. Siddeley, George Lush.
Acting Secretary and Treasurer, C. J. Clark.
Engineer, John Halliday.
Harbour Master, Captain Thomas Sanderson.

ROYAL MINT (Melbourne Branch).
Corner Latrobe and William Streets.
Deputy-Master, R. Barton.
Superintendent of Bullion Office, E. S. Wardell.
Assayers, F. R. Power, R. Law.
Registrar and Accountant, M. L. Bagge.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.
Population 72,861; annual value, £1,326,785: town rate, 1s.; lighting 3d. in the £; revenue £201,277.
Mayor, J. Gillott.
Town Clerk, John Clayton.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.
Chancellor, Chief Justice Sir John Madden, B.A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., M.A.
Warden, T. P. McInerney, LL.D.
Registrar, E. F. A'Beckett.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE.
Bishop of Melbourne, Rt. Rev. F. F. Goe, D.D.
Dean of Melbourne, Very Rev. G. O. Vance, D.D.
Archdeacon of Melbourne, Ven. H. A. Langley.
Archdeacon of Sandhurst, Ven. J. C. McCullagh.
Archdeacon of Gippsland, Ven. T. H. Armstrong, M.A.
Chancellor of Diocese, His Honour Mr. Justice Hodges.
Advocate of Diocese, F. A. Moule.
Architect, W. R. Butler.
Registrar, W. E. Morris.

CHURCH ARMY.—A branch of the Church Army was instituted in 1897, and work is being carried on at the Training Home, 22, Stanley Street, Richmond. A van for Evangelistic purposes forms a portion of the equipment.

DIOCESE OF BALLARAT.
Bishop of Ballarat, Rt. Rev. Dr. Green.
Suffragan Bishop, Rt. Rev. H. E. Cooper, D.D.
Dean of Ballarat, Very Rev. N. L. Parkyn.
Chancellor of Diocese, Sir H. Cuthbert, M.L.C.
Registrar, Canon Radcliff, B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Archbishop of Melbourne, Most Rev. Dr. Carr.
Bishop of Ballarat, Rt. Rev. J. Moore.
Bishop of Sandhurst, Rt. Rev. M. Crane, D.D.
Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst, Right Rev. Dr. Reville.
Bishop of Sale, Right Rev. Dr. Corbett.
Vicar-General of Melbourne, Archdeacon Slattery.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Moderator, Right Rev. George Tait, M.A., South Yarra.
Clerk,
Treasurer and General Secretary, A. L. Pryde.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Chairman of the Congregational Union, Rev. L. Bevan, D.D., LL.B., Melbourne,
Secretary, Rev. J. J. Halley, Russell Street, Melbourne.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

President, Rev. Thomas Adamson.
Secretary of the Conference, Rev. S. T. Withington (Acting).
Central Mission, Rev. A. R. Edgar, Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., and Rev. Charles Tregear.
Master of Queen's College, Melbourne University, Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.
Book Steward, Rev. T. Angwin.
Acting Treasurer, Supernumerary Ministers, and Ministers' Widows Fund, Rev. E. I. Watkin, D.D.
President Methodist Ladies' College, Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A. LL.D.
Hon. President Wesley College, Rev. Thomas Adamson.
Conference Agent of Foreign Missions, Rev. Jesse Carey.
General Secretary of Home Missions, Rev. E. S. Bickford.
Denominational paper, *The Spectator*, Rev. L. Fison, M.A., D.D., editor.

BAPTIST.

President, Rev. A. Steele, 48, North Street, Ascot Vale.
Secretary, Mr C. W. Walrond, Cotham Road, Kew.
Treasurer, Mr. R. Stone, Royal Arcade, Melbourne.
Hon. Legal Adviser, Mr. H. S. Martin, B.A., LL.B.
Representative under the Trusts Act, 1890, Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C.
Principal Baptist College, Rev. W. T. Whitley, M.A., LL D., Orrong Road, Armadale.
Superintendent Home Missions, Rev. F. J. Wilkin, M.A., Cochrane Street, Brighton.
Home Missions employs twenty-one agents, who conduct services at ninety stations.
Foreign Mission employs Australian and native agents at Mymensingh, Tangail, and Biri Siri, Eastern Bengal.

AUSTRALIAN CHURCH.

Minister, Rev. C. Strong, D.D., Jolimont.

HEBREW.

Melbourne Congregation—Minister, Rev. Dr. J. Abrahams, M.A.; President Cr. Jacob Marks; E. Melbourne Congregation, Minister, Rev. J. Lenzer; President, Mr. Mendel Cohen; St. Kilda Congregation, Minister, Rev. E. Blaubaum. President, Mr. W. B. Isaacs; Ballarat Congregation, Minister, Rev. I. M. Goldrich; Minister, Mr. Solomon Marks.

BANKS AND BANKING COMPANIES IN MELBOURNE.

Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank, Limited, 267, Collins Street. Manager, William Reid.
Bank of Australasia, 396, Collins Street. Supt. John Sawers.
Bank of New South Wales, 372, Collins Street. Manager, Roderick Murchison.
Bank of New Zealand, corner Collins and Queen Street. Manager, C. F. Thomas.
BANK OF VICTORIA, LIMITED, 251 to 257, COLLINS STREET. GENERAL MANAGER, J. D. LAW.
Colonial Bank of Australasia, Limited, corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets. General Manager, S. Paxton.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED, 337 & 339, COLLINS STREET. GENERAL MANAGER, HENRY GYLES TURNER.
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, 51, Queen Street. Manager, C. Phalempin.
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited, corner Collins and Queen Streets. Inspector and General Manager, A. Urquhart.
LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LIMITED, OXFORD CHAMBERS, 481, BOURKE STREET. MANAGER, JNO. F. MUIR.
LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, 403, COLLINS STREET. INSPECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER, CHARLES GUTHRIE.
NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, 273-279, COLLINS STREET.
ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED, 347, COLLINS STREET. MANAGER, H. T. WILSON.
SAVINGS BANKS. — COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES, 28, MARKET STREET. Inspector-General, George E. Emery. SAVINGS BANKS IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: CENTRAL BANKS, 31, MARKET STREET and EQUITABLE BUILDINGS, COLLINS STREET. Trustee Manager and Actuary, John Alsop.
Standard Bank of Australia, Limited, 417, Collins Street. Manager, A. E. James.
UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED, 351-357, COLLINS STREET. GENERAL MANAGER, WILLIAM LEES.

TRUSTEE COMPANIES.

THE EQUITY TRUSTEES', EXECUTORS' AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, 87, QUEEN STREET. JOEL FOX, MANAGER.
THE NATIONAL TRUSTEES', EXECUTORS' AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED, 454, COLLINS STREET. HON. WALTER MADDEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
THE PERPETUAL EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED, CORNER QUEEN AND LITTLE COLLINS STREETS. H. G. MARRIOTT, MANAGER.
THE TRUSTEES', EXECUTORS', AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, 412, COLLINS STREET. JAS. BORROWMAN, MANAGER; FREDERICK A. LANG, ASSIST.-MANAGER.
THE UNION TRUSTEE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED, 339, COLLINS STREET. JOHN MACKIEHAN, MANAGER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN MELBOURNE.

Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, 17, Queen Street. Manager, A. C. Trapp.
Alliance Assurance Company, 95, William Street. Agent, James Henty & Co.
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., of London, 48, Queen Street. Manager, C. E. Jarrett.
Atlas Assurance Company, 406, Collins Street. Manager, Thos. B. Bell.
Australasian Mutual Live Stock Insurance Society, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, Wm. F. Salmon.
Australasian Plate Glass Insurance Company, 426, Collins Street. Manager, Geo. T. Wyleigh.
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, 136, Swanston Street. General Manager, A. M. Henry.
AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY (FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND GUARANTEE), 400 and 402, COLLINS STREET. MANAGER, EDWARD S. WATSON.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (LIFE ASSURANCE), 459, COLLINS STREET. RESIDENT SECRETARY, W. J. WALKER.
Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, Limited, 456, Collins Street. Secretary, John Donaldson.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company, 121, Queen Street. Agent, W. M. Taylor.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 57, QUEEN STREET. RESIDENT MANAGER, CHARLES RENNIE.
Caledonian Insurance Company, 33, Queen Street. Manager, George Chapman.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited, 121, Queen Street.
China Traders' Insurance Company (Marine), Limited, 31, Queen Street. Manager, B. Goldsmith.
CITIZENS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, "CITIZENS BUILDINGS," 285, COLLINS STREET. RESIDENT SECRETARY, A. G. COPELAND.
City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 435 Collins Street. Thos. Allan, Manager.
CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 54 and 56, MARKET STREET. W. BENNETT, F.S.S., MANAGER.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Market Street. Manager, W. L. Jack.
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, 419, COLLINS STREET. LESLIE J. PARK, GENERAL MANAGER. A. F. CROMBIE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 413, COLLINS STREET. LOCAL SECRETARY AND UNDERWRITER, A. B. SPEEDING.
Derwent and Tamar Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, 97, William Street. Agents, Jas. Henty & Co.
Eastern Counties Fire Insurance Company, 17, Queen Street. Manager, A. C. Trapp.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Collins Street and Elizabeth Street. Managers, G. G. McColl and B. H. Pascoe.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 65, QUEEN STREET. MANAGER, W. F. ALLAN.
Imperial Insurance Company of London, 410, Collins Street.
Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, 59, Queen Street. Agents, Rucker and Mackenzie.
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. CHIEF OFFICE: 73 & 75, TEMPLE COURT, COLLINS STREET. GENERAL MANAGER, ROBERT McNAIR. BRANCHES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, 395, Collins Street.
Lion Fire Insurance Company, Limited, 346, Flinders Street.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, 415 & 417, COLLINS STREET.
Lloyd's Agency, Dalgety & Co.
London Assurance Corporation, 34, Queen Street.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF COLLINS AND MARKET STREETS. MANAGER, MAYHEW A. RIDGE.
London and Lancashire Life Company. Rialto, Collins Street.
London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company, Limited, 31, Queen Street.
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, 31, Queen Street.
Magdeburg Insurance Company, 121, Queen Street.
MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, 13, QUEEN STREET. GENERAL MANAGER AND ATTORNEY FOR AUSTRALASIA, L. ROSE-JAGGAR.

Mannheim Insurance Company (Marine), 59, Queen Street. Agents, Rucker and Mackenzie.
Melbourne Lloyds, 454, Collins Street. Managing Underwriter, James A. Francis.
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 17, Queen Street. Agent, A. C Trapp.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia, corner Collins and Swanston Streets.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 289, Collins Street.
Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited, of Australia, 317, Collins Street.
National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, 446, Collins Street.
National Marine Insurance Association, Limited, 432, Collins Street. F. S. Officer.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited, 395, Collins Street.
New York Life Insurance Company, 317, Collins Street.
NEW ZEALAND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, 34, QUEEN STREET. MANAGER, HENRY E. BRABAZON.
New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 483, Collins Street. Manager, J. Buttle.
New Zealand Plate Glass Insurance Company, 121, Queen Street.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 41, Queen Street. Manager, Geo. A. Russell.
North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited, 34, Queen Street. Secretary, F. F. Leslie.
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company, 448, Collins Street.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, 34, Queen Street. Resident Manager, George Gibbs.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 34, Queen Street.
OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED 45, MARKET STREET. MANAGER, DAVID CLYNE.
Palatine Fire Insurance Company, Limited, 58, Market Street.
Patriotic Assurance Company, 29, Queen Street.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY (ESTABLISHED 1782), 60, MARKET STREET. TELEPHONE 57. MANAGER, ROBERT W. MARTIN.
Reliance Marine Insurance Company, 121, Queen Street.
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, 59, Queen Street. Agents, Rucker and Mackenzie.
Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London (Marine Department), 490, Collins Street. Agents, Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Royal Insurance Company, 416, 418 and 420, Collins Street.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company, 33, Queen Street.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 27, Queen Street. Manager, Arthur J. Masters.
Standard Life Association, Collins Street. Resident Secretary, A. Cayzer.
State Fire Insurance Company, 59, Queen Street.
Straits Insurance Company (Marine) Limited, 17, Queen Street.
Sun Insurance Office of London, 48, Queen Street. Agent, C. E. Jarrett.
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, 34 Queen Street.
THE STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, 423, COLLINS STREET. GENERAL AGENTS, T. JAQUES MARTIN & Co.
THE UNITED AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 405-7 COLLINS STREET. GENERAL MANAGER, ALFRED WEBSTER.
Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, 31, Queen Street.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited (Marine), Broken Hill Chambers, 31, Queen Street.
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 9, Queen Street.
United Insurance Company, 50, Queen Street.
Victoria General Insurance and Guarantee Company, Limited, 53, Market Street. Secretary, W. Lee Archer.
Victoria Insurance Company, Limited, 53, Market Street. Secretary, W. Lee Archer.
Victoria Life and General Insurance Company, 53, Market Street. Secretary. W. Lee Archer.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited, of Shanghai, 31, Queen Street.

CLUBS IN MELBOURNE.

Amateur Sports Club, Equitable buildings, Basement, Collins Street.
Accountants' and Clerks' Club, 136, Swanston Street.
Athenæum Club, 288, Collins Street.
Australian Club, 102, William Street (Established 1874). Entrance, £50 ; subscription, £12.
Brighton Yacht Club, Clubhouse, St. Kilda Street, Middle Brighton.
Celtic Club, Swanston Street (Established 1887). Subscription, £1 1s. ; country, 10s. 6d.
Commercial Travellers' Club, Queen's Walk (Established 1881). Subscription, full members, £3 3s. ; club members, £1 1s.
Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 80 Swanston Street.
German Club, Alfred Place, Collins Street East.
Masonic Club, 31, Collins Street.
Melbourne Club, 36, Collins Street (Established 1839). Entrance, £42 ; subscription, £12 12s.
Royal Yacht Club of Victoria, Club Rooms, Equitable Buildings.
Savage Club, The Block, Collins Street.
Scottish Thistle Club of Victoria, Masonic Hall, Collins Street.
Stock Exchange Club, Collins Street.
The Bohemians Club 287, Collins Street.
Victorian Naval and Military Club, 178, Collins Street.
Warrawee Women's Club, 7, Queen's Walk.
Yorick Club, 225, Collins Street. Subscription, £5 5s.

GEELONG.

Geelong Club, Corio Terrace (Established 1881). Entrance £6 6s. ; subscription, £6 6s.

THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN MELBOURNE.

Athenæum Hall, Collins Street.
Bijou Theatre, Bourke Street East.
Freemasons' Hall, Collins Street East.
Her Majesty's (late Alexandra), Exhibition Street.
Hibernian Hall, Swanston Street.
New Protestant Hall, Stephen Street South.
Princess Theatre, Spring Street.
Temperance Hall, Russell Street.
Town Hall, Swanston and Collins Streets. Free Organ Recitals.
Theatre Royal, Bourke Street East.
Victoria Hall, Bourke Street East.
Waxworks and Museum, Bourke Street East.

HOTELS, MELBOURNE.

SCOTT'S HOTEL, centrally situated, *cuisine* of the best, sanitary arrangements up to date. Business conducted under the supervision of W. C. Wilson proprietor.
VICTORIA COFFEE PALACE, Collins Street, East. Always open, early breakfast. G. Walker, Manager.
PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Flinders Street. S. Jacoby, Proprietor.
DUKE OF ROTHSAY HOTEL, Elizabeth Street. Luncheon room. Good accommodation for Boarders. Best Billiard Room in town. Arthur Homewood, Proprietor. Rebuilt after the great fire.
FEDERAL PALACE HOTEL, 539 to 553, Collins Street. Melbourne. 500 Rooms. Largest hotel in Australia. Percival Smith, Manager.
THE MELBOURNE COFFEE PALACE, 216, Bourke Street, Centrally situated. Tariff cards posted on application. W. E. Reid, Manager.

PARKS, GARDENS, ARCADES, ETC.

Aquarium and Fernery, attached to the Exhibition Building
Albert Park, South Melbourne. Yachting and Boating.
Botanical Gardens, South Yarra, open 7 a.m. to sunset. Sundays from 1 p.m.
Caulfield Racecourse.
Cemetery, new, open sunrise to 6 p.m. Sundays at 2 p m.
Coles Book Arcade, Bourke Street.
East Melbourne Cricket Ground.
Eastern Arcade, Bourke Street East.
Exhibition Gardens, Carlton. Has Aquarium and Fernery.
Fitzroy Gardens, East Melbourne.
Flagstaff Hill Gardens, West Melbourne.
Flemington Racecourse.
Friendly Societies Gardens, Richmond.
Horticultural Gardens, Survey Paddock, Richmond.
Melbourne Cemetery, North Melbourne.
Melbourne Cricket Ground.
Melbourne Observatory, Domain, South Yarra.
Military Reserve, South Yarra.
Old Cemetery, near Flagstaff Gardens.
Royal Arcade, Bourke Street.
Studley Park, Kew.
The Block, Collins Street and Elizabeth Street.
Treasury Gardens, back of the Treasury.
Victoria Arcade, Bourke Street, East.
University Gardens.
Zoological Gardens, Royal Park.—Week days, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays from 1.30 p.m. Admission free on Sundays.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Alfred Graving Dock, Williamstown.—Length of floor 459ft. width at top 97 ft., at bottom 55½ ft., width of entrance 80 ft., depth on sill at low water 24½ ft., at high water 26½ ft.
Alfred Hospital, Commercial Road, Prahran.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 3 to 5 p.m.
Aquarium, Exhibition Buildings, daily, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, 1s.
Austin Hospital for Incurables, Heidelberg.—Visiting days: Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.
Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.
Blind, Institute for the, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Fri., 3 to 5 p.m.
Carlton Refuge, 31, Keppell Street, Carlton.
Chamber of Manufactures, 30, Queen Street.
Charity Organisation Society, 28, Russell Street. President: Professor Morris ; Secretary, Mr. D. Fraser.
Children's Hospital, Rathdown and Pelham Streets, Carlton.—Visiting days: Tues., Sun., 2 to 4.
College of Pharmacy, 360, Swanston Street.
Convalescent Home for Men, Cheltenham.
Convalescent Home for Women, Clayton.
Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Tues. and Thurs., 10.30 to 11.30 a.m., and 2 to 3 p.m.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 120, Russell Street.
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, Argo Street, South Yarra.
Eye and Ear Hospital, Victoria Parade, Eastern Hill.—Visiting days: Thurs. and Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.
Freemasons' Charitable Institutions of Victoria, Punt Road, Prahran.
Gordon Institute (Excelsior Classes), Bowen Street.
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, 398, Albert Street, East Melbourne.
Homes of Hope for Destitute Children, Easey Street, Collingwood.
Homœopathic Hospital, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Sun. and Wed., 2 to 4 p.m.
Immigrants' Aid Society Homes at St. Kilda and Royal Park.—Visiting days: Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Industrial and Reformatory Schools, Royal Park.
Industrial and Technological Museum (Public Library).—Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Latrobe Street Ragged School and Mission and Boys' Home.
Lunatic Asylum, Kew.—Visiting days: Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 to 4 p.m., Sunday, 9.30 to 11 a.m.
Lunatic Asylum, Yarra Bend.—Visiting days: Week days, 10 a.m. to 12. p.m., and 2.30 to 4 p.m. Sun., 10 to 11.30 a.m.
Melbourne Hospital, Lonsdale Street.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.
Melbourne Observatory, Domain Reserve, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting day: Wed., 2 to 4 p.m.
Museum of Economic Entomology and Ornithology, Office of Government Entomologist, Crown Land Department, Lonsdale Street.—Open from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
National Gallery, Public Library Buildings, Swanston Street. Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
National Museum, University.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sundays.
Old Colonists' Homes, Russell Crescent, N. Fitzroy. Visiting days: Daily, noon to 4 p.m.
Orphan Asylum, Middle Brighton.—Visiting days: Tues. and Thurs., 2 to 4 p.m.
Parliament Houses.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Prison Gate Brigade Home (Salvation Army), 53, Latrobe Street, —Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Public Library, Swanston Street.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Lending library attached, open from noon to 8 p.m.)
Rescued Sisters' Home (Salvation Army), Albion Street, Brunswick.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Royal Mint, William Street.—Visiting days: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. Fri., 11 a.m., or 2.30 p.m.
Society for Assistance of Persons of Education, Eldon Chambers, Bank Place.
Society for Protection of Animals, 136, Swanston Street.
South Yarra Home, 47, Lang Street, South Yarra.
St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, Cecil Street, South Melbourne. Girls' Orphanage, Napier Street, South Melbourne.
Stock Exchange of Melbourne, Collins Street
Victorian Temperance Alliance, 136, Swanston Street.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 138, Flinders Street.
Women's Hospital, Madeline Street, Carlton.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 2.30 to 4 p.m.
Working Men's College, Latrobe Street.
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Young Women's Christian Association, 35, Spring Street.
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President	J. Stirling, F.A.I.M.E.
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The objects of the Society are:—The cultivation and advancement of the study of Geology, more especially as it relates to the Australasian Colonies, and the collection of information for the compilation of a complete and reliable Geology of Australasia. For the purpose of promoting a Geological Library and Museum. To help Geologists to explore unknown parts.

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60, Market Street.

President	Hon. W. Knox, M.L.C.
Secretary	A. S. Kenyon.

Objects:—The objects of the Institute are to promote the arts and sciences connected with the production and utilization of minerals and metals, and the welfare of those employed in connection therewith, by means of meetings for the reading and discussion of papers and for social intercourse, and by means of publications for circulating amongst its members the information thus obtained. *Meetings*: Annual and one or more ordinary meetings. Ordinary meetings are held alternately in the different Colonies at least once a year, when papers are read and discussed, and excursions take place. This meeting lasts about one week. *Publications*:—(1) *Transactions*, one volume published annually containing papers read before the Institute, with discussion thereon; (2) Proceedings. *Note*.—The members of the New Zealand Institute of Mining Engineers have during 1900 wound up that Institute and joined the above Institute in a body.

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St. Patrick's Society, St. Patrick's Hall, Bourke Street.
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NEWSPAPER.—*Friendly Societies' Review*, monthly, 43, Green Street, Richmond, J. P. Frazer, proprietor.

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Daily.—Argus, Age, Herald (Evening), Shipping Gazette, Australasian Shipping News.
Twice Weekly.—Building, Engineering and Mining Journal.
Weekly.—Advocate, Arena, Australasian, Leader, Weekly Times, Punch, Sportsman, Sporting Judge, Table Talk, Advocate, Sun, Stock and Station Journal, Spectator, Southern Cross, Tocsin, Government Gazette, Mining Standard, War Cry, Masonry, Outpost.

Fortnightly.—Journal of Commerce of Victoria, Law Times, Jewish Herald, Poultry and Dog Gazette, Southern Baptist, Victoria Churchmen, Mitre.

Monthly.—Advance Australia, Alliance Record, Australasian Financial Gazette and Insurance Chronicle, Australasian Keystone, Intercolonial Medical Journal, Australasian Journal, Austral Light, Victorian Independent, Temperance News, Church of England Messenger, Banker's Magazine, Dalgety's Review, Bradshaw's Railway Guide, Insurance and Banking Record, Australian Ironmonger, Chemist and Druggist, Australian Baker, Beacon, Coachbuilder, Cordial Maker, Miller, Farmer and Grazier, Grocers' Journal, Australian Typographical Journal, Australasian Trade Review, Schoolmaster, Presbyterian Monthly, Australian Brewers' Journal, Victorian Standard, Journal of Pharmacy, Pastoralists' Review, Weigel's Journal of Fashion, Friendly Societies' Review, Australian Herald, Medical Gazette, Leather Journal, Harbinger of Light, Herald of Health.

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	£ s. d.
Acids, viz:—	
Acetic, containing not more than 30 per cent. acidity, per pint or lb.	0 0 3
,, for every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. above 30 per cent., per pint or lb.	0 0 1
Muriatic, nitric, per cwt.	0 5 0
Sulphuric, per cwt.	0 1 0
Advertising matter, viz:—	
Advertisements, lithographed, ad val.	35 per ct.
Advertisements, printed, ad val.	35 per ct.
Posters of all kinds, ad val.	35 per ct.
(When framed, *See* Stationery.)	
Advertising matter, printed or lithographed, or any printed plates, lithographs, pictures, cards, calendars, almanacs, or matter of a similar description used or designed for use for advertising purposes. (Paper), per lb.	0 0 4
Aerated or mineral waters, ad val.	10 per ct.
,, Water Bottles, empty, per cubic foot*	0 0 6
Agricultural, horticultural and viticultural implements (except reapers and binders, free), ad val.	15 per ct.
Agricultural implements, known as reapers and binders	Free
Albums of all sorts, ad val.	20 per ct.
Alcohol. (*See* Spirits.)	
Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer (except lager), cider, and perry, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 3
Lager beer, bottled, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 6
Ale, porter, spruce, lager and other beer, cider and perry, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Almanacs, paper used or designed for use for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Almonds, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Ammonia—	
Carbonate of, per pint or lb.	0 0 2
Liquid	Free
Anchors, metal	Free
Animal Charcoal, ground	Free
Animals, live, viz.:—	
Bulls, bullocks, steers, cows, heifers, and calves per head	1 10 0
Sheep and Lambs ,,	0 2 0
Pigs ,,	0 10 0
Horses	Free
Animals, live, being horned cattle not exceeding ten in number, for which the previous six months have formed portion of the *bonâ fide* working stock of any person coming across the border into Victoria to settle on the lands of this colony	Free
Antifriction Grease:—	
In tins, per ton	4 0 0
Not otherwise enumerated, per ton	3 0 0
Anvils, metal	Free
Apparel, articles of, being wholly or partly made up from materials containing wool, the duty on which is 30 per cent. ad val., and on and after the 1st January, 1897, 25 per cent. ad val., on importation under this schedule, or from silk, 40 per cent. ad val.; and on and after 1st January, 1897, ad val.	35 per ct.
Apparel and articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up, ad val.	35 per ct.
Corsets, ad val.	15 per ct.
Apparel, being diving dresses, including the boots, gloves, and helmets for such dresses	Free

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
Apples, custard (green)	Free
,, paw paw (green)	Free
Appliances or instruments, surgical*	Free
Arc lamps, without globes, electric fittings	Free
Architraves and mouldings of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, under 3 inches in width, per 100 lineal feet	0 4 0
Architraves and mouldings of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, 3 inches and over in width, per 100 lineal feet	0 7 0
Arrowroot, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Art, works of	Free
Articles, made up of leather. (*See* Leatherware.)	
Articles, minor, of mixed or undescribed materials used in the manufacture of any dutiable article‡	Free
Articles of apparel, being wholly or partly made up, &c. (*See* Apparel, Articles of)	
Articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, &c. (*See* Apparel.)	
Artificial Flowers	Free
Artists' Brushes	Free
Artists' Colours	Free
Ash Oars	Free
Asphaltum, Egyptian and Assyrian	Free
Asphaltum, Swedish	Free
Asphyxiators for rabbit killing	Free
Astrachans, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Automatic Registers, electric fittings	Free
Axes, cutlery	Free
Axle Clips and spring clips, metal	Free
Axles:—	
Common dray, with linchpins, ad val.	25 per ct.
Common nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm	0 1 0
Above 1½ inch diameter, per arm	0 1 6
Mail patent, up to 1½ inch. diameter inclusive, per arm	0 2 6
Mail patent, above 1½ inch diameter, per arm	0 4 0
Other patent, or known as patent, per arm	0 4 0
Axles for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Back fork ends or lugs for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2
Baggage, passengers', being cabin furniture and personal luggage	Free
Bags and sacks, wholly or partly made, the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels, per dozen	0 0 6
Bags and sacks, being gunnies and sugar mats	Free
,, carpenters'	Free
Bags:—	
Fancy, hand, reticules, or travelling, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
,, Paper, per cwt.	0 10 0
,, Woolpacks	Free
Bakers' C.C., earthenware, per cubic foot§	0 0 8
Baking powders, ad val.	20 per ct.
Balances, spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt. (Metal)	Free
Ball heads and lugs for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Balls, billiards, in the rough	Free
,, steel, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Bananas, green	Free
Bands, cutrain (metal)	Free
,, malleable rim (metal)	Free
Bar, metal, not machined and in the rough	Free
Barbed wire, per ton	3 0 0
Barley, other than malting, bus.	0 0 4
,, ,, ,, ,,	0 0 6
Barouches, including second-hand, each	40 0 0
Bars, fire (castings), per ton	3 0 0
,, and shafts (parts of carriages), per set	0 0 10
Batteries, storage (electric fittings)	Free
Beans, per cent.	0 2 11
Bearing Brackets for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Beef, per 100 lbs.	0 7 0
Beehives, wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Beer (except Lager), in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 6
Beer, Lager, bottled, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 6
Beer (in wood), per gallon	0 1 3
Beer (not otherwise enumerated), per gallon	0 0 10

* Provided that such surgical appliances or instruments are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs published in the *Government Gazette*.

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion to any such reputed quantity or weight.

‡ Provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner and published in the *Government Gazette*.

§ Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

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Bells, 6 inches and under (metal)	Free
Bells, Cycle	Free
Bellows, wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
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Bench screws	Free
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles (including second-hand), ad val.	10 per ct.
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles :— The following finished component parts of bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, such parts not being brazed or joined together, such parts being bearing brackets, chain wheels and axles, cranks, steel balls, ball heads and lugs, seat lugs, back fork ends or lugs, brazed or solid drawn fork sides, nipples, pedals, stampings of all parts of cycles in the rough or partially finished, steel rims for pneumatic or other tyres, steel spokes handle ends, all rubber goods exclusively used in the manufacture of cycles and cycle tyres, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres, cycle lamps, and bells	Free
Bill files and letter-clips, ad val.	35 per ct.
Bill-heads, ad val.	35 per ct.
Billiard balls, in the rough	Free
Bird-seed boxes and cups, glassware, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Bird-seed boxes and cups, glassware, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Biscuits, per lb.	0 0 1
Bits, for harness (metal)	Free
Bitumen, bone pitch, Egyptian and Assyrian asphaltum, sweated or prepared pitch, Swedish asphaltum, Stockholm pitch	Free
Blacking, including burnishing ink, dressing, harness polishing, and paste, ad val.	25 per ct.
Blacklead and polishes made of plumbago, in packages of less than 2 lbs. weight, ad val.	20 per ct.
Blacksmiths' tongs, metal, ad val.	30 per ct.
Blankets, cotton, ad val.	25 per ct.
Blankets, cotton—each blanket being legibly and indelibly branded with the words "All cotton," in accordance with the regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Blankets, printers'	Free
Blankets and Blanketing, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Blankets, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, grey or coloured, but not of white body, ad val.	15 per ct.
Blankets, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, of which the invoice value is 1s. per lb or under, ad val.	15 per ct.
Blasting powder, common	Free
Blocks, sketch, ad val. (*See* Stationery.)	
Blocks and types—printers', metal	Free
Blotters, ad val.	35 per ct.
Blotting cases, ad val.	35 per ct.
Blotting pads, ad val.	35 per ct.
Blowers for ventilating mines, metal	Free
Blue, per lb.	0 0 2
Boards, flooring, lining, weather and shelving, dressed or planed, per 100 superficial feet	0 1 6
Bodies, carriage, in the white, each	4 0 0
Boilers, oval (hollowware, iron)	Free
Boiled fruit, or partly boiled, or pulp, per lb.	0 0 3
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ths of an inch in diameter and under 4 inches in length and under	Free
Bolts, king (metal)	Free
Bolts, roller (metal)	Free
Bone pitch	Free
Bonnet shapes, per doz.	0 1 0
Bonnets, not otherwise enumerated, ad val. (*See* Hats.)	
Bookbinders' materials, viz. :—	
Fillets—line, ad val.	10 per ct.
Rolls—ornamental, ad val.	10 per ct
Holders, type, ad val.	10 per ct.
Books, account, betting, cheque, copy, diary, drawing, exercise, guard, letter, music, memo., pocket, receipt, sketch, ad val.	35 per ct.
Bootmaking, machine tools used in, ad val.	20 per ct.
Boots and shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the standard, viz. :—	
Men's, No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	3 0 0
Youths', Nos. 2–5 ,,	2 2 0
Boys', Nos. 7–1 ,,	1 10 0
Women's, Nos. 3 and upwards ,,	2 5 0
Girls', Nos. 11–2, per dozen pairs	1 16 0
,, Nos. 7–10 ,,	1 4 0
Children's, Nos. 4–6, and slippers, per dozen pairs	0 8 6
With uppers of lasting or of other material not being leather, with or without leather toe-caps, but not goloshed or vamped with leather, per dozen pairs	1 10 0
Slippers, Nos. 7–2, per dozen pairs	0 12 0
,, not otherwise mentioned, per dozen pairs	0 18 0
Slippers of straw only	Free
Shoes—spiked per dozen pairs	0 12 0
Golosbes or overshoes ,,	0 4 0
Shoes of indiarubber ,,	0 12 0
Shoes known as "sand" shoes, "gymnastic' shoes, "Plimsolls," and "Douglas" shoes, being shoes with uppers of canvas or canvas combined with leather, and having soles of indiarubber vulcanized to the upper, all sizes, per dozen pairs	0 6 0
Shoes—girls', sizes 7 to 2, instep-strap-slippers to be charged the same duty as ankle-strap slippers.	
Boot and shoe uppers, viz. :—	
Leather—closed, men's, per dozen pairs	1 4 0
,, ,, women's and children's ,,	0 18 0
,, Wellington fronts and grafts ,,	0 6 0
Cashmere, lasting, or stuff ,,	0 3 0
Boots and shoes, being children's Nos. 0–3, and slippers of straw only, and gum and indiarubber boots	Free
Boots forming part of diving dresses	Free
Boston chaises (including second-hand) two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Bottles—Glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aerated or mineral waters, per dozen	0 0 6
Bottles of all kinds, containing an imperial quart or any less quantity of liquid or other substance, not otherwise enumerated, per dozen	0 0 3
Bottles of all kinds, containing one fluid dram or less of liquid or other substance	Free
Bottles (except for aerated waters) and flasks, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic feet*	0 2 6
Bottles (except for aerated waters) and flasks, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Bottles for aerated waters, per cubic foot*	0 0 6
Bottles, syphon, for aerated waters	Free
Bottles, ink, ad val.	35 per ct.
Bowls, pudding, C.C, earthenware, per cubic foot	0 0 8
Bows, tubular, metal	Free
Box and sad irons	Free
Boxes—Cardboard or paper, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad val.	25 per ct.
Boxes—Cardboard, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein	Free
Boxes or cases, viz. :—Dressing, glove, handkerchief, jewel, scent, work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Boxes and cups, bird seed (glassware), when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Boxes and cups, bird seed, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Boxes, timber cut into shapes for making. (*See* Timber.) Per cubic foot	0 0 6
Boxwood, engravers'	Free
Brackets, bearing, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Brass, sheet, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter	Free
Brass types	Free
Brass and printers' (metal) types	Free
Brattice cloth	Free
Break rolls for roller flour mills (metal)	Free
Breast drills (metal)	Free
Brazed or solid drawn fork sides for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Brazing pans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Bricks, fire, ad val.	20 per ct.
Brooch glasses	Free
Broomcorn Millet	10 per ct.
Broughams (including second-hand), each	40 0 0
Brown or cane or fire-clay medical and sanitary ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Brown rock salt	Free
Brownware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Brushware—	
Painters' brushes, ad val.	25 per ct.
Not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Brushware, being artists' brushes	Free
Buckets and kettle ears (metal)	Free
Buckets and tubs, other than wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Buckets, wooden	Free
Buckram, canvas	Free
Buffer springs, metal	Free
Buggies, four-wheeled (including second-hand) without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	9 0 0

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

	£ s. d.
Buggies, four-wheeled (including second-hand) with tops, each	12 0 0
Buggy Tops, if composed principally of leather, each	4 0 0
,, if of any other material, each	2 8 0
Bulls, live, per head	1 10 0
Bullocks, live, per head	1 10 0
Burnishing ink, ad val.	25 per ct.
Bushes, patent roller, for block-making, metal	Free
Butter, per lb.	0 0 2
Butterine and Oleomargarine, per lb.	0 1 0
Button-making machines*	Free
Buttons (metal)	Free
Cabin furniture, being passengers' baggage	Free
Cabinet organs (including second-hand), not otherwise enumerated each	3 0 0
Cake glasses, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Cake glasses, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Calendars, paper, used or designed for used for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Calendars not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	35 per ct.
California redwood, undressed, 1 inch and over in thickness	Free
Calves, live, per head	1 10 0
Cameos, unset	Free
Camp ovens (hollowware, iron)	Free
Canary Seeds, ad val.	10 per ct.
Candied Peel, per lb.	0 0 2
Candle nuts	Free
Candles, per lb.	0 0 1½
,, ,, on and after 1st January	0 0 1
Candy, sugar, per lb.	0 0 4
Cane, or brown, or fireclay, medical and sanitary ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Cane or yellow ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Canvas, being tarpaulin, navy, collar, buckram and other canvas	Free
Caps, cloth, sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame, per dozen	0 8 0
Caps, not otherwise enumerated. (*See* Hats.)	
Caps, cloths, cut up into sizes or lengths for making, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Caps, percussion (metal)	Free
Carbonate of ammonia, per pint or lb.	0 0 2
Carbons, electric fittings	Free
Cardboard, per cwt.	0 4 0
Cardboard boxes, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad val.	25 per ct.
Cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad val.	25 per ct.
Cardboard boxes, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein	Free
Card-cases, not being of gold or silver, ad val.	35 per ct.
Carding, spinning, weaving and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, machinery for, and cards for such machinery†	Free
Cards, paper, used or designed for use for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Cards, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	35 per ct.
Cards for machinery for carding, spinning, weaving and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material	Free
Cards, printers', visiting, funeral, menu, programme, wedding, in sheet or cut, ad val.	35 per ct.
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0 3 0
,, ,, in sheets, per dozen packs	0 2 6
Carpenters' bags	Free
Carpeting and floor coverings—	
Carpeting and druggeting, oil and other floor cloth, matting and all descriptions of floor covering not otherwise enumerated (except coir and jute matting otherwise dutiable), floor mats and floor rugs made of the materials dutiable hereunder, ad val.	15 per ct.
Matting—coir and jute, ad val.	25 per ct.
Carpeting and druggeting, being felt	Free
Carriage bolts, ⅜ths of an inch in diameter and under 4 inches in length and under	Free
Carriage cloth	Free
Carriages, carts, and conveyances, including second-hand, viz. :—	
Boston chaises, dog-carts, gigs, tilburys, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Buggies, four-wheeled, waggons for carrying goods, waggons, single or double-seated, waggons, express, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	9 0 0
Hansom safety cabs, single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each	12 0 0
Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers, each	25 0 0
Barouches, broughams, drags, landaus, mail phaetons, Victorias, each	40 0 0
All carts and waggons, without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels, ad val.	20 per ct.
All carriages or conveyances not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Parts of carriages :—*	
Sets of wheels (unbored and untired), per set	1 12 0
,, (bored and tired), per set	2 8 0
Poles, each	0 4 0
Shafts and bars, per set	0 0 10
Under gear (including axles and arms), per set	3 4 0
Buggy tops (if composed principally of leather), each	4 0 0
,, (if of any other material), each	2 8 0
Carriage bodies in the white	4 0 0
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, ad val.	10 per ct.
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, Finished component parts of (*See* Bicycles, &c.)	
Perambulators and children's carriages, whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of the same, ad val.	35 per ct.
Carriages or other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the Officer of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or vehicle may ply or pass, and in such a manner as the Commissioner of Trade and Customs may by any order from time to time approve	Free
Carriage lamps, ad val.	25 per ct.
Carts (including second-hand), without springs, ad val.	20 per ct.
Carts (including second-hand), spring, two-wheeled, ad val.	20 per ct.
Cartridges, gun, filled, ad val.	20 per ct.
Cases or boxes, viz. :—Dressing, glove, handkerchief, jewel, scent, work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Cases or chests, medicine, with or without tings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Cases, viz. :—	
Blotting, ad val.	35 per ct.
Card, not being of gold or silver, ad val.	35 per ct.
Date (except tin, otherwise dutiable) and cards therefor, ad val.	20 per ct.
Pencil ad val. (*See* Jewellery.)	20 per ct.
Stationery, ad val. (*See* Stationery.)	20 per ct.
Containing jewellery or imitation jewellery, ad val.	20 per ct.
Writing, ad val.	20 per ct.
For pipes, ad val. (*See* Pipes.)	25 per ct.
For cigar and cigarette-holders, ad val. (*See* Pipes.)	25 per ct.
Timber cut into shapes for making into, per cubic foot	0 0 6
Casks and shooks (new or second-hand), staves shaped and dressed, and tubs, ad val.	35 per ct.
Cattle, horned, not exceeding ten in number which for the previous six months have formed portion of the *bonâ fide* working stock of any person coming across the border into Victoria to settle on the lands of this colony	Free
Cement, including plaster of Paris and other products having sulphate of lime as a basis, per cwt.	0 1 0
Cements, liquid, ad val.	20 per ct.
Centrifugal cream separators†	Free
Chaff-cutter knives	Free
Chain wheels and axles, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Chains (metal)	Free
Chains—curtain (metal)	Free
Chair, sofa, and other furniture springs, ad val.	10 per ct.
Chaises Boston (including second-hand), two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Chambers C.C. (earthenware), per cubic foot‡	0 0 8
Channel iron, per ton	3 0 0
Charcoal and Coal (ground), ad val.	20 per ct.
Charcoal, animal (ground)	Free
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 3
Chemicals and drugs, packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer: and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever, ad val.	25 per ct.
Chests or cases, medicine, with or without fittings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Chicory, per lb.	0 0 3
Chignons (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.

* Exemptions of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

† Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

* Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 6 of *Customs and Excise Duties Act*, 1890.

† Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

‡ Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported.

	£ s. d
Children's carriages (including second-hand) whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of the same, ad val.	35 per ct.
Chimneys for lights, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Chimneys for lights, when not cut embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Chinaware and porcelain, ad val.	15 per ct.
Chinaware and porcelain, being photographic, scientific, and telegraphic materials	Free
Chlorodyne	Free
Chocolate, per lb.	0 0 3
Cider, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 3
Cider, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Cigars, per lb	0 6 0
Cigar-holders, cases for, ad val.	25 per ct.
Cigarette-holders, cases for, ad val.	25 per ct.
Clay pipes, smoking, per gross	0 1 0
Clips, axle (metal)	Free
Clips, letter, ad val.	35 per ct.
Clips, spring (metal)	Free
Clocks, and all parts thereof, whether wholly or partly made up, ad val	15 per ct.
Clogs and patterns, ad val	20 per ct.
Clothing, horse (including saddle-cloths, also girths not otherwise dutible), ad val.	35 per ct.
Clothing, printed labels for, ad val.	30 per ct.
Cloth—	
Brattice	Free
Carriage	Free
Coffin, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Oil and other floor (except coir and jute matting, otherwise dutiable), ad val.	15 per ct.
Saddle, woollen	Free
Waterproof of all kinds	Free
Wire, over 36-mesh (metal)	Free
Wire and felts, for felting or paper-making machinery	Free
Cloths—	
Cut up into sizes or lengths for making caps, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Mantle, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up for women's and girl's wear, ad val.	15 per ct.
Saddle	35 per ct.
Woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, being cloths made to imitate skins, ad val.	15 per ct.
Coaches (including second-hand), for carrying mails or passengers, each	25 0 0
Coal and charcoal (ground), ad val.	20 per ct.
Coat hangers, when stamped in gold, silver, or other metal, or in blind, ad val.	30 per ct.
Coatings, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	20 per ct.
And on and after 1st January, 1898, ad val.	25 per ct.
Cocculus indicus, per lb.	0 1 0
Cocoa, per lb	0 0 3
Cocoa, raw	Free
Cocoanut oil, in bulk	Free
Cocoanuts	Free
Coffee, cocoa, chicory, chocolate, per lb.	0 0 3
Coffee, raw	Free
Coffin cloth, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Coir and jute matting, ad val.	25 per ct.
Coir rope, per cwt.	0 5 0
Coir yarn	Free
Collar checks, woollen	Free
Coloured or grey blankets, containing wool, but not of white body, ad val.	15 per ct.
Colours and paints, ground in oil, including patent dryers and putty, per ton	2 0 0
Colours and paints mixed ready for use, from or of any substance, per ton	4 0 0
Colours, artists'	Free
Combinations, hosiery (*See* Hosiery.)	
Combs—toilet, ad val.	10 per ct.
Comfits, of which the invoice value, including the inside packages (if any), exceeds 1s. per lb., ad val.	25 per ct.
Comfits, other, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Common blasting powder	Free
Concentrators, for mining purposes (metal)	Free
Conductors, lightning (metal)	Free
,, water (metal)	Free

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
Confectionery, comfits, succades, sweetmeats—	
Of which the invoice value, including the inside packages, if any exceeds 1s. per lb., ad val.	25 per ct.
Other, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Confectionery glasses, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Confectionery glasses, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1
Connections for pipes (castings), per ton	3 0
Copper and copperware, being prepared plates for engravers and lithographers, silver-plated sheet, perforated sheet, rivets, washers	Free
Copper, sheet, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter	Free
Cordage, being unserviceable when cut into lengths of not over 3 feet, metal cordage, coir yarn	Free
Cordage (except reaper and binder twine, otherwise dutiable), viz. :—	
Coir rope, per cwt.	0 5 0
Other cordage, including engine packing (not being sheet) and housing and seizing lines, and spun yarn, per cwt.	0 12 0
Twine, cotton	Free
Twine, sewing or seaming of hemp or flax, ad val.	10 per ct.
Twine, not otherwise enumerated, per lb.	0 0 2
Reaper and binder twine and yarn made from jute, hemp, or flax, per cwt.	0 8 0
Cordials. (*See* Spirits.)	
Corks, cut, per lb.	0 0 4
Corkscrews (metal)	Free
Corn flour or maize flour, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
,, millet, broom, ad val.	10 per ct.
Cornices, in piece (metal)	Free
Cornice hooks (metal)	Free
,, slides (metal)	Free
Corsets, ad val.	15 per ct.
Corrugated iron, sheet	Free
Cosies, ad val.	30 per ct.
Cotton blankets, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, ,, (*See* Blankets.)	
Cotton twine	Free
Couplings, shaft (metal)	Free
Covering, for floors, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	15 per ct.
Cows, live, per head	1 10 0
Cranks, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Cream separators, centrifugal‡	Free
Cricket nets and netting, ad val.	25 per ct.
Crowbars, ad val.	30 per ct.
Crucibles (metal)	Free
Crystals, soda, per ton	2 0 0
Culinary essences. (*See* Spirits.)	
Cups and boxes, bird seed, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Cups and boxes, bird seed, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Curled hair, per lb.	0 0 2
Curtain bands (metal)	Free
,, chains (metal)	Free
,, hooks (metal)	Free
,, rings (metal)	Free
Cushions, ad val.	30 per ct.
Custard apples (green)	Free
Cutlery (except plated and mixed metalware, otherwise dutiable), ad val.	10 per ct.
Cutlery of iron and steel, being tools of trade, and axes	Free
Cycle lamps and cycle bells	Free
Cycles, stampings of all parts of, in the rough or partially finished, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Cylinders, hydraulic (castings), per ton	3 0 0
Dairy refrigerators and separators‡	Free
Damasks, silk, for covering furniture	Free
Danish pots (hollowware, iron)	Free
Date cases (except tin, otherwise dutiable) and cards therefor, ad val.	20 per ct.
Decorated tin plates, for manufacturing tinware, ad val.	12½ per ct.
Desks, writing. (*See* Stationery.)	
Detonators (metal)	Free
Diaries, ad val.	35 per ct.
Digesters (hollowware, iron)	Free
Diving dresses. (*See* Apparel.)	
Dog carts (including second-hand), two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Door fittings, except handles and plates (metal)	Free
,, and window frames, each	0 5 0
Doors, viz. :—	
Not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, each	0 5 0

* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

‡ Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d.
Over 1½ inch and not exceeding 1¾ inch in thickness, each	0 7 6
Over 1¾ inch in thickness, each	0 10 0
Drags (including second-hand), each	40 0 0
Drained peel, per lb.	0 0 2
Drays (including second-hand), spring, two-wheeled, ad val.	20 per ct.
Dress, diving. (*See* Apparel.)	
Dressing. (*See* Blacking.)	
Dressing boxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Dried and preserved fruits, preserved from decay by any process, not packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, per lb.	0 0 3
Drills, breast (metal)	Free
,, being machine tools (metal), ad val.	20 per ct.
Druggeting, ad val.	15 per ct.
,, and carpeting, being felt	Free
Drugs, viz. :	
Ammonia, carbonate of, per pint or lb.	0 0 2
Cocculus indicus, per lb.	0 1 0
Glycerine, pure, per lb.	0 0 1½
,, crude, per lb.	0 0 ½
Ammonia, liquid	Free
Chlorodyne	Free
Morphia	Free
Nitrate of silver	Free
Nux vomica	Free
Strychnine	Free
Drugs and chemicals, packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever, ad val.	25 per ct.
Dryers, patent, per ton	2 0 0
Earthenware, being brown ware, yellow or cane ware, Rockingham ware, C.C. chambers, C.C. bakers', C.C. pudding bowls, C.C. jellies, brown or cane or fire-clay medical and sanitary ware, earthenware flower-pots and saucers, including packing and measuring outside the packages as imported, per cubic foot	0 0 8
Earthenware, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	15 per ct.
,, being photographic, scientific, and telegraphic materials	Free
Eggs, ad val.	10 per ct.
Egyptian and Assyrian asphaltum	Free
Elastic silk stockings for surgical purposes	Free
Electric fittings, viz.:—Arc lamps without globes, carbons, incandescent lamps, automatical registers, transmitters, or transformers and storage batteries	Free
Electroliers, ad val.	30 per ct.
Elm hubs	Free
Elm hubs, with patented metal bands	Free
Engines, being portable engines, fixed on a locomotive boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road, and patent safety oil engines used as portable or stationary engines, ad val.	15 per ct.
Engines, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Engines, traction (metal)	Free
Engine packing (not being sheet), per cwt.	0 12 0
Engravers' boxwood	Free
Engravers' prepared plates (metal)	Free
Envelopes, ad val.	35 per ct.
Essences and essential oils, not containing alcohol	Free
Essences, culinary. (*See* Spirits.)	
Essential oils and essences, not containing alcohol	Free
Explosives, being fine meal powder, not sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each	Free
Common blasting powder	Free
Powder, sporting, per lb.	0 0 3
Other explosives, per lb.	0 0 1
Fuse, per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0 0 1
Eyelet machines*	Free
Eyes, shaft (metal)	Free
Fags, silk	Free
Fancy bags, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Fancy goods, ad val.	10 per ct.
Fancy goods, being artificial flowers	Free
Fancy shirtings, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, containing silk, ad val.	15 per ct.
Fasteners, seat (metal)	Free
Feathers for ornamental purposes, ad val.	25 per ct.
Felloes in the rough (except hickory—free), per 100	0 0 6
Felt (carpeting and druggeting)	Free
Felt pull-over hoods	Free
Felts and wire cloth used in the manufacture of paper and for felting	Free
Felting machinery, including wire cloth and felts*	Free

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d.
Fibrous material, machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of and cards for such machinery*	Free
Files, bill, ad val.	35 per ct.
Fillets—Line, for bookbinders, ad val.	10 per ct.
Finger joints used in carriage building, plated or mixed metal	Free
Firearms, metal	Free
Fire-bars (castings), per ton	3 0 0
Fire-bricks, ad val.	20 per ct.
Fire-clay goods, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	20 per ct.
Fire-clay, or brown or cane, medical and sanitary ware, (earthenware) per cubic foot†	0 0 8
Fire lumps, ad val.	20 per ct.
Fireworks, ad val.	20 per ct.
Fish and Meats—Potted; and meats, fish, soups, and vegetables—extracts of, or concentrated, ad val.	20 per ct.
Fish and meats—Preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine, per pint or lb.‡	0 0 2
Fish oil, of all sorts in bulk	Free
Fish globes, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Fish globes, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic feet†	0 1 0
Fittings :—	
All, and parts used in the manufacture of pneumatic tyres, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Bell, metal	Free
Door, except handles and plates, metal	Free
Iron, screwed for wrought-iron pipes	Free
Electric. (*See* Electric Fittings.)	
For pipes and tubes, not otherwise enumerated, metal, ad val.	30 per ct.
Gas meters—internal, when imported in parts not put together, metal	Free
Gate, metal, except hook-and-eye, strap, and T hinges	Free
Ships'	Free
Window, metal, except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices	Free
Flannels, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, 30 per cent. ad val., and on and after January 1, 1898	25 per ct.
Flannels, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, printed and coloured all over (but not plain white, plain blued, or Shetland flannels), ad val.	15 per ct
Flasks and bottles (except for aerated waters), when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Flasks and bottles (except for aerated waters), when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Floor cloth, oil and other (except coir and jute matting, otherwise dutiable), ad val.	15 per ct.
Floor covering, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	15 per ct.
Floor mats and rugs of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Flooring boards, dressed or planed, per 100 superficial feet	0 1 6
Flour, corn, per pint or lb.‡	0 0 2
Flour, maize, per pint or lb.‡	0 0 2
Flour-dressing, silk for	Free
Flower-pots and saucers, earthenware, per cubic foot†	0 0 8
Flowers, artificial	Free
Fly-traps, glassware, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Fly-traps, glassware, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Fork-ends "back," or lugs for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Fork-sides, brazed or solid drawn for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Forms, bound or unbound—Printed, ruled, or engraved. (*See* Stationery.)	
Fountains or tea-kitcheners, holloware, iron	Free
Frames, door and window, each	0 5 0
Frames, picture, woodenware, ad val.	25 per ct.
French pots, holloware, iron	Free
Frilling, ruffling, plaitings, ruchings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Fringes, silk, for furniture	Free
Fruits—dried and preserved from decay by any process, per lb.	0 0 3
Fruits and vegetables—preserved (not dried) packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :—	
Quarts, and over a pint, per doz.	0 6 0

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

† Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

‡ Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
Pints, and over half-a-pint, per doz	0 3 0
Half-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0 1 6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 18 0
Fruits, boiled, or partly boiled, or pulp, per lb.	0 0 3
Fruits, green, being oranges or lemons, per bushel ...	0 0 9
Fruits, not otherwise enumerated, per bushel	0 1 6
Fruits, green, being bananas, guavas, mangoes, olives, pineapples, paw paw apples, custard apples, Japanese date plums (persimmons)	Free
Fruit, jam, and preserving jars, when cut, embossed, engraved etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Fruit, jam, and preserving jars, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Fry pans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Fur, being hatters' mungo	Free
Fur, hatters', ad val.	25 per ct.
Fur skins, dressed or prepared for making up, per lb....	0 0 2
Furniture –metal foundry used in the manufacture of	Free
Furniture, including second-hand (including all articles of furniture made of metal or wicker), ad val. ...	30 per ct.
Furniture, being second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, and which is not imported for sale	Free
Furniture, cabin, being passengers' baggage	Free
Furniture—materials for covering—	
Damasks, silk	Free
Reps, silk	Free
Other material, silk	Free
Plush, cut up into sizes or lengths†	Free
Fringes for, containing silk	Free
Gimp for, containing silk...	Free
Tassels for, containing silk	Free
Furniture oil, ad val.	20 per ct.
Furniture paste, ad val.	20 per ct.
Furniture springs, ad val.	10 per ct.
Fuse—per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0 0 1
Galvanised screws (metal)	Free
Galvanised wire netting, machine-made	Free
Gasaliers, ad val....	30 per ct.
Gas and blacksmiths' tongs, ad val....	30 per ct.
Gas meters, internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together	Free
Gate fittings (metal), except hook-and-eye, strap, and T hinges	Free
Gelatine, per lb.	0 0 6
Gigs (including second-hand), two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Gimp pins (metal)	Free
Gimp. silk for furniture	Free
Girder iron, H-rolled, per ton	3 0 0
Girths, not otherwise dutiable, ad val.	35 per ct.
Glass, viz. :—	
Bent, ad val....	30 per ct.
Bevelled, ad val.	30 per ct.
Heraldic, ad val.	30 per ct.
Silvered, ad val.	30 per ct.
Corners—cut, bevelled, or engraved, ad val.... ...	30 per ct.
Panes, prisms, and all other framed with metal, ad val.	30 per ct.
Sandblasted, enamelled, embossed, etched, cut, ad val.	30 per ct.
Glassware, being—	
Globes for lights, chimneys for lights, fish globes, confectionery glasses, cake glasses, propagating glasses, bird-seed boxes and cups, fly-traps, telegraph glassware, bottles (except for aerated waters, and flasks, jars—jam, fruit, and preserving, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*...	0 2 6
Globes for lights, chimneys for lights, fish globes, confectionery glasses, cake glasses, propagating glasses, bird-seed boxes and cups, fly-traps, telegraph glassware, bottles (except for aerated waters) and flasks, jars—jam, fruit, and preserving, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*...	0 1 0
Bottles for aerated waters, per cubic foot*	0 0 6
Glassware, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Glassware, being locket, brooch, watch glasses, and optical, surgical, scientific instruments, and photographic materials, and syphon bottles for aerated waters	Free
Glasses—	
Cake, confectionery, propagating, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Trial	Free
Cake, confectionery, propagating, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

† Cut up into sizes or lengths for covering furniture under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

	£ s. d.
Globes for lights, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Globes for lights, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Globes, fish when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground or sandblasted, per cubic foot* ...	0 2 6
Globes, fish when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot* ...	0 1 0
Globes, school (mounted)	Free
Glove boxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Gloves, indiarubber	Free
Gloves (kid or leather), ad val.	20 per ct.
Gloves, being other than kid or leather	Free
Gloves, forming part of diving dresses	Free
Glucose, per cwt.	0 6 0
Glue—liquid, and liquid gum and cements, ad val. ...	20 per ct.
Glue, per lb.	0 0 2
Glue pots (hollowware, iron)	Free
Glycerine, pure, per lb.	0 0 1½
Glycerine, crude, per lb.	0 0 0½
Gold and silver leaf, ad val.	20 per ct.
Gold, plate of, per oz., troy	0 8 0
Goloshes or overshoes, per doz. pairs	0 4 0
Goods, fancy, ad val.	10 per ct.
Goods, fancy, being artificial flowers	Free
Goods, fire-clay, not otherwise enumerated, ad val. ...	20 per ct.
Goods, wares, and merchandise imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government	Free
Grain, viz. :—	
Oats and barley, per cental	0 3 0
Maize, peas, beans, wheat, per cental...	0 2 11
Grain, prepared, viz.:—	
Barley—pearl and Scotch, per cental	0 7 6
Oatmeal, per cental	0 9 0
Maizena, maize flour or corn flour, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Malt, per bushel	0 4 6
Grain and pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when prepared or in any way manufactured, per cental	0 5 0
Grain and pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, per cental	0 2 0
Grape mills and stemmers	Free
Green fruits, being oranges or lemons, per bushel ...	0 0 9
Green fruits. (*See* Fruits, green.)	
Grease, antifriction—	
In tins, per ton	4 0 0
Not otherwise enumerated, per ton	3 0 0
Grey or coloured blankets containing wool, but not of white body, ad val.	15 per ct.
Gridirons (hollowware, iron)	Free
Guavas, green	Free
Gum and indiarubber boots	Free
Gum, liquid, ad val	20 per ct.
Gun cartridges, filled, ad val.	20 per ct.
Gunnies	Free
H-rolled girder and channel iron, per ton...	3 0 0
Hair—articles of artificial human hair, manufactured, viz. :— Headdresses, hair plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, chignons, ad val.	25 per ct
Hair, curled, per lb.	0 0 2
Hair plaits (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Hair plait stems (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Hames, (metal)	Free
Hames (plated and mixed metalware)	Free
Hames, wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Hammers, napping, spalling, and quartz, ad val. ...	30 per ct.
,, steam, being machine tools (metal), ad val...	20 per ct.
Hammocks and hammock netting, ad val.	25 per ct.
Hams, per lb.	0 0 2
Hand screws (metal)	Free
Handbags, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val....	25 per ct.
Handkerchiefs, whether made up or in the piece, ad val.	10 per ct.
Handkerchiefs, being of cotton or linen only	Free
Handkerchief boxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Handle ends for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part ...	Free
Handles, door, used in carriage building (plated or mixed metal)	Free
Handles, trunk, (metal)	Free
Hansom safety cabs (including second-hand), each ...	12 0 0
Hardwood, per 100 sup. ft.	0 3 0
,, (undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger)	Free
Harmoniums (including second-hand)	3 0 0
Harness (*See* Leatherware), ad val	30 per ct.
,, polishing and paste, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, mountings (plated or mixed metal)	Free

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
Hats, printed labels for, ad val.	30 per ct.
Hat nets, ad val.	25 per ct.
Hats, caps, and bonnets, viz. :—	
Hats and caps—cloth, sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame, per dozen	0 8 0
Hats—children's, boys', men's, or women's felt	
boys' and men's, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered, made of wool, per dozen	1 4 0
,, Made of other material, per dozen	1 10 0
,, dress, per dozen	3 0 0
,, or helmets of pith, per dozen	1 0 0
,, straw, chip, willow, tape and braid, ad val.	35 per ct.
,, caps, and bonnets, all other, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, and bonnet shapes, per dozen	0 1 0
,, miners' safety	Free
Hatters' fur, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, ,, being mungo	Free
,, silk plush	Free
Head-dresses (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Heels, wooden, for boots	Free
Heifers, live, per head	1 10 0
Heirlooms, which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per cent. of the value of new articles of a similar description*	Free
Helmets, forming part of diving dresses	Free
,, of Pith, per dozen	1 0 0
Hessians, ad val.	10 per ct.
,, bleached or coloured	Free
,, brattice cloth	Free
,, canvas, being tarpaulin, Navy, collar, buckram, and other canvas	Free
Hinges (metal), except hook-and-eye, strap, and T	Free
Hives, bee, wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Holders, cigar and cigarette, cases for, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, cigar and cigarette, ad val.	25 per ct.
Hollowware iron, being oval boilers, camp ovens, digesters, kettles; brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, and stew pans; Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers' stock, and three-legged pots; tea kitcheners or fountains, and gridirons	Free
Honey, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Hood springs (metal)	Free
Hoods, felt, pull-over	Free
Hooks (brass)	Free
,, cornice (metal)	Free
,, curtain (metal)	Free
Hooks, trace (metal)	Free
Hoop (metal), not machined and in the rough	Free
Hops, per lb.	0 0 8
Horse clothing (including saddle-cloths, also girths not otherwise dutiable), ad val.	35 per ct.
Horses, live	Free
Horned cattle. (*See* Cattle, horned.)	
Horseshoe nails, per cwt.	0 14 0
Hosiery, including undershirts and undervests (except flannel), and hosiery combinations, ad val	25 per ct.
Hosiery, being of cotton or linen, and elastic silk stockings for surgical purposes, and military socks	Free
Horticultural, agricultural, and viticultural implements, ad val.	15 per ct.
Housing and seizing lines, per cwt.	0 12 0
Hubs, elm	Free
,, ,, with patented metal bands	Free
Hydraulic cylinders (castings), per ton	Free
Imitation jewellery, ad val.	20 per ct.
Imitations of plush, and similar makes (except for upholstery: free), being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Implements, agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural, ad val.	15 per ct.
Implements, agricultural, known as reapers and binders	Free
Incandescent lamps. (*See* Electric Fittings.)	Free
Indiarubber boots (not shoes)	Free
,, shoes, per dozen	0 12 0
,, gloves	Free
,, skin rubbers	Free
Infants' and invalids' food, special preparations of	Free
Inflators (metal) for pneumatic tyres	Free
Ink, printing (coloured), per lb.	0 0 6
,, writing liquid or powder, ad val.	10 per ct.
Ink, burnishing, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, bottles, ad val.	35 per ct.
Inkstands, ad val.	20 per ct.
Inkwells, ad val.	20 per ct.
Instruments, musical, including second-hand :—	
Pipe organs and all parts thereof, including pianoforte action, made up, ad val.	25 per ct.

* Heirlooms shall mean and include all articles that have been in the possession of the sender or any deceased relative for a period of not less than five years.

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
Pianos, upright, each	5 0 0
,, square, grand, or semi-grand, each	15 0 0
Harmoniums and cabinet organs, not otherwise enumerated, each	3 0 0
Instruments, musical being action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys	Free
,, or appliances, surgical*	Free
,, optical, scientific (metal)	Free
,, optical, surgical, and scientific, being glassware	Free
Invalids' and infants' food, special preparations of	Free
Iron, angle and T	Free
,, sheet, corrugated	Free
,, channel, per ton	3 0 0
,, H-rolled girder, per ton	3 0 0
,, rivets	Free
,, washers	Free
,, and wood working machines, being machine tools, ad val.	20 per ct.
Irons, box, and sad	Free
,, slot (plated and mixed metal), used in carriage building	Free
,, stirrup	Free
Isinglass, uncut	Free
Jam jars (glassware), if cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Jam jars (glassware), if not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Jams and jellies, per pint or lb.	0 0 3
Japanese date plums (Persimmons), green	Free
Jars—Jam, fruit and preserving (glassware), if cut, embossed, engraved, etched frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Jars—Jam, fruit and preserving (glassware), if not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Jellies and jams, per pint or lb.	0 0 3
Jellies C.C. (earthenware), per cubic foot†	0 0 8
Jewel boxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Jewellery, viz :—	
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones settherein, per dwt. troy	0 4 0
All other, whether manufactured wholly or in part, including imitation jewellery, cases containing jewellery or imitation jewellery, also pencil cases, ad val.	20 per ct.
Jewellery, which has been in use, and which has been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per cent. of the value of new articles of a similar description	Free
Jewellery, being cameos and precious stones, unset	Free
Jute matting, ad val.	25 per ct.
Kerosene and carriage lamps, ad val.	25 per ct.
Kerosene oil, in bulk	Free
Kettle ears (metal)	Free
Kettles (hollowware, iron)	Free
Kid gloves, ad val.	20 per ct.
King bolts (metal)	Free
Kitcheners—Tea or fountains (hollowware, iron)	Free
Knitting machines‡	Free
Knives—chaffcutter (metal)	Free
Knives—reaping machine (metal)	Free
Labels, printed, for hats, clothing, or other articles, coat-hangers, and other minor articles used in the manufacture of any dutiable article when stamped in gold, silver, or other metal, or in blind, ad val.	30 per ct.
Labels—luggage and other, not otherwise enumerated. (*See* Stationery.)	
Laces, silk	Free
Laces, leather, per lb.	0 1 0
Lager beer, bottled, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 6
Lager beer, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Lamb, per 100 lbs.	0 7 0
Lambs, live, per head	0 2 0
Lamps, cycle	Free
Lamps, carriage and kerosene, ad val.	25 per ct.
Lamps, lampware, and lanterns, not otherwise enumerated (not including globes, shades and chimneys, electroliers, and gasaliers, otherwise dutiable), ad val.	30 per ct.
Lamps, miners' safety	Free
Lamps, arc, without globes (electric fittings)	Free
Lamps, incandescent (electric fittings)	Free
Lampware. (*See* Lamps.)	
Landaus (including second-hand), each	40 0 0
Lanterns. (*See* Lamps.)	
Lasts—wooden	Free

* Provided that such surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs published in the *Government Gazette*.

† Including package (measuring outside the package as imported).

‡ Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d.
Latches (metal)	Free
Laths, per 1,000	0 5 0
Lawn tennis nets and netting, ad val.	25 per ct.
Lead—Sheet and piping, per cwt.	0 2 6
Leaf—gold and silver, ad val.	20 per ct.
Leather—	
Being crust or rough-tanned calf, goat, hogskin, sheep, or kangaroo, when not exceeding seven pounds each skin; English bend, sometimes called butt	Free
Kid, calf kid, mock kid and patent calf	Free
Hogskins	Free
Belting (machine), ad val.	35 per ct.
Furniture, bootmaking, and bookbinding morocco (except black), Persian sheep, roan, and skivers, ad val.	35 per ct.
Black morocco and goat levant, ad val.	20 per ct.
Not otherwise enumerated, per lb.	0 0 6
Leatherware, harness, saddles, or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including trunks and portmanteaux, and leather cut into shapes, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Leather gloves, ad val.	20 per ct.
Leather-laces, per lb.	0 1 0
Leather-dressing, machine tools used in, ad val.	20 per ct.
Lemons (green), per bushel	0 0 9
Letter clips, ad val.	35 per ct.
Lightning conductors (metal)	Free
Line fillets, for bookbinders, ad val.	10 per ct.
Lines—housing or seizing, per cwt.	0 12 0
Lining boards, dressed or planed, per 100 sup. ft.	0 1 6
Liqueurs. (*See* Spirits.)	
Liquid ammonia	Free
Liquid cements, ad val.	20 per ct.
Liquid gum, ad val.	20 per ct.
Liquid glue, ad val.	20 per ct.
Liquid inks, writing, ad val.	10 per ct.
Lithographed advertising matter (paper), per lb.	0 0 4
Lithographed advertisements, framed. (*See* Stationery.)	
Lithographers, plates prepared for (metal)	Free
Lithographic stones	Free
Lithographic varnish, per gallon	0 2 0
Lithographs used or designed for use for advertising purposes (paper), per lb.	0 0 4
Locket glasses	Free
Locks (metal)	Free
Locks used in carriage building (plated or mixed metal-ware)	Free
Lubricating oils, in bulk, of which the chief component part is mineral	Free
Luggage, personal. (*See* Baggage.)	Free
Lugs for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Lugs, seat, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Macaroni and vermicelli, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Machine belting, leather, ad val.	35 per ct.
Machine tools, being steam hammers, drills, planes, and iron and wood working machines, also machine tools used in bootmaking, leather-dressing, and other industries, ad val.	20 per ct
Machines, viz. :—	
Button-making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators and separators†	Free
Printing and printing presses†	Free
Known as centrifugal cream separators†	Free
Sewing†	Free
Constructed for use exclusively by viticulturists	Free
Iron and wood working, being machine tools, ad val.	20 per ct.
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery†	Free
Machinery for telegraphic purposes†	Free
Machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wirecloth and felts†	Free
Mail phaetons (including second-hand), each	40 0 0
Maize, per cental	0 2 11
Maize flour or corn flour, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Maizena, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Malleable rim bands (metal)	Free
Mallets	Free
Malt, per bushel	0 4 6
Mangoes, green	Free
Mantle cloths, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up for women's and girls' wear, ad val.	15 per ct.
Marble and stone, wrought—	
Monumental wrought stone, per cubic foot‡	0 7 6
Not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	35 per ct

* Per pint or pound or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so on in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

‡ For purposes of measurement each stone shall be considered as a rectangular solid corresponding in measurements to the extreme length, width, and height of the stone measured.

	£ s. d.
Marble and stone, wrought, being lithographic stones and stones for milling and grinding purposes	Free
Maslin pans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Matches and vestas, viz. : -	
Wax vestas—	
For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specified, containing in each box—	
100 vestas or under	0 1 3
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas	0 2 6
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof, additional	0 1 3
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box—	
100 vestas or under	0 1 0
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas	0 2 0
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof, additional	0 1 0
Wooden matches—	
For every gross of boxes containing in each box—	
100 matches or under	0 0 6
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches	0 1 0
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof, additional	0 0 6
Matches—wood safety	Free
Material, fibrous—machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of*	Free
Material, silk for covering furniture	Free
Materials, building, being—	
Architraves and mouldings, of all sorts (except picture-frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, under 3 inches in width, per 100 lin. feet	0 4 0
Architraves and mouldings, of all sorts (except picture-frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, 3 inches and over in width, per 100 lin. feet	0
Boards—flooring, lining, weather, shelving } dressed or planed, per 100 sup. feet	0 1 6
Doors not exceeding 1¼ inch in thickness, each	0 5 0
Doors over 1¼ inch and not exceeding 1¾ inch in thickness, each	0 7 6
Doors over 1¾ inch in thickness, each	0 10 0
Frames—door and window, each	0 5 0
Hardwood, per 100 sup. feet	0 3 0
Laths, per 1,000	0 5 0
Palings, per 100	0 0 9
Pickets—dressed, per 100	0 6 6
,, —undressed, per 100	0 0 6
Picture frame mouldings, not mitred, ad val.	15 per ct.
,, frame mouldings, mitred, ad val.	35 per ct.
Sashes—window, unglazed, per pair	0 2 0
,, —window, glazed, per pair	0 3 0
Shingles, per 1,000	0 0 6
Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lin. feet	0 7 0
Spokes, rims, and felloes in the rough (except hickory—free), per 100	0 0 6
Timber of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches, per 100 sup. feet	0 4 0
Timber, bent (not otherwise enumerated), ad val.	25 per ct.
,, cut into shapes for making into cases, boxes, or similar articles, per cubic foot	0 0 6
Timber, known as Oregon, of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches, per 100 sup. feet	0 4 0
Timber, known as Oregon, of the sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches, per 100 sup. feet	0 2 0
Timber, known as Oregon, of the sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches and upwards, per 100 sup. feet	0 1 0
Materials, photographic, being chinaware, earthenware, glassware, and porcelain	Free
Materials, telegraphic, being chinaware, earthenware, and porcelain	Free
Materials, scientific, being chinaware, earthenware, glassware, and porcelain	Free
Mats, floor, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
,, sugar	Free
Matter, advertising. (*See* Paper.)	
Matting, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	15 per ct.
,, coir and jute, ad val.	25 per ct.
Mattocks (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Mauls (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Meats and fish—potted; and meats, fish, soups, and vegetables—extracts of, or concentrated, ad val.	20 per ct.
Meats and fish—preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine, per pint or lb.†	0 0 2
Meats—beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, per 100 lbs.	0 7 0
,, pork, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Medical preparations containing opium, per lb. of opium contained therein, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 per cent., ad val.	1 0 0
Medical preparations containing alcohol, per gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and	

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.
so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 per cent., ad val.	0 12 0
Medical and sanitary ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Medicine chests or cases, with or without fittings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Medicines—consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemical combination; drugs and chemicals packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever, and medicine chests or cases, with or without fittings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Memo. slates and tablets, ad val.	20 per ct.
Merchandise imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government...	Free
Metal cordage	Free
Metal foundry used in the manufacture of furniture ...	Free
Metals—manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated, including fittings for pipes and tubes, ad val. ...	30 per ct.
H-rolled girder and channel iron Wire—barbed .. .. Castings, viz. :— Bars—fire ... ... Cylinders—hydraulic ... Pipes, and connections for same Plates—tank ... ... Weights—sash, per ton ...	per ton ... 3 0 0
Machine tools, being steam hammers, drills, planes, and iron and wood working machines, also machine tools used in bootmaking, leather-dressing, and other industries, ad val. ...	20 per ct.
Machinery, not otherwise enumerated, ad val. ...	25 per ct.
Engines, of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Metals—Manufactures of machines and machinery, viz. :— Anchors, anvils, balances (spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt.); bands, curtain; bar, not machined and in the rough; bell fittings, bells, 6 inches and under; bits (for harness); blocks and types, printers'; blowers, for ventilating mines; metal foundry used in the manufacture of furniture; breast drills; bucket and kettle ears; bushes, patent roller, for blockmaking; buttons; caps, percussion; carriage bolts ⅝ths of an inch in diameter and under, and 4 inches in length and under; holloware, iron, being oval boilers, camp ovens, digesters, kettles: brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, and stew pans: Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers', stock, and three-legged pots: tea kitcheners or fountains, and gridirons; chains; chains, curtain; cloth, wire, over 36 mesh; concentrators for mining purposes; copper and copperware, being prepared plates for engravers and lithographers, silver-plated sheet, perforated sheet, rivets, washers, cornices in piece; crucibles; detonators; door-fittings (except handles and plates); engines (traction); firearms; fittings, electric, viz., arc lamps without globes, carbons, incandescent lamps, automatical resisters, transmitters or transformers, and storage batteries; gate fittings (except hook-and-eye, strap and T hinges); hames, handles (trunk); hinges, except hook-and-eye, strap, and T; hooks (brass); hooks, cornice; hooks, curtain; hoop, not machined and in the rough; instruments (optical, scientific); iron, angle and T; iron, sheet, corrugated; irons, box and sad; irons, stirrup; knives, chaffcutter; knives, reaping-machine; latches; lightning conductors; locks; machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery; machinery for telegraphic purposes; machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire cloth and felts; machines, printing, and printing presses; machines, sewing; machines, viz., button making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators and separators; machines known as centrifugal cream separators (NOTE.—Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof, if any); meters, gas, internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together; mortars and pestles; netting, wire, galvanized, machine-made; pig; pins, gimp; pipes and tubes, viz., brass-cased, brazed, solid-drawn, welded, and fittings—iron, screwed for wrought-iron pipes; plates, not machined and in the rough; plates, circular, for the manufacture of saws; plates, prepared for engravers and lithographers; pneumatic tyres, parts of, being valves, wires, and rims; pneumatic tyres, inflators for; primers; pulleys under 4 inches; rails, tram and railway; reaping-machine knives; rings, curtain; rivets; rod, not machined and in the rough; saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith (if any); scales, to weigh up to 3 cwt.; scrap; screwhooks, eyes and rings; screws, cork, galvanized, hand, table, wood; sheet, not machined and in the rough; sheet (copper), silver plated; sheet (copper), perforated; sheet, viz., copper, brass, zinc, muntz and other mixed metals in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter sheet (zinc), perforated; slides, cornice; spokes, not machined and in the rough; spoons, iron or steel; springs, buffer; steelyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt.; tacks, 1 inch and under; tyres of steel, in the rough; tools of trade, not being machinery (except napping, spalling, and quartz hammers, picks, mattocks, gas and blacksmiths' tongs, mauls, wedges, crowbars, soldering irons); trace hooks, water conductors, seat fasteners, axle clips and spring clips, malleable rim bands, hood springs, shaft couplings, roller bolts, king bolts, iron washers, pole and shaft eyes, iron rivets, step pads, tubular bows, break rolls for roller flour mills; traps, vermin; types, printers' and brass; washers (copper); window fittings (except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices); wire not machined and in the rough	Free
Metal furniture (including second-hand), ad val. ...	30 per ct.
Metal ware, plated and mixed (except furniture otherwise dutiable), ad val.	25 per ct.
Metal ware, plated and mixed, being door-handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and hames	Free
Meters, gas—internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together	Free
Methylated spirits, per liquid gallon	0 1 0
Military socks	Free
Milk, preserved, per pint or lb.	0 0 2
Millboard (including grey millboard)	Free
Millet, broom corn, ad val.	10 per ct.
Milling, stones for	Free
Mills, grape and stemmers	Free
Mineral oil in bulk, refined, of which the point of ignition is below 80 degrees Fahr.	Free
Mineral waters, ad val.	10 per ct.
Miners' safety hats	Free
,, safety lamps	Free
Minor articles used in the manufacture of any dutiable article when stamped in gold, silver, or in blind, ad val	30 per ct.
Minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the manufacture of any dutiable article; provided that such minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*	Free
Mixed metalware (except furniture otherwise dutiable), ad val.	25 per ct.
Mixed metals, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter	Free
Molasses, refined, per cwt.	0 6 0
,, refined in bond, per cwt.	0 5 0
,, unrefined, per cwt.	0 2 0
Monumental wrought stone, per cubic foot*	0 7 6
Morphia	Free
Mortars and pestles, (metal)	Free
Mouldings of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, under 3 inches in width. per 100 lineal feet	0 4 0
Mouldings of all sorts (except picture frame mouldings), wholly or partly prepared, 3 inches and over in width, per 100 lineal feet	0 7 0
Mouldings, picture frame—not mitred, ad val.	15 per ct.
,, picture frame—mitred, ad val.	35 per ct.
Mountings, harness and hames (plated or mixed metal)	Free
Mounts or stands for pictures, ad val.	20 per ct
Mungo fur, being hatters'	Free
Muntz metal, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter	Free
Muriatic acid, per cwt.	0 5 0
Musical instruments, including second-hand—pipe organs and all parts thereof, including pianoforte action, made up, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pianos, upright, each	5 0 0
,, square, grand, or semi-grand, each	15 0 0
Harmoniums and cabinet organs, not otherwise enumerated, each	3 0 0
Musical instruments, being action work in separate pieces, including rails and keys	Free
Mustard, per lb.	0 0 2
Mustard seed, per lb.	0 0 0½
Mutton, per 100 lbs.	0 7 0
Nails—	
Iron and steel, per cwt.	0 7 6
Horseshoe, per cwt.	0 14 0
Nails (being nails for trunks and grindery)	Free
Napping hammers (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Naps for women's and girls' wear, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being	

* For purposes of measurement each stone shall be considered as a rectangular solid corresponding in measurements to the extreme length, width, and height of the stone measured.

	£ s. d.
piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Neckties, silks, for, cut up into sizes or lengths for making, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Nets—hammocks and hammock netting, lawn tennis, nets and netting, cricket nets and netting, hat nets, ad val.	25 per ct.
Netting wire, galvanized, machine made	Free
Nipples for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Nitrate of silver	Free
Nitric acid, per cwt.	0 5 0
Nuts, per lb.	0 0 2
Nuts (being candle-nuts and cocoanuts)	Free
Nux vomica	Free
Oars, ash.	Free
Oatmeal, per cental	0 9 0
Oats, per cental	0 3 0
Oil and Paste—Furniture, ad val.	20 per ct.
Oil and other floorcloths (except coir and jute matting otherwise dutiable), ad val.	15 per ct.
Oils, in bulk (being cocoanut, fish of all sorts, mineral refined of which the point of ignition is below 80° Fahr.; kerosene, palm, lubricating of which the chief component part is mineral; and resin	Free
Oil silk	Free
Oilmen's stores packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in canisters or vessels not exceeding one quart in size, ad val.	20 per ct.
Oilmen's stores, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	10 per ct.
Oilmen's stores, being essential oils and essences not containing alcohol, and isinglass uncut	Free
Oils, in bulk, per gal.	0 0 6
Oils, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under :—	
Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 4 0
Pints and over half-a-pint, per doz.	0 2 0
Half-pints and over a quarter-pint, per doz.	0 1 0
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0 0 6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 12 0
Oleomargarine and butterine, per lb.	0 1 0
Olives, green	Free
Omnibuses and coaches (including second-hand), for carrying mails or passengers, each	25 0 0
Onions, per ton	1 0 0
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise (except medical preparations) mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively, per lb.	1 0 0
Medical preparations (of opium contained therein, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 per cent., ad val., per lb.	1 0 0
Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments (glassware)	Free
Optical and scientific instruments (metal)	Free
Oranges, green, per bushel	0 0 9
Organs, pipe (including second-hand), and all parts thereof, ad val.	25 per ct.
Organs, cabinet (including second-hand), not otherwise enumerated, each	3 0 0
Ovens, camp (hollowware, iron)	Free
Oval boilers (hollowware, iron)	Free
Oval pots (hollowware, iron)	Free
Oregon, timber known as, of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches, per 100 sup. ft.	0 4 0
Oregon, timber known as, of the sizes of 7 inches by 2½ inches and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 6 inches, per 100 sup. feet	0 2 0
Oregon, timber known as, of the sizes of 12 inches by 6 inches and upwards, per 100 sup. feet	0 1 0
Oregon, timber known as, undressed logs of any size	Free
Overshoes or goloshes, per dozen pairs	0 4 0
Packages, second-hand, in which ships' stores have been imported	Free
Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated	Free
Packing, engiue (not being sheet), per cwt.	0 12 0
Pads—	
Blotting. (*See* Stationery.)	
Side (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Step (metal)	Free
Paddy, per cental	0 2 0
Painters' brushes, ad val.	25 per ct.
Paints and colours :—	
Ground in oil, including patent dryers and putty, per ton	2 0 0
Mixed ready for use, from or of any substance, per ton	4 0 0
Paint, dry white lead, per ton	2 0 0
Palings, per 100	0 0 9
Palm oil, in bulk	Free
Pans—brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, stew (hollowware, iron)	Free
Paper—	
Cut, per lb.	0 0 2
Advertising matter, printed or lithographed, or any printed plates, lithographs, pictures, cards, calendars, almanacs, or matter of a similar description used or designed for use for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Paper, other, per cwt.	0 6 0
,, bags, per cwt.	0 10 0
Paper boxes, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing), cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad val.	25 per ct.
Paper, cardboard, pasteboard, per cwt.	0 4 0
Paper, being printing and writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill; paper-hangings and millboard (including grey millboard)	Free
Paper specially prepared for making gun or blasting cartridges	Free
Paper, vegetable parchment (used for packing and wrapping butter)	Free
Paper, writing, fancy wrappers for, ad val.	35 per ct.
Paper all printed, ruled, or engraved forms of, bound or unbound, ad val.	35 per ct.
Paper or cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad val.	25 per ct.
Paper, machinery. (*See* Metals.)	
Paperhangings	Free
Paraffin wax	1d. per lb.
Parasols, sunshades, and umbrellas, with or without covers, made up wholly or in part, viz. :—	
From materials not containing silk, each	0 1 0
From materials containing silk, each	0 2 6
Parasol, sunshade, and umbrella sticks, when wholly or partly fitted with frames, each	0 1 0
Parchment, cut, ad val.	20 per ct.
Parchment, vegetable (used for packing or wrapping butter)	Free
Parts of carriages as under :—	
Sets of wheels (unbored and untired), per set	1 12 0
Sets of wheels (bored and tired), per set	2 8 0
Poles, each	0 4 0
Shafts and bars, per set	0 0 10
Under gear, including axles and arms, per set	3 4 0
Buggy tops, if composed principally of leather, each	4 0 0
Buggy tops, if of any other material, each	2 8 0
Carriage bodies in the white, each	4 0 0
Partly boiled fruits, per lb.	0 0 3
Passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage	Free
Paste and oil—furniture, ad val.	20 per ct.
Paste and polishing—harness, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pasteboard, per cwt.	0 4 0
Patent safety oil engines used as portable or stationary engines, ad val.	15 per ct.
Patent dryers, per ton	2 0 0
Pattens and clogs, ad val.	20 per ct.
Paw paw apples, green	Free
Pearl barley, per cental	0 7 6
Peas, per cental	0 2 11
Peel, candied, drained or preserved, per lb.	0 0 2
Pedals for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Pencil cases, ad val. (*See* Jewellery.)	
Perambulators (including second-hand), whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of the same, ad val.	35 per ct.
Percussion caps (metal)	Free
Perforated sheet copper	Free
Perforated sheet zinc	Free
Perfumed spirits, per gallon	1 4 0
Perfumery, ad val.	20 per ct.
Perry, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 3
Perry, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Personal luggage	Free
Persimmons, green (Japanese date plums)	Free
Pestles and mortars (metal)	Free
Phaetons, mail, including second-hand	40 0 0
Photographic materials, being chinaware, earthenware, glassware, and porcelain	Free
Pianos, upright, including second-hand, each	5 0 0
Pianos, square, grand, or semi-grand, including second-hand, each	15 0 0
Pianoforte action, including second-hand, made up, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pickets, dressed, per 100	0 6 6
Pickets, undressed, per 100	0 0 6
Pickles (packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size) as under :—	
Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 3 0
Pints and over a half-pint, per doz.	0 2 6
Half-pints and smaller sizes ,,	0 1 0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 12 0
Pickles, all other, ad val.	20 per ct.
Picks (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Picture frame mouldings, not mitred, ad val.	15 per ct.
Picture frame mouldings, mitred, ad val.	35 per ct.
Pictures—Mounts or stands for, ad val.	20 per ct.
Pictures, used or designed for use, for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Picture frames, wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pig iron	Free
Pigs, live, per head	0 10 0
Pineapples, green	Free
Pins, gimp (metal)	Free

	£ s. d.
Pipe organs, including second-hand, and all parts thereof, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pipes and tubes, viz. :—Brass-cased, brazed, solid-drawn, welded and fittings—iron, screwed for wrought-iron pipes	Free
Pipes and tubes, fittings for (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Pipes, (castings), and connections for same, per ton	3 0 0
Pipes—Smoking, clay, per gross	0 1 0
,, all other, and cigar and cigarette holders, 9d val.	25 per ct.
Cases for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, ad val.	25 per ct.
Piping, lead, per cwt.	0 2 6
Pitch, ad val.	25 per ct.
Pitch, being bone pitch, sweated or prepared pitch, and Stockholm pitch	Free
Plaits, hair (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Plait stems, hair (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Plaitings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Planes, being machine tools, ad val.	20 per ct.
Plaster of paris and other products having sulphate of lime as a basis, per cwt.	0 1 0
Plate (metal), not machined and in the rough	Free
Plate of gold and silver, jewellery, watches, and heir-looms. (*See* Heirlooms.)	
Plate of gold, per oz. troy	0 8 0
Plate of silver, per oz. troy	0 2 0
Plated and mixed metalware (except furniture otherwise dutiable), ad val.	25 per ct.
Plated and mixed metalware, being door-handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and hames	Free
Plates, circular, for the manufacture of saws, metal	Free
Plates, prepared for engravers and lithographers, metal	Free
Plates, printed (paper), used or designed for use for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Plates, tank, (castings,) per ton	3 0 0
Plates, decorated tin for manufacturing tin-ware, ad val.	12½ per ct.
Playing cards, per doz. packs	0 3 0
Playing cards, in sheets, per dozen packs	0 2 6
Plumbers' stock-pots (hollowware, iron)	Free
Plums, Japanese date (Persimmons), green	Free
Plush, silk, hatters'	Free
Plush, cut up into sizes or lengths for covering furniture, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Plush, imitations of, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods and all portions of piece goods, not made up (except for upholstery—Free), ad val.	15 per ct.
Plush, imitations of, and similar makes for upholstery	Free
Pneumatic tyres, inflaters for, metal	Free
Pneumatic tyres for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, all fittings and parts used in the manufacture of, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free.
Pneumatic tyres, parts of, being valves, wires, and rims, metal	Free
Pneumatic tyres, steel rims for, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Pole and shaft eyes, metal	Free
Poles (parts of carriages), each	0 4 0
Poles and shafts in the rough, wooden	Free
Polishes, made of plumbago, in packages of less than 2 lbs weight, ad val.	20 per ct.
Polishing, harness, ad val	25 per ct.
Porcelain and chinaware, ad val.	15 per ct.
Porcelain, being photographic, scientific, and telegraphic materials	Free
Pork, per 100 lbs.	0 10 0
Portable engines, fixed on a locomotive boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road, ad val.	15 per ct.
Porter, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 3
Porter, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Portmanteaux, leather, or of which leather is the most valuable part, ad val.	30 per ct.
Posters, of all kinds, framed. (*See* Stationery.)	
Posts and rails, undressed	Free
Potatoes, per ton	1 0 0
Pots, being Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers' stock, and three-legged (hollowware, iron)	Free
Pots, flower, per cubic foot. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Powder, fine meal, not sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each	Free
Powder, common blasting	Free
Powder, sporting, per lb.	0 0 3
Powder, inks, writing, ad val.	10 per ct.
Powders, baking, seidlitz, washing, ad val.	20 per ct.
Precious stones, unset	Free
Preparations, medical, containing alcohol, per gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to 25 per cent. ad val.	0 12 0
Preparations, medical, containing opium, per lb. of opium contained therein, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to duty at 25 per cent. ad val.	1 0 0
Prepared pitch	Free
Preserved fruits (preserved from decay by any process), not packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, per lb.	0 0 3
Preserved fruits (not dried), packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :—	
Quarts, and over a pint, per doz.	0 6 0
Pints, and over half a pint, per doz.	0 3 0
Half-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0 1 6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 18 0
Preserved meats and fish, not salted or cried or preserved in brine, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Preserved milk, per pint or lb.	0 0 2
,, peel, per lb.	0 0 2
Preserving jars (glassware), when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Preserving jars (glassware), when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Preserving pans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Presses, printing (metal)‡	Free
,, wine	Free
Primers (metal)	Free
Printed flannels—woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, printed or coloured all over (but not plain white, plain blue, or Shetland flannels) ad val.	15 per ct.
Printed plates (paper), used or designed for use for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4
Printers' blankets	Free
,, blocks and types (metal)	Free
,, and brass types (metal)	Free
Printing ink (coloured), per lb.	0 0 6
,, machines‡	Free
,, paper, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill	Free
,, presses‡	Free
Propagating glasses, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 2 6
Propagating glasses, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot†	0 1 0
Provisions (including vegetables)—salted, dried, or preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated (except beef, mutton, veal, lamb, and pork, otherwise dutiable), per cwt.	0 5 0
Pudding bowls, C.C. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Pulleys, under 4 inches (metal)	Free
Pull-over hoods, felt	Free
Pulp, fruit, per lb.	0 0 3
Pulse and grain of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when prepared or in any way manufactured, per cental	0 5 0
Pulse and grain of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, per cental	0 2 0
Putty, per ton	2 0 0
Quartz hammers, ad val.	30 per ct.
Quilts—sewn, cosies, and cushions, ad val.	30 per ct.
Rails—tram and railway (metal)	Free
Rails and posts, undressed	Free
Railway and tram rails (metal)	Free
Reaper and binder twine, per cwt.	0 8
Reapers and binders	Free
Reaping machine knives	Free
Refrigerators and separators, dairy‡	Free
Reps, silk for covering furniture	Free
Resin oil, in bulk	Free
Resisters, automatical (fittings, electric)	Free
Reticules, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Retorts, ad val.	20 per ct.
Rice, per cental	0 6 0
,, undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse, and dressed therein, per cental	0 4 0
,, paddy, per cental	0 2 0
,, imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into starch therein	Free
Rims, spokes and felloes, in the rough (except hickory —free), per 100	0 0 6
Rims, spokes and felloes, of hickory in the rough	Free
,, (metal), being parts of pneumatic tyres	Free
,, steel for pneumatic or other tyres for tricycles, bicycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Rings, curtain (metal)	Free

* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

‡ Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d.
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, per dwt. troy	0 4 0
Rivets, copper	Free
,, (metal)	Free
Rock salt, being brown	Free
Rockingham-ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Rod, not machined and in the rough (metal)	Free
Roller bolts (metal)	Free
Rolls—break, for roller flour mills	Free
,, ornamental, for bookbinders, ad val.	10 per ct.
Rope coir, per cwt.	0 5 0
Rubber goods, all exclusively used in the manufacture of cycles and cycle tires, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Rubbers (indiarubber skin)	Free
Ruchings, ad val.	25 per ct.
Ruffling	25 per ct.
Rugs and rugging, being woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Rugs, floor, of all kinds not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Rugs—waterproof and horse clothing (including saddle-cloths, also girths not otherwise dutiable), ad val.	35 per ct.
Sacks and bags, wholly or partly made, the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels, per doz.	0 0 6
Sacks and bags, being gunnies and sugar mats	Free
Sad irons	Free
Saddles or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, ad val.	30 per ct.
Saddle cloth (woollen)	Free
,, cloths, not otherwise dutiable, ad val.	35 per ct.
Saddle-trees—	
Harness, per doz.	0 10 0
Riding ,,	1 0 0
Saddlers' serges (woollen)	Free
Salt, per ton	1 0 0
,, being brown rock salt	Free
Sanitary ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Sash weights (castings), per ton	3 0 0
Sashes—window, unglazed, per pair	0 2 0
,, window, glazed, per pair	0 3 0
Saucepans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Sauces, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz.:—	
Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 4 0
Pints and over a half-pint, per dozen	0 2 0
Half-pints and over quarter-pints, per dozen	0 1 0
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes, per dozen	0 0 6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per dozen	0 12 0
Sauces, all other, ad val.	10 per ct.
Saucers, flower pot. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith, if any (metal)	Free
Scales to weigh up to 3 cwt. (metal)	Free
Scent boxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
School globes, mounted	Free
Scientific materials, being chinaware, earthenware, and porcelain	Free
Scientific instruments, being glassware and metal	Free
Scotch barley, per cental	0 7 6
Scourers, twilled (woollen)	Free
Scrap metal	Free
Screwhooks, eyes, and rings (metal)	Free
Screws, cork, galvanized, hand, table, wood (metal)	Free
,, bench	Free
Seat fasteners (metal)	Free
,, lugs for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Seed, mustard, per lb.	0 0 0½
Seeds, canary, ad val.	10 per ct.
Seidlitz powders, ad val.	20 per ct.
Seizing lines, per cwt.	0 12 0
Separators, centrifugal cream (metal)*	Free
Separators, dairy (metal)*	Free
Serges, saddlers' (woollen)	Free
Sewing machines*	Free
Shaft couplings (metal)	Free
,, eyes (metal)	Free
,, tips, used in carriage building (plated or mixed metal)	Free
Shafts and bars (parts of carriages), per set	0 0 10
,, and poles, in the rough	Free
Shapes, hat and bonnet, per dozen	0 1 0
Sheep, live, per head	0 2 0
Sheep-shearing machines*	Free
Sheepwash (tobacco), including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption	Free
Sheet lead, per cwt.	0 2 6
,, (metal), not machined and in the rough	Free
Sheet (copper), silver plated	Free
,, ,, perforated	Free
,, viz.:—Copper, brass, zinc, muntz, and other mixed metals, in circles not less than 24 inches in diameter	Free
,, (zinc), perforated	Free
Shelving boards, dressed or planed, per 100 sup. ft.	0 1 6
Shingles (*See* Timber), per 1,000	0 0 9
Ships' fittings	Free
,, stores, packages, second-hand, in which imported	Free
Shirtings—woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, 30 per cent. ad val.; and on and after 1st January, 1898, ad val.	25 per ct.
Shirtings—woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, fancy, and shirtings containing silk, ad val.	15 per ct.
Shoes and boots. (*See* Boots.)	
Shoe and boot uppers. (*See* Boots.)	
Shoes and boots, being children's Nos. 0–3, and slippers of straw only, and gum and indiarubber boots	Free
Shooks, new or second-hand, ad val.	35 per ct.
Shot, per lb.	0 0 1
Side pads (articles of artificial human hair, manufactured), ad val.	25 per ct.
Silks, being silk in the piece, or piece goods containing silk, and all materials in the piece, having silk worked or sewn thereon, whether cut into lengths or shapes or not, ad val.	15 per ct.
Silks, being hatters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dressing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels, and gimp for furniture, reps, damasks, and other material for covering furniture, and plush cut up into sizes or lengths for covering furniture, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Silks, being dress goods of wool, cotton, linen or other mixed materials (not being silks, satins, velvets or plushes) containing not more than 10 per cent. of silk; and laces and veilings	Free
Silks cut up into sizes or lengths for making neckties, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Silk elastic stockings for surgical purposes	Free
Silver leaf, ad val.	20 per ct.
,, nitrate of	Free
,, plate. (*See* Heirlooms.)	
,, plate of, per oz. Troy	0 2 0
,, -plated sheet copper	Free
Sketch blocks. (*See* Stationery.)	
Sketch books. (*See* Stationery.)	
Skins, fur, dressed, or prepared for making-up, per lb.	0 0 2
Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal ft.	0 7 9
Slates and tablets, memo., ad val.	20 per ct.
Slides, cornice (metal)	Free
Slippers, Nos. 7–2, per dozen pairs	0 12 0
,, not otherwise mentioned, per dozen pairs	0 18 0
,, of straw only	Free
Slot irons used in carriage building (plated and mixed metalware)	Free
Smoking pipes, clay, per gross	0 1 0
,, ,, all other, and cigar and cigarette holders, ad val.	25 per ct.
Snuff, per lb.	0 3 0
Soap, perfumed and toilet, per lb.	0 0 4
,, other, per lb.	0 0 2
Socks, military	Free
Soda crystals, per ton	2 0 0
Sofa springs, ad val.	10 per ct.
Soldering irons, ad val.	30 per ct.
Soups, extracts of, or concentrated, ad val.	20 per ct.
Spalling hammers (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Spars in the rough	Free
Spices, ground, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Spinning machinery and cards for such machinery†	Free
Spirits, or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	0 12 0
Or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.	
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin), per gallon	0 12 0
Spirits—Methylated, per liq. gallon	0 1 0

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof if any)

* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d.
Spirits—Perfumed, per gallon	1 4 0
Culinary essences, per gallon	0 12 0
Of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.	
Medical preparations containing alcohol, per gallon	0 12 0
Of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicines liable to, ad val.	25 per ct.
Spokes (metal), not machined and in the rough	Free
Spokes, steel, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Spokes, rims, and felloes, of hickory in the rough	Free
Spokes, rims, and felloes, in the rough (except hickory—free), per 100	0 0 6
Spoons, iron or steel	Free
Sporting powder, per lb.	0 0 3
Spring balances, to weigh up to 3 cwt. (metal)	Free
Spring carts and spring drays (including second-hand), with two wheels, ad val.	20 per ct.
Spring clips (metal)	Free
Springs—sofa, chair, and other furniture, ad val.	10 per ct.
Springs, buffer (metal)	Free
Springs, hood (metal)	Free
Spruce, in bottles, per gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles	0 1 3
Spruce, not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 10
Spun yarn, per cwt.	0 12 0
Stands or mounts for pictures, ad val.	20 per ct.
Stampings, of all parts of cycles in the rough or partially finished, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Starch, per lb.	0 0 2
Stationery—Albums of all sorts; date cases (except tin, otherwise dutiable) and cards therefor, inkstands and inkwells, memo. slates and tablets, mounts or stands for pictures, parchment, cut, writing cases, desks, and stationery cases, ad val.	20 per ct.
Stationery—Blotters, blotting cases, blotting pads, bill-heads, and all other printed, ruled, or engraved forms of paper, bound or unbound, including printed or lithographed advertisements or posters of all kinds when framed; books—account, betting, cheque, copy, diary, drawing, exercise, guard, letter, music, memo., pocket, receipt, sketch; bill files and letter clips; cards—printers', visiting, funeral, menu, programme, wedding, in sheet or cut; card cases, not being of gold or silver; cards, calendars (not otherwise enumerated), envelopes, ink bottles; labels—luggage and other, not otherwise enumerated; sketch blocks; wrappers—fancy, for writing paper, ad val.	35 per ct.
Staves, shaped and dressed, ad val.	35 per ct.
Staves, undressed, or roughly dressed, but not shaped	Free
Steam hammers, being machine tools (metal), ad val.	20 per ct.
Stearine, per lb.	0 0 1½
And on and after 1st January, 1898, per lb.	0 0 1
Steel balls, steel rims, for pneumatic and other tires, steel spokes, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Steelyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt. (metal)	Free
Steers, live, per head	1 10 0
Stemmers and grape mills	Free
Step pads (metal)	Free
Stew pans (hollowware, iron)	Free
Sticks, parasol, sunshade, and umbrellas, when wholly or partly fitted with frames, each	0 1 0
Stirrup irons	Free
Stitching machines*	Free
Stockholm pitch	Free
Stockings, silk elastic for surgical purposes	Free
Stone and marble, wrought—	
Monumental and wrought stone, per cubic foot†	0 7 6
Not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	35 per ct.
Stones, lithographic	Free
Stones for milling and grinding purposes	Free
Stones, precious, unset	Free
Storage batteries (fittings, electric)	Free
Strychnine	Free
Stump joints used in carriage building (plated and mixed metalware)	Free
Succades, of which the invoice value, including the inside packages, if any, exceeds 1s. per lb., ad val.	25 per ct.
Succades, other, per pint or lb.‡	0 0 2
Sugar, not being the produce of sugar cane, per cwt.	0 12 0
Sugar, the produce of sugar cane, per cwt.	0 6 0
Sugar, the produce of sugar cane, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse subject to regulations approved by the Governor in Council, per cwt.	0 5 9
Glucose, per cwt.	0 6 0
Molasses, refined, per cwt.	0 6 0
Molasses, refined in bond, per cwt.	0 5 0
Molasses, unrefined, per cwt.	0 2 0
Candy, per lb.	0 0 4
Sugar mats	Free
Sulphuric acid, per cwt.	0 1 0
Sunshades, with or without covers, made up wholly or in part, viz.:—	
From materials not containing silk, each	0 1 0
From materials containing silk, each	0 2 6
Sunshade sticks when wholly or partly fitted with frames, each	0 1 0
Surgical appliances or instruments†	Free
Surgical instruments, being glassware	Free
Sweated or prepared pitch	Free
Swedish asphaltum	Free
Sweetmeats, of which the invoice value, including the inside packages, if any, exceeds 1s. per lb., ad val.	25 per ct.
Sweetmeats, other, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Sycamore, not cut into sizes for boxes or packages	Free
Syphon bottles, for aerated waters (glassware)	Free
Table screws (metal)	Free
Tablets, memo., ad val.	20 per ct.
Tacks, one inch and under	Free
Tank plates (castings), per ton	3 0 0
Tarpaulins, canvas, hessian	Free
Tarpaulins and tents, ad val.	20 per ct.
Tassels, silk, for furniture	Free
Tea, per lb.	0 0 3
Tea, kitcheners or fountains (hollowware, iron)	Free
Telegraph glassware, when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot‡	0 2 6
Telegraph glassware, when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot‡	0 1 0
Telegraphic materials, being chinaware, earthenware, and porcelain	Free
Telegraphic purposes, machinery for§	Free
Tents and tarpaulins, ad val.	20 per ct.
Three-legged pots (hollowware, iron)	Free
Tilburys (including second-hand), two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	6 0 0
Tiles, retorts, firelumps, and fire-clay goods (not otherwise enumerated) including fire-bricks, ad val.	20 per ct.
Timber and building materials. (*See* Materials.)	
Timber, finished, not otherwise enumerated. (*See* Woodenware.) Ad val.	25 per ct.
Timber and building material, viz.:—	
Ash, Australian and New Zealand pine, blackwood, cedar, hickory, oak, posts and rails, staves, sycamore, walnut, whitewood, willow, undressed	Free
Staves, undressed, or roughly dressed, but not shaped	Free
Hardwood (undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger)	Free
California redwood, sugar pine, American white pine (undressed, 1 inch and over in thickness)	Free
Spokes, rims and felloes of hickory in the rough	Free
Spars in the rough	Free
Sycamore, not cut into sizes for boxes or packages	Free
Timber known as Oregon, undressed logs of any size	Free
Tin plates, decorated, for manufacturing tinware	12½ per ct.
Tips, shaft, used in carriage building (plated or mixed metal)	Free
Tires of steel in the rough	Free
Tires for cycles—all rubber goods exclusively used in the manufacture of	Free
Tires, pneumatic, parts of, being valves, wires, and rims (metal)	Free
Tires, pneumatic, inflaters for (metal)	Free
Tobacco—	
Manufactured, per lb.	0 3 0
Unmanufactured, per lb.	0 1 0
Cigars, per lb.	0 6 0
Snuff, per lb.	0 3 0
Tobacco (being sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption	Free
Toilet combs, ad val.	10 per ct.
Toetips	Free
Tongs, gas and blacksmiths' (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Tools of trade, not being machinery (except napping, spalling, and quartz hammers, picks, mattocks, gas and blacksmiths' tongs, mauls, wedges, crowbars, soldering irons)	Free

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

† For purposes of measurement each stone shall be considered as a rectangular solid, corresponding in measurements to the extreme length, width, and height of the stone measured.

‡ Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

* Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Provided that surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs published in the *Government Gazette*.

‡ Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

§ Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

	£ s. d
Trace hooks, water conductors, seat fasteners, axle clips and spring clips, malleable rim bands, hood springs, shaft couplings, roller bolts, king bolts, iron washers, pole and shaft eyes, iron rivets, step pads, tubular bows, break rolls for roller flour mills (metal)	Free
Traction engines (metal)	Free
Tram and railway rails (metal)	Free
Transformers (electric fittings)	Free
Transmitters (electric fittings)	Free
Traps, fly (glassware), when cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 2 6
Traps, fly (glassware), when not cut, embossed, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, or sandblasted, per cubic foot*	0 1 0
Traps, vermin (metal)	Free
Travelling bags, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad val.	25 per ct.
Trial glasses	Free
Tricycles and similar vehicles (including second-hand) ad val....	10 per ct.
Tricycles and similar vehicles, parts of. (*See* Bicycles.)	
Trophies, won	Free
Trouserings—Woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	30 per ct.
And on and after January 1st, 1898, ad val. ...	25 per ct.
Trunk handles (metal)	Free
Trunks, leather, or of which leather is the most valuable part, ad val....	30 per ct.
Tubes and pipes (metal), viz. :—Brass-cased, brazed, solid-drawn, welded and fittings—iron, screwed for wrought-iron pipes...	Free
Tubes and pipes, fittings for (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Tubs and buckets, other than wooden, ad val.	25 per ct.
Tubs, wooden, ad val.	35 per ct.
Tubular bows (metal)	Free
Turnery (except billiard balls in the rough), and finished timber not otherwise enumerated, ad val...	per ct.
Turnery, being billiard balls in the rough...	Free
Twilled scourers (woollen)	Free
Twine, sewing or seaming, of hemp or flax, ad val. ...	10 per ct.
Twine, not otherwise enumerated, per lb.	0 0 2
Reaper and binder twine and yarn made from jute, hemp, or flax, per cwt...	0 8 0
Twine, cotton	Free
Two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces (including second-hand), each	6 0 0
Typeholders, for bookbinders, ad val.	10 per ct.
Types and blocks, printers' (metal)	Free
Types, printers' and brass	Free
,, brass	Free
Umbrella silk	Free
Umbrellas. (*See* Parasols.)	
Under gear (parts of carriages), including axles and arms, per set	3 4 0
Under shirts, except flannel (hoisery), ad val. ...	25 per ct.
,, vests, except flannel (hoisery), ad val. ..	25 per ct.
Under shirts (flannel), 40 per cent , ad val., and on and after 1st January, 1897, ad val.	35 per ct.
Under vests, flannel (hosiery), 40 per ct., ad val.; and on and after Jan. 1st, 1897, ad val.	35 per ct.
Uppers, boot and shoe. (*See* Boots.)	
Varnish, including lithographic, per gall....	0 2 0
Valves, parts of pneumatic tires (metal)	Free
Veal, per 100 lbs.	0 7 0
Vegetable parchment, used for packing and wrapping butter...	Free
Vegetables (except salted, dried, or preserved in brine, otherwise dutiable), dried and preserved from decay by any process, per lb.	0 0 3
Vegetables and fruits, preserved (not dried), packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :—	
Quarts, and over a pint, per doz.	0 6 0
Pints, and over half-a-pint, der doz.	0 3 0
Half-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0 1 6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 18 0
Vegetables, salted, dried, or preserved in brine, not otherwise enumerated, per cwt.	0 5 0
Vegetables, extracts of, or concentrated, ad val. ...	20 per ct.
Vehicles (including second-hand), viz. :—Two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each ...	6 0 0
Vehicles, woodenware for, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	30 per ct.
Vermicelli and macaroni, per pint or lb.†...	0 0 2
Vermin traps (metal)	Free.
Vestas, matches. (*See* Matches.)	
Vestings—Woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.;	30 per ct.
And on and after January 1st, 1898, ad val. ...	25 per ct.

* Including packing (measuring outside the package as imported).

† Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	d.
Vestings of silk figures, woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val. ...	15 per ct.
Veilings, silk	Free
Victorias, including second-hand, each	40 0 0
Vinegar, not being acetic acid or crude vinegar, aromatic, or raspberry, per gall.	0 0 6
Viticultural implements, ad val.	15 per ct.
Waggons for carrying goods, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, including second-hand, each	9 0 0
Waggons, single or double-seated, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, including second-hand, each	9 0 0
Waggons, express, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, including second-hand, each ...	9 0 0
Waggons, single or double-seated, with tops, including second-hand, each..	12 0 0
Waggonettes, with tops, including second-hand, each .	12 0 0
Waggons, without springs, including second-hand, ad val.	20 per ct.
Wares, goods, and merchandise imported for the supply of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government	Free
Washers, iron	Free
,, copper...	Free
Washing powders, ad val.	20 per ct.
Watch glasses	Free
Watches. (*See* Heirlooms.)	
Watches, and all parts thereof, wholly or partly made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Water conductors (metal)	Free
Waterproof cloth of all kinds	Free
Waters, aerated or mineral, ad val.	10 per ct.
Wax vestas and matches. (*See* Matches).	
Wax, paraffine, per lb.	0 0 1
Weather-boards, dressed or planed, per 100 sup. feet ...	0 1 6
Weaving machinery and cards for such machinery* ...	Free
Wedges (metal), ad val.	30 per ct.
Weights, sash (castings), per ton	3 0 0
Wells, ink, ad val.	20 per ct.
Wheat, per cental	0 2 11
Wheel chains, for bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, not being brazed or joined with any other part	Free
Wheels, sets of, unbored and untired (parts of carriages), per set	1 12 0
Wheels, sets of, bored and tired (pts. of carriages), per set	2 8 0
Whips, ad val.	30 per ct.
Whit lead, dry, per ton	2 0 0
Wicker furniture, including second-hand, ad val. ...	30 per ct.
Wickerware (except furniture, otherwise dutiable), ad val.	45 per ct.
Window fittings (metal) except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices	Free
Window frames, each	0 5 0
Window sashes, glazed, per pair	0 3 0
,, ,, unglazed, per pair	0 2 0
Wine, sparkling, per gall.	0 12 0
,, other† ,, ...	0 8 0
,, presses	Free
Wire, not machined and in the rough (metal)	Free
,, barbed, per ton	3 0 0
,, cloth, over 36-in. mesh (metal)	Free
,, ,, and felts, used in the manufacture of paper or for felting	Free
Wire netting—galvanized, machine-made	Free
Wires for pneumatic tires (metal)	Free
Witneys, for women's and girls' wear, being woollen manufactures, or manufactures containing wool, being piece goods, and all portions of piece goods not made up, ad val.	15 per ct.
Wood screws (metal)	Free
Wood-working machines, being machine tools, ad val.	20 per ct.
Wooden buckets	Free
,, hames, ad val.	25 per ct.
,, heels for boots	Free
,, lasts	Free
,, tubs, ad val.	35 per ct.
Woodenware, not otherwise enumerated (except furniture, and staves shaped and dressed, otherwise dutiable), including beehives, bellows, picture frames, and wooden hames, turnery, and finished timber not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Casks and shooks (new or second-hand), staves shaped and dressed, and tubs ad val.	35 per ct.
Woodenware for vehicles, not otherwise enumerated ad val....	30 per ct.
Woodenware and turnery, viz :—Turnery, being billiard balls in the rough, engravers' boxwood, shafts and poles in the rough, ash oars, elm hubs, and wooden buckets	Free
Elm hubs, with patented metal bands	Free
Wooden heels for boots	Free

* Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).

† Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. ·825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

	£ s. d.
Woollen manufactures or manufactures containing wool, being—blankets, blanketing, rugs and rugging, not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	25 per ct.
Blankets, grey or coloured, but not of white body ad val.	15 per ct.
Blankets, of which the invoice value is 1s. per lb. or under, ad val.	15 per ct.
Piece goods not otherwise enumerated, and all portions of piece goods not made up, being coatings, vestings, trouserings, shirtings, and flannels, 30 per cent. ad val.; and on and after 1st January, 1898, ad val.	25 per ct.
Piece goods and all portions of piece goods not made up, being mantle cloths and Witneys and naps for womens' and girls' wear, astrachans, all cloths made to imitate skins, imitations of plush and similar makes (except for upholstery —Free), flannels printed and coloured all over (but not plain white, plain blued, or Shetland flannels), fancy shirtings and shirtings containing silk, vestings of silk figures, and coffin cloth, ad val.	15 per ct.
Woollen manufactures, being printers' blankets and collar checks	Free
Saddle cloth, saddlers' serges, and twilled scourers, and imitations of plush and similar makes for upholstery	Free
Cloths cut up into sizes or lengths for making caps, under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Free
Carriage cloths	Free
Woolpacks...	Free
Workboxes or cases, including the articles belonging thereto (if any) ad val.	25 per ct.
Works of art	Free
Wrappers—fancy, for writing paper, ad val.	35 per ct.
Writing cases. (*See* Stationery.)	
,, desks. (*See* Stationery.)	
Writing inks, liquid or powder, ad val.	10 per ct.
Writing paper, in original wrappers and uncut edges as it leaves the mill	Free
Wrought marble and stone—	
Monumental wrought stone, per cubic ft.*	0 7 6
Not otherwise enumerated, ad val.	35 per ct.
Wrought marble and stone, being lithographed stones and stones for milling and grinding purposes ...	Free
Yarn, coir	Free
,, spun, per cwt.	0 12 0
Yarn—reaper and binder, made from jute, hemp, or flax, per cwt.	0 8 0
Yellow or cane ware. (*See* Earthenware.)	
Zinc, sheet, in circles not less than 24 in. in diameter...	Free

EXPORT DUTIES.

Scrap iron, per ton	3 0 0

EXCISE.

Beer brewed or manufactured within Victoria—	
From malt and hops, exclusively, per gall.	0 0 2
,, sugar, or of which sugar forms an ingredient, or brewed or manufactured from any substance or material other than malt or hops, per gall.	0 0 3
Brandy distilled in the Colony wholly from grape wine, and whisky and Geneva distilled wholly from barley malt, per gall.†	0 8 0
Other spirits distilled in the Colony (except spirits for manufacturing perfumery under regulations to be made by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs—Free), per gall.†	0 10 0
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, manufactured in the Colony, per lb.	0 0 9
Cigarettes, manufactured in the Colony, per lb. ...	0 1 6

COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

The following is the complete list of revised charges adopted by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce :—

On private or public sales of ships	5 per cent.
On private or public sales of merchandise (not otherwise specified)	5 ,,
On sales and or purchases of land and houses . .	2½ ,,
On sales and purchases of Government securities and shares in public companies (one commission only).	1 ,,
On sales and purchases of live stock (except stud) or stations	2½ ,,
On sales of wool	1 ,,
On sales of tallow, hides, and sheepskins . .	2½ ,,
On sales or purchases of gold, gold dust, bullion, and specie	½ per cent.
On all property withdrawn, shipped, transferred, or delivered, to order (upon invoice) . .	Halfschedule for sales.
On goods for conditional delivery	2½ per cent.
On purchases of merchandise—with funds . .	2½ ,,
On purchases of merchandise—without funds	5 to £500 2½ over £500.
Brokerage on sales of merchandise, payable by vendor	1 per cent
Guaranteeing sales, bills, or bonds, by endorsement or otherwise (for periods not exceeding six months currency)	2½ ,,
N.B.—Auctioneers' commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.	
On settling insurance losses, total or partial, and procuring returns of premium	2½ per cent.
On procuring money on bottomry and or respondentia	5 ,,
On procuring charters for vessels	5 ,,
On procuring freight and passengers for vessels .	5 ,,
On collecting inward freight or charter money, or money under bottomry	5 ,,
On endeavouring to obtain immigrant's ship's papers, irrespective of any other claims for extra service	£21
On ship's disbursements paid out of freights collected, on which 5 per cent. has been paid .	Nil.
On ship's disbursements when not in funds . .	5 ,,
On attending to general average matters and collecting contributions, and settling under the statement—	
On first £2,000 or smaller amount . . .	5 ,,
Excess of £2,000 to £6,000	2½ ,,
Any excess of £6,000	1 ,,
In addition to this charge, ships' agents are entitled to charge a reasonable sum for agency work, especially when underwriters' guarantees are taken in lieu of deposits.	
On landing and re-shipping goods at this port from vessels in distress	According to circumstances.
On attending to particular average matters, on ship's proportion of disbursements	5 per cent.
On entering intercolonial ship inward at Custom House	£2 2/-
On entering ship inward from other ports . .	£5 5/-
On entering ship inward—in ballast only . .	£2 2/-
On clearing ship outward—intercolonial .	Ballast, £1 11/6 Cargo, £3 3/-
On clearing ship outward—for foreign .	Ballast, £2 2/- Cargo, £5 5/-
On each survey of hull of vessel, £2 2/-: or hatches and stowage of cargo and attendance, full cargo, £5 5/-	
On the management of estates—upon the amount of all receipts as revenue	5 per cent.
On investments made on mortgage	1½ ,,
On letting properties—on first yearly rent or less period	5 ,,
On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects	5 per cent.
On recovering debts	5 ,,
On assignments to trustee or trustees . . .	5 ,,
On each ordinary survey of merchandise within the city—each surveyor	£1 1/- per hour.
On advance on produce for shipment . . .	1 per cent.
On sale or purchase of bills of exchange (including remittance)	¼ ,,
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit .	2½ ,,
On guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities	5 ,,
On guarantee or security for administrations .	2½ ,,
All sales to be considered as guaranteed, without special orders to contrary.	

STATION ACCOUNTS.

On purchases or supplies, or payments under advance	5 per cent
On purchases or supplies, or payments with funds	2½ ,,
On any balance of account unliquidated at the end of the year to be considered a new advance and charged	2½ ,,

INTEREST.

Interest on current accounts to be charged at 1 per cent. above bank rates.

STAMP DUTIES.

ANNUAL LICENSE.

For any company, person, or firm of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, who carry on in Victoria any Fire, Fidelity, Guarantee, or Marine Assurance or Insurance business whatever, and whether the head office or principal place of business of such company, person, or firm of persons is in Victoria or elsewhere.

30s. for every £100 or part of £100 of premiums of any kind whatsoever received or in any manner charged in account by any such company, person, or firm, or by his or their agents during the 12 months preceding the year for which such license may be taken out. Such premiums shall be the gross premiums, and be counted so as to include any commission or discount, but to exclude any portion of such gross premiums actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Victoria with any other such company, person, or firm, and the duty in respect of any one license shall not in any case be less than £50.

* For purpose of measurement each stone shall be considered a rectangular solid corresponding in measurements to the extreme length, width, and height of the stone measured.

† The above-mentioned respective duties on spirits shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

LAND TRANSFER.

Under the Transfer of Land Statute, and any Acts amending the same.

(1.) In the matter of an application to bring land under the statute lodged on and after the 18th December, 1879, upon every direction for the certificate of title to issue to any person other than the applicant on a sale of the land mentioned or referred to in any such direction	For every £50 beyond the sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 over the first or any other £50 of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale, a stamp duty of 5s.
(2.) Upon every consent to an application lodged on and after the 18th December, 1879, whereby the consenting party relinquishes any estate or interest for valuable consideration	
(3.) Upon every application to bring land under the Act by any person who has purchased such land without having paid the duty in respect of a conveyance or transfer thereof to him, unless such conveyance or transfer thereof to him has been actually executed before the 18th December, 1879	
(4.) Upon every transfer of land on a sale thereof, which transfer has been lodged on and after 18th December, 1879	

	£	s.	d.
LEASE, or agreement for a lease of any lands or tenements for any definite or indefinite term—			
(1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration moving either to the lessor or any other person shall consist of any money or marketable security—			
In respect of such consideration for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 ...	0	5	0
(2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent exceeding £65 per annum—			
In respect of such consideration, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, for every £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 per annum	0	2	6
(3) For every transfer or assignment of any lease	0	5	0

Exemption—Any mining lease or any agreement for the right to enter upon or occupy and use any land for mining purposes.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Bills of exchange payable on demand (cheque, &c.) ...	0	0	1
Bills of exchange of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note)—drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed or in any manner negotiated in Victoria: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn does not exceed £25	0	0	6
Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	0	1	0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £75	0	1	6
Exceeds £75 and does not exceed £100	0	2	0
Exceeds £100, then for every £50 of the amount or value, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	1	0
When the amount or value of the money for which a bill or note is drawn exceeds £10,000, then for every £50 of the amount or value, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	1	0

SETTLEMENT OR GIFT, DEED OF—

	Per cent.
(1) Any instrument other than a will or codicil whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* adequate pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever, or is given or agreed to be given in any manner whatsoever, such instrument not being made before and in consideration of marriage.	
(2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein, but not including religious, charitable, or educational trust—	
Where the value of the property does not exceed £1,000	£0 10 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000	0 15 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £5,000 and does not exceed £10,000	1 0 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £10,000 and does not exceed £25,000	1 5 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £25,000 and does not exceed £50,000	1 10 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £50,000 and does not exceed £100,000	2 0 0
Where the value of the property exceeds £100,000	2 10 0

BILL OF LADING of or for any Goods, Merchandise, or Effects to be exported—			
For every such Bill of Lading or copy thereof ...	0	0	6
CONTRACT NOTE.—For or relating to the sale of any marketable security, not including shares in any mining company—			
Under value of £50	0	0	3

	Per cent.		
	£	s.	d.
Of value of £50 and under value of £150 ...	0	0	6
Of value of £150 and under value of £500 ...	0	1	0
Of value of £500 or upwards	0	2	0
CUSTOMS ENTRY WARRANT, LOCKER'S ORDER, OR ANY CERTIFICATE, RECEIPT, OR ACKNOWLEDGMENT issued by or on behalf of the proprietor or occupier of any warehouse or store for any goods stored therein—			
Customs Entry Warrant where the goods are under the value of £50	0	0	3
Of the value of £50 and upwards	0	0	6
For samples only	Free.		
Locker's Order, not including those for goods to be exported	0	0	6
Certificate, Receipt, or Acknowledgment	0	0	1
RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards	0	0	1
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY.			
For every £50 beyond the sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 over the first or any other £50 of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale	0	5	0

EXCHANGE and partition or division of any real property for any other real property, where any consideration is given for equality. Instruments for effecting same are chargeable with same duty on sum paid for equality as on a Conveyance on Sale, namely, 5s. for every £50 (except the first £50) and also for any fractional part thereof.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Under the "Administration and Probate Act, 1892," Estates, Real and Personal, of Deceased Persons.

When the value exceeds £1,000 but does not exceed £5,000, 2 per cent.; £5,000 to £6,000, 3 per cent.; £6,000 to £7,000, 3½ per cent.; £7,000 to £8,000, 3⅝ per cent.; £8,000 to £9,000, 3¾ per cent.; £9,000 to £10,000, 3⅞ per cent.; £10,000 to £12,000, 4 per cent.; £12,000 to £14,000, 4¼ per cent.; £14,000 to £16,000, 4⅜ per cent.; £16,000 to £18,000, 4½ per cent.; £18,000 to £20,000, 4⅝ per cent.: £20,000 to £22,000, 5 per cent.; £22,000 to £24,000, 5⅛ per cent.; £24,000 to £26,000 5⅜ per cent.; £26,000 to £28,000, 5⅝ per cent.; £28,000 to £30,000,, 5⅞ per cent.; £30,000 to £32,000, 6 per cent.; £32,000 to £34,000, 6¼ per cent.; £34,000 to £36,000, 6⅜ per cent.; £36,000 to £38,000, 6⅝ per cent.; £38,000 to £40,000, 6¾ per cent.: £40,000 to £44,000, 7 per cent.; £44,000 to £48,000, 7¼ per cent.; £48,000 to £52,000, 7⅜ per cent.; £52,000 to £56,000, 7⅝ per cent.; £56,000 to £60,000, 7¾ per cent.; £60,000 to £64,000, 8 per cent.; £64,000 to £68,000, 8¼ per cent.; £68,000 to £72,000, 8⅜ per cent.; £72,000 to £76,000, 8⅝ per cent.; £76,000 to £80,000, 8¾ per cent.; £80,000 to £84,000, 9 per cent.; £84,000 to £88,000, 9¼ per cent.; £88,000 to £92,000, 9⅜ per cent.; £92,000 to £96,000, 9⅝ per cent.; £96,000 to £100,000 9¾ per cent.; over the value of £100,000, 10 per cent.

NOTE.—When widow and children are entitled to share in distribution one-half only of the above percentage is chargeable upon their shares. This applies only to estates under £50,000 in net value; all estates over that net value are chargeable with full duty in all cases.

PILOTAGE RATES.

PORT PHILLIP.

The charges vary according to distance and tonnage. The lowest rate is for removal from one berth in the river to another; the highest for pilotage from without the Heads to Melbourne or Geelong, and *vice versâ*.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers under Sail only—Twopence to Fourpence and Five-eighths per ton. Minimum £2 5s., maximum £36 10s.

Vessels towed by Steam—Three Farthings to Threepence Three Farthings per ton. Minimum £1, maximum £30.

Steam Vessels—Halfpenny to Threepence Farthing per ton. Minimum £1, maximum £27 6s.

Steam and Sailing Vessels and Vessels towed by Steam—Halfpenny per ton. Minimum 15s., maximum £3.

Special Rate for vessels arriving in distress for orders, repairs, or provisions (not loading or discharging cargo, or landing or taking on board any passengers) from without the Heads to any anchorage inside the Port: One Penny per ton inwards and outwards; maximum £10 each way.

OUTPORTS.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers under Sail only — Twopence Halfpenny to Threepence per ton. Minimum £2, maximum £24.

Steamers and Vessels towed by Steam—Penny Halfpenny to Twopence Halfpenny per ton. Minimum £1 10s., maximum £16.

GIPPSLAND LAKES.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers under Sail only—One Penny Halfpenny to Twopence per ton. Minimum 10s., maximum £2 5s.

Steamers and Vessels towed by Steam—One Penny Farthing to One Penny Halfpenny per ton. Minimum 10s., maximum £2.

Vessels forced back within 48 hours after having been piloted to sea, one-half of these rates.

TOWNS IN VICTORIA.

ABERFELDY (Mount Lookout) (37° 35′ S. lat., 146° 20′ E. long.), a post town, county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland, shire of Walhalla, 20 miles from Wood's Point, and 141 postal miles from Melbourne E. (*viâ* Matlock, 125½ miles, *viâ* Walhalla, 146 miles), situated on the Dividing Range between the Aberfeldy and Thompson rivers. Communication is by rail to Toongabbie, Traralgon or Moe, coach to Walhalla, fare, 7s. 6d., horse thence, 10s. Hotel : the Royal Mail ; a State school (No. 1,224)—Church service is held at the school—and two stores. It is a mining district, but is also adapted for farming and grazing. Formation : slate and sandstone ; the igneous rocks and basaltic soil of the summit of the mount pointing to volcanic origin. Population 75, inclusive of neighbourhood, 200.

ACHERON (37° 15′ S. lat., 145° 43′ E. long.), a post station 75 miles (84 postal) NE. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, shire Alexandra, situated on the left bank of the Acheron, a tributary of the Goulburn. Communication is by rail to Alexandra, 11 miles distant N., thence by coach. State school (No. 1,449), which is used as a place of worship. Chief industries of the district are butter- and cheese- making. The principal ranges are the Cathedral (2,200 feet high), and the Blue Range, both carrying snow for a short time occasionally in winter. Population about 80.

ADDINGTON (county Ripon, shire Ballarat), post town and railway station, 92½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. Has one hotel and State school (No. 226). Mount Bolton is in the vicinity. Chaff-cutting works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation : granite and volcanic. Population about 120.

ADELAIDE LEAD (37° 5′ S. lat., 143° 45′ E. long.), a post town, county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, police district Maryborough, shire Tullaroop, on Timor creek, 1 mile from Adelaide Lead Railway Station, fares, 20s. 8d. and 14s., 4 miles from Maryborough, 12 from Avoca, and 108 (115 postal) miles NW. of Melbourne. Contains post-office, State school (No. 25), and a few private houses. It is an agricultural and mining district. Formation : lower silurian. Population, 117, including neighbourhood, about 400.

AIREY'S INLET (County Grant, electoral district Polwarth), a watering township on coast. Has post-office and telephone. Agricultural and pastoral district. Rail to Wensleydale, 71½ miles, coach thence. Coach runs to Geelong. Has hotel, State school, and Anglican church. Population, about 80.

ALBERTON (38° 37′ S. lat., 146° 40′ E. long.) a township with post, money-order, telegraph office, commissioners' savings bank, and railway station ; fares, 23s. 11d. and 15s. 10d., on the Albert river, about 3 miles above its mouth. It is a rapidly growing town, in the county of Buln Buln, and gives its name to an extensive shire in South Gippsland. It lies 132½ railway miles SE. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail direct or by steamer to Port Albert, 4 miles distant, coach thence, fare 1s. ; also by coach from Sale every second day : fare, 17s. 6d. Hotel : Victoria ; State school (No. 1). Bank of Victoria (weekly, Thursday), mechanics' institute and free library containing 500 volumes, Oddfellows' lodge, Anglican church, also Presbyterians, and court-house. The surrounding picturesque country is mainly agricultural ; artificial grasses, wheat, oats, hay, peas, and potatoes being principally grown. Country well adapted for grazing and farming. The country is covered with dense forest. Area of shire 898 square miles, 850 dwellings, 1,006 ratepayers on roll ; rate 1s., net annual value of property, £37,824. Population, 500, of the shire, 5,140. Sandstone formation.

ALBERT PARK, an electorate within the City of South Melbourne, with a telegraph station and money-order office, on the Melbourne and St. Kilda Railway Line, 1¾ miles distant S., frequent trains, fares 3d. and 2d. Bank : English, Scottish, and Australian. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent and Wesleyan places of worship ; two State schools, Nos. 1,181 and 2,815. St. Vincent de Paul's R.C. Orphanage. There are also Temperance hall, seating 400 persons, large drill rooms, and elegant fire brigade station ; several hotels and a coffee palace afford accommodation to summer visitors. Loretto convent and Convent of the Good Shepherd and Magdalen Asylum. Trams from Melbourne direct to the beach (fare 3d.), from Albert Park to the beach 1d. ; from Melbourne to Albert Park 2d. Good jetty, and excellent baths for seabathing. The park here has a fine sheet of ornamental water used for boating and yachting, also South Melbourne cricket and football grounds, and is much frequented. St. Vincent Gardens are beautifully laid out, and contain bowling-green and lawn tennis grounds. Population of district, about 13,000.

ALEXANDER MOUNT. *See* CASTLEMAINE.

ALEXANDRA (37° 12′ S. lat., 145° 43′ E. long.), a postal township with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office in the county and electorate of Anglesey, police district Alexandra, on U.T. creek, near Goulburn river, 90 miles (102½ postal) NE. of Melbourne. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Tallarook ; fares 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Coach runs from station to town, four miles ; also to Jameson *via* Darlingford, 54 miles, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, fare, 10s., return 17s. 6d., being the cheapest and best route to Jamieson and Wood's Point, to Marysville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 28 miles, fare, 8s. 6d. Hotels : Corner, Shamrock, Miners' Exchange, and Mount Pleasant. Banks : Union and National. The Mechanics' Institute and Free Library has nearly 2,000 volumes. Churches : Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Roman Catholic (fortnightly). State school (No. 912), hospital, with 12 beds, shire hall, police and county court, and a steam flour mill are here. The Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Rechabites have lodges here. The diggings are in the Beechworth mining district. A very large quantity of gold has been obtained in this neighbourhood, the yield for 1899 being 5,300 ozs. Wheat, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes are largely grown in the district, which is of a mountainous character. Abounds in sport for gun and rod. The Alexandra Falls are stated by travellers to be the highest and best in the colony, and the whole district abounds in picturesque scenery, to be seen by making the round tour from Melbourne *viâ* Healesville, over the Black Spur to Marysville, thence on to Alexandra, and returninig *viâ* Yea and Tallorook. In the shire is ratable property of the annual value of £28,983, area 766 square miles, 640 dwellings, 800 ratepayers ; 1s. rate. 4,900 acres under cultivation. Lighted by kerosene. Formation : schistoze. Population of town, 500 ; of shire, 2,100. Newspaper : *Alexandra Standard*, published on Friday.

ALFREDTON (37° 33′ S. lat., 143° 49′ 30″ E. long.) (county of Grenville, electorate of Ballarat West) lies 98¼ miles (76¾ postal) W. of Melbourne. Suburban to Ballarat. It has post-office, a State school (No. 1,091), a Wesleyan church, three hotels, the Ballarat cattle yards. In the vicinity are—the hospital for the insane, the botanical gardens, and Lake Wendouree. Population about 150.

ALLANS FLAT (36° 14′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a post town (county of Bogong, electorate district of Benambra), police district Beechworth, 203 miles (194½ postal) NE. of Melbourne, on the Yackandandah creek. Yackandandah, 4½ miles away, is the shire and has nearest telegraph and savings bank office. Yackandandah to Melbourne, train, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Railway fares, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 8d. Hotels : Albion and Bird's Head ; Anglican church, State school (No. 11), is used for Presbyterian and Wesleyan service. Allans Flat is of an undulating surface, and is extensively cultivated for the vine and fruit trees. Potatoes and other root crops, as well as the cereals, grow well here, tobacco is also successfully cultivated. Hydraulic sluicing claims at work in this district. Population of district about 300.

ALLANSFORD (38° 24′ 17″ S. lat., 142° 29′ 26″ E. long.), a postal township with telegraph, money-order office and savings bank (county of Heytesbury, electorate and shire of Warrnambool), on the east side of the river Hopkins, about six miles from its mouth, and six miles E. from Warrnambool. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool line, 166 miles WSW. of Melbourne ; fares 28s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. Coaches run to Nirranda, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7s. 6d. and 5s. Steamer to Warrnambool, six miles west. Hotels : Allansford, Junction, and Crown. There are three places of worship in the town, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, a State school (No. 3) ; a Mechanics' Institute (454 volumes) and Reading Room, various Friendly Societies, and two bacon factories. Town lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district, with several first-class dairies, where superior cheese is made. A fellmongery, fruit and vegetable evaporating works, preserved milk factory, boiling-down works, butter factory, are in the neighbourhood. The butter factory is one of the largest in the colony, and has three creameries in connection. The township, and, in fact, the entire district, is liable to be flooded by the overflow of the Hopkins. There are guano caves at Gillear. Formation : rotten sandstone and limestone. Population of town and district, about 900.

ALLENDALE (37° 21′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, in co. Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, police district of Ballarat (Central), 96 miles rail NW. of Melbourne. There is direct railway communication with Melbourne, Allendale being a station on the Daylesford line ; fares, 17s. 4d. and 11s. 7d. The principal hotels are the Speculation, Ristori, Commercial, Durham Ox, Cosmopolitan, and Miners' Association. The public buildings comprise post-office, police-station, court-house, and electoral registrar's office and dramatic hall. A branch of the National Bank of Australasia, a State school (No. 2,420), and a Roman Catholic school, also a Mechanics' Institute with 1,890 vols., a brick and tile factory, and a Museum containing many geological and mineralogical specimens, are here. The town is the principal centre of the Spring Hill alluvial leads, nine mines being in operation. There are places of worship belonging to the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist bodies, and a Salvation Army barracks. Friendly societies are represented by I.O.O.F., A.N.A. and I.O.G.T. There is a Fire Brigade. A line of coach runs four times daily to Smeaton and Clementston. The water supply is derived from a reservoir on the road to Spring Hill. Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are engaged in. Population 1,600. Newspaper : *Recorder*.

ALMA (37° 2′ S. lat., 143° 41′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Talbot and Avoca, police district of Maryborough, shire Tullaroop, on the Timor creek, 112 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Maryborough, thence conveyance 4 miles, are the means of travelling from Melbourne. Hotel and store. State school (No. 848) ; Anglican church, lighted with kerosene. Water from springs. The district is a mining one, the diggings being alluvial ; vine growing and farming are also carried on ; other diggings known as Adelaide Lead, Moonlight Flat, and Chinaman's Flat, are in the immediate neighbourhood. Population, 100, including district, about 3,800.

ALPHINGTON (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a suburb, with post and telephone station, 5 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, and East Bourke boroughs electorate, police district of Melbourne, shire of Heidelberg, on Darebin creek and the River Yarra, on the road to Heidelberg. There is railway communication with Melbourne: fares, 9½d. and 6½d. Lighted with gas. There are two hotels, Wesleyan and Church of England places of worship; State school and private school. There are in the neighbourhood many market gardens and vineyards, all in a high state of cultivation, and dairying is also carried on. Lighted with gas. Water from Yan Yean. Population, 1,114.

AMHERST (lat. S. 37° 8′, long. E. 143° 40′), post, telephone, and money-order station (county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, and police district of Ballarat), formerly known under the name of Daisy Hill, is a portion of the Talbot Borough municipality on Daisy Hill creek, 114 miles (110½ postal) NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Talbot, thence coach, 2½ miles, are the means of conveyance from Melbourne; coach fare, 6d., through fares, 20s. 9d and 13s. 3d. A coach (fare 6d.) runs daily to Talbot. Principal hotels: the Amherst, and Horse and Jockey. The town is well built, pleasantly situated, and possesses a good hospital (58 beds). There are three places of worship, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian; a town-hall, Foresters' Society; a State school (No. 1,459); a mechanics' institute, with a library of 500 volumes. Agricultural and mining district. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz, and are known as Blacksmith's Gully, Daisy Hill, Mia-Mia Flat, Adelaide Lead, all famous for their yields in the early days of gold mining. During 1899 the yield was 4,726 ozs. Population about 200.

AMPHITHEATRE (37° 19′ S. lat., 143° 21′ E. long.), a postal township, in the counties of Kara Kara and Gladstone, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, shire of Lexton, on the Avoca river, 136¼ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a railway-station on the Maryborough to Ararat line, fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d., 905 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Amphitheatre and Criterion. There are orchards and vineyards in the neighbourhood. State school (No. 1,637). Churches: Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Amphitheatre is completely shut in by lofty ranges on every hand, and is principally an alluvial mining district. On the flats the formation is a light sandy alluvium, with red clay subsoil; on the ranges it is sandstone, slate, and quartz. Population 250, with neighbourhood, 1,030.

ANGUSTOWN. *See* REEDY CREEK.

ANTWERP (co. Lowan, shire Dimboola), postal district and railway station (flag) on Wimmera river, 235¼ miles from Melbourne, fares, 42s. 4d. and 28s. 3d. Has aboriginal mission station, school (No. 3,104) in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held), and two eucalyptus factories.

APOLLO BAY. *See* KRAMBRUK.

APSLEY (37° S. lat., 141° E. long.), a township with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office (county Lowan, Normanby electorate, shire Kowree), on a north branch of the Mosquito creek, to the NW. of the Cannu Lake, on the border of South Australia, 317 miles NW. of Melbourne. There is coach communication with Hamilton on the SE., Horsham on the E., Casterton on the S. and Narracoorte (South Australia) on the W. The nearest places are Edenhope, 14 miles; Casterton, 56 miles; Harrow, 34 miles; and Hamilton, 96 miles. Hotel: the Border Inn. There are Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, having 1,290 volumes; also Registrar Births and Deaths and Electoral; State school (No. 1,208); Branch of Colonial Bank, M.U. Oddfellows', boarding house, several large shops, a Pastoral Society, Racing and other sport clubs. Steam saw-mill, fellmongery. Apsley is the postal centre of an extensive squatting district known as the Wimmera plains, and is lighted with kerosene. Water obtained by windmill, with five tanks, holding 10,000 gallons. In the shire of Kowree 22,871 acres are under tillage. Population, 150; district, 1,235.

ARAPILES (36° 37′ S. lat., 141° 55′ E. long.), a township and a shire. Former has post-bag and railway station, 221 miles NNW. from Melbourne, 7 miles from Natimuk and 12 miles from Noradjuha, in the Wimmera district, and is near St. Mary's Lake. Mount Arapiles is a favourite picnic resort. There is a State school (No. 1,872), also one (No. 3,192) at Grass Flat, Bible Christian church. The district is agricultural. There are salt lakes and a salt works. The Mount is sandstone, and the soil is marly, in some parts loamy. There are irrigation channels for Wimmera river for establishing an irrigation colony. Area of shire 769 square miles with 470 dwellings and 700 ratepayers on book, rate 1s. Annual value of property £21,403. In the shire there are 40,029 acres under tillage, 27,915 wheat, 2,754 oats and 3,079 under wheaten hay. 144 bearing and 18 non-bearing vines. Population of shire, 2,630.

ARARAT (37° 17′ S. lat., 142° 57′ E. long.) is an important municipal town, 131½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, at the northern extremity of the county of Ripon, in the electoral district of Ararat and police district of Wimmera, near the river Hopkins, and almost in a direct line between Mount Cole and Mount William, two of the highest peaks in that part of the colony. It is 1,028 feet above sea level. Besides the quartz and alluvial mines, for which the district is famed, the agricultural, pastoral, and wine-making interests are well established, and, indeed, form the principal source of its revenue. Ararat is the commercial centre of the great grain and wool producing district of the north-west. It is the metropolis of the shire bearing its name. The area of the municipality is 3,840 acres, with about 615 dwellings, 426 ratepayers on roll, and property of the annual value of £18,500 rate 1s. in the £. In the neighbourhood are never-failing supplies of the best timber, of which immense quantities are annually sent over a large area. Hotels: Commercial, Ararat, Victoria, Scott's and twelve others. Ararat contains one of the Government lunatic asylums, having accommodation for between six and seven hundred patients, a gaol (will hold 42 prisoners), now temporarily used as an asylum for criminal lunatics, a hospital (56 beds), and benevolent asylum—capable of accommodating 66 inmates, supported by voluntary subscriptions,—a mechanics' institute, with a library of nearly 4,500 volumes, a State school (No. 800), as well as private schools, an assize court, which is also used as a court of petty sessions, and a court of mines (county courts held quarterly, and petty sessions daily); it has also a town-hall with excellent stage and fittings, where dramatic performances, concerts, &c., can be given, while the shire hall is one of the finest in the colony. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Churches,—in connection with the latter there is a convent—and a Salvation Army Barracks. There are three well-built banks—Victoria, N. S. Wales, and London; and a number of substantial mercantile establishments, Protestant hall, a large flour-mill, brick, soap and candle, gas and leather works. The Freemasons, Foresters, Oddfellows, A.N.A. and H.A.C.B.S. have lodges here, and the Rechabites a tent (Royal Alfred). A coach runs to Moyston, distance 10 miles. In the neighbourhood are a number of vineyards producing excellent wines, the famous wine village of Great Western being distant 10½ miles. Water from a reservoir in Oliver's gully has been laid on to the town for several years, and a further supply is obtainable from a reservoir at Mount Langi Ghiran, supplied from Mount Cole, the storage capacity of the two reservoirs being 45,000,000 gallons. A service reservoir has been constructed to the west of the town with a storage capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. Cost of waterworks, £65,000. The town is lighted with gas. The shire of Ararat comprises 1,556 square miles, net annual value of ratable property £83,246, 920 dwellings, ratepayers on roll, 799, rate 1s. The mining district, of which Ararat is the centre, gives employment to 1,666 miners; total yield, 28,788 ozs. Four trains run daily to and from Melbourne, 131 miles SE.; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. The nearest towns are Ballarat, 56 miles; Beaufort, 28; Hamilton, 60; Stawell, 18; Horsham, 58 miles. The shire agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, are as follows:—28,789 acres of land under cultivation, the chief crops grown being, 8 925 acres of wheat, 6,736 of oats; 233 wheaten and 3,336 other hay, 499 of gardens and orchards, 905 of bearing vines. Lines extend from Ararat to Dimboola and Serviceton; also to Hamilton, Casterton, and to Portland on the coast, and a line to Avoca has been opened. The geological formation is basaltic. Granite, bluestone, limestone, and slate are obtainable in abundance in the neighbourhood. Population 4,084, and of district 8,450. Two papers are published: *Ararat Advertiser*, Tuesdays and Fridays, and *Ararat Chronicle*, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ARCADIA (36° 27′ S. lat., 145° 24′ E. long.), a village in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Euroa and Shepparton on the Goulburn Valley Railway Line, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d., with post and telegraph office, 98 miles NE. of Melbourne, and is situated on the River Goulburn. There are Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, one hotel, State school (No. 1,880). The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural. There are two creameries and large foundry. Good fishing and shooting. Population, about 100.

ARCHDALE (36° 8′ S. lat., 133° 5′ E. long.) (co. Kara Kara, shire St. Armand), post town, 141¾ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, on Avoca river. Reached by rail to Bealiba, coach thence. Has Wesleyan church, wine shop and State school (No. 1983). Water from Government dam. Three mining companies at work. Industries: sawmills, spoke and rim factory. Formation: Devonian, highly auriferous. Mining and agricultural district. With a population 200.

ARMADALE (37° 51′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak municipality of Prahran), 4½ miles SE. of Melbourne on the Gippsland Line; fares, 5d. and 4d. It is 141 feet above the sea-level, and prettily situated. There are three churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, a State School, several private schools, as well as many fine business establishments along High Street, which is the chief thoroughfare. Population, about 2,000.

ARMSTRONGS (37° 13′ S. lat., 142° 54′ E. long.), a post, telegraph and mining township, 136¼ miles NW. of Melbourne between Stawell and Ararat, on the Cuncungella creek, 955 feet above sea level. It is in the county of Borung, electorate of Ararat, and Great Western police district, and has direct railway communication with the capital; fares, 24s. 9d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Junction, and Armstrongs. State school here (No. 784). Divine service is held in the schoolroom. Business premises comprise two stores and a brewery. Vineyards and orchards. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. Shooting and mountain scenery. Alluvial gold in gullies. Population, 140.

ARNOLDS BRIDGE (36° S. lat, 144° E. long.) (county Gladstone, electoral district Dunolly, police district Tarnagulla), is a post town with telegraph and railway stations, 139¼ miles NW. of Melbourne on the Kangderaar creek. Has Junction and Half-way hotels. There is a State school, eucalyptus and cheese factories, Wesleyan and Church of England services held in the Mechanics' Institute, with free library of 271 volumes. It is a mining and agricultural district with volcanic formation. Population about 400.

ARTHURS CREEK (co. Evelyn, shire Whittlesea), post town, 28½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, which is reached by private conveyance to Yan Yean, thence rail. Has Primitive Methodist church, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, and State school (1666). Large fruit-growing district Formation: silurian.

ARUNDEL. *See* LAANG.

ASCOT (37° 24′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), an agricultural parish, with a small village near its centre, lies 13 miles NW. by N. distant from Ballarat, and 7 miles nearly due S. from Clunes on the coach road, between these two places and Maryborough, and 92 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The town of Creswick lies 6 miles to the E., and Learmonth 5 miles to the SW. The nearest railway stations are Mount Blowhard, 2¼ miles, and Tourello 3½ miles. The village of Ascot, which is in the county of Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Learmonth, has a post-office, shops, hotel and store, State school (No. 2,507), and schoolmaster's residence. The nearest places of worship—Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Chapels—are at Coghill's creek, 2 miles off. Agricultural and pastoral. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: Volcanic, granite outcrops in the north-west, auriferous silurian spurs in the east, with rich chocolate soil. Population 110.

ASCOT VALE (37° 47′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Essendon and Flemington, police district of Essendon), a suburb of Melbourne, and a ward of the Town of Essendon, a post town with money order office, telegraph and telephone station, savings bank, and station, 4½ miles N. from the city on the Melbourne and Essendon Railway; fares, 1st. 3½d. and 2nd, 2½d. There is also omnibus communication; fare 4d. This picturesque suburb, is situated on the Saltwater River. In the vicinity are several racecourses and agricultural grounds. In Queen's Park, near the Town Hall, a fine lake has been constructed; there is also a fine rosery. There is one bank—the English, Scottish and Australian, a State and several private schools. The places of worship are Independent, Church of England (St. Paul's), and Roman Catholic. The streets are lighted with gas. The hotels are the Laurel, Prince of Wales, Ascot Vale, Waldock's, Union, and Lang's. Formation: Basaltic and schistose. Local paper, the *Essendon Gazette* on Thursday. Population 8,000.

ASHENS (co. Borung, shire Dunmunkle), is 205 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Lubeck (where is post office), conveyance thence. Agricultural and pastoral district.

AUBREY (36° 30′ S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.), is in county and electoral district Borung, police district Warracknabeal. It is a post town in the Mallee district, 228 miles NW., and communication is by train to Warrackbeal, thence coach 2s. It has a State school (No. 2,349), Wesleyan and Church of England denominations, a public library (500 volumes), a wine shop, creamery, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, and store. District agricultural and pastoral. Lighted with kerosene. Water supplied by trust. Population about 100.

AVENEL (36° 52′ S. lat., 145° 17′ E. long., 491 feet above sea-level), county and electoral district of Anglesey, and police district of Bourke, a township on Hughes creek, on the Sydney road, and on the North-Eastern line, 73 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 10½ miles from Seymour. Hughes creek runs through the centre, dividing the town into two counties, Anglesey and Delatite, and emptying itself into the Goulburn. The railway station in the new township is about a mile distant from the old township. Fares, to Melbourne, 12s. 11d. and 8s. 7d. Hotels: the Imperial, Harvest Home, Plough, and Royal Mail. The public buildings comprise post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices, court house, and a State school (No. 8). Agency Commercial Bank open weekly. The town is situated on a flat nearly surrounded by lofty hills, on the slopes of which are some extensive vineyards, notably the Tabilk (10 miles NW.), and the Goulburn Valley. The places of worship are Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. There are several stores, a steam flour-mill and several saw-mills, and Oddfellows' and Good Templars' hall. Court of petty sessions is held here. The township, which is well reticulated, derives its water-supply from a spring at the foot of Mount Bernard. Has a creamery. A large fire-wood trade is carried on with Melbourne. Formation, sandstone. The land is eminently fitted for gardens and vineyards. Population 450.

AVOCA (37° 6′ S. lat., 143° 29′ E. long.), county of Gladstone, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, and police district of Maryborough, is prettily situated on the river of the same name, about 12 miles from its source, and 6 miles E. of the Pyrenees ranges, on the main roads from Castlemaine and Ballarat to the NW. parts of the colony, 794 feet above sea level. Avoca is the principal town in the Avoca shire, a municipal district of 453 square miles, containing several other goldfields and townships, having 900 dwellings, 663 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £24,542. The shire is locally ruled by a shire council, consisting of nine councillors, under the Local Government Act. Avoca has a police and warden's court, and post savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and sub-treasury offices. It is a railway-station on the Maryborough to Ararat line, 128 miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 22s. 10d. and 15s. 4d. Coaches run to Percydale, St. Arnaud, Landsborough, Redbank, Lamplough, Lexton, Waubra, and Moonambel, Frenchman's and Stuart Mill. Hotels: the Avoca, Royal Oak, Victoria, Railway, Bull and Mouth, and Albion. Bank: Victoria. There are lodges of the Australian Natives, Oddfellows (M.U.), Foresters, Rechabites, a detachment of mounted rifles, one brass band, and a fire brigade. State school (No. 4), ladies' school, English, Roman Catholic Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,600 vols. The water supply is derived from wells and the flats of the Avoca River. Both alluvial and quartz mining are carried on in the district, particularly in that portion lying at the foot of the Pyrenees ranges, which is also very well adapted for farming operations, growing wheat of unusually good quality. The Working Miners Homebush has been one of the most successful mines in the district. A mining revival is taking place in the district. An important discovery of slate in the ranges about 7 miles from the railway station was made a few years ago, but the quarries are now at a standstill. The slate found here is said to be the best of its kind yet discovered in the Australian Colonies, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. Several vineyards are making good progress. The land under tillage on the 1st March, 1900, was 10,475 acres. The gold yield for 1899 was 1,410 ozs. Recent discoveries of alluvial gold have led to a mining revival. The formation of the district geologically is Silurian. The population of the town alone is 1,100; the number of residents in the entire shire is 4,227. Local newspapers, the *Avoca Mail*, Tuesdays and Fridays, and the *Avoca Free Press*, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

AVON PLAINS (36° 15′ S. lat., 142° 51′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Kara-Kara, police district of Donald, about 5 miles E. of the junction of the rivers Richardson and Avon, 175 miles (175¾ postal) NW. of Melbourne, situated in the midst of an agricultural and pastoral district, Coach from Avon Plains to St. Arnaud or Rupanyup; fare. 4s. 6d., whence the train can be taken for Melbourne. State school (No. 1,701). Church: Wesleyan. The soil is well adapted for wheat and oat growing, which forms the principal industry. Formation: alluvial, on limestone bottom. The country is undulating, and lightly timbered with bull oak and box. Population of district, 200.

AVON SHIRE. *See* STRATFORD.

AXEDALE (36° 47′ S. lat., 144° 30′ E. long.) (county of Bendigo, shire of Strathfieldsaye and electorate of East Sandhurst, police district Bendigo), a small township, with post, telegraph and money-order office, on the banks of the Campaspe, 13 miles E. of Sandhurst, and 90 miles N. of Melbourne. The railway line between Bendigo and Wallan passes through Axedale, 1¼ miles from township, fares from Melbourne, *via* Sandhurst, 16s. 2d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Campaspe, Raglan, and Quarry Arms. State school here (No.1,008), also one private school, a Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Mary's). Farming, dairying, quarrying, and gardening are the principal industries of the locality, also some mining is done. There are some good vineyards in the vicinity. Formation: basaltic and silurian. Population 150.

BAARMUTHA (co. Bogong, shire Beechworth), a postal station on Three-mile Creek, 174¾ postal miles NE. from Melbourne, 3 miles from Beechworth, has State school (No. 736) and free library of 1,560 volumes, three hotels, Congregational church. Buckland Gap is in the vicinity. Cab (5s.) to Beechworth, rail to Melbourne. Mining pursuits. Population, about 200.

BACCHUS MARSH (32° 40′ S. lat., 144° 27′ E. long.), (county of Bourke, police district of Bourke, and electorate of West Bourke), a municipality with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the neighbourhood of the Lerderderg and Werribee rivers, 32¾ miles W. of Melbourne. Cabs run to Bacchus Marsh railway station, three-quarters of a mile S. of the township, and connect with the trains; fare 6d., railway fares, 5s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. A coach also runs to Myrinong. It is also connected by the direct railway to Ballaarat. The National Bank has a branch here. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £25,339, area 210 square miles, 452 dwellings and 497 ratepayers on roll, rate 1s. The hotels are the Border Inn, Court House, Royal, Commercial, Bridge Inn, Harvest Home, and Railway Hotel. Local Institutions: Mechanics' Institute and library of 2,400 vols.; Masonic, A.N.A., Oddfellows, Free Gardeners, Druids and Rechabite Societies; Farmers' Society, with extensive show yards, horticultural society; racecourse with grand stand. State school (No. 28), also Convent School, a Court-house, Police Station, and Post Office. The churches are Episcopalian, Roman Catholic (St. Bernard), Presbyterian, Baptist and Wesleyan. A county court is held every six months, and a court of petty sessions monthly. The shire council hold their meetings here on the second Monday in every month. The town is lighted with gas. There are some diggings in the neighbourhood of small extent; farming and dairying is, however, the characteristic of the district, the land being very fertile. The water supply is obtained from the Werribee River. The Bacchus Marsh Irrigation Trust and Concentrated Milk Factory contribute to the importance of the town, while extensive lime works are in full operation at Coimadai, about five miles distant. The rich alluvial flats in the valleys of the Werribee and Lerderderg Rivers are of excellent quality, and suitable for the production of almost any kind of crops. Bacchus Marsh possesses a splendid winter climate. By the return for the year ending March 1st, 1900, there were 5,971 acres under cultivation. There are excellent free-stone quarries in the neighbourhood, whence Melbourne and other places are supplied. A portion of this district was formerly settled on by the late Captain Bacchus, whose name it bears. The scenery here is pretty, and the country around is much frequented by sportsmen, but irrigation is needed. There are good mineral springs in the district, and the park situated between the railway station and the town is admitted to be equal to any outside of Melbourne. A large portion of the milk supply of the metropolis is obtained from Bacchus Marsh. Stud farms have also been established here. Population of

town, 750; of shire, 2,500. Local newspaper, the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, published every Saturday.

BADDAGINNIE (county Delatite, shire Benalla), post town, telegraph and railway station, on Folly Creek, 113¾ postal miles NE. from Melbourne. Mining and grazing pursuits. It has one hotel, one butter factory, creamery and wood-cutting machines. A State school, hall, and a Methodist church. Lighted with kerosene. Quartz reefs not prospected. Population about 350.

BAGSHOT (36° 37′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.), a postal receiving station, with telephones, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, police district of Huntly, on Bendigo Creek, 111¾ rail miles N. from Melbourne, and 11¾ miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station on the Echuca Line, fares, 20s. 2d., and 13s. 5d. Hotel. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. State school (No. 852). In the district agricultural and pastoral interests are followed. Population, about 600.

BAILLIESTON. *See* COY'S DIGGINGS.

BAIRNSDALE (37° 49′ S. lat., 147° 35′ E. long.), county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland North, police district Gippsland—native name Wy Yung, meaning Young Duck—a mining, agricultural, and pastoral township, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station; on the Mitchell river, 170¾ miles by rail E. of Melbourne, and 43 from Sale NE.; fares 30s. 5d. and 20s. 5d. Coaches run to Bruthen, Bullumwaal, Deptford, Swan Reach, Johnsonville, Metung, Buchan, Omeo, Lakes Entrance and Orbost; steamers to Paynesville, Metung, and Lake Entrance, daily. Banks: Australasia, Colonial, Victoria, National, and New South Wales, also Commissioners Savings Bank. The principal hotels are the Main, Commercial, Meredith's Club, Bairnsdale Club, Victoria, Grand Terminus, Albion, and Imperial. There is Theatre Royal, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library of about 2,057 vols., a School of Mines, a shire hall, masonic hall, rowing club, Oddfellows Hall, a State school (No. 754), St. Andrew's College, and four private schools, and Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Roman Catholic churches. The public buildings are post, telegraph, receipt, and pay-offices, court-house, and land offices. Mining, alluvial and reefing, is carried on extensively in the Bullumwaal and Deptford districts. Tannery and cheese factories. Hop-growing is carried on at Bairnsdale, on the low-lying banks of the Mitchell, there being several extensive gardens. Maize and broom-corn is also cultivated. Steamers regularly trade with Melbourne. The town is lighted with gas, and the water supply is obtained from the river, the water being pumped into a reservoir. The inhabitants are chiefly dependent upon mining and agricultural and pastoral pursuits, but a considerable quantity of land has been selected and settled on under the Agricultural Settlement Act, and a large area is still available, orchard planting, vegetable gardening, and butter manufacturing, assuming large dimensions. By the returns for the year ending 1st March, 1900, there were 6,961 acres under cultivation. The townships in the Bairnsdale district are Lucknow (2 miles), Lindenow (12 miles), Bullumwaal (17 miles), Paynesville (12 miles), Forge Creek (6 miles), Bengworden (16 miles), Sarsfield (8 miles), Bruthen (15 miles), Deptford (18 miles), Omeo (80 miles), Swift's Creek (64 miles), Bendoc (170 miles), Bonang (180 miles), Crooked River (90 miles) some of which are mining townships. Area of shire 1,118 square miles, 1,900 dwellings, 3,000 ratepayers, rate 1s. Limestone formation. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £55,852. Population of town about 4,000; shire, 7,700, and of the whole district about 15,000. Newspapers, the *Bairnsdale Advertiser*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and the *Gippsland News*, Friday; *Bairnsdale Courier*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

BALACLAVA, or E. St. Kilda (37° 53′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), a part of the city of St. Kilda, and station on the Melbourne and Brighton Railway, 5 miles E. of Melbourne. Fares, 5d. and 4d. Two tram lines also connect Balaclava with Melbourne; fare, 3d. It is one of the most thickly populated of the suburbs, and nearly all the available space is covered with residences.

BALLAARAT, or BALLARAT and BALLAARAT of county and town) (37° 33′ S. lat., 143° 52′ E. long.), EAST (city Grenville and, electoral district of Ballaarat West, Southern Bailiwick police district, has for some time been the leading goldfield town of Victoria, and is the next city in importance to Melbourne. It lies 74 miles by rail WNW. of Melbourne, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d., at an elevation of 1,437 feet above the sea, and consists of Ballaarat East and Ballaarat West, the Yarrowee creek dividing them. Each is a distinct municipality, under the government of a mayor and councillors, since December, 1855. Ballaarat West has an area of 4,090 acres, 5,528 dwellings, with a length of made streets of over 50 miles; net annual value of ratable property, £159,126; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers on the roll, 4,565. It is divided into three wards—South, Central, and North. Ballaarat East has an area of 4,331 acres, 4,705 dwellings, with a length of made streets of over 50 miles; net annual value, £78,403; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers 4,502. Area of shire 182 square miles. Total value of ratable property £48,531. Six lines of railways branch from here, one extending from Ballaarat to Ararat, 57 miles—opened in 1875, and since then extended to Horsham. 203½ miles—and Serviceton on the South Australian border, 286½ miles from Melbourne, and another from Ballaarat to Maryborough, 42½ miles, and the third from Ballaarat to Linton, opened in 1884, the fourth, a short line of railway to Buninyong, 8½ miles, opened Sept., 1889, the fifth from Ballarat to Daylesford, 36¾ miles, which further extends to Woodend, and the sixth a line from Ballaarat to Waubra 20¾ miles in length. The line from Ballaarat to Maryborough was opened in March, 1875, and is now extended to Avoca on the west, and Donald on the north. Ballaarat is also connected with all the other railways in the colony. Coaches run to Allendale, Cape Clear, Illabrook, Pitfield, Rokewood Junction, Carngham, Corindhap, Rokewood, Creswick, Lexton, Miners' Rest, Napoleons, Newtown, Scarsdale. Tramways and cabs also run throughout the city. The principal hotels in Ballaarat West are Craig's, Lester's, George, Phillips, Club, Town Hall, Palace, Union, and Unicorn; in Ballaarat East, North Grant, Earl of Zetland, Buck's Head, &c. The town has for some years been lighted with gas and electricity, and is also well supplied with water from reservoirs in Bullarook forest, which cost £362,000 in their construction—the storage capacity being estimated at 638,960,000 gallons. It has most of the improvements of large towns of much older growth. There are numerous handsome shops and public buildings in the streets, also Her Majesty's Theatre, Alfred Hall (seating 3,000 people), an art gallery well stocked with valuable paintings, museum, and other places of amusement. The banks are located in substantial buildings, and there are in fact, nearly all the accompaniments of a metropolitan city. The School of Mines, with some 400 students, is the most important in Australia, and is attended by young men from all parts of Australia, several from S. Africa, and even from England. The banks comprise branches of the following—Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London, National, Savings Bank, Union, English, Scottish, and Australian, and Ballaarat Banking Co.; also branches or agencies of the principal insurance companies. The mining and stock exchange is in Lydiard Street, near the post office. The public buildings comprise a spacious hospital erected on high ground, an orphan asylum, a benevolent asylum, lying-in-hospital, and refuge, two public baths, a gaol, Exhibition building, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 22,000 volumes, a public library, with 14,500 vols., three other free libraries — the Ballarat (City) with 5,340 volumes, and the German Association, with 2,100 volumes, Ballaarat Ironworkers Association, 1,162 volumes—a city hall, and a municipal council chamber, extensive railway premises, town hall, forty churches, as follows:—Baptist two, Bible Christian four, Church of England eight, Congregational two, Disciples of Christ two, Hebrew one, Lutheran one, Presbyterian five, Primitive Methodist four, Roman Catholic two, Town Mission one, United Methodist one, Welsh Presbyterian one, and Wesleyan eleven. The Roman Catholic Bishop's palace is at the top of Sturt Street, and the Anglican Bishop's palace at Wendouree North. The educational establishments comprise several colleges, and grammar schools, State schools (Nos. 33, 34, 35, 2,022, 695, 1,256, 1,919, 2,043, 1,493, 1,436, 1,998, 2,103, 1,813); five denominational schools. There are in Ballaarat two volunteer fire brigades, having thirteen stations, roomy law courts, a treasury, and post, money-order, savings bank, telephone, and telegraph offices. There are several iron foundries, breweries and distilleries, flour-mills, woollen-mills and other factories. The principal of these are the establishments of the Ballaarat Woollen Co., the Doveton Woollen Cloth Co., the Phœnix and Union Foundries. Among the reserves for the public are the Town Hall Gardens and the City, Eastern and Western Ovals, the public park, and the Botanical Gardens which, with Lake Wendouree, cover about 750 acres. The specially attractive features of the gardens are the fernery, statuary, and great variety of well-grown trees from all climates. The lake covering 600 acres is well stocked with imported fish, trout, perch, carp, tench, and eels, affording good angling six months of the year. Pisciculture is carried on with wonderful results, fish being annually distributed in all directions. Gold was first discovered at Ballaarat in June, 1851. The extraordinary richness of the ground rapidly attracted a large concourse of diggers and followers, who laid the foundation of a wealthy and prosperous town. As the surface digging became exhausted it was found that richer deposits of the metal could be obtained at lower depths. At the present time there are mines as deep as some of the coal-pits of England, worked by extensive steam pumping and other machinery. Ballaarat is somewhat celebrated as the place where the miners made a stand against an arbitrary and unjust tax in 1854. The mining population rose in arms against the authorities, and the result was a conflict in which many lives were lost, and much property destroyed. The principal collision between the troops and the miners occurred at the Eureka stockade, situated at Eureka and Stawell Streets, Ballaarat East. It was carried by storm on Sunday, December 3; of the miners some thirty or forty were killed and a large number wounded; of the troops three privates and Captain Wise were killed and several wounded. The site of the stockade has been enclosed and a suitable monument erected. A monument in the cemetery has been erected to the memory of the diggers who fell; hard by is one also to the officers and soldiers who were slain. One of the largest pieces of natural gold in the world was taken here from Bakery Hill; it was found at a depth of 180 feet, weighed 2,217oz. 16 dwt., and was called the "Welcome Nugget;" it was sold for £10,500. The "Lady Hotham" nugget, found near Canadian Gully, at a depth of 135 feet, weighed 1,158 oz. 2 dwt. The number of miners employed during 1899 in alluvial mining was 3,094; quartz mining, 3,640; a grand total of 6,734. The total gold yield in the Ballaarat mining district for the year ending December 31, 1899, was 208,920 ozs. Quartz mining at deep levels is now giving fair return. The deepest mine is the South Star, 2,520 feet, and several others are below the 2,000 feet level. In addition to its mining advantages the district around Ballaarat is well suited for farming purposes. The statistics, of the district for the year ending March 1, 1900, show that 36,497

acres were under tillage; wheat occupied 1,050 acres; oats, 5,246 acres; potatoes, 1,609 acres; hay, wheaten, 6,308, other 15,274 acres; peas and beans, 134 acres. It is also adapted for sheep breeding, the finest and highest-priced wool in the world being grown in the immediate neighbourhood, on the Ercildoun and other estates. Ballaarat West, in September, 1870, was proclaimed a city. The Bishopric became vacant in July by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Thornton, who was appointed in November, 1874: he has been succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Green, translated from Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales, and who was formerly Archdeacon of Ballaarat. Rev. N. L. Parkyn was installed Dean of Ballaarat in 1897. A Roman Catholic bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore, has his head-quarters here. The geological formation of the district is basaltic and schistose. Population: Ballaarat 21,492; Ballaarat East, 17,500. Leading newspapers: the *Ballaarat Courier*, *Star*, and *Evening Echo*, daily.

BALLAN, (37° 36′ 19″ S. lat. and 144° 13′ 57″ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, situated on the Werribee river, on the main line of road between Melbourne and Ballaarat (counties of Grant and Bourke, electorate of Grant and West Bourke). It lies 49½ miles W. of the metropolis, access to which is by direct line of railway from Melbourne to Ballarat, fares, 8s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. Hotels: The Ballan, Commercial, Hanrahan's, Orwell, Shannon, Victoria, and Railway Hotel. Coaches run between Ballan and Blackwood daily, and between Ballan and Korweinguboora three times a week. The neighbourhood abounds in valuable timber, and farming is extensively carried on. Mining, both quartz and alluvial, is in operation at Egerton and Gordon, a few miles distant, and at Blakeville and Greendale. Bank: Commercial. There is a State school (No. 1,435), a mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,000 volumes, Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches; monthly cattle market, a shire hall, court house, a racecourse, cricket and recreation reserve, several saw-mills, creameries and flour-mill. By the returns for the year ending March 1, 1900, it is shown that 6,771 acres of land were under cultivation, the principal crops being—oats, wheat, peas and beans, hay and potatoes; gold yield, 1899, 145 ozs. Water is supplied from weir about 7 miles distant. Formation: volcanic lower silurian, and basaltic beds. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £32,411, area 359 square miles, 1,227 dwellings, 1,301 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate. About 8 miles NW. from here is a mineral spring of a highly medicinal character, containing magnesia, carbonate of iron, sodium, &c. The climate is very mild in summer, making it an excellent resort. Population, 565; of the shire, 6,512. *Ballan Times*, Thursday.

BALLANGEICH (38° 10′ S. lat., 142° 37′ E. long.), a postal and telegraphic station (county of Villiers, and electorate of Ripon and Hampden, shire Mortlake), 151 miles (162¾ postal) W. from Melbourne, and 16 miles N. from Warrnambool, on the main Mortlake road. A good metalled road connects Mortlake and Warrnambool. Hotel: Halfway House. The nearest streams are the Hopkins river on the east, with Lyall's creek and Drysdale creek running through the area; on the banks of these is some good agricultural land. The chief industry of the district is dairying and grazing. Auction sales of stock, &c., are held monthly. The communication is by alternate daily coach *viâ* Warrnambool and Mortlake; coach fare, 3s. 6d. Ballangeich has a general store, two State schools (Nos. 1,118, 1,926), and one church (Roman Catholic). Good building bluestone is found in the district. A creamery is in operation. Population of town and neighbourhood about 463.

BALLY-SHANASSY. *See* BURWOOD.

BALMATTUM (county Delatiteshire, electoral and police district Euroa), is a post town and railway station on Faithful's Creek, 98¼ miles NE. of Melbourne. There is one hotel, a State school (No. 743), butter factory, creamery, and a Presbyterian church, in which Anglican services are also held. Lighted with kerosene, water from tanks, wells, and dams. The district is chiefly devoted to fruit growing and dairying. Strathbogie ranges in vicinity. The formation is granite. Population of town and district about 1,000.

BALMORAL (37° 15′ S. lat., 141° 51′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order village (county and electorate of Dundas, police district Hamilton, shire Wannon), on the Glenelg river, at the junction of Mathers' creek, 204 miles (238½ postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, 41 from Hamilton N., 30 from Coleraine NW., and about 40 from Ararat W. A coach runs from Hamilton railway station, carrying the mails; coach fare, 10s. Hotels: Lang's and the Western Hotel. Goods are carried by steamer and rail *viâ* Portland and Hamilton, thence by carrier. State school (No. 29), places of worship—Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic, and a mechanics' institute and free library with 1,006 volumes; also post office, court house, police barracks, tanner, wool scourer and general stores. Town lighted with kerosene. The surrounding country is principally adapted for grazing purposes. Pastoral and agricultural show yards are here. About 12 miles distant are the Dundas Ranges. Population, about 300.

BALNARRING (co. Mornington, shire Flinders and Kangerong), post township, with telephone office, 53 miles S. of Melbourne. Has State school (No. 1,698), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches. Mechanics' institute with library (500 vols.). Rail to Bittern, 41¾ miles, coach thence (4 miles), fare 1s. 6d. Population, 140.

BALWYN is in co. Bourke, shire Boroondara, on the Lilydale line, about a mile from Canterbury, 7¾ postal miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel, a State school (1,026), and Anglican church. It is about 7 miles from Melbourne, and has a population of about 600.

BANGERANG (co. and shire Borung), post town, 231½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Warracknabeal, thence horse, 10 miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 2,262), public library, Anglican church, in which Presbyterian and Baptist services are held. Agricultural and dairying district.

BANNOCKBURNSHIRE. (*See* LEIGH ROAD.)

BANYENA (36° 23′ S. lat., 142° 58′ E. long.), a post town, county of Borung, Shire Dunmunkle, police district of Rupanyup), one mail daily, 176½ (183¾ postal) miles NW. of Melbourne, situated at junction of Richardson and Avon Rivers, on the main line of road between Rupanyup and St. Arnaud. Hotels: Victoria and Junction. There are a state school, Roman Catholic place of worship, a mechanics' institute and free library containing 530 volumes, two stores, creamery, saddler's brassfounder's and blacksmith's shop. There is tri-weekly coach communication with St. Arnaud 25 miles; fare, 5s., and Rupanyup, 14 miles, fare 3s. 6d. The water supply is obtained from the Richardson river. The district is mainly agricultural. English perch with other fish abound in the river. Population, 47.

BARBER'S CREEK (37° 35′ S. lat., 145° E. 12′ long.), county Bourke East, shire Whittlesea, a post town, 23¾ miles NE. of Melbourne, bearing this name to distinguish it from the Yan-Yean office, though it is properly the Yan-Yean post-office. Barber's Creek runs near the school and post-office across the road into the Plenty river. Communication with Melbourne by Whittlesea railway, which passes through Yan-Yean. Has hotel, State school (No. 6,657). Rabbit-trapping industry. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 100.

BARFOLD (co. Dalhousie, shire Metcalfe), post town with telephone and railway station, 72 postal miles N. from Melbourne fares, 12s. 11d., 8s 7d. Has Union and Roman Catholic churches, hotel, and mechanics' institute. Lighted with kerosene. Campaspe Falls in district. Industries: Farming and mining. Social: Mechanics' Institute. Population, town and district, about 200.

BARINGHUP (37° S. lat., 143° 55′ E. long.) (county of Talbot, shire of Maldon), township with post-bag, on the River Loddon, 96 miles NNW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles from Maldon. Hotels: the Loddon, Bridge, and Farmers' Arms. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The nearest mines are at Charlotte Plains, three miles W. on the road to Carisbrook. Four other mines are also in work in the district. An electric transmission works has also been erected. There are three State schools (Nos. 1,687 and 941); Presbyterian, and Bible Christian places of worship, a library, and several shops and stores. A coach from Dunolly (to and fro) passes daily through the town, and connects with the railway at Maldon (fare 1s.) for Melbourne. Formation: granite on right side of the river, basalt on the left. Population about 150, with neighbourhood about 550.

BARKER'S CREEK (37° 2′ S. lat., 144° 8′ E. long.), a mining village with post office (county of Talbot, and electorate of Castlemaine), 83 miles N. by W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Castlemaine, situated on the creek whence it takes its name. Communication with Melbourne is by car fortnightly to Castlemaine, distant 3 miles, fare, 6d.; thence the railway, fares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. Hotels: Quarry, Live and Let Live, and Old England. State school (No. 1,607), and Wesleyan and Church of Christ. Rechabite Lodge, in the hall of which Anglican services are held. Pastoral, mining, and agricultural district. The famous "Specimen Gully" forms a part of the Barker's Creek diggings. Here are located the quarries of the Castlemaine Paving Company, where the fine slabs of slate for paving, billiard tables, tombstones, and hearths are procured. The Malmsbury reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population of neighbourhood, 300.

BARKLY (36° 58′ S. lat., 143° 7′ E. long.), a mining township, with post-office (county KaraKara, electorate of Stawell, police district Ararat) on the Heifer station creek, 146 miles (148 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and about 40 miles W. from Maryborough. The nearest railway station is Avoca (22 miles distant SE.), with which there is coach communication daily; from Frenchman's, 5s., coach to Landsborough 2s. 6d. State school (No. 899). Water from springs. The Barkly lead extends about 3 miles, and although quartz is found in the neighbourhood, it has not, as yet, been much prospected; 401 ozs. of gold were won in 1899. "Devil's Punchbowl" is in the district. Vine and fruit culture is extending. Population, about 230.

BARKSTEAD (37° 30′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), a postal village (county of Grant and electorate of Warrenheip, shire of Bungaree, police district of Dean), is situated on the most western branch of the Eastern Moorabool, and about equidistant between the Eastern and Western Moorabool, 86 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. *viâ* Ballan, from which it is distant 14 miles NW. The nearest railway station is Wombat, on the Daylesford and Creswick line, 2 miles distant. It has a hotel, store, State school (No. 985), and post-office. Mining operations are carried on to a small extent. Timber industry. Sodawater springs in district. Formation: sandstone, slate and quartz. Population, about 100.

BARNAWARTHA (36° 5′ S. lat., 146° 42′ E. long., county and electoral district of Bogong), a post-town, with telegraph and money-order office, on Indigo creek, 174 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the North-Eastern line of railway. Trains twice a day; fares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. It lies 589 feet above sea-level, at the base of Lady Franklin Hill. Wodonga is distant 13 miles NE.

There are alluvial and quartz mines in the district, and agricultural operations are pretty extensively carried on. Wine and tobacco are produced in the district. Two State schools in the locality (Nos. 1,489 and 1,202), three hotels, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Population, 200.

BARNEDOWN (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), post township on Campaspe river, 126 miles N. of Melbourne. Rail to Goornong, cab thence. Has hotel, State school (1,087), and Presbyterian church. Mining and agricultural district. Population, about 50.

BARRABOOL SHIRE. (*See* MOUNT MORIAC.)

BARRAKEE (co. Gladstone, shire Charlton), post township with telephone office and railway station, 168¼ miles NW. of Melbourne. Has hotel and State school (1,894). Wesleyan church. Agricultural district.

BARRY'S REEF (37° 5′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long., co. Bourke, shire Ballan), a post town with money-order office, near Mount Blackwood, 72 miles NW. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Trentham, thence rail, on the main road from Ballaarat to Kyneton. Quartz mining district. State school here (No. 885), eucalyptus oil works, sawmill, M.U.O.O.F. lodge, and Mechanics' Institute with Free Library of 1,143 vols. Two places of worship (Anglican and Wesleyan), and three hotels. Mount Nelson and mineral springs in vicinity. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from reservoir. Quartz mining district. Formation: sandstone, slate, basalt. Population, 250.

BARUNAH PLAIN. (*See* HESSE.)

BARWON DOWNS (co. Grant, electoral district Polwarth, shire Winchelsea), postal village, 98¾ miles from Melbourne, with which connected by rail; fare, 17s. 9d., and 11s.10d. Has State school (2,866), Bible Christian church, store and creamery. Agricultural and pastoral.

BARWON HEADS (county Grant, electoral district Barwon, police district Geelong, shire South Barwon), is a post-town, with telephone to Drysdale, on the Barwon river. It is 14 miles from Geelong, and 61¼ postal miles SW. from Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Geelong, thence steamer or rail. Coaches run to Dysdale, Portarlington, Queenscliff and Geelong; 5s. return. There are here coffee palace, with well-appointed billiard-room and tennis court. State school, Wesleyan church. The district is agricultural and dairying; the formation volcanic and limestone. Fishing is a growing industry, large quantities of fish being sent to Melbourne. It is a favourite seaside resort, there being caves, hard sandy beach, &c. Population, 100.

BASS (38° 25′ S. lat., 145° 25′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings-bank and telegraph office, 67¼ miles SE. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Grantville, shire Phillip Island, and is situated on the Bass river (about two miles from its mouth), which empties itself into Western Port. There are a Church of England and a State school (No. 847), and Bass Hotel. There is a Government jetty and a goods shed here. Social institutions: Mechanics' institute and free library. Industries: Sawmill and butter factory. The district is pastoral, ranking among the best grazing districts in Victoria, and is also adapted for fruit growing. Coal is found in the vicinity. Communication is by railway to Stony Point, fare, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 5d., thence by steamer to San Remo, 5s., or 8s., return or rail to Lang Lang, fare 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d., coach to Grantville. Good accommodation for tourists and cyclists, few valleys and gorges, beautiful scenery. Population, over 200.

BATESFORD (38° 6′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a post town (county of Grant, shire Corio, electorate of Moorpanyal, and police district of Geelong), 51¼ postal miles SW. of Melbourne, and about 6 miles from Geelong, on the River Moorabool. Rail to Moorabool station or steamboat to Geelong, thence conveyance, are the means of travelling from Melbourne. Hotel: Derwent Inn. Much fruit is grown in the neighbourhood. There is one State school (No. 1,845), and recreation hall. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches in the town. Population, 180.

BATHUMI (36° S. lat., 146° E long.) (co. Moira, shire Yarrawonga), post township on Wangaratta road, 161½ miles from Melbourne, which is reached by a conveyance to Yarrawonga, thence rail. Has hotel and school (No. 1,850). Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 50.

BAYNTON (37° 10′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long., county of Dalhousie, Shire Kyneton and electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield), post village, lies 62 miles (89¾ postal distance) due N. of Melbourne; Pohlman's creek is 3 miles distant, and the Campaspe about 5 miles. Baynton East State school (No. 2,038), and at Baynton (No. 1,643). There is a Presbyterian church and a creamery. It is a pastoral, dairying, and extensive rabbiting district. The communication is from Kyneton (14 miles) railway station along a good road by private conveyance. A little alluvial mining at Jews Harp Creek. Formation: Granite, volcanic and sandy loam. Population about 100.

BAYSWATER (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E long.), is a post-town with telephone and railway station on the Dandenong Creek, and on the Ferntree Gully line. Co. Mornington, shire Ferntree Gully, 18½ postal miles E. from Melbourne. There are here two wine halls, Lutheran Church of Christ and Wesleyan churches, a recreation hall, and a State school (No. 2,163). Sassafras Gully and Dandenny Ranges in district. Water from tanks. Agricultural and fruit growing district. Population, about 400.

BEACONSFIELD (38° 5′ S. lat., 145° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone office, in the county of Mornington, shire Berwick. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 28 miles SE. of Melbourne; fare, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 8d.; return, 5s. 8d. and 4s. The station is about 4½ miles from the township, conveyances running from railway station to Beaconsfield Hill, fare 2s. The public library, in connection with the mechanics' institute, contains over 650 volumes. There is an hotel, two stores, and State school (No. 2,560). Presbyterian and Anglican services are held in the Assembly Hall. Fruit-growing district. Population, 512.

BEALIBA (36° 46′ S. lat., 143° 33′ E. long.) (county of Gladstone, electorate Dunolly, shire Bet-Bet), a post-town with money-order, telegraph, and railway station, on Cochrane's creek, 137½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It lies 688 feet above sea-level. A passenger station and goods shed are here. Fares, 23s. 0d. and 15s. 3d. Coaches run to Archdale, Burke's Flat, to Wehla, Kurracca, Wedderburn, and Logan. Hotels: Evan's, Bealiba, and Commercial. There are a few runs in the district, and mining is carried on to some extent. Has cyanide plant. State school (No. 749). Land is largely taken up along Cochrane's creek and its junction with the Avoca, under the Agricultural Settlement Act. Several flourishing vineyards in the district. Bealiba has a branch of the London Bank of Australia, four churches—Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; Free Library with 846 volumes. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from town reservoir. Healthy district. Population, 400.

BEAUFORT (37° 27′ S. lat., 143° 21′ E. long.), formerly known as Fiery Creek Diggings, is situated on the Yam Hole creek, 104 miles WNW. of Melbourne (county and shire Ripon and electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, police district Ballarat). The town, which has a money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, police station, and railway station, lies high, being 1,272 feet above the sea-level. Trains to and from Ballaarat and Melbourne four times daily. Fares to the metropolis, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. Leading hotels the Golden Age, Railway, Camp, and Beaufort. Bank: Victoria. The country around Beaufort is very hilly, and in parts heavily timbered. The district is a mining one, the diggings being alluvial. The indications show that leads would be rich in gold at deep levels. A constant supply of water is brought along a race from Mount Cole. Some of the spots on Mount Cole are celebrated for their beauty, and that part known as Fern Tree Gully is remarkable for its romantic and picturesque appearance. There are some splendid sheep-runs in the district. Area of shire 588 square miles, with 950 dwellings, 1,012 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £58,627. Land under cultivation 6,856 acres. A considerable trade in firewood is also done. The district institutions include an Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, Rifle Club, Jockey Club; Tennis, Football and Cricket clubs. Fire Brigade, Mechanics' Institutewith library of 3,522 volumes, Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabites' lodges. The Riponshire Council and School Board meet here monthly. The Anglicans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. John Baptist), have churches, and the Salvation Army a barrack, and there is a State school (No. 60). Formation: Schist, tertiary, and silurian, in places granite, and a large area of basaltic plain. Population, 850; district, 2,000. Local paper: *Riponshire Advocate.*

BEAUMARIS is a postal township (in shire Moorabbin), with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, near Cheltenham (connected by telephone), with which and Sandringham it is connected by horse tram. Cheltenham is distant 2¼ miles and Sandringham 4½ miles along the beach. There is one hotel and public hall. It is a popular picnic resort, and has a population of about 250.

BEAZLEY'S BRIDGE (co. and shire Kara Kara), a post township on the Avon river, 167¾ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach to St. Arnaud, thence train. Coach runs to St. Arnaud and Stawell. There is a State school (No. 2121). Grazing pursuits. Population, about 100.

BEEAC (38° 12′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. Long.) (Co. Grenville, shire Colac), a post town, on Lake Beeac, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 101¾ miles W. of Melbourne, and 55¾ from Geelong. It is the terminal railway station on the branch line from Irrewarra. One train daily; fares, from Melbourne, 18s. and 12s. 1d.; return, 27s. and 18s. 3d. Coaches run to Cressy, 2s., and Weering, 1s., daily. In the locality are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, free Public Library (500 volumes), Oddfellows' hall, police station, creameries, and two hotels. The London Bank has a branch here. State school (No. 482). Mining, farming, and grazing district. Salt manufacturing is also carried on here. Town is lighted with kerosene. Population about 230.

BEECHWORTH (36° 22′ S. lat., 146° 41′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Bogong), is an important town, the chief one of the united shire of Beechworth, 171¾ (postal miles) by rail NE. of Melbourne, on Spring Creek and the main Sydney road, about 25 miles S. from the Murray river. Wangaratta, on the North-Eastern line of railway, is 22 miles distant W., and from there the branch line to Beechworth is formed. Fares, to and from Melbourne, 30s. 11d. and 20s. 8d. Hotels: the Star, Imperial, Albion, Commercial, Empire, London Tavern, Post Office, Central, and others. It is the principal town of the Murray district and of the celebrated Ovens gold-fields. It is situated on the May Day Hills, being 1,805 feet above the sea-level. The town possesses numerous business premises of considerable pretensions, and has also many public buildings, of which the town hall, the churches (seven in number) belonging to the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent denominations, also Salvation Army. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters, Druids, Rechabites and

A.N.A. societies. Athenæum, the State (No. 1,560), and other schools, and the hospital (88 beds) Benevolent and Lunatic Asylums (the latter 444 beds), the Gaol (will hold 79 prisoners), Oddfellows' Hall, Freemasons' Hall, Post and Telegraph Office, and Court-House, are the most prominent. At the latter courts of assize, general, and petty sessions are held. The Presbyterian Church is an imposing edifice, in the Gothic style, with a lofty spire. The stone churches, belonging to the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, are also notable buildings. Banks: New South Wales, Victoria, Australasia and Government Savings bank. The Public Library and Burke Museum, which is the best out of Melbourne, has a library of over 10,000 volumes, and the museum is replete with curiosities. The town is lighted with gas, and is surrounded by many natural points of interest, the principal being Ingram's Rock, Flat Rock, The Sphynx and Mount Stanley (3,444 feet). The Botanic Gardens are a popular resort, and Baarmutha Park is largely used for recreation purposes. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £34,455, area 314 square miles, 1,950 dwellings, 1,900 ratepayers, rate 1s. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900—5,017 acres under cultivation, wheat being principal crop. Much fruit is also extensively grown. The district is essentially a mining one, formerly alluvial, but now much more of the reef character, and likely, therefore, to be permanent. Alluvial mining is, however, still carried on, and sluicing is employed. According to the mining report of December 31, 1899, the total yield of the mining district was 104,278 ozs. Employment is given to 5,340 miners. Principal industries: tannery, foundry, coach building and two breweries. Coaches run daily from Beechworth to Yackandandah, Chiltern, and Palmerston railway station. Cabs run to and from the railway station on the arrival and departure of each train. The water supply is derived from Lake Kerferd (estimated storage capacity 191,360,000 gallons), which has become a favourite pleasure resort of city people and holiday seekers, the scenery around the town being unsurpassed. Population of the town is about 3,000 persons; of the shire, 9,000. The geological formation is primary, granite, and silurian. Newspapers: the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, and the *Ovens Register*.

BELFAST SHIRE. *See* PORT FAIRY.

BELLARINE SHIRE. *See* DRYSDALE.

BELMONT (38° 11′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.) (co. Grant, South Barwon shire, police district Geelong South), a small postal township about 2 miles S. of Geelong, and 47 miles SW. of Melbourne, near the Barwon River. Hotel: the Belmont. Wesleyan and Baptist Churches have been established. Has one State school (No. 26), one Roman Catholic school, tannery, shire hall and offices, with free library and reading-room containing over 800 volumes. Omnibuses and cabs run hourly between Geelong and Belmont, fare 3d. Splendid view of Geelong and Barrabool hills. The water supply is derived from Lovely Banks. Agricultural district. Population about 690.

BENA, a post-town in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, shire Poowong and Jeetho, 65 miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a station (with telegraph) on the Great Southern Railway; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotel: The Cromwell. There is a State school (No. 3,062), mechanics' institute, in which Presbyterian and Baptist services are held, large butter factory and store. Lighted with kerosene. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, and is well suited for dairying, which has been very successful, and root crops. There are good coal prospects. Formation: Sandstone, grey, black, and chocolate soils. Population of town, 70; of district, 750.

BENALLA (36° 33′ S. lat., 145° 59′ E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Benalla and Yarrawonga, and police district of Benalla) is a township on the Broken river, 121¼ miles NE. of Melbourne. Height above sea level 558 feet. It is the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district, has a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, subtreasury and lands office, and is the capital of the shire bearing the same name. Communication with Melbourne is by the North-Eastern Railway; fares, 21s. 9d. and 14s. 6d. Has seventeen hotels. It is the head-quarters of the north-eastern police district. A court of assize is held half yearly, and general sessions, county, insolvency, and mines courts every three months, police-court daily. In 1900 48,859 acres were under cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, and vines. The town was laid out in 1846, but was of small account until 1854, when it sprang into importance as the centre of a district admirably suited to the growth of grain, and of most of the fruits of the temperate zone. A little gold is won, 490 ozs. in 1899. There is an agricultural society, which has held several very successful exhibitions. Cattle sales, which are well attended, are held fortnightly. All fruits of the *citrus* family flourish well, and raisins and currants of good quality have been successfully manufactured. There are here five churches, Rechabite hall, Protestant hall, theatre, mechanics' institute, with library of 2,102 volumes, three banks (Colonial, National, and New South Wales), court-house, and a shire hall with offices. There are two State schools, college, Roman Catholic and private schools. The town is lighted with gas. The water is supplied by being pumped from the Broken River above the township. The population of the town is 3,000, and the shire, 9,200. The annual value of ratable property in the shire is £76,500, area 1,074 square miles, 2,520 dwellings, 3,000 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Newspapers: *Benalla Standard*, published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and *North-Eastern Ensign*, published on Fridays.

BENAMBRA (co. Benambra, shire Omeo), post township on Omeo plains. Has State school, two churches, cheese and butter factory, store, cooperage, public hall and library. It stands on large lake teeming with water-fowl. Rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence. Population, about 100.

BENDIGO (City) (36° 46′ S. lat., 144° 17′ E. long.) (formerly called Sandhurst), is in the county of Bendigo, and electoral, police, and mining district of Bendigo. The electoral district comprises Bendigo proper and its suburbs, and is represented in Parliament by three members. Bendigo lies 758 feet above sea-level, on the Bendigo Creek and on the main line of railway between Melbourne and Echuca, 101¼ postal (100¾ rail) miles NNW. of the former, and 56 S. of the latter. Fares, 18s. and 12s. 1d. The branch railway lines to Wycheproof, Boort, Swan Hill, and Heathcote now render Bendigo a most important railway centre. Hotels are very numerous: the leading ones are the City Family, Shamrock, Metropolitan, Court-house, Albert, Black Swan, Albion, Royal, Commercial, Sandhurst, City Club, Athenæum, and others. It ranks among the leading cities of Victoria. It is the head-quarters of a rich auriferous country, consisting principally of quartz ranges, which, from their almost inexhaustible character, will doubtless be a source of revenue for years to come. It has since the celebrated spurt given to quartz reefing enterprise in 1872, greatly extended in every direction, and deep sinking is receiving a far greater share of attention than heretofore. The discovery of rich alluvial deposits of gold in 1851 was the first cause of the peopling of the district, but it was not until the opening up of the quartz reefs that it began to develop into a town of some dimensions; gold to the value of over £66,000,000 has been raised in the district since the discovery of the field. The city of Bendigo is divided into three wards—Sutton, Darling, and Barkly; the municipality having an area of 7,900 acres, 7,294 dwellings, 6,872 ratepayers, ratable property of the annual value of £188,929, rate 1s. 3d. in the pound, and is traversed by over 100 miles of streets. Bendigo was proclaimed a municipality April 24, 1855; a borough September 11, 1863, and a city 18th July, 1871. The main street, named Pall Mall, abounds on one side with fine, handsome, and imposing brick and stone shops and stores, the opposite side being a reserve known as Rosalind Park, in which is a handsome pile of public buildings, erected by Government at a cost of £44,000, with clock and Winchester chimes; and Law Courts of similar design to the last-named buildings, also erected by Government, at a cost of £35,000. The Town Hall, which is situated in Market Square, is a very handsome building, and the hall itself is superior to anything of the kind in the colony out of Melbourne. The other important buildings are the banks—the Australasia, Commercial, Union, London, National, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, and Savings bank; the hospital, benevolent asylum, mechanics' institute, with a library of 14,500 vols.—(in connection with this is the School of Mines and Industries), free library 2,055 vols., the Princess's Theatre, Oddfellows, Temperance, Masonic, A.N.A. halls, Art gallery, Bendigo arcade, the gaol (with accommodation for 100 prisoners), the numerous places of worship, and the Government and municipal offices. The city is well lighted with gas and electricity, and supplied with water from the Victoria Water-supply, the principal reservoir being the Crusoe reservoir, situated about 6 miles distant S. The mains with which the streets are reticulated have a total length of 100 miles. Besides the Crusoe, with a capacity for 320,000,000 gallons, there are four other large reservoirs—the Big Hill 68,000,000 gallons, Spring Gully 150,000,000 gallons, and two at Grassy Flat with capacity for 58,860,000 and 26,800,000 gallons respectively—all in connection with what is called the "Coliban scheme." There are four recreation reserves in the city, the Rosaland Park (which includes the Bendigo lawn tennis ground and bowling green), the Back Creek Cricket Ground, the Agricultural Show Grounds (also used for sports), and the Botanical Gardens, the latter beautifully laid out and planted with choice and rare shrubs. The industries of Bendigo, besides that of gold mining, are numerous, the most important being the Epsom Pottery, several extensive breweries, large iron-foundries, stone-cutting, and granite polishing works, tanning, brick and tile making works, cordial manufacture, and in addition farming and vine-growing. The wines from the Axe Creek district more especially have attracted great attention in the foreign markets, and the export is considerable, while apples, etc., may now be catalogued as an additional export, these fruits having reached London in excellent marketable condition, and commanded a good price. The churches are mostly of stone and brick, and are large and substantially built. The places of worship within the municipality are five Church of England (All Saints, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. Luke's, and St. Mark's), three Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, Golden Square and West Sandhurst), one Roman Catholic (St. Kilian's), five Wesleyan, two Baptist, one Congregational (Forest Street), one German Lutheran (Mackenzie Street), one United Methodist, one Bible Christian, three Primitive Methodist, and one Jewish. A Roman Catholic cathedral is in course of erection, and is estimated to cost £80,000. Convent of our Lady of Mercy, with day school for young ladies. St. Paul's (Church of England) has an excellent peal of bells, and St. Kilian's (Roman Catholic) has a bell of unusually large dimensions. There are several State schools (Nos. 1,165, 1,189, 1,551, 1,566, 1,267, 1,316, 877, 323, 1,976), and others. The district has been created a bishopric in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the Right Rev. Martin Crane, D.D., having been appointed the first bishop. Several of the principal insurance companies have agents in Bendigo. There are five Fire Brigades, No. 1, City, Temperance, Golden Square, and Long Gully, each well manned and equipped. The first three are connected with

lookout tower day and night by telephone. There are also several street alarms in the city. Among Societies and Lodges are Bendigo Agricultural Society, Foresters, Oddfellows, Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Orange, Masonic, Australian Natives, Buffaloes, Druids, Catholic Benefit, St. Andrew's, St. Vincent de Paul's, Dorcas, and St. Paul's Societies. The Bendigo Philosophical Society, established in 1897 by the poet Gay, gives a course of free lectures annually in the Town Hall. Mining operations in the entire Bendigo district give employment to 4,864 miners. Some of the mines are working 3,400 feet deep with good results. The greatest depth of any shaft in the colony is the Lazarus, in Bendigo, which has already sunk over 3,424 feet, and is still being sunk. Gold yield, 1899, of district, 235,596 ozs. Coaches leave Bendigo Union Hotel daily for Lockwood, East Shelbourne, Woodstock, Newbridge and Tarnagulla. Of late the area of land under cultivation has extended; wheat is the principal crop. Population 30,199. The newspapers are the *Bendigo Advertiser*, the *Bendigonian* (weekly), the *Bendigo Independent*, and the *Bendigo Evening Mail*.

BENDOC (37° 10′ S. lat., 148° 54′ E. long) (co. Croajingolong, shire Orbost, electoral district Gippsland E., police district Bendoc), a post town on Bendoc river, lying 303 miles ENE. Melbourne is reached by horse to Orbost, coach to Cunninghame (14s.), steamer to Bairnsdale or Sale, rail thence. There is one hotel, and a State school (No. 1,166). Gold yield 1899, 1,081 ounces. Water from tanks and wells and Bendoc Creek. Formation: Granite, sandstone, and slate. Population of district about 500.

BENGWORDEN (co. Tangil, shire Bairnsdale), post town, 161 postal miles E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Stratford, coach thence Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 3s. 6d., return 5s. Has Roman Catholic church, State school, Mechanics' Institute. Lake Victoria is 4 miles distant. Tertiary formation. Agricultural and pastoral district.

BEREMBOKE (37° 47′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.) is situated in the south Riding, shire of Ballan, county and electoral district of Grant, at a distance of 46 (87 postal) miles W. from Melbourne. Easiest access from Melbourne, by rail to Ballan (16 miles), thence by conveyance, residents must take Meredith route. It is situated on Swallow Tail Creek. It is a purely agricultural and pastoral district, not a township, having only a post office, State school (No. 1,017), and a Presbyterian church. To the east of it, at a distance of about two miles, are the Brisbane ranges, in which are a few wild deer and hares. Population about 90.

BERRINGA (county and electoral district of Grenville, police district Cape Clear), is a post town near Mount Misery, 100 miles from Melbourne, to which communication is by coach to Newtown, 1s., and thence rail. Hotel: Kangaroo. Mechanics Institute. Police station. Water from reservoir. A mining and pastoral district, with a population of about 200.

BERRINGAMA (56° 25′ S. lat. 147° 50′ E. long.) on Junction Cudgerwa and Betomba creeks (co. Benambra, shire Towong), small post township. 245 miles N. from Melbourne. Rail to Tallangatta, tri-weekly coach thence. Hotel (3 miles distant), State school (2,967), cheese factory. Picturesque mountain scenery. Pastoral district. Granitic formation. Sparsely populated.

BERWICK (38° 1′ S. lat., 145° 21′ E. long.), a small post town and shire, savings-bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Cardinia creek, 26¾ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Dandenong (co. of Mornington and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Bourke). Height above sea-level 165 feet. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., return, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 9d. There are numerous farms in the neighbourhood; dairy farming is principally followed. Oats, peas and beans, potatoes, artificial grasses, and hay are principally grown. There are also many large gardens and orchards. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 1,100 volumes. Bank: Commercial. There are I.O.O.F. and Agricultural Societies, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches and Christian meeting-house. A post-office, court-house, State school (No. 40), two girls' schools, and grammar school for boys. The hotel is Bain's, and there are two large stores, a resident doctor, and a chemist. Lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £43,780, area 387 square miles, dwellings 950, ratepayers 1,595, rate 1s., 7,968 acres under cultivation. The railway station is on the south side of the township. Mountain scenery. Geological formation: volcanic, and sandstone overlying granite. Population of town, 636; of shire, about 6,500.

BET-BET (36° 55′ S. lat., 143° 45′ E. long.), a postal township, in the counties of Talbot and Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, police district of Maryborough and Dunolly, and shire of Tullaroop, on the Bet-Bet creek, between Dunolly and Maryborough, 121 rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 25 miles from Castlemaine. Height above sea-level, 580 feet. Bet-Bet is a railway station on the line from Castlemaine to Donald. Two trains daily to Melbourne; fares, 21s. 9d. and 14s. 6d. Golden Valley Hotel. State school (No. 1,661) in the township. Places of worship belonging to Presbyterians and Christian Disciples. There are numerous alluvial diggings in the vicinity, and many rich quartz reefs; farming, too, is largely followed. Annual value of ratable property in shire, £21,450, area 345 square miles, dwellings 1,800, ratepayers 897, rate 1s., 75,621 acres under cultivation. Population of the town, 200; of shire, 3,500.

BETHANGA (36° 7′ S lat., 147° 10′ E. long) is a post town with a money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, near the Mitta river, 201 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire of Towong, and police district of Beechworth, 201 miles from Melbourne, and 638 feet above sea level, and is reached by train to Bethanga Road, a station on on the branch line, from Wodonga to Tallangatta; fares, 32s. 9d. and 21s. 9d.; a coach running between the railway station and Bethanga; fare, 1s. Hotels: Star, and Albion, in Bethanga; Commercial and Court House in Lower Bethanga. Bank of Australasia. It also has a State school (No. 1,883), Anglican, Wesleyan, and R. C. churches. Athenæum and free library, having 210 vols. Court of petty sessions is held here. Grazing and farming are carried on in the district, and the climate is mild. Formation: granite. Auriferous ore very refractory. Silver and copper have been found. Gold yield for 1899, 9,300 ozs. Population about 950, of district, 1,200.

BEULAH (36° S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.) co. and shire Karkarooc, electoral district Swan Hill and Donald, and police district Stawell. It is a railway station on the Yarriambiack Creek, 240½ postal miles NW., and has a post and money-order office, telephone, and telegraph station and savings bank. Fares from Melbourne £2 2s. 11d. and £1 8s. 8d. It has two hotels, National and Commercial banks, State school (No. 3,109), Wesleyan, Church of England, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations and Salvation Army. Water from creek and tanks. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural, and the soil is a productive sandy loam. Chief industry is wheat-growing, also excellent fruit is grown; there are three implement manufactories. Social institutions: Mechanics' Institute, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., I.O.R., Christian Endeavour Society, and various sport clubs. It is a new settlement in the mallee country. Area of shire 1,778 square miles; area under cultivation 187,299; in wheat 184,100 acres; population 3,700, valuation £31,807, rate 1s., ratepayers 844. Population, town 400, district about 1,300. Newspaper: *Record* (J. P. Murphy, proprietor), every Thursday.

BEVERIDGE (37° 39′ S. lat., 144° E. long.) is a post-town on the Sydney road, in the county of Bourke, electorate of East Bourke, police district of Wallan Wallan, riding and shire of Merriang. It is a railway station, 27 miles NE. from Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 8d. and 3s. 2d. There are the Shire Arms hotel, a State school (No. 1,476), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and shire hall. It is situated on the slope of an extinct volcano, locally known as Mount Fraser. Height above sea level, 989 feet. The nearest streams are Deep creek, about 4 miles to the west, and Merri Creek, 3½ miles to the east, water from springs. It is an agricultural and grazing district, area of shire 121 sq. miles, population 776, ratepayers 304, rate 9d., net annual value ratable property, £15,174, acres under cultivation 1,787. Formation: Basaltic. Population, about 105 (in township 90).

BIRCHIP (136° S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.), a post-town (214½ postal miles NW.), and shire, with money-order, telegraph offices, and savings bank, in the county of Karkarooc, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, police district Wirmbirchip, on Dunmunkle Creek. Communication with Melbourne is by rail *viâ* Donald, St. Arnaud, and Maryborough. State school, Commercial and National Banks, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute and free library (500 volumes), A.N.A. and Agricultural Society, also two coffee palaces. Birchip, Commercial, and Shamrock hotels. Court of Petty Sessions held fortnightly. Town lighted with kerosene. A coach runs to Wycheproof twice a week, to Beulah once a week. The district, which is both agricultural and pastoral, is famous for its wheat and for raising of stock. It is centrally situated in best agricultural area of mallee country, and is divided into allotments varying from 320 to 640 acres, 124,851 acres, chiefly in wheat, being under cultivation. Area of shire, 572 sq. miles; rate 1s.; valuation £27,790. Population of town and district, 3,000. Newspaper: *Birchip Advertiser and Mallee Agriculturist*, published on Wednesdays.

BIRREGURRA (38° 18′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.) (county Polwarth, shire Winchelsea, southern division police district, on the Barwon river), a post-town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, Sherren's Creek running through the township, 83¼ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 12 miles from Winchelsea. Height above sea level, 389 feet. It is a station on the Melbourne and Port Fairy Railway. Fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. It is the junction of the Otway Forest line. Hotels: Commercial, Native Youth, and Royal Mail. State school here (No. 723); another State school at Gerangamete East (No. 1,581). Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic. Industries: a brickfield. Bank: Colonial. Free Library (1,500 vols.). Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F. It is a place of petty sessions. The country to the N. consists of plains, broken by the Volcanic Hill, Mount Gellibrand; to the S. of heavily timbered ranges; and to the W. and SW. of undulating well-grassed rises. The district is a farming and grazing one, and is famous for cattle and dairy produce. It is described as a pretty locality, and is the nearest road to the watering place Lorne (Loutit Bay), also to Murroon, Deans Marsh, Bambra, Middleton, Apollo Bay and Cape Otway. At the back of the township may be seen the Otway ranges, with Warrion Hill showing in the distance. The Barwon river furnishes the water supply. Formation: volcanic to N., carbonaceous rocks, and recent surface drift. Population of district about 600.

BISMARCK. *See* CALLAWADDA.

BLACKBURN (co. Bourke, shire Nunawading), is a rising township on the Blackburn Creek, and is picturesquely situated. It is a railway and telegraph station and post town, 10¾ miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel, eucalyptus factory, school, Wesleyan, Anglican and Congregational churches, and public hall. Fruit-growing district. Population about 600.

BLACKWOOD (37° 29′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.) lies 56 miles (72 postal) WNW. of Melbourne, on the river Lerderderg, county Bourke, shire Ballan, electorate Bourke West, central bailiwick police district. It is a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township, the telegraph office being at Red Hill, the centre of the locality. The surrounding country is hilly and heavily timbered, and is not well adapted for tillage. It is reached by the coach from Trentham Railway Station; coach fare 2s. 6d. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Cann's Family at Red Hill, and Royal Mail at Golden Point. Blackwood is divided into three small townships, named respectively Golden Point, Red Hill, and Simmons' Reef, all within an area of three miles; of these Red Hill is the leading one. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,800 vols. There is a court-house for holding petty sessions, warden's and revision courts, Rechabites and Oddfellow's lodges, and a State school at Golden Point (No. 1,074). The water supply is derived from the Lerderderg river. A reservoir at the head of the river stores water in case of scarcity. Quartz mining, yield 1899, 3,473 ozs., and saw-milling are carried on. The scenery of Blackwood attracts many visitors. A mineral spring, which is growing in favour with invalids, is here; its waters are said to be beneficial. Eight miles distant is Mount Blackwood. Population about 1,050.

BLAKEVILLE (co. Bourke, electoral district W. Bourke, shire and police district Ballan), post town on Korweinguboora Creek, 53 postal miles NW. from Melbourne. Rail to Ballan (8 miles), coach thence Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2s. 6d. return. There is one hotel, a State school (No. 1,247), a church used by all denominations, a mechanics' institute, and free library (900 vols.). I.O.R. Society. Saw-milling, lath-splitting, and firewood industries. Formation: volcanic and silurian. Population about 400.

BLOOMFIELD (co. Buln-Buln, shire Warragul), a railway station, with post-office on the Sale Line, 2 miles from Warragul, 63 postal miles E. from Melbourne on Hazel creek. It has hotel, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held), free library (900 vols.), State school (No. 2,712), stores and creamery. Industries: Agriculture, dairy produce, &c. Population about 350.

BOLAC. *See* LAKE BOLAC.

BOLWARRAH (37½° S. lat., 144° E. long.), co. Grant, electoral district Warrenheip, police district Gordon, shire Bungaree, 50 miles WNW. It is reached by rail to Ballaarat, coach thence, 2s. 6d. return, tri-weekly; also train to Wallace, thence ordered conveyance. It is on the Moorabool river. Has post-office, Walker's and Fern Tree hotels; State schools (Nos. 840 and 1,454); Wesleyan church, Church of England at Musk Creek, 3 miles, and Roman Catholic at Ormond, 3 miles. Water from springs. Fern gullies and mineral springs in district. District is mining and agricultural. Formation: partly volcanic, partly silurian. Population about 400.

BONANG (co. Croajingalong, shire Orbost), on Bonang River, postal township near NSW. border, 292 miles from Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bairnsdale, boat to Cunningham, coach to Orbost, horse thence. Has hotel, State school (2,808). Mining and pastoral locality. Population 150.

BONNIE DOON (37° S. lat., 145° 50′ W. long.), co. Anglesey, electoral district Anglesey, and shire of Mansfield, north eastern police district, is a post town, and telegraph and railway station on the Mansfield line, 118¾ miles NE. on the Brankeet Creek, fares 21s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. There is a butter factory here. Hotels: Commercial and Junction. State school (2,098), Roman Catholic Church, Anglican and Wesleyan, services in Protestant Hall. Orange lodge, No. 72. Town lighted with kerosene; water from creek and tanks. District is principally mining and pastoral. Formation: volcanic; sedimentary and conglomerate. Granite on tableland. Population about 300.

BONTHERAMBO (36° 30′ S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.), a post-town, the post office taking the name of Boralma, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, police district of Rutherglen, central riding of N. Ovens-shire, 165 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Springhurst, thence coach five miles. State school (No. 2,574). It is an agricultural district, undulating country, the soil being clayey, well adapted for cereals. Bontherambo is 12 miles from Wangaratta, and 12 from Rutherglen. Population of district, 200.

BOOLARRA (co. Buln Buln, shire Morwell), a railway and telegraph station and post-town on the Morwell line, 101 postal miles E. from Melbourne. Has Wesleyan church, three hotels, and State school. Streets lighted with kerosene. Timber industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Coal has been found in locality. Population nearly 300.

BOOMAHNOOMOONAH (co. Moira, shire Yarrawonga), 162½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Telford, thence conveyance 10 miles. Has post-office, and two State schools (Nos. 2,249, 2081). Anglican church, creamery. Agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral district

BOORHAMAN (36° 30′ S. lat., 147° E. long.), county Bogong, shire and electoral district North Ovens, police district Wangarratta, is a post-township (delivery Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), on the river Ovens, 163 miles NE. from Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Wangaratta, tri-weekly (2s 6d.), thence rail. It has two hotels, creameries, two State schools (1,996)(3317), hall, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches. Water from wells. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural, and formation alluvial. Population of district about 200.

BOOROOPKI (36° 48′ S. lat., 141° 10′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, county Lowan, shire Kowree, police district Apsley, 268 miles W. of Melbourne, and 22 miles NE. from Edenhope. It is reached by rail to Goroke, thence coach. A fine lake (Charlegark) of fresh water is here, with good fishing. Lake Booroopki is about two miles distant, and has also good fishing. The district is principally occupied by farmers and selectors. Has temperance hotel. The land south of the township is stated to be very poor; to the N. and W. it is medium grazing country. Good fox-hunting.

BOORT (36° 10′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.), a postal centre with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Korong, and police district of Sandhurst, 169 miles NW. of Melbourne, on shores of Lake Boort. It is a railway station on the Korong Vale and Quambatook extension, being 18 miles from Korong Vale. Railway fare from Melbourne, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal Exchange, Railway Terminus, and Boort. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Has coach factory, implement factory, and foundry. A flour-mill, three stores, and numerous tradesmen's places of business. State school (No. 1,796), Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,050 volumes; I.O.R., M.U.I.O.O.F. and A.N.A. societies; a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, brick court-house, post-office, creamery, an Agricultural Society, are among the chief institutions of the town. A large storage tank on the hill supplies water to the town. Splendid lake in the vicinity. A coach runs to Kerang twice a week; fare, 10s. The surrounding country is rich pastoral, agricultural, horticultural and viticultural land, well grassed and watered, and heavily timbered, large belts of mallee scrub being interspersed, found to be excellent wheat land. Excellent gypsum deposits have been found. Formation: Limestone and clay. Population, 500; with neighbourhood, 1,200. Newspaper: *The Boort Standard*, published every Friday.

BORONGAROOK (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal township, 6 miles south of Colac. Population 50.

BOROONDARA SHIRE. *See* CAMBERWELL.

BORUNG (co. Gladstone, shire Korong Vale), a post town with telegraph and railway station, 156¼ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Has Presbyterian church, State school, Mechanics' Institute, hotel, creamery, and various stores. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from dam. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 50.

BORUNG SHIRE *See* WARRACKNABEAL.

BOWEN (41° S lat, 146° 17′ E. long.) (co. Buln Buln, shire South Gippsland), a township (with postal bag) on River Franklin, with tramway communication to Franklin River railway station, thence train to Melbourne, 112 miles SE. There is a public hall where Church of England and Wesleyan services are held, and Government wharf. River and bay fishing, also shooting in neighbourhood. It is the principal depôt for Corner Inlet fish. Population about 60. Agricultural district.

BOWENVALE, county Talbot, shire Tullaroop, police district Maryborough; a post town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, 117 miles NW. of Melbourne. Maryborough, 5 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Reached by coach, 6d. There are here 10 hotels, State school (No. 1,207), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches, Mechanics' Institute, public library, A.N.A. Society, and police-station. It is chiefly a mining locality, and is mainly dependent on the Duke mine in the neighbourhood. Water from local reservoirs. Population of district, 700.

BOWMAN'S FOREST (36° 28′ S. lat., 146° 38′ E. long.) is a postal centre, in the county of Bogong, Ovens electoral district, and police district of Everton, shire Beechworth. 171¾ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, situated on the Ovens river. It is a railway station on the Myrtleford line, fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Agriculture extends over the north half of the district, and alluvial and quartz mining over the east. State school (No. 822). Grazing in the chief industry. Hop and tobacco growing, dairying and creamery. Population, inclusive of vicinity, is stated at 400.

BOX HILL (37° 49′ S. lat., 145° 17′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. It is a Suburban railway station (fare, 9d. and 6d.), 9¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, county of Bourke, shire Nunawading, electorate Dandenong and Berwick, Nunawading division, police district of Bourke. Hotels: White Horse and Railway. State school, college, and girls' high school. It is about 5 miles from Kew, on the Three Chain Road to Healesville. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, United Methodist, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army. Bank: Branch English and Scottish. Masonic and Oddfellow (M.U.) lodges, and I.O.R. tent. The town is lighted with gas, and water is laid on. The area of the shire is 23½ square miles, and the net annual value of ratable property £35,033, dwellings 1,011, ratepayers on roll 840, rate 2s., 2,548 acres under cultivation, 1,652 acres being orchards and market gardens. Newspaper: *Reporter*, published on Friday. Population, 1,420; shire, 4,218.

BRANDY CREEK. *See* BULN BULN.

BRANXHOLME (37° 50′ S. lat., 141° 48′ E. long.) (county of Normanby and electorate of Portland), on the Arrandoovong creek, 213¼ postal miles W. of Melbourne. A post-town, money-order office, and telegraph station, with savings bank. It is a railway station on the Ararat and Portland line, being 38 miles from Portland and 16 miles from Hamilton. Fares from Melbourne, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. Height above sea level, 411 feet. Hotels: Branxholme, Junction. There are three places of worship, belonging to the United and Free Church Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists; Episcopal and Roman Catholic services held weekly; State school (No. 1,978), at South Branxholme (No. 906), police station, A.N.A. association, Mounted Rifles, and Improvement Society. Industry: cheese factory. Mechanics' Institute and free library (1,300 vols.). Court of Petty

Sessions is held here every Friday. Splendid caves about 12 miles E. Famous Condah swamp about 2 miles. Good cycling roads. Pastoral district, famous for potatoes, onions, etc. Population of town about 400; with vicinity, about 2,000.

BRAYBROOK (37° 48′ S. lat., 144° 53′ E. long.), shire and post town, with telegraph office at Braybrook Junction, situated on the Saltwater river, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Footscray, and police district of Footscray, 7½ rail miles W. of Melbourne, with which there is railway communication: fares, 8½d. and 6½d. Braybrook is becoming an important manufacturing centre, and from its position at the junction of the Northern and Western railway systems and its proximity to the city and shipping no more suitable spot for factories could be selected. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. The Braybrook Hotel. State schools (Nos. 1,102—3,113). Anglican and Wesleyan churches. The Australian Explosive and Chemical Company (Limited), have extensive works near here at Deer Park, manufacturing nitro-glycerine explosives, dynamite, blasting powder, acids, and other chemicals; also Cooper and M'Kenzie's "Rendite" factory The Braybrook Implement Company have large works; there is also a large smelting and testing establishment; and there are boiling-down establishments under Custom House supervision. The Phœnix fireworks factory is here. Blue-stone is extensively quarried in the locality. Maribyrning race course, of about 130 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood. Annual value of ratable property in the shire £28,655, area 92 square miles, dwellings 307, ratepayers 1,360, on voters' roll 327, rate 1s., 4,716 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population of the shire, about 1,380.

BREAK O'DAY. *See* CORINDHAP.

BRIAGOLONG (37° 54′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), a post-town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of N. Gippsland, and police district of Briagolong, foot of Australian Alps, 10 miles N. of the township of Stratford, and 11½ miles NE. of Maffra, in a rich agricultural district on Feestone Creek. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Maffra, 143¼ miles E. of Melbourne. Hop, maize, potato, and sugar beet grown. Gold has been discovered in the immediate vicinity. There are here Briagolong Hotel, wine hall, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, coffee palace, a State school (No. 1,117), a Mechanics' Institute and free library, with 1,242 vols., a creamery, wine and cider industries, three stores, two bee farms, and police station; water derived from wells. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 125, of district 2,000.

BRIDGEWATER ON LODDON is a small post-town, with telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, and railway station in the co. and police district of Bendigo, shire of Marong, electorate of Mandurang, 126¼ miles NW. from Melbourne on the Loddon. Fares, 22s. 7d. and 15s.1d. Height above sea level, 456 feet. It has five hotels. A branch of the National Bank; four churches—Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic; mechanics' institute and free library (910 vols.), a flour mill, manufacturing the well-known "Roller brand," creamery and a cheese factory. State school (Nos. 1,097); water from wells. Lighted with kerosene. Good roads for cyclists. Agricultural district. River Loddon passes through township. Population about 200.

BRIGHT (36° 44′ S. lat., 146° 58′ E. long.), a post and mining township, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and centre of the shire of that name, at the junction of Morse's creek with the Ovens river; 196¼ miles NE. of Melbourne (counties Delatite and Bogong, Ovens electorate, and Beechworth police district). It is a terminal station on the railway extension from Everton; fares, 35s. 3d. and 23s. 5d. Coaches run daily to Wandilgong and Harriettville. The Bright Water-works Trust supplies the township with water from Baker's Creek. It is lighted with kerosene. Easy ascents of the Buffalo mountains are made from here, also of Bogong, Feathertop, St. Bernard, &c. The district is largely patronized by tourists during summer months. There is snow on the surrounding mountains from May to December. Hotels: the Chalet, Alpine, and Star. Banks: Australasia and National. Bright has a State school (No. 776), Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; Salvation Army, an Athenæum with 2,000 volumes, police buildings, fire brigade, and a court-house, and in the vicinity a brewery and saw mill. Chief industry is gold mining. Has Masonic, Rechabite and A.N.A. societies. Oats, wheat, maize hay, tobacco, and hops are the chief crops under cultivation; of wheat there were in 1900, 1,727 acres. Ratable property in shire assessed at annual value of £22,838, area 2,000 square miles, dwellings 1,037, ratepayers 1,210, rate 1s. Population of town, 500; of shire, 4,500. Formation: slate and sandstone, with belts of granite. The local journal is *The Alpine Observer*, published each Friday.

BRIGHTON (37° 57′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of Brighton), police district of Bourke, a watering-place on the east shore of Port Phillip Bay, is 7½ miles SE. from Melbourne, of which it may almost be considered a suburb, as it is in direct railway communication with it, trains running at intervals of thirty minutes. There are stations at North Brighton (7¼ miles), Middle Brighton (8¼ miles), and at Brighton Beach (9 miles), fares, 8d. and 6d.; the line is extended to Sandringham (Picnic Point), from whence horse trams run round the beach (affording visitors some beautiful views) through Beaumaris and on to Cheltenham railway station, fares for round trip from Melbourne, 2s. On the Mordialloc line there are stations at Mackmain East and South Brighton. Hotels: Terminus, Council, Devonshire, Grimbley's, Marine, Higgins' Railway, Brighton Club, Exchange, and Rankin's Railway. There is a fine coffee palace, the Oriental, at North Brighton. It is a favourite residence for the citizens of Melbourne, and abounds with handsome villas. Market gardening, to a limited extent, is carried on in the outlying parts of East and South Brighton. Area, 3,288 acres, 2,208 dwellings, and property of the net annual ratable value of £71,200; rate 2s. in the pound; revenue over £10,000, ratepayers on roll 2,198. There is a coast line of about 4 miles, extending from the boundary of St. Kilda to South Road. There are two baths Kenny's, for ladies and gentlemen opposite the Brighton Beach Railway Station, and the Corporation at the foot of Park Street. Middle Brighton. There are two fine piers and a long sandy beach, for enjoying the invigorating breezes that blow across the bay. Branches of the Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks are here. The Melbourne Orphanage is an important institution, and is situated in Dendy Street in the midst of extensive and well-kept grounds. There are several schools—among others, Brighton Grammar School, Hailey bury College, State schools (Nos. 2,083 and 1,542), and a number of private schools; a free library, containing upwards of 7,500 volumes, numerous places of worship of all denominations, and Town Hall and public offices, erected in 1886. Among local institutions are two Masonic lodges, two Reading Rooms, Sailing Club, two Bowling Clubs, Tennis, Football, Cycling, and Cricket Clubs, and various benefit societies. The principal streets are lighted with gas and asphalted, and it has a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. Formation: pliocene tertiary. Population, 9,824. Newspapers: *Brighton Southern Cross*, and *Leader*, published weekly.

BRIM (co. and shire Borung), post town with telegraph and railway station, 231 (229 rail) miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 41s. 2d and 27s. 5d. Has Wesleyan and Baptist churches, State school (2,995), coffee palace, wine shop, hotel, and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural district, with a population about 500.

BROADFORD (37° 14′ S. lat., 145° 5′ E. long.) (county Dalhousie, electorate Anglesey, shire Broadford, police district Bourke), a post-town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the Melbourne and Sydney Road and Sunday Creek, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway (main Melbourne to Sydney line), 46¾ miles N. of the metropolis. Height above sea level, 725 feet; fares, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Hotels: Railway, and Broadford. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army. Branch Colonial Bank of Australasia is here. There are numerous business places, a private school, free library (1,000 volumes), a paper mill, Automatic Skim Milk Distributor factory, two sawmills of the Australian Seasoned Timber Co. are in full work in the Plenty Ranges, butter factory, a coffee palace, a tannery, and a large mechanics' hall, capable of holding 500 people. Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., Sons of Temperance, and A.N.A. societies. Broadford is in the heart of an agricultural, pastoral, and mining district, and is a fine health resort; 1,221 acres are under cultivation, chiefly hay, wheat, and oats. State school here (No. 1,125). Ratable property in shire assessed at £14,000, area 218 square miles, dwellings 448, ratepayers on roll 390, rate 1s. A coach runs daily to Reedy Creek, where mining has revived. Mining is also brisk at Upper Sunday Creek, the Golden Dyke mine being a large producer. Sunday Creek, which passes through the town, abounds with fish, and its source being a spring, it runs all the year round. The geological formation on N. and W. is basaltic; on S. and E. silurian. Large beds of Kaolin clay are being worked. Mount Piper, about 2 miles SW., is a volcanic cone about 1,300 feet high, and many mineral rarities are found on it. Strath Creek falls, Talarook and Plenty Ranges, and Wild Man's Cave in the district. Population of township, 700, and of the shire 1,600. Newspapers: The *Broadford Courier*, and *Reedy Creek Times*, published every Friday morning.

BROADMEADOWS (37° 49′ S. lat, 144° 52′ E. long.), post town and shire, with money-order office, county Bourke, electorate of Bourke East on the Moonee ponds, 12 miles N. of Melbourne. It has also a railway station (2 miles distant) on the NE. line (fares, 1l½d. and 8½d.), and a place of petty sessions. Height, 408 feet above sea level. There are numerous dairy farms in the district, and two good quarries, the building stone of which was used in the construction of the old Prince's Bridge, the Chief Secretary's Office, and the old Town Hall in Melbourne. State school (No. 982). A shire hall, several stores, and hotels. Places of worship: English, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Anne's), and Christian. Ratable property in shire assessed at £24,169, area 70 square miles, dwellings 444, ratepayers 470, rate 1s., 6,612 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population of town, 292; of shire, 1,300.

BROADWATER or DEEP CREEK (38° S. lat., 142° E. long.), co. Villiers, shire Minhamite. A post town, with Wesleyan church, State school (1,250), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge; daily mail to Port Fairy, 23 miles, thence train Melbourne. Bi-weekly mail to Bessiebelle. Mount Eccles, caves, and lakes in district. The district known as Squattleseamere swamp, 2 miles distant, contains some splendid agricultural land. Fine agricultural district, with a population of about 700. Volcanic formation.

BROMLEY (36° 53′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.) (BURNT CREEK), a post town in county Gladstone, shire Bet-Bet, electoral district of Dunolly, and north-western police district. The communication with Melbourne, 120 miles SE., is by coach to Dunolly (3 miles) or Maldon, and rail thence. The Burnt creek runs through the township. Hotel: The Man of Kent. A State school (No. 55), and a Wesleyan church. There is a little agriculture, but mining is the chief industry. The land is highly suitable for fruit-growing, and for viticulture. Lighted with

kerosene. Formation: volcanic sandstone, quartz, and trap rock. Population, about 150.

BROOKLYN (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), township on Kororoit creek and Geelong road 9 miles S.W. from Melbourne. Has hotel and State school (3,465). Rail to Footscray, thence cab. Standard quarries in district. Farming district, rich, agricultural soil. Population of district, 100.

BROOMFIELD (37° 24′ S. lat., 143° 53′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 97 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Talbot, shire and electorate of Creswick, on Ryrie's Creek, and is distant about 3½ miles NW. from the town of Creswick. It is a railway station on the Daylesford line, fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 8d. There are here a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 900 volumes, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a State school (No. 1,719), and a hotel. Farming, pastoral, and mining district. Mostly plains, surrounded by silurian and basaltic hills, the chief of which is Spring Hill. Population of district about 1,000.

BROWNS. *See* SCARSDALE.

BRUNSWICK (37° 45′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of E. Bourke boroughs) is a town, 3½ miles N. of Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. There is communication by railway from Brunswick and South Brunswick stations; fares, 4d. and 3d.; also by tram-cars, fares, single 2d., return 3d. There are twenty-three hotels. Brunswick is essentially one of the industrial suburbs of Melbourne, containing factories of various kinds; especially brick, terra-cotta potteries, foundries, saw-mills, horse nail factory, and quarries for raising and dressing bluestone for building and other purposes. There are four banks (Commercial, Colonial, Union, and Savings), mechanics' institute, with 3,500 vols., and several insurance agencies. Five State schools, 2 Catholic schools, 1 college and 20 private schools. Also a town hall, court-house, and places of worship of all denominations. The borough was incorporated on October 20th, 1857, and created a town April 13, 1888, and has an area of 2,722 acres, 5,044 dwellings, net annual value of ratable property being £103,000; rate 2s. 4d. in the pound; ratepayers 7,800. It is lighted with locally made gas and Metropolitan; water from Yan Yean. The population is 24,000. Newspapers: *Brunswick Medium*, weekly, and *The Reformer*, weekly.

BRUTHEN (38° 31′ S. lat., 146° 49′ E. long.), a postal town in the county of Dargo and Tambo, electorate of East Gippsland, Shire Tambo), 189 miles E. of Melbourne. The River Tambo is the nearest water. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Bairnsdale (15½ miles), rail thence. Coaches run to Buchan tri-weekly, fare, 10s.; to Orbost once a week, fare 12s., and to Omeo daily, fare 35s. Hotels: Bruthen Inn, Royal Mail, and Star. Bank: Victoria. State school here (No. 1,141). Anglican, R.C., and Congregational churches. It has a money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, Court of Petty Sessions, warden's office and police-station, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (792 vols.), Oddfellows' lodge, hall, and three general stores. Shire council of Tambo meets here. Lighted with kerosene. A pastoral and agricultural district. Area of shire 1,295 square miles, with 652 ratepayers, rate 1s. 3d.; net annual value of ratable property £15,514. Land under cultivation, 2,672 acres. Formation: NE. and NW., silurian; SW. and SE., tertiary. Silver lodes at Gelantipy and Buchan attracting attention. Population about 350, shire 2,090. Local paper: the *Tambo* and *Orbost Times*.

BUANGOR (37° 18′ S. lat., 143° 8′ E. long.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station on the Melbourne and Ararat line, fares 21s. and 14s. (county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, and south-western police district). It lies 116¾ miles W. by N. of Melbourne, on Billy-Billy creek, where a reservoir has been constructed to supply the town with water. Height above sea-level, 1,110 feet. Two hotels, a State school (No. 2,072), public hall, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph) church, police-station, and two stores. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a population of about 1,800 persons.

BUCHAN (county and shire Tambo, police district Buchan), on the river Buchan. There are here post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, cricket club, hotel, State school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, police station. It is 225 postal miles E. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bairnsdale, 15s.; thence rail. Caves and mountain scenery. Formation: limestone. District is mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population, 250.

BUCKLAND (36° 52′ S. lat., 146° 56′ E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Ovens, police district of Bright), a series of mining settlements embracing Brookside, Lower Buckland, Camp, Upper Buckland, and Junction, Miners Right, and the Nelson, with post and money-order offices. Telegrams are received *viâ* Beechworth or Bright; on the Buckland river, 210 miles NE. of Melbourne. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Porepunkah, coach thence to Upper Buckland, fare 5s.; to Lower Buckland, fare 3s. Hotels: Buckland and Dunphy's at Lower Buckland. There are four State schools (Nos. 917, 1,029, and 1,703), and one (No.1,663) at Brookside; Episcopal and Catholic churches, and general store at Lower Buckland. Both quartz and alluvial mining are carried on. The Buckland diggings were discovered in 1853, and have ever since been worked more or less successfully: the yield in 1899 was 12,916 ozs. Some attention is also given to farming, and a little to tobacco and hop growing. Beautiful river and mountain scenery abounds. Easy ascents of the Buffalo made from Lower Buckland. Formation: sandstone. Newspaper: the *Alpine Observer*.

BUCKRABANYULE (county Gladstone, shire Charlton, police district Charlton), is a railway station and post-town, with telegraph station, about 164¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. It has one hotel: Gladstone, store, creamery, and butter factory, State school (No. 2,783), Church of England (St. Peter's). District is agricultural and pastoral.

BULLA (37° 38′ S. lat., 144° 49′ E. long.) is a post town and a shire in county Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, and police district of Sunbury. It lies 15½ postal miles N. of Melbourne, and is reached by mail trap from Broadmeadows, meeting Wodonga express. A line of railway has been surveyed to Bulla. The Saltwater river runs through the township, which has four hotels, a State school (No. 46), a shire hall, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's) churches, and an agricultural implement works. The district is an agricultural one. There are large deposits of kaolin, iron, bluestone and quartz, some of the last being auriferous. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £22,240, area 112 square miles, dwellings 322, ratepayers 250, rate 1s., 5,655 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population, 306; of shire, 2,175.

BULLARTO (37° 22′ S. lat., 144° 18′ E. long.), a post-town (co. Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford), situated on Kangaroo creek, 69¾ miles N.W. of Melbourne, and with telegraph office, railway station on the Carlsruhe and Daylesford line; fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. It is 2,452 feet above the sea level, and the highest railway station in Victoria. Has five hotels. It has a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 730 vols., Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, a State school, police camp, four stores and two saw-mills. Mineral springs, reputed to be of medicinal value, are here. The district is agricultural. Population, 360; of district, 750.

BULLENGAROOK (county Bourke, electoral and police district Gisborne), is a post-town 51 postal miles north from Melbourne, on Goodman's Creek. There is an hotel: Harp of Erin, State School (1,947), and Roman Catholic church. Sawmill. Good hard timber is obtained. Nearest railway station is Gisborne, 9 miles away, thence rail to Melbourne; fares, 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. Water supply from wells and dams. The district is mining and agricultural. Population about 300. Bullengarook East, about 4 miles away, has a post-office and a State school (No. 1,947) and the people are engaged in farming and dairying.

BULN-BULN (138° 2′ S. lat., 146° 55′ E. long.). County Buln-Buln, electorate Gippsland W., and shire of Warragul. The township is situated on the Brandy Creek, hence the name Brandy Creek, by which Buln-Buln was formerly known. It is a railway station on the line branching from Warragul to Neerim South, 66½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. The old township of Brandy Creek is 1¾ miles distant. The post-office and State school (No. 2,017) have been removed to the new township. Hotels: the Buln-Buln and the Turf Club Hotel. There is a post and telegraph office, a money-order office, and savings bank, also butter factory, turns out 1½ tons per week. The Roman Catholics and the Church of England have each a church. The Eden and Dwyerstead Nurseries are extensive gardens, the former at the new township. All land is taken up, and is equally suitable for agriculture or dairy purposes. All kinds of roots grow to perfection, while the luxuriant grass produces the finest dairy produced in Gippsland. The districts of Jindivick and Neerim are close, and are celebrated for their immense forests of blue gum and black butt trees. The Buln-Buln Agricultural Society in autumn hold a how, and in each spring a ploughing-match. A cattle sale is held fortnightly. Annual value of ratable property in the shire is £33,869, area 472 square miles; dwellings 980, ratepayers on roll 712, rate 1s., 20,029 acres under cultivation, chiefly in wheat, potatoes and artificial grasses. Population of town, 100; and of shire, 4,500.

BULUMWAAL (37° 40′ S. lat., 147° 32′ E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, telephone office, and savings bank, on Prospect creek (co. Dargo, shire Bairnsdale). Coach to Bairnsdale (17 miles), rail to Melbourne, 187 miles east. Coaches run north to Brookville, Cassilis and Omeo. Has two wine halls, State school (1,794), A.O.F. Court (7,950) and A.M.A., Presbyterian church, Rifle Club, and a mechanics' institute. Mining industry; yield, 1899, 7,055 ozs. Formation: silurian. Population of district 1,200.

BUNDALONG (co. Moira, shire Yarrawonga), village settlement on Wangaratta road. Has Congregational church. Rail to Yarra-wonga, 161½ miles coach, thence. Agricultural. Population about 90.

BUNGAREE (37° 37′ S. lat., 143° 55′ E. long.) a postal township with savings bank, and money-order office, telegraph and railway station, in the county of Grant, electoral district Warrenheip, Bungaree and Gong Gong divisions, and police district of Ballaarat, shire Bungaree and Buninyong, 1,845 feet above sea-level, on the Lal Lal and Two Mile creeks. It is 64 miles NW. from Melbourne, on the railway line to Ballaarat, fares 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Morning Star and Bridge. A State (No. 1,960), and a Catholic school, a court-house, mechanics' institute, and free library, Mutual Improvement Society, H.A.C.B. Society, chaff cutting works, and a police station; two churches—Episcopal (a stone building), and a wooden Roman Catholic chapel. Mount Warrenheip is 2 miles distant, and commands extensive views of surrounding country. Lal Lal and Moorabool falls are also in the district, while the soda-water springs near Eastern Moorabool is a favourite spot for picknickers. Land in the neighbourhood is very valuable, and heavy crops of hay and potatoes are raised. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £30,326, area 88 square miles, dwellings 1,050, ratepayers 1,250, rate 1s. 6d., 18,416 acres under cultivation, in wheat, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, wheaten and other hay. Formation: volcanic. Population, 850; of shire, 5,500.

BUNG BONG (37° 45′ S. lat. 143° 30′ E. long.) (county and shire Talbot), is a post-town with railway station (119½ postal miles NW.) on Bet Bet Creek. Has Anglican church, Agricultural district. Formation: Schistose and basaltic. Diamond drill has proved the existence of a deep lead, and the Madame Hopkins mine has been sunk in it. Population of district about 500.

BUNINYONG (37° 39′ S. lat., 143° 53′ E. long.), a mining and agricultural township, with post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, under municipal government, in the vicinity of the mountain of the same name (an extinct volcano), on the main road between Geelong and Ballaarat (county Grant, Grenville electorate). It lies 96 miles W. by N. from Melbourne. Height above sea level, 1,471 feet. Railway communication with Ballaarat, 7½ miles; fares, 8½d. and 6½d. single; return, 1s. 1d. and 10d.; to Melbourne, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 8d. The principal hotels are—the Buninyong, Crown, Royal, Exchange, Caledonian, Eagle, and Princess Royal. In the borough (area, 3,424 acres), are 280 dwellings; the net annual value of ratable property is £6,140; rate 1s. 3d. in the pound; in the shire the assessment is £49,523, area of shire 296 square miles, dwellings 1,370, ratepayers 1,470, rate 1s. Bank: National. There is a State school (No. 1,270), and five places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterian, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ communities; also a Public Library of 2,000 vols., and a court-house. Freemasons', Oddfellows', Rechabites', A.N.A. and Foresters' lodges. The mining is both alluvial and quartz, now principally the latter (the yield for 1899 being 4,750 ozs.) and gives employment to over 300 miners. The country in the neighbourhood of Buninyong is in some parts well adapted for farming operations, and the soil is very productive; but the town has been principally famous for the gold-fields in the vicinity. According to the statistics for the year ending March 1, 1900, there were 12,410 acres under cultivation, principally wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay. About 1¼ miles distant from Buninyong is the celebrated Hiscock's reef, named after Hiscock, who is said to have been the discoverer of gold in Victoria, and to have found it in this place. Industries: Butter factory, brewery and tannery. Mount Buninyong (4,600 feet) is in the district; also monument where gold was first discovered in Victoria. Formation: basaltic lava on the west and on the east silurian, with recent surface drift. The population is 1,250; of the entire shire, 6,800. Local paper: *Buninyong Telegraph*, published Friday morning.

BUNYIP (38° 1′ S. lat., 145° 45′ E. long.), a small postal village, with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Mornington, electoral district of Pakenham, 48 miles E. from Melbourne, and a railway and telegraph station on the Gippsland line, lying 145 feet above sea level; fares, 8s. 7d. and 5s. 8d. Has State school (No. 2,229), at Bunyip South (No. 3,201), public hall, Mechanics' Institute, at Bunyip South, Wesleyan church and Anglican services fortnightly, one or two stores, the Gippsland and Railway hotels, and several shops. The river Bunyip joins the main drain about a mile from station, and runs for 17 miles through Koo-Wee-Rup into Western Port Bay. Excellent fishing. Splendid view of Koo-Wee-Rup settlement from the township. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district about 1,000.

BURKE'S FLAT (36° 38′ S. lat., 143° 31′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, 147½ miles NW. of Melbourne, in shire Korong, co. Gladstone, electorate Dunolly, police district of Rheola. Coaches run to the Bealiba Railway Station; fare, 2s. 6d.; coaches also run three days a week to Emu. Hotels: Burke's Flat and Commercial. State school (No. 1,668), one place of worship, used jointly by Episcopalians and Wesleyans, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,145 volumes. Cyanide works. Lighted with kerosene. It is a good farming and grazing district. Water from springs. Formation: silurian. Population, in town 60; district, about 650.

BURNT CREEK. *See* BROMLEY.

BURRABUNNIA (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), postal township, 203 miles NE. of Melbourne, a mile from the River Murray, and near "The Hermit," a rocky eminence discovered by Hamilton. Rail to Barnawartha, coach thence 4 miles. Pastoral, agricultural, and viticultural district. One of the earliest vineyards planted in the NE. district was in the parish of North Barnawartha.

BURRAMINE (36° S. lat., 145° E. long.) (Co. MOIRA, shire Yarrawonga), post town, 157½ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Murray river. Reached by rail to Yarrawonga, thence 10 miles. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, State (Nos. 2,712, 1,766) and Roman Catholic schools, two hotels, creamery, sundry stores. Burramine E. is 4 miles distant. District is agricultural, viticultural and dairying. Vast red gum forests in vicinity. Loamy soil with sand hills and scattered swamps. Population, of town and district, about 690.

BURRereo (co. Borung, shire Dunmunkle), postal village 224 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Minyip, coach thence 7 miles; or rail to Donald, coach thence 24 miles. Has State school (No. 2,180), Free Presbyterian church, Mechanics' Institute. Agricultural and pastoral district. Soil is black, with clay subsoil.

BURRUMBEET (37° 28′ S. lat., 143° 4′ E. long.), a small post town (county and electorate of Windermere), on the north shore of Lake Burrumbeet, 87 postal miles W. by N. from Melbourne, and lying 1,315 feet above the sea-level. Burrumbeet is a telegraph and railway station on the line between Ballaarat and Ararat. Fares, 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d; return, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 10d. Has two hotels, Presbyterian church, Rifle Club, State school (No. 368), and one between Burrumbeet and Windermere (No. 1,856). Also large training stables, and racecourse with well-furnished grand stand. Farming and pastoral district. The district is flat, with volcanic cones of very fertile soil at intervals, and occasional quartz ranges. Population about 100.

BURWOOD (late BALLY-SHANASSY) (37° 50′ S. lat., 145° 27′ E. long.), a postal village with money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Berwick, police district of Bourke, 8 miles E. of Melbourne. Cabs run from Hartwell railway station; fare, 3d. Hotels: Burwood, Tyrone. It is environed by farms and market-gardens and has a State school (No. 461). There are four places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian. There are villa residences in the neighbourhood. The Sherwood Park races are held here. The country is undulating, and of sandy and clayey formation. Population, 400.

BUTTLEJORRK (co. Bourke, shire Melton), postal township, 27 miles N. of Melbourne, on Mount Alexander Road. Rail to Sunbury, coach thence 9½ miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 7). Farming district, with a population of about 80.

BUXTON (37° 26′ S. lat., 145° 44′ E. long.) is a post town in the county and electoral district of Anglesey, lies 64 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is on the River Taggarty, has one hotel—the Buxton, an Anglican church, and a mechanics' institute with free library (250 vols.), State school (No. 1,669). Rail to Healesville, 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.; coach to Buxton, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7s. 6d.; coach to Alexandra, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 5s. Cathedral Mount in district. A pastoral and agricultural district. Population about 60.

BYADUK (37° 53′ S. lat., 142° 58′ E. long.), a postal village with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, in the county Normanby, and electorate of Portland, shire Dundas, situated on Scott's creek, about 15 miles from Hamilton, to which a daily coach runs, fare, 3s. 6d., and 214 postal miles W. from Melbourne. A State school (No. 855), one flour-mill (Holmes), one store, and hotel, V. M. Rifles. Oddfellows' Lodge. Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held weekly. State school (No. 1,418) at North Byaduk. Byaduk is chiefly noted for its remarkable caves, which are very extensive, and owing to the mephitic vapours they contain are but partially explored. Inside these caves are large deposits of guano. It is an agricultural and grazing district. A creamery and two butter factories are in operation. Mount Napier, an extinct volcano, is 8 miles NE.; Lake Condah is 12 miles SW. Population of village, 156; with neighbourhood, about 500.

CALLAWADDA (36° 40′ S. lat., 142° 5′ E. long.), postal township, a parish of Stawellshire, on Dogtrap Creek, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Kara Kara, and police district of Stawell and Glenorchy, distant from Melbourne 186 miles NW. (166 postal). Glenorchy and Rupanyup are the nearest railway stations. A mail coach from Stawell passes through Callawadda South, fare 3s. 6d. It has a State school (No. 2,750). Mechanics' institute, with free library, in which divine service is held. There are several farms, orchards and vineyards in the locality. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100. BISMARCK, formerly known as Callawadda, is now deserted.

CALLAWADDA SOUTH is a postal village about 4 miles S. of Bismarck, and is situated on Dogtrap Creek, in the co. Borung, district Kara Kara, parish of Callawadda. Shire Stawell, about 186 postal miles N.W. from Melbourne, reached by coach to Stawell, 3s. 6d., rail thence. It has a State school (No. 2,750), public hall, with free library, in which Church services are held. District agricultural and pastoral; several orchards and vineyards in locality. A little fishing and shooting. The soil is rich, with clayey bottom and slatey reef Population, with vicinity, about 100.

CALLIGNEE (co. Buln Buln, shire Traralgon), postal centre 97 miles from Melbourne. Agricultural and pastoral district. Creamery and butter factory, public hall, school (No. 2,649). Rail from Melbourne to Traralgon, horse thence 13 miles to Callignee, thence 8 miles to Bulga. Population 120.

CAMBERWELL (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.) (county Bourke, electoral district of Eastern Suburbs, shire Boroondara, police district Camberwell), is suburban to Melbourne about 5½ miles E., with frequent rail communication, being a station on the Box Hill line; fares, 6d. and 5d. It has post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, court-house, a State school, Grammar school and private schools, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a shire hall; two hotels: Camberwell and Sherwood. Banks: English and Scottish and Commercial Bank. Freemason and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. It is lighted with gas. Area of shire, 13 square miles. Dwellings, 1,660; ratepayers, 2,200; rate, 1s. 8d.; annual value of ratable property, £84,645; 950 acres under cultivation. *Camberwell and Hawthorn Advertiser* and *Eastern Suburbs Gazette* are the local papers. Population, town, 2,755; shire, 7,350.

CAMBRIAN HILL (co. Grenville, shire Buninyong), a post town, 84½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, on the Yarrowee river, 5½ miles from Ballaarat. It has a post office, State school (No. 920), hotel, Wesleyan church and store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Communication rail to Ballaarat, thence conveyance. Coach runs to Rokewood. Population about 300.

CAMPASPE. *See* RUNNYMEDE.

CAMPBELLFIELD (37° 41′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), (county Bourke, electorate of East Bourke, shire of Broadmeadows), a postal village on the Merrimerri creek. It is a railway station on the line to Somerton, 10¼ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 10½d. and 8½d.; return, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 1d. Hotels: Cyclist's and Campbellfield. State school (No. 143); Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist chapels, potteries. The sur-

rounding country is undulating, well grassed, slightly timbered, and well adapted for farming and grazing. Population, 213.

CAMPBELLTOWN (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), post town 102¾ miles N. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Newstead, thence coach 11 miles. Has State school (No. 1,129), one hotel, and creamery. Agricultural and mining district. Formation: Basaltic. Population about 60.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK (37° 4′ S. lat., 144° 12′ E. long.) (co. Talbot), a money-order, and post town on the creek of the same name, the east side being in Castlemaine, and the west side in Maldon electorate, shire Mount Alexander. It is a railway station on the line from Castlemaine to Maryborough, 80¾ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 7d. and 17s. 8d. Hotels: the Five Flags, Bennett's, Times, and the Standard. The district is a gold-mining one, the creek being marked along its course by rich workings on lower silurian formation. Some of the reefs have produced rich yields, and there should be good dredging in the creek. Large quantities of fruit grown, as much as 200 tons a season produced. The surrounding country is hilly and broken. Campbell's Creek has a brewery, a police station, and a State school (No. 120). Episcopalian, Wesleyan and Methodist places of worship. The G.U.O. Oddfellows have a lodge and the Rechabites a tent here, with brick halls. Cabs run to Castlemaine, fare 6d. Two fine bridges span the creek—Princess at the north end, and Alexandra at the south. Castlemaine general cemetery, a spacious area of about 25 acres on the west side, is tastefully laid out. The Malmsbury Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Town lighted with gas. Population, 822.

CAMPERDOWN (38° 15′ S. lat., 143° 9′ E. long.) the chief town of the county of Hampden, and electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, shire of Hampden, is situate at the foot of Mount Leura, on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool. It is distant from Melbourne 123½ miles WSW., from Geelong 78½ W., and from Warrnambool, 42 miles NE. It is connected with the metropolis by railway, being a station on the Melbourne and Port Fairy line, fares, 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. The hotels are the Leura, Hampden, and Commercial. Banks: Colonial, Union and Victoria. The Shire Council offices are in Manifold Street. Courts of petty sessions are held every Thursday, and county courts sit twice a year. The town has the facilities of a post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, a receipt and pay office and land office; it has also a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,521 volumes, State school (No. 114), and Roman Catholic school. Temperance, Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A., and Rechabites' lodges, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. There is one of the largest butter factories in the colony. The Camperdown Turf Club hold their annual meeting on the Camperdown course, and the Hampden and Heytesbury Pastoral and Agricultural Association have show-grounds, where important exhibitions of stock and produce are held every spring. Horticultural Society holds two shows annually. There are also many successful butter factories and creameries in the district. Coaches run daily to Cobden, Lismore, and Darlington. The district around Camperdown is a pastoral, dairying, and agricultural one, and there is a considerable amount of country occupied for farming, fruit growing and dairying purposes in the Heytesbury Forest to the south of the town. In the shire, which is 1,030 square miles in area, are 1,090 dwellings, 1,187 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of net annual value of £145,617; acres under cultivation 2,884. Formation: volcanic. Population, town, 1,800; shire, 5,750. Local newspaper: *Camperdown Chronicle*, an old-established journal, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

CANTERBURY (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara), postal suburb, 6¾ miles E. of Melbourne. Has post, money-order office, savings bank, railway station, telephone bureau and telegraph office, Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational and Wesleyan churches, Oddfellows, Rechabite and Debating societies, public library, State school (No. 1,026), brickworks, bicycle rubber factory, and hotel. Gas and water laid on. Rail to Melbourne. Population, over 1,000.

CAPE CLEAR (57° S. lat., 135° E. long.) post town, co. and shire Grenville, with telephone, 97 postal miles W. *viâ* Rokewood, 120 miles *viâ* Ballaarat from Melbourne, on Illabrook Creek. There are two churches, Church of England and Wesleyan; branch A.M.A.; State school (No. 1,484); two hotels—McTaggart's Cape Clear Hotel, and Conroy's Globe Hotel—police station. About 1 mile from here is the Brookside Girls' Reformatory School. There is a mechanics' institute with 400 volumes. Water from reservoir. Communication is by coach to Newtown, thence rail to Melbourne. Pitfield Plains gold mines are about 3 miles off. The district is mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population about 350.

CARAMUT (37° 50′ S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township on Muston's creek, in the county and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district of Warrnambool, 35 miles from Warrnambool, and 170 miles SW. from Melbourne. Coaches run to Penshurst, fare 3s. 6d.; Mortlake, fare 5s. The capital is reached by coach to Mortlake, train thence, fares 26s. 11d. and 18s. Hotel: the Western. It is situated on the main road from the seaboard northwards, about midway between Warrnambool and Hamilton. There are a State school (No. 728), a mechanics' institute with 652 volumes, police-station, court-house, and several tradesmen's premises. Presbyterian and Episcopal services are held on alternate Sundays in the Church of England. Pastoral district. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Formation: bluestone is abundant, and the surface is apparently volcanic. Population, 204.

CARAPOOEE (county and shire of Karakara), postal village with railway station on the Donald line, 152¼ postal miles NW. Has post-bag, hotel, two schools, and a Anglican church. Agricultural, mining and pastoral pursuits. Population about 100.

CARDIGAN (37° 35′ S. lat., and 143° 42′ E. long.) is a parish, county Grenville, electorate Windermere, shire Ballaarat, with the post-office of Cardigan, on the N. boundary, 79 miles (80¾ postal) NW. of Melbourne. The railway station on the Ballaarat to Linton line is within 1½ miles from the post-office, fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 5d. It is 1,409 feet above sea-level. Hotel, the Crown and Sceptre, in Dowling Forest, about half a mile away. It is almost on the highest point of the Watershed, the nearest water, Burrumbeet Creek, being at Miner's Rest, 3 miles to the N. A State school (No. 668), and a Presbyterian Gothic church are within half a mile of the post-office. The district is agricultural in the N., dairy farming in centre of parish, and mining to SW., where is the township of Haddon (4 miles). Formation: chiefly basaltic, with some quartz.

CARDINIA CREEK (38° S. Lat., 145° 5′ E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Berwick; postal township 40 miles SE. of Melbourne, on creek of name. Has State school (No. 2,139) and public hall. Rail to Beaconsfield, cab thence; or rail to Officer on Gippsland line, or Clyde on Great Southern line. Part of Koo-Wee-Rup swamp. Population, 75.

CARGARIE (37° 48′ S. lat., 144° 0′ E. long.), a small postal station in the county of Grenville, police district of Meredith, and shire Buninyong, 85¾ miles W. of Melbourne, on the creek of the same name. State school (No. 1,151), in which religious services are held. Elaine is the nearest railway station. A pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: basaltic. Population, with vicinity, about 180.

CARISBROOK (37° 2′ S. lat., 143° 51′ E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maryborough, a municipal town with post and money-order office, post-office savings bank, and telegraph station, on Tullaroop, and Deep creeks. It is a railway station on the Castlemaine and Maryborough line, 108¼ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 19s. 3d. and 12s. 3d. The hotels are the Carisbrook, Railway, Nag's Head, and Britannia. Height above sea evel 634 feet. The municipality has an area of 5,395 acres, 276 dwellings, and ratable property of annual value £6,018; rate 1s. in the pound. There is a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,360 volumes, in the town, and an agency of the London Bank. Carisbrook has a court-house, police quarters, town hall, market hall, and weighbridge, botanical gardens and park, court of petty sessions, four churches (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic), State school (No. 1,030) M.U.I.O.O.F. and A.N.A. lodges, and race-course. Waterworks Trust. Lighted with kerosene. Omnibuses run to and from Maryborough, fare 6d. The district is an agricultural and mining one, gold yield 1899, 13,549 ozs. Formation: silurian and trap rock. Population town and district about 2,000.

CARLSRUHE (37° 18′ S. lat., 144° 32′ E. long.), county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Lancefield and Dalhousie, shire of Kyneton, is a post town, 53 rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 48½ by road, on the Campaspe river. Height above sea level 1,800 feet. The railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca Railway is about 2 miles distant; fares, 9s. 5d. and 6s. 6d. There is a State school (No. 115) Hughes' hotel, Carlsruhe, and a Presbyterian church. It lies in the midst of a farming and pastoral country, and produces some good building stone, which is easily dressed. Population, town, 150, district, 600.

CARLTON (37° 48′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), a part of Melbourne, to the north, in the co. of Bourke, about 1½ miles N. from the Post-office, bounded on the E. by Fitzroy, on the N. by Brunswick, and on the SW. by North Melbourne. Tramcars and cabs run at frequent intervals fare, 3d. It contains the University, a fine pile of buildings, and affiliated colleges in connection with the Church of England, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches (there is also a site for a Roman Catholic College), adjoining which is the building containing the nucleus of the National Museum, situated in extensive grounds; Children's Hospital, Women's Hospital, fine brick police court and watch-house, a female refuge, the Trades' hall, 5 State schools (Nos. 112, 1,073, 1,252, 2,365, 2,605), University High School, foundries, flour mills, timber yards, a brewery, boot and cordial factories, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist Wesleyan, Wesleyan Primitive Methodist, Catholic Apostolic, and Bible Christian churches; Masonic, A.N.A., M.U.I.O.O.F., Foresters and Druids Societies, branches of the Victoria, Commercial, Colonial, London, and Savings banks; and an extensive park, called the Carlton (sometimes Exhibition) Gardens, neatly laid out (in which is the Exhibition Building, where the International Exhibitions of 1880, and the Centennial of 1888, were held), and the Prince's Park, near the University, a very fine reserve, largely used by Sports clubs, and the General Cemetery. The last-named is situated on high ground, and tastefully laid out. The column to the memory of Sir Charles Hotham, a former Governor, is a notable monument, as is also the massive monolith erected over the remains of the unfortunate explorers Burke and Wills. As an historical record the tombstone to the memory of Derrimut has considerable interest. He was chief of the Melbourne tribe at the time of the first settlement, and, owing to the timely notice given by him, the party were preserved from assassination. There is here a post office, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. The railway line to Heidelberg runs along the northern boundary; there is a station at Wilson Street, Princes Hill, lighted with electricity. Population of district about 34,000. Local paper: *Carlton Advertiser*.

CARNGHAM (37° 35′ S. lat., 143° 35′ E. long.) (shire Ripon, county and electorate of Grenville), post town, 119 (98 postal) miles W. by N. of Melbourne, on Baillie's creek. The goldfields of Smythesdale and Lintons are within 8 miles of the town. Stations and farms occupy a great portion of the district. Coaches run to Ballaarat, 16 miles distant, three days a week, fare 1s. 6d., a coach twice daily to Smythesdale, 8 miles, fare 1s., where the railway is met. Hotel: The Carngham. There is a State school (No. 146). It is claimed that Carngham is one of the oldest townships in Victoria, having been settled before Ballaarat; Lake Burrumbeet is 6 miles distant, and Mount Emu 10 miles. District chiefly pastoral. Formation: silurian. Population, about 100. (See also SNAKE VALLEY.)

CASHEL (DOOKIE SOUTH) (36° 22′ S. lat., 145° 40′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telephone office, and savings bank, in the county of Moira, electorate of Benalla, North-Eastern police district, 156 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Dookie, thence ordered conveyance. It is an agricultural district; vine and olive growing are also rapidly extending; water from springs. It is rich in all classes of minerals. One of the Government experimental farms is here. There is accommodation for 40 students, who receive a thorough practical agricultural education. Distillery in vicinity. Geological formation: silurian (diorite rocks through the hills), limonite in vast quantities, patches of fresh-water limestone here and there. Population of district, 637.

CASSILIS (co. Dargo, shire Omeo), postal and mining township, with money-order office and telephone bureau, 214 miles E. from Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bairnsdale, thence rail. Has State school, two hotels, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, Mechanics' Institute, Oddfellows' lodge; water from wells and tanks; mining district, metamorphic formation. Population about 400.

CASTERTON (37° 36′ S. lat., 141° 25′ E. long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, counties of Follett and Dundas, electoral district Normanby, shire Glenelg, on the W. bank of the river Glenelg, 3 miles distant from its junction with the Wannon, on the main road from Melbourne to Adelaide. It is a railway station, 245¼ miles W. of Melbourne, being the terminus of the line from Branxholme. Fares, 43s. 10d., 29s. 4d. The hotels are the Glenelg, Albion, Casterton, Bridge, and Traveller's Rest. There are places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, and Presbyterian bodies; State school (No. 2,058), Casterton College, a mechanics' institute and free library with large hall (3 665 volumes); branches of National, Victoria, and Colonial Banks, Freemasons', Foresters', Rechabites', A.N.A., Sons of Temperance and W.C.T.U. societies, eight stores, a foundry and implement works, and a fine post and telegraph office. Lighted with kerosene. There are numerous stations in the district, most of the available land has been taken up by selectors, being suitable for agricultural pursuits, particularly along the course of the river, the soil being rich, with an abundance of water in all seasons. There is a splendid quarry of granite in Wando Vale, and a steam flour-mill has been erected at the entrance to the town, between the two bridges. During 1900 the Government purchased the Wando Vale Estate of 10,500 acres (close to the town), to subdivide into farms; of these there are 66, ranging in value up to £1,250. This is the first estate of the kind purchased by the Government, and the experiment is being closely watched. There were over 300 applicants for the 66 blocks. Silver, gold, and coal have been proved to exist in the district. Casterton is situated in the shire of Glenelg, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, the area of which is 1,456 square miles, population 4,302, and the annual value of ratable property £81,712, 830 dwellings, 1,333 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Wheat, oats, hay, and artificial grasses are chiefly cultivated, 10,992 acres being under cultivation. Newspaper: *Casterton News* (E. F. Hughes, Proprietor), published every Monday and Thursday evening. Population, 1,250, including district, 4,000.

CASTLE DONNINGTONSHIRE. *See* SWAN HILL.

CASTLEMAINE (37° 4′ S. lat., 144° 14′ E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral and police district of Castlemaine, is located at the junction of the Barker's and Forest creeks, 78 rail miles NNW. of Melbourne, and is an important station on the railway from Melbourne to Echuca, is also connected with a branch line to Maryborough, and by that route with Ballaarat and the western districts. Five trains run daily to and from the metropolis. Fares, 13s. and 8s. 9d. The hotels are the Criterion, Castlemaine, Imperial, Cumberland, Royal, Corner, Bedford, Goldsmith's, Supreme Court, and many others. The town, which is under municipal government, is pleasantly situated, the streets are well laid out and planted with trees, and the buildings, both public and private, are such as befit a town of considerable magnitude. Height above sea level 919 feet. It has an area of 5,760 acres, 1,100 dwellings, 1,150 ratepayers, and the net annual value of ratable property is £31,616; rate 1s. in the pound. The most notable of the public edifices are the Benevolent Asylum, public offices containing the post, savings bank, and telegraph, land and survey, water supply and treasury departments, town hall (with fine stage and scenery) and municipal offices; the hospital, the Supreme Court, the mechanics' institute, which has a library of 7,902 volumes, school of mines, orderly rooms, and the churches: there are several schools (two State, Nos. 119 and 2,051, and Roman Catholic) and a theatre—the Royal. The Australasia, Victoria, New South Wales, National, Savings and Colonial Banks have branches here, and the principal insurance companies have agencies. The gaol has accommodation for 120 prisoners. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Malmsbury and Expedition Pass reservoirs. A coach runs to Fryerstown daily, fare, 2s. The diggings in the neighbourhood were once very numerous, and were among the first discovered in Australia. The number of miners in the district is 5,121. Total yield of the district for 1899, 77,421 ozs. There has been a great revival in mining in the district; hydraulic dredging is firmly established with satisfactory results; one plant is at work within the borough itself. The quarrying of slate and flagging is also largely carried on in the district. Vine and fruit growing are carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of the town, the apples grown have commanded high prices in London, but it is on the mining capabilities and agricultural resources of the district that the prosperity of the town depends. Several minerals beside gold have been found. A large woollen mill, two breweries, and two tanneries do a considerable business. In and round Castlemaine there is a large area of land under cultivation. A handsome market is erected in the principal part of the town. Castlemaine is strongly recommended by the medical faculty for consumptive, asthmatical, and other invalids. The estimated population of the town is 5,103. Newspapers: The *Mount Alexander Mail*, published daily; *Leader*, daily.

CAULFIELD (37° 51′ S. lat., 143° 54′ E. long.), a postal shire with telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Bourke, and electoral districts of Eastern Suburbs, Toorak and Brighton, 7½ postal miles E. of Melbourne, lying 169 feet above sea level, and connected to Melbourne by railway; fares, 6½d. and 5½d. Hotels: Caulfield Club, Ross Town, and London Tavern. It has numerous places of worship, including Church of England, Wesleyan, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist Union, Church of Christ, Primitive Methodist, and Free Church of England. Court house, concert hall, two State schools, grammar school, and a shire hall. Caulfield contains many large business places and private residences. The streets are lighted with gas. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. There is a splendidly-equipped race-course here, which is the headquarters of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club, and the races run for are only second in value and importance to those of the V.R.C. Annual value of ratable property of shire, £102,607, area, 9½ square miles; dwellings, 1,915; ratepayers, 4,000; rate 2s. 0d. 635 acres under cultivation, chiefly market gardens. Population of town and district about 8,700. Local newspapers: *Caulfield and Elsternwick Times*, *Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader*, published on Saturdays, and *Recorder*, Wednesdays.

CAVENDISH (37° 30′ S. lat., 142° 1′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, in the county and electorate of Dundas, on the river Wannon, 193 miles (214 postal) W. of Melbourne, and 17 miles N. from Hamilton, the nearest railway station, to which place coaches run three times a week. There is an hotel—the Bunyip, library and reading-room (702 vols.), and one store. The Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics hold services here, and there is a State school (No. 116). The district is mainly occupied for grazing purposes. Population about 210.

CERES (38° 11′ S. lat., 144° 19′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grant, police division Mount Moriac, situated on one of the most prominent hills of the Barrabool, about 6 miles nearly W. of Geelong, and 51 miles SW. of Melbourne. Rail to Geelong, special cab thence, 10s. The river Barwon runs from W. to E., 2 miles N. of the village. The Waurn Pond chain of ponds lies about 2 miles S. One inn, the Barrabool, a State school, Church of England, Wesleyan chapel, Temperance hall, and two stores. Formation principally of sandstone covered with yellow clay, with black and chocolate soils. Immediately surrounding Ceres is beautiful undulating country, commanding a view of a vast landscape of plains and forest, with Mounts Moriac, Pollock, and other elevated land, and also an extended view of Bass Straits. Freestone quarry here. Population, 194; with vicinity, 280.

CHARLTON (36° 2′ S. lat., 143° 1′ E. long.), shire Charlton, county of Gladstone, is situated upon the Avoca river, 173 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is connected by railway. Fares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. The leading hotels are the East Charlton, Globe, Cricket Club, Golden Fleece, and Vale of Avoca. It has a money-order, post, and telegraph offices, also a subtreasury and savings bank in connection with the post office. The district institutions include Agricultural Society, Turf Club, Cricket Club, Mechanics' Institute (with library of 1,600 volumes). The Masons, Oddfellows, Druids, Hibernians, A.N.A. & Rechabites have lodges, and there are several Insurance agencies, and a branch of the Australian Natives Association. The Anglicans, Presbyterians, Free Presbyterians, Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have churches, and there is a State school (No. 1,480). There is a coach daily to St. Arnaud railway station (28 miles); fare, 5s.; and to Wooroonooke, Granite Flat, Cherrup, Jeffcott and Donald, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The district is essentially a wheat growing one (of the 81,215 acres under cultivation 51,246 were in wheat), and in addition to the large amount of grain annually sent to Melbourne, two large steam flour-mills are continually kept at work during the whole of the year; a foundry and coach factory in full work, and an implement factory on the opposite side of the river. A county court is held half-yearly. Large auction sales of stock are held fortnightly at Charlton, making it the market town for the agricultural areas of Wychitella, Wooroonooke, Wycheproof, Woosang, Buckrabanyule, Yeungroen, Conoor, Jeffcott, Banyenong, Teddywaddy, Dooboobetic, West Charlton, Glenloth, Lake Marmal, Bungeluke, Ninyeunook, Cooroopajerrup, Towaninnie, Quambatook, and Wedderburn. Local banks: Victoria, Australasia, and Commercial. Forma-

tion : limestone. Area of shire, 455 square miles ; dwellings, 800 ; ratepayers on roll, 635 ; rate, 1s. ; net annual value of ratable property, £36,381. Population : town, 1,000 ; shire, 2,600. Local journal : *East Charlton Tribune*, Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

CHATSWORTH (37° 50′ S. lat., 142° 38′ E. long.), post town, situated on the west side of the river Hopkins, in the county of Villiers, and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, shire Mt. Rouse, 167 miles (177¼ postal) due W. of Melbourne, on the Great Northern road from Warrnambool to Ararat. Tri-weekly mail to Wickliffe. Chatsworth Hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,382), in which Presbyterian services are held. Pastoral district. In the neighbourhood is the Hopkins Hill estate. Population about 80.

CHELTENHAM (37° 57′ S. lat., 145° 6′ E. long.), (county Bourke, electorate of Brighton), postal township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, telephone exchange and bureau, 13¾ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 5 miles from Brighton. It is a station on the Mordialloc line ; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. The hotels are the Exchange, Cheltenham, and Royal Oak, with several private boarding-houses near the beach (1½ miles W.). The land is of a very sandy nature, well suited for market gardens. State schools, at Cheltenham (No. 84), at Heatherton (No. 938). Churches : Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Disciples of Christ. Bank : English and Scottish. A court-house and mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,260 volumes ; a creamery, and a Protestant hall, which is used for large public gatherings. Lighted with gas. A Convalescent Home for men, Home of Mercy, and a Rescued Children's (Livingstone) Home. Government experimental scent farm here. Population, 310, or, including Beaumaris on the W., and Heatherton on the E., both joining, about 1,500. A horse tram runs at intervals to Sandringham ; fare, 9d.

CHEPSTOWE (37° 35′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Ripon and electoral district of Grenville and police district of Carngham, situated on Baillie's creek. It lies 125 (104¾ postal) miles W. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail to Smythesdale, and coach thence ; coach fare, 2s. Agricultural and pastoral district. There is a State school (No. 867). Formation : basaltic. Population, about 80.

CHETWYND (37° 17′ S. lat., 141° E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Dundas, and police district of Harrow, Shire of Glenelg, on Chetwynd Creek, 275 miles (266½ postal) W. of Melbourne, on the road from Casterton to Harrow, distant from the former 25 miles, and from Harrow 14 miles. A coach runs to Harrow, fare 5s. and to Casterton, fare 10s., thence by rail to capital. Hotel : the Chetwynd. State school (No. 2,738). Places of worship : Roman Catholic (St. Michael), Church of England (visited). Two stores. Water from tanks. The district is a grazing and farming one. Formation : sandstone. Population, 60 ; of district about 300.

CHEWTON (37° 5′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.), formerly FOREST CREEK, is a municipal town, with post money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police district of Castlemaine, situated on Forest creek, 1,093 feet above the sea level, on the main road between Melbourne and Castlemaine, 75 rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Castlemaine, to which conveyances run every hour. The railway passes through Chewton, fares, 13s. 5d. and 8s. 11d. Hotels : Red Hill, Commercial, Mount Alexander, Chewton, and others. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,928 and 1,054), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist churches. Mechanics' Institute (850 volumes). M.U.I.O.O.F. & I.O.R. societies. It is supplied with water from the Expedition Pass Reservoir, and lighted with kerosene. There is a tannery in the town. The district is essentially a mining one. The area of the municipality is 5,760 acres ; there are 296 dwellings, and ratable property of the net annual value of £5,902 ; rate 1s. in the £. Formation : lower Silurian. Population, 1,400.

CHILTERN (36° 9′ S. lat., 146° 37′ E. long.), the central town of the shire of Chiltern, is 168½ miles by rail NE. of Melbourne, 691 feet above sea-level on the main Melbourne and Sydney road and North-Eastern Railway, in the county and electorate of Bogong, police district of Beechworth. Chiltern has been settled about 40 years. There is communication twice daily with Melbourne by the North-Eastern Railway ; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Coaches also run daily from Chiltern to Beechworth, Howlong, Brown's Plains, Indigo, and the Claims. Hotels : the Star, Royal Mail, Council Club, Hotel de Paris, Exchange, Commercial, Empire, Telegraph, and others. It contains several good shops and business places. The Government buildings are : court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, railway station, fire brigade station, police-station, and State school, all commodious, well-built brick buildings. Net annual value of property in the shire is £11,960. Area, 89 square miles ; dwellings, 650 ; ratepayers, 705 ; on roll, 291 ; rate 1s. The Black Dog or Doma-Mungi Creek flows within a mile of the township, and forms a junction with the Murray at about 20 miles distant. The nearest point of the Murray is about 8 miles away. The town is supplied with water brought in pipes from springs in the Barambogie ranges, 4 miles distant. Banks : New South Wales and Australasia. The churches are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, with resident ministers. Societies : A.M.A, H.A.C.B.S., A.O.F., and A.N.A. There is an excellent swimming bath. The Athenæum has a library of 2,400 volumes. State schools (Nos. 327, 1,984, and 2,804). Local affairs are under the control of the Shire Council, who have offices in the town-hall. The district is mining, agricultural, and viticultural. Wheat, oats, and grapes are the principal crops. Geological formation : schist and sandstone. The population of the township, covering an area of about 2 square miles, is 1,365, of the shire 2,700 ; 1,698 acres under cultivation. Newspaper : *Federal Standard* (Friday).

CHINAMAN'S FLAT (37° 0′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.) is a postal township in the county of Talbot and electorate of Talbot and Avoca, Shire Tullaroop. It lies 115½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and within 2 miles of Maryborough to which coach fare, 6d. State school (No. 714), and a Wesleyan chapel. Population about 200, chiefly engaged in alluvial and quartz mining pursuits.

CHRISTMAS HILL (37° 40′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E. long.) a farming district (with a post-office), county Evelyn, shire Eltham, and police district of Yarra Glen. It lies 35½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, on Watson's creek, and adjoins the mining district of One Tree Hill, and a part of the Caledonia gold-fields. Rail to Yarra Glen, thence coach, 4 miles distant ; fare, 3s. There are a mechanics' institute and library (900 volumes), a State school (No. 1,362), and Anglican church. The land generally is of poor quality. Dairying and vine-growing industries. Christmas Hill is an excellent health resort. Slate and gold have been found at Watson's Creek. Population about 250.

CHUTE (county Ripon, shire Hampden, electoral district of Hampden, police district Beaufort), is a post-town on Emu Creek, 118 miles NW. from Melbourne. Rail to Beaufort, 10 miles, conveyance thence. There is a store, a school (No. 902), and Primitive Methodist church. The district is mining and agricultural. Populaion about 100.

CLARENDON (or CORDUROY) (37° 45′ S. lat., 144° E. long). is in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Buninyong, 83 (91 postal) miles WNW. of Melbourne. Nearest water, Williamson's creek. Lal-Lal, 3 miles distant, is the nearest Railway Station. Hotels : Clarendon and Corduroy. It has a State school (No. 2,081), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Agricultural district. Population, 120 ; of the district, 1,239.

CLAYTON (county Bourke, shire Mulgrave), post and railway station, 12 miles from Melbourne. Has three hotels, Church of England, tennis court, State school. Agricultural district. Population, 50.

CLEMENTSTON (county Talbot), post-town with money-order office, 93¼ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Allendale, thence 3 miles, and has a Wesleyan church, State school, mechanics' institution, police station, hotel, various stores, Mining district. Population about 600.

CLIFTON HILL (37° 47′ S. lat., 145° E. long.), county Bourke, electoral district East Bourke Boroughs, within the boundaries of the Collingwood city, 3 miles NNE. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by cable tramway ; fare, 3d. A station is also here on the Melbourne to Collingwood and Heidelberg railway ; fares, 6d. and 5d. Cabs also run to Northcote and Preston ; 3d. Two substantial bridges span Merri Creek, on which Clifton Hill is situated. Branches of the Commissioners, Savings Bank, National, and London Banks are here, and one of the largest State schools (No. 1,360), also King's College, Girls' High School, School of Music, and other educational buildings. Has post, money-order and savings bank offices and telegraph station. There are Freemasons, G.U.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., U.A.O.D., and I.O.R. Societies. Old Colonists Homes are here. Principal hotels : United Kingdom, Normandy, Royal, and Clifton, last having bowling-green. All religious denominations are represented. Has large hall, with stage, and several large boot manufactories. It has two reserves, the Mayor's Park, and Darling Gardens (15 acres), pleasantly situated ; it stands very high, and the inhabitants have a good view of the surrounding country. Lighted with gas. Population, 6,000. Newspaper : *Tribune*.

CLUNES (37° 18′ S. lat., 143° 47′ E. long.), an important borough with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office and railway station on Creswick and Tullurоop creeks (county Talbot), Clunes and Allendale electorate, 97¼ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, three times daily ; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 7d. Principal hotels : The Club, National, Town Hall, and Court House, and numerous others. The municipal area is 5,760 acres, with 675 dwellings, net annual value of ratable property £10,418. Rate, 1s. 4d. in the £ ; with about 30 miles of streets formed. It lies 1,081 feet above sea-level. Gold was first discovered here on July 1, 1851. The mining yield for 1899 was 11,938 ozs. Work of a progressive character being done the North Port Phillip mine by a London syndicate. Efforts are being made in London to float other mines. Banks : Union, and London, and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies in the town. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, Primitive Methodist United, and Salvation Army places of worship ; also at North Clunes there is an Anglican Mission chapel. The town, which is picturesque and considered very healthy, possesses a hospital, butter factory, free library and reading room, with 3,450 vols., State schools (Nos. 136 and 1,552), Masonic, I.O.R., A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F., lodges, one Roman Catholic and two private schools, and a court house. The streets are partly lighted with gas, while the town and mines are well supplied with water from the Bullarook forest. Cattle sales are held at the market each Wednesday. The Clunes Agricultural Society holds its exhibitions here. A hospital fête is held annually. The waterworks, which are the most perfect of their kind in the colony, cost £70,195 ; the reservoir at Newlyn has a capacity of 255,000,000 gallons. There are 15 miles of reticulation in the town, mining, agricultural and pastoral. Formation : basaltic. Population, 2,900. Local paper, the *Clunes Guardian*, published Tuesdays and Fridays (Wallis and Giddings, Proprietors).

CLYDE (31° 5′ S. lat , 145° 20′ E. long.) is a township with railway station and post-office, in the county of Mornington, electoral district Mornington, police district Bourke. The soil is loamy, and of medium quality. Clyde is on the Creek Clyde, 32½ miles SE. from Melbourne by rail, fares, 5s. 2d. and 3s. 5d. It has a Church of England, public hall and free library (330 vols.), State school (No. 118), and a general store. Population, 267.

CLYDEBANK (38° 5′ S. lat., 147° 10′ E. long.) a postal district in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Central Gippsland, police district of Sale, shire, South Avon; and lies to the NE. of Sale, and 139 miles SSE. of Melbourne. The soil is in general fertile. Hares are plentiful, and there is good snipe, duck, and swan shooting in the season. Anglican church, Wesleyan chapel, State school (No. 1,304) in which postal business is transacted, are on the main road, and distant about 11 miles from Sale, and 3 miles from Lake Wellington. Milk condensing and butter factory. Horse to Sale, rail to Melbourne. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Population about 200.

CLYDESDALE (36° 10′ S. lat., 144° E. long.), a postal station, on Jim Crow creek, 90 miles (97¼ postal) N. by W. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, electoral district Daylesford, shire, Mount Franklin. There is a railway siding at Strangways, about 2 miles distant. State school (No. 900), Wesleyan church. There are diggings and numerous farms in the district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 250.

COALVILLE (county Buln-Buln, shire Narracan), is a postal station on the Moe railway line, and Narracan Creek, with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, about 85½ miles from Melbourne. It has a State school, hotel, and Wesleyan places of worship. Coal has been found. Population, about 100.

COBDEN (38° 19′ S. lat., 143° 6′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office on Cobden Creek, tributary of Curdie river, in the county and shire of Heytesbury, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district Geelong, 136½ miles SW. of Melbourne. Shire Council meets here. It is a station on the Curdie River line; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d.; coach to Camperdown twice daily, 2s. 6d. return. Hotel: Cobden. Agency of the National Bank, a State (No. 864) and private schools; Oddfellows', Rechabite, H.A.C.B., and Orange societies. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and United Methodist places of worship, Temperance and Oddfellows halls, three stores and about twenty other business places, police station, and monthly Court of Sessions, cheese and butter factories, with creameries at Port Campbell, Scott's Creek, South Purrumbete, Bostock's Creek, and Dixie. It is a pastoral district of volcanic formation. The country to the north is undulating and very fertile. Deep gullies to the S. and W., with the "most lovely fern and musk trees," while Heytesbury forest is being rapidly opened up. The water supply of Cobden is derived from house tanks and wells, also a reservoir, which was constructed by the Hampden shire. Town lighted with kerosene. Area of shire, 708 square miles; dwellings, 753; ratepayers, 914; rate, 1s; net annual value of ratable property, £43,814. Acres under cultivation 1,611. Population, township, 450; of shire, 3,250. Local papers: *Cobden Times and Heytesbury Advertiser* and *Reformer*, published Wednesdays and Saturdays.

COBRAM (36° S. lat., 145° E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, on the Murray River, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Yarrawonga and Benalla, and police district of Benalla, Shire of Tungamah. It is a terminal station on the Numurkah and Cobram line, 155 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d., return, 41s. 8d. 28s. A coach runs to Berrigan (NSW.) every day. Hotels: Cobram and Victoria. Banks: National and Australasia. There are in the township I.O.O.F., A.N.A. societies, Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, a State school (No. 2,881), police station, Court of Petty Sessions, chemist, sawmills, foundry, sundry stores and tradesmen's shops, resident physician, Racing, Rowing, Rifle, Football, Tennis, and Bicycle Clubs, mechanics' institute and public hall, capable of seating 400 persons. It is an agricultural district. Vine, dairying, fruit, and wine industries. The local race club holds its meetings, and shows are held annually under the auspices of the Cobram Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Shooting, fishing, and boating. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: clay and sand. Newspaper: *Cobram Courier*, published every Thursday. Population of district about 2,000.

COBUNGRA, a mining site, in the county of Bogong, electorate of Omeo, 246 miles NE. of Melbourne. The route from Melbourne is by rail to Bright, coach thence to Harriettville (25 miles), horse or conveyance thence. Formation: basaltic.

COBURG (51° 44′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.) (county and police district of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke Boroughs), a shire and suburb of Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 5 miles distant N., on the Merri and Moonee Ponds Creeks. There is also railway communication; fares, 4d. and 3d. Tram cars run frequently from the terminus of the Melbourne Tram Company at Moreland Road; fare, 2d. (with 1d. sections) the fare from Melbourne to Moreland Road also being 2d. Hotels: Corner, Golden Fleece, Nugget and Woolpack, Post Office, Coburg, Commercial. It derives its importance from being the locale of a large gaol, called Pentridge, in which over 700 convicts can be accommodated. Newlands and Bolingbroke are within the district of Coburg. There are two State schools, mechanics' institute, Freemasons' and Oddfellows' lodges, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches. Bank: Commercial. Police station, flock and weaving factories. The streets are lighted with gas. The Yan Yean affords the water supply. It is a place of petty sessions. In Coburg shire annual value of property is £36,557; area, 7½ square miles; dwellings, 1,117; ratepayers, 3,557; rate, 2s. 3d.; 583 acres under cultivation. The local newspapers are the *Coburg Leader* and the *Coburg Advertiser*, weekly. The geological formation is basaltic. Population of shire, 6,000.

CODRINGTON (county Villiers, shire Belfast), postal township (loose bag), 200 miles W. of Melbourne, which is reached by rail to Port Fairy, coach thence. Has State school (No. 1,613). Agricultural and pastoral district, with a population of about 300.

COGHILL'S CREEK (37° 22′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Ballaarat; a post town, on the creek after which it is called, 114 miles (96¾ postal) WNW. of Melbourne. It is 10 miles from Creswick, and 6 from Clunes, from both of which towns there is railway communication with Melbourne *viâ* Ballarat, or by Mount Blowhard (4 miles S.) on the Wanbra line. In the township are three churches—Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, creamery, implement works, a hotel (Farmers') and a State school (No. 1,523). Agricultural district. Population, about 600.

COHUNA (county Gunbower, shire Kerang), a post-town, with telegraph station, and telephone to Kerang on the Gunbower Creek, 205 postal miles N. Communication is by rail to Edmea, coach thence. Has State school (2,502), Bible Christian church; water from tanks. District is agricultural, and pastoral.

COIMADAI (36° 20′ S. lat., 145° 5′ E. long.) is a post town, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of W. Bourke, and shire of Bacchus Marsh. It lies on the Coimadai creek, 34 miles (37½ postal) NW. from Melbourne, which is reached by hired conveyance to Bacchus Marsh thence rail. There is one hotel, the Coimadai, a State school (No. 716). The country is agricultural and pastoral, and there are lime works, mineral water springs and freestone quarries in the vicinity. Antimony mines are being worked. Population 80, with vicinity, about 200.

COLAC (38° 31′ S. lat., 145° 36′ E. long.), shire and post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station on Lake Colac, 95½ miles W. of Melbourne, on the Barongarook creek. It is a railway station on the line from Geelong to Warrnambool; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d., 436 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Polwarth, electoral district of Polwarth and police district of Geelong. The Victoria, Commercial, Union Club, and Prince of Wales are among the leading hotels. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire (1,094 square miles) is £113,276; dwellings 1,680; ratepayers, 2,050; rate 1s. The National, Victoria, Colonial and Commercial Banks have branches, and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies. Colac has a public library, with 1,562 volumes, Victoria hall, hospital, two State schools (Nos. 117 and 2,028), besides a Catholic and High school and Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Catholic churches, Salvation Army, and police court and station, county courts and courts of insolvency being held quarterly. Among societies and lodges are the Masonic, Oddfellows (M.U.), Hibernians and Sons of Temperance. The town is lighted with gas. Colac has a beautifully situated and admirably kept Botanic Gardens upon the banks of the lake, a fine sheet of water covering some 20 square miles, which is well stocked with English perch and carp, and also swarms with wildfowl. The annual regatta, held in December, is an extensive affair. The district is partly taken up by freehold stations, and in part by farms. By the returns of March 1, 1900, there were under cultivation 10,822 acres, the chief crops being oats, hay, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Considerable dairying. Formation: volcanic, carbonaceous rocks the north, with recent surface drift. Coal has been discovered in the district, and large deposits of iron ore and limestone exist in close proximity to the town. The Otway Forest forms part of the shire, and abounds in valuable timber. Population, 2,800; of the shire, 9,500. Local papers: *Colac Herald*, Tuesday and Friday, and the *Colac Reformer*, published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

COLBINABBIN (36° 35′ S. lat., 144° 53′ E. long.), the postal centre of a farming and pastoral district, on Cornella Creek, on the main road from Rushworth to Elmore, 17 miles W. of the former place and 11 miles E. of the latter. It is in the county and electorate of Rodney, police district of Corop, Shire Waranga, lies 121¾ postal miles N. of Melbourne, from which the rail to Rushworth, thence coach, are the means of communication. Coach fare, 6s. A coach also runs from Elmore on the Echuca line, fare, 4s. Junction Hotel. A State school (No. 1,218), and two stores. Churches: Church of England and United Methodist. The soil is a rich chocolate, very good for grain crops and vine growing. Fine landscape scenery, and fishing near. Gold has been found. Water from tanks, &c. Population 40, district 250.

COLBROOK (county Bourke, shire Ballan), postal district (loose bag) on Blakeville road, 52 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Ballan, horse thence. Water from creeks and tanks. Farming, dairying, wood cutting, and mining industries. Volcanic soil. Population about 80.

COLERAINE (37° 36′ S. lat., 141° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the county of Dundas, electorate of Normanby, shire of Wannon, situated on the Bryant creek, on the main road to Adelaide. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Hamilton, 221¼ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares from Melbourne, 39s. 6d. and 26s. 4d. Communication can be also had with Melbourne, *viâ* Hamilton, to Portland, and thence by steamer. The Koroit is the principal hotel, others being Coleraine, Commercial, Criterion, and National. The places of worship com-

prise churches belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The National and Victoria Banks have branches here, and there are 8 stores. There is also a mechanics' institute and free library, possessed of about 3,600 volumes, State (No. 2,118) and private schools, butter factory, court house and council chambers. The Masons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance and Hibernians have each a lodge here. Portland lies 57 miles S.; Hamilton, 22 miles SE.; Casterton, 18 miles W.; Merino, 13 miles SW. The Coleraine Racing Club holds its annual meeting on May 24; a race meeting is also held on New Year's day, and Coleraine is the *locale* of the once famous Great Western steeplechases. Agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural societies hold annual exhibitions. There are numerous stations in the district, including Muntham, Konongwootong, Konongwootong Creek, Hilgay, Mount Koroit, Winninburn, Tahara, and many others. The low death rate indicates healthy locality. Most of the neighbourhood is covered with volcanic tufaceous lava; the underlie is of schistose formation, with veins of crystalline limestone. Coal has been found in small thin broken veins in the hills south of the township. Some of the hills are capped with tertiary gravel and rounded quartz, interspersed with granite detritus and ironstone nodules, sand, and clay. The town presents a picturesque appearance, being surrounded by hills. Wannon Falls about ten miles distant. It is an agricultural, dairying and pastoral district. Two reservoirs are situated near township. Village township of twenty-eight families adjoins the town. Population, 1,060. Local paper: *Coleraine Albion*, published on Friday.

COLLINGWOOD (37° 48′ S. lat., 145° E. long.), a city and suburb of Melbourne, lying between the city and the Yarra-Yarra 2 miles to the NE., county Bourke. There is a magnificent town hall (embracing post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, police court, free library (6,300 vols., annual attendance over 55,000) at a cost of over £40,000, also Australasian, National, Colonial, New South Wales, and Commercial banks; 2 branches of the Melbourne Savings bank, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies; numerous churches, and public buildings, many business premises, factories, and private residences. It is known as the pioneer municipality of Victoria, having been the first local body incorporated after Melbourne and Geelong. The city has a frontage to the Yarra river of about five miles, the entire area being 1,139 acres. Number of inhabited dwellings, 6,993; and 7,650 ratepayers. The ratable property is of the annual value of £162,001; rate 1s. 9d. in the £. Smith and Victoria Streets are the principal business thoroughfares. Collingwood is connected with Melbourne by three lines of tramways and cabs; fare, 3d. The population is principally of the industrial class. The many pleasant outlets in the neighbourhood and its nearness to Melbourne render it a suitable place for the residence of persons of moderate means. Being well drained by means of large underground sewers, Collingwood is one of the healthiest places of all the metropolitan suburbs. Gas and electricity light the city. Four bridges span the Yarra, and connect Collingwood with Kew and Hawthorn. There are six State schools (Nos. 1,886, 1,895, 2,462, 2,957, 1,360, 3,146). Population: 32,715. Local papers: the *Observer*, *Mercury*, and *Tribune*.

CONDAH (37° 57′ S. lat., 141° 35′ E. long.) is a post town with money-order, post and telegraph office, 221¼ miles W. of Melbourne, lying 401 feet above sea level. Condah is in the county of Normanby, electorate of Portland, police district of Branxholme, on the main road between Branxholme and Portland, and has a railway station, fares, 39s. 6d. and 26s. 4d. The Condah swamp has been drained and leased out in blocks of from ten to fifty acres. Good fishing and shooting in and around Lake Condah. Near to it is the aboriginal reserve, comprising 3,700 acres, known as the "Lake Condah" station, where efforts are being made in domiciling and civilizing the blacks. Hotel: Green Hills. There are two stores, cheese factory and creamery, Mechanics' Institute, parish hall. A State school (No. 1,019), and one at Spring creek and at Condah South. A Church of England (St. Thomas'), a Primitive Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), are here. Colonial Bank open Thursdays. Coaches run to Hotspur, fare, 10s. Formation: upper volcanic, consisting of basaltic plains with trap rises. Principally a grazing district. Population of town 400, and district about 2,000.

CONDAH SWAMP (Wallacedale) (co. Normanby, shire Portland), an area of 8,000 acres, has been drained by Government. There is a post-office, store, two State schools (Nos. 3,217, and 3,332), Mechanics' Institute, in which church services are held; two cheese factories and creamery. Water from springs and tanks. Part is leased, part sold, and part is occupied as village settlement, extending for a distance of about 10 miles to Lake Condah. Population of district, about 1,000.

COONGULMERANG (county Tanjil, W. riding, shire Bairnsdale), post town, on the Mitchell river, with money-order office, telephone, and savings bank offices, 161 miles E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Lindenow, thence 3 miles. Has mechanics' institute and public library, M.U.I.O.O.F., court of petty sessions, police station, three State schools, eucalyptus distillery, two cheese and two creameries, insurance agencies, two hotels, Presbyterian and Anglican churches. District is agricultural and pastoral. Coongulmerang Upper is 2 miles further west.

COONOOER BRIDGE (county Gladstone, shire Charlton), postal township, 170½ NW. of Melbourne. Rail to St. Arnaud, thence coach. Has hotel, school and Wesleyan church. Agricultural and pastoral.

COOPER'S CREEK (21° 25′ S. lat., 148° 29′ E. long.), a small town (with post-bag) in the county of Tanjil, and electorate of Gippsland, central shire Walhalla, at the junction of Cooper's Creek with the river Thomson, 116 miles E. of Melbourne; communication being by coach to the Moe railway station. Hotel: Copper Mine. Episcopalians and Wesleyans use the same building as a place of worship. State schools (No. 3,007). It is an agricultural district. Formation: slate and granite. Population about 40; district about 140.

COPE COPE (36° 30′ S. lat., 143° 6′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, and railway station, 175 miles NW. of Melbourne. Fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Farming and pastoral district. It has State school (No. 1,756); Coffee palace; Church of England, visited also by Presbyterian clergymen, and butter factory. It is in the county and electorate of Kara Kara, and is situated near the Lake of the same name. Cope Cope is dotted all over with fresh water lakes, which are frequented by numerous waterfowl. There are some salt lakes about 5 miles distant. Donald, distant 8 miles NW., is the nearest town. Population of district about 1,500

CORACK (county Kara Kara, shire Donald), is an agricultural and grazing village, with a post office, about 198½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Railway to Donald, coach thence 15 miles. Two boarding houses with wine licenses. A State school (No. 2,196), and No. 1,784 at Corack North, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute with 300 vols., and creamery. Population, township, 60; of district, which is agricultural and pastoral, 300.

CORINDHAP (Break o' Day) (37° 53′ S. lat., 143° 45′ E. long.), a postal centre, in the county and electoral district of Grenville, 92 miles W. of Melbourne on the Break O'Day Creek. Mining and agricultural district, forming part of that of Rokewood. The communication with Melbourne is by rail to Leigh Road station; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d., and coach thence 5s.; also coach to Ballaarat on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, fare, 3s. 6d. There are two hotels, a State school (No. 1,906), a Presbyterian and Anglican church, and Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1,400 vols. The geological formation of the district is lower silurian, consisting of schist, slate, and sandstone underlying auriferous alluvial deposit. Population: township 157, vicinity, 300.

CORINELLA (county Mornington, shire Phillip Island), a pretty seaport village on Western Port Bay, 61¼ postal miles SE. There is a post-office, State school (No. 1,392), Anglican church, and artesian wells. District agricultural and grazing. Population about 130.

CORIO SHIRE. *See* Lara.

COROMBY (county Borung, shire Dunmunkle), postal district, telephone and railway station, 190¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, on Warracknabeal. Has hotel and State school (No. 2,082). Agricultural district.

COROP (36° 27′ S. lat., 144° 48′ E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order town, in the county and electorate of Rodney, shire Waranga 140 miles N. of Melbourne, on the N. bank of Lake Cooper. The Waranga Waterworks Canal passes through the township. Coach runs daily to the Elmore railway station, 12 miles distant, fare, 2s 6d. Rochester is 10 miles distant. There are three hotels. Episcopal, Catholic (St. James'), Presbyterian, and Bible Christian churches; a State school (No. 1,021), and one at Corop West (No. 1,651), a police camp, an assembly hall, mechanics' institute, with free library, having 3,056 volumes, one store, wine cellars, two blacksmiths' shops, and a creamery. Lighted with kerosene. Water from irrigation through town. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. There is a lake five miles long and two miles broad, where boating fishing, and duck shooting afford recreation; hares and rabbits are plentiful. Population, 100; district, 180.

COROROOKE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), post township 4 miles from Colac. Has State school and two churches.

CORRYONG (36° 9′ S. lat., 149° E. long.) a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire Towong, and lies about 250 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 50 from Tallangatta railway station, to which a coach runs thrice weekly, fare 15s. Hotels: Corryong and Courthouse. Presbyterian church and Church of England, in which services are also held by the Wesleyans. It has two hotels, a public hall, four stores, Athenæum (700 vols.), State school (No. 1,309), coffee palace, three wine saloons, Bank of Australasia, district and police station lighted with kerosene, branches of M.U.I.O.O.F., and several clubs. There are three large sale yards. It is in a pastoral district; local butter factory has four attached creameries, and turns out about five tons of butter a week in summer. Rich gold-mining reefs have been found at Mount Elliot and Towong about 3 miles off. Considerable dredging is done at Thongla Creek (old alluvial diggings about 15 miles south). Yield for 1899 1,608 ozs. Corryong is the nearest township on the Victorian side to Mount Kosciusko, which can be reached in one day by horse. Local guides can be obtained. Mount Kosciusko is a prominent object from the surrounding hills. Yarran-go-Billy caves can also be reached in less than two days. Formation: granite. Population of town and district 2,000. Newspaper: *Corryong Courier*, published every Thursday.

COSTERFIELD (36° 54′ S. lat., 144° 47′ E. long.), a small township, with money-order office, in the county of Dalhousie and electorate of Rodney, shire Melvor, near Major's Creek, 79¾ miles N. of Melbourne. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Heathcote, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; fare 1s., thence by rail. The antimony mines here were discovered in 1861, State school (No. 1,187), Wesleyan chapel, Roman Catholic church, and a store. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 400 vols. Two hotels: Antimony and Golden's. Water from reservoir. Agricultural and mining

district. Two saw mills are also at work in the district. Formation: quartz and sandstone. Population, 200, with district, about 1,350.

COWES (38° 27′ S. lat., 145° 24′ E. long.), a seaport, with post-telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Phillip Island in Westernport Bay (county and electorate of Mornington, shire of Phillip Island, and police district of Bourke), 55 miles SE. of Melbourne. The means of communication being by rail to Stony Point, thence small steamer; inclusive return fares, 10s. 6d. and 8s. 6d., available for three months. It is a splendid watering-place, with a fine sandy beach, and for the sportsman there is excellent fishing and shooting. There are two hotels—Isle of Wight and Phillip Island, also several boarding houses, a State school (No. 1,282) and 3,132 at Rhyll, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, free public library (870 vols.), I.O.R. tent, a store, and four chicory kilns. Mustard is also grown. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population of Cowes, 130; of the riding of Phillip Island about 350; shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai, 2,000.

COWIE'S CREEK (38° 5′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.) is the post town of the district of the same name, about 40 (39¼ postal) miles from Melbourne SW., and a railway station on the Geelong line. It is in the county and electoral district of Grant; in the midst of a farming district. There are in the district two hotels, the Ocean Child, and the Corioshire, a State school (No. 124). The post-office is at the railway station.

COWWARR (Upper Heyfield) (37° 54′ S. lat., 146° 48′ E. long.), a post town, with money order and telegraph office, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of central Gippsland, police district of Rosedale. It is a railway station on the Traralgon and Stratford line, 114½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 20s. 5d. and 13s. 9d. Hotels: Cowwarr, Prince of Wales, and Cricket Club. Has agency Colonial Bank of Australasia. Post-office, State school (No. 1,967), English and Roman Catholic churches, and mechanics' institute and free library, 829 vols. The river Thomson flows in the neighbourhood. Gravel is obtained in large quantities, and a successful creamery is in operation. The land is rich black soil, in some places many feet deep. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Population about 500.

COY'S DIGGINGS (Bailieston), (36° 30′ S. lat., 145° 10′ E. long.), a post town, on river Goulburn, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Nagambie, shire of Waranga, 85 miles NE. of Melbourne. United Free Methodist church. Wine shop. State school (No. 870). A coach runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday to and from Rushworth railway station (12 miles); fare, 2s. 6d.; also rail to Nagambie (8 miles), thence conveyance. Quartz mining, farming, and obtaining railway sleepers from surrounding iron bark forest are the chief industries. A reservoir constructed by the shire of Waranga supplies water to the town. Population 200, and of district 400.

CRAIGIE (37° 6′ S. lat., 143° 45′ E. long.) is a postal town in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maryborough, and police district of Majorca. It lies 109 miles (118 postal) NW. of Melbourne, on McCullum's Creek, the communication being by coach from Maryborough railway station. Coach fare, 6d. There are three hotels, creamery, one State school (No. 1,062), a Wesleyan and a Presbyterian church. The district is both a farming and grazing one, with quartz and alluvial mining. Population of district about 150.

CRANBOURNE (38° 6′ S. lat., 145° 19′ E. long.), shire, a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, 28¼ miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Dandenong to Port Albert line; return fares, 3s. 9d. and 5s. 3d. Hotels: Cranbourne and Mornington. It has a State school (No. 2,068), four churches, Rechabite tent, a shire hall, and a temperance hall, available for public meetings, in the township. Lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £40,420, area 290 square miles, dwellings 550, ratepayers 1,115, rate 1s.; 4,589 acres under cultivation. Population, 220, with vicinity 422; of shire 3,045. Newspaper: *Cranbourne and County Herald*.

CRAVENVILLE (county Benambra, shire Towong), small township on Tallangatta Creek, with loose mail bag. Has hotel, school, and store, and is coach terminus. Horses to Dark River, Zulu, Saltpeter, &c. Mount Benambra in vicinity. Rail to Tallangatta, coach thence. Farming district. Population about 40.

CRESSY (38° 1′ S. lat., 143° 36′ E. long.), (county Grenville, electorate of Polwarth, police district of Geelong), a post town, with money-order office, on the Woady Yallock creek, 87 miles (114¾ postal) SW. of Melbourne, on the road between Geelong and Warrnambool. Beeac is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily; fare, 2s. Frenchman's Inn. State school (No. 731), also Presbyterian chapel. It is a pastoral district. Population, 140.

CRESWICK (37° 25′ S. lat., 143° 54′ E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district and shire of Creswick, an important gold-fields township, under municipal government, on the Tullaroop creek, 85½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and 11 miles N. from Ballaarat, lying 1,438 feet above sea level. It is connected by rail with Melbourne, fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d.; also with Daylesford, the line passing through Broomfield, Allandale, Kingston, Newlyn, Rocky Lead, and Leonard's Hill. A mail coach runs daily from Newlyn railway station to Daylesford (17 miles E.), passing through Mount Prospect, Blampied and Egans-town, with post-offices at each place. A mail coach also runs daily to Castlemaine (46 miles NE.), passing through Springmount, Kingston, Smeaton, Moorookyle, Powlett Hill, Campbell-town, and Newstead, each place having a post-office, and money-order office at Kingston, Newstead, and Smeaton. Coach also daily to Ballaarat and to Allendale. The principal hotels are the British, American, Bull and Mouth, Bridge, Farmers' Arms, Star, Town Hall, Railway, and Commercial. Creswick possesses a good hospital, a large town-hall, capable of holding 400 persons, with stage and scenic adjuncts, mechanics' institute and free library with 3,256 volumes, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, court-house, police barracks, railway station, many well-built business premises, brick kilns, and a cordial manufactory; there are also branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, and National of Australasia Banks, and agencies of the leading insurance companies. There is a commodious State school (No. 122, to seat 800 children), with an infant school (2,041) at North Creswick, also grammar and private schools, and six substantial churches—Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and a Salvation Army barracks. Among other social institutions is a well-equipped fire brigade, also Masonic Hall, School of Mines, lodges of the M.U.I.O.O.F., A O F., Australian Natives, and Sons of Temperance, Rechabite Tent, a Miners' Association, and a ladies' benevolent society. The town is lighted with gas. Miners at work in the Creswick division number about 1,300. Annual ratable value £9,661, and area 4,760 acres, 666 dwellings, 669 ratepayers; 1s. 6d. rate; the shire has property of the ratable value of £60,354, area of shire 198 square miles, dwellings 1,779, ratepayers 1,730, rate 1s. The diggings in the neighbourhood are of great extent and richness; they were discovered early in 1852. The district is impregnated with quartz reefs, some of which have been wonderfully rich in the cap, notably Nuggety Gully and Alice Maud. The yield for 1899 was 45,006 ozs. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 1, 1900, show that there are 28,379 acres under cultivation: chiefly in wheat, oats, peas and beans, potatoes and hay. The town is supplied with water from four reservoirs, one with a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, at Dean; the second with 8,000,000 gallons, at Ashwell's Gully; the third at Adekate Creek, 18,000,000, and the fourthat White Hills, with 680,000 gallons. Total 71,680,000 gallons. There is a racecourse about four miles from the town, recreation ground in the centre of the township, and a botanical reserve; also Government plantation and nursery connected with State forest. The surrounding country is elevated and has timbered land on the SE., pastoral land on the N. and W. The land to the E. and N. is fine agricultural, and under settled cultivation. The land generally is alluvial, of a fertile character, and well watered by numerous creeks. Population about 4,700, and of the shire 8,300. Local paper, the *Creswick Advertiser*.

CROAJINGOLONG was constituted a shire on May 30, 1892, but the name was subsequently changed to Orbost, which *see*.

CROSSLEY (38° 8′ S. lat.,'142° 17′ E. long.), a post town, on Jessie's Creek, county of Villiers, electorate and shire Port Fairy, police district Koroit, 177¾ miles W. of Melbourne, and 12 miles from Warrnambool, situated in a rich agricultural district. It is a railway station (one mile distant) on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 32s. 0d. and 21s. 3d. Has Shamrock hotel, one store, wheelwright, blacksmiths' and bootmakers' shops, butter factory and creamery and steam chaff mills. Roman Catholic school; Roman Catholic church (St. Bridgid's), butter factory. Town lighted with kerosene. Tower Hill Lake and Hanging Rock in the vicinity. It is said that Armstrong Bay, a short distance off, was the scene of the wreck of a Spanish galleon laden with "rix dollars." The Terang and Belfast coach passes twice daily. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 700.

CROSSOVER (38° 3′ S. lat., 145° 54′ E. long.), a post town, county Buln-Buln, shire Drouin, electorate Gippsland West, police district of Buln-Buln, is in West Gippsland, distant 72 miles E. from Melbourne, with which it has communication by rail. Has hotel, school (No. 3,131), in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. About seven miles NW. a seam of coal has been discovered. Mining district. Farming and saw-mills industry. Population about 400.

CROWLANDS (37° 9′ S. lat., 143° 6′ E. long.), a post town, on river Wimmera, county Kara Kara, shire Avoca, electorate Stawell, and police district of Wimmera, 151¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. A coach runs to the railway station twice a day, 1s. Hotel: Noonan's. State school (No. 756). Wesleyan church. Free library, 1,016 vols., public hall. District is agricultural and pastoral. Soil is light loam and sands one bedrock. Population, 80.

CROYDON (county Evelyn, shire Lilydale), postal township with railway station, Lilydale line, 18½ miles from Melbourne. Timber industry. Has State school (No. 2,900), Anglican and Church of Christ churches. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and fruit-growing district; having a population of about 100.

CUDGEE (38° 25′ S. lat., 142° 40′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 156 miles SW. of Melbourne, 11 miles from Warrnambool, in the county of Heytesbury, on Cudgee Creek and the main Geelong road. It has railway communication with the metropolis, being a station on the Warrnambool line; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Visitors to Framlingham Aboriginal station alight here. It has hotel, one store, a State school, and Baptist church, excellent hall, creamery, also a first class nursery. Dairying, wood-cutting and grazing are the principal occupations carried on in the district. The beautiful Dwarroon and Warren estates are in the vicinity. The Hopkins (45 feet), and Black River Falls (30 feet), are in the neighbourhood. Cudgee is a favourite picnic resort. Population, 300.

CUDGEWA (36° 2′ S. lat., 147° 59′ E. long.), a postal village, with money-order office, telephone, savings bank, in the county

of Benambra, shire of Towong, police district of Corryong, on Cudgewa Creek, 252½ miles NE. of Melbourne. Wesleyan church (used also by Anglicans) and Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,956), public library, Rechabite tent, two stores, wheelwright, and cordial factory, creamery, and flour mill. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Tallangatta, thence coach (40 miles); coach fare, 12s. 6d. Agricultural and pastoral and dairying pursuits are carried on in the district. Water from wells. Formation: granite on hills, alluvial flats. Population about 220.

CUNNINGHAME (37° 54′ S. lat., 147° 58′ E. long.) (co. Tambo, West riding, shire Orbost), is a post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph (telephone to Lake Tyers) station, on the River Reeve, 201 postal miles E., and is a popular watering place at the entrance to the Gippsland lakes, 201 miles E. of Melbourne, which is reached by steamer *viâ* Bairnsdale and Sale, thence rail; also three steamers direct to Melbourne. Coach runs to Orbost and Lake Tyers daily. There are four hotels and other accommodation for visitors. Good schnapper, fishing, farming and timber getting industries. The last-named is making rapid strides. The district is becoming an important trans-shipping centre, over 40,000 bags of maize being brought here from Snowy River district for trans-shipment during the year. Enormous quantities of wallaby and kangaroo skins are sent away every winter. The chief points of interest are the North Arm, a fine piece of water winding among the hills for six miles, with several splendid fern-tree gullies; Jimmy's Point, and Roadknight's hill, both commanding magnificent views of the lakes and the Southern Ocean, the Red Bluff, facing the ocean, where heavy catches of schnapper are made between May and September, and the New Entrance Works, designed by the late Mr. Steel and approved by Sir John Coode, which have involved an outlay of about £130,000, and are a splendid and most successful specimen of engineering. A good road along the main frontage of the lake is now under construction. There are here two J.P.'s., Petty Sessions held second Saturday in month; Commissioner of Affidavits and Electoral Registrar (J. S. Lester), a State school (No. 2,672), two half-time schools, three stores, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, pilot's house, hall, and Inspector of Works house. Formation: miocene tertiary. Population, 600.

DABYMINGA (also known as TALLAROOK), 37° 3′ S. lat., 145° 12′ E. long., county Dalhousie, shire Seymour, electorate Anglesey, north-eastern police district, is a post village, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the Sydney road and Reedy creek, 56 miles N. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern railway. Fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. The line here branches to Alexander road and Mansfield. Height above sea-level 585 feet. The hotels are the Railway and Junction. The surrounding country has some fair agricultural land, and is well fitted for grazing purposes. Church of England (St. Stephen's) and a Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph's) and school, a State school (No. 1,488), and a mechanics' institute (230 vols.) are here. There is also a large trade doing in timber. Large granite quarries have been established. Good shooting and fishing is to be had in the district: rabbits, hares foxes, and wallabys are plentiful. Tallarook is considered very healthy, the adjacent mountains affording beautiful scenery; the Tranool Falls are about 7 miles distant. Township lighted with kerosene. Formation: sandstone and granite hills, rich alluvial soil in valleys. Water from Reedy Creek, well, and tanks. Population of village and district about 500.

DAISY HILL (37° 6′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.) (co. and shire Talbot), post (loose bag) and railway (flag) station, 111¼ miles from Melbourne. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,206), in which Primitive Methodist services are held. Agricultural and mining district. Water from Maryborough Trust. Population of district about 100.

DANDENONG (38° S. lat., 145° 14′ E. long.) (counties of Bourke and Mornington, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick) is a shire and a pretty town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name, about 69 feet above sea level, 18¼ miles SE. of Melbourne, a good road, three chains in width, connecting the two places. It is a railway station on the Gippsland Railway, fares, 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 1½d. Royal, Albion, Bridge, and Shamrock are the hotels. The Commercial and Colonial Banks have branches here. There is also an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 1,403), a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,000 volumes, a court-house, a fire brigade, Masonic, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabites' lodges, bowling green, and a police station. Annual ratable value of property in shire, £27,519, area 60 square miles, dwellings 534, ratepayers on roll 478, rate 1s. 6d.; 3,888 acres under cultivation, chiefly market gardens. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for farming and market gardening. The Dandenong and South Bourke Agricultural Society hold their shows here annually, and there is a market every Tuesday, with a large attendance of buyers and sellers. It has a Shire Council, Petty Sessions every alternate Tuesday; the township is lighted with gas. Water from spring in Fern-tree Gully ranges. The State forest, close by, is full of the choicest timber, of immense growth. The land all round is well adapted for sheep, cattle, and dairy farming. Visitors to the renowned Fern Tree Gully, which is 9 miles N. from Dandenong, may alight from the Gippsland train, and proceed to it by vehicle. Population, 1,134, and of shire, 2,623. Local papers are the *Dandenong Advertiser*, published every Thursday, and *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, every Thursday.

DARGALONG, or MOORILIM (36° 42′ S. lat., 145° 15′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, on the Goulburn river (county of Moira, electorate of Shepparton and Euroa, police district of Nagambie, 87 miles N. of Melbourne. Hotels: Perseverance, Railway, Bridge, Rising Sun, Wahring, and Terminus. State schools (No. 1,440), Bunganail. Wesleyan church. The river Goulburn is about 2 miles distant, and the town of Murchison 5 miles. Goulburn Weir, 3 miles from Wahring railway station, is an object of interest. Murchison East and Wahring are the nearest railway stations. Firewood industry. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, with neighbourhood, about 600.

DARGO (co. Dargo, shire Avon), is a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, on the river Dargo, 184 postal miles ENE. Agricultural and mining district. Gold yield, 1899, 458 ozs. Hop growing and cattle breeding are also carried on. Has a free library and mechanics' institute, with 450 volumes, Roman Catholic church and school, and State school. Formation: granite, slate and sandstone. Population, 300; 163 miners.

DARLIMURLA (co. Buln-Buln, shire Morwell), is a small village on Stony Creek, with railway station, 80 miles S.E. from Melbourne. It has a post office, State school (No. 2,243), Anglican church, mechanics' institute, and one hotel, and is about 105½ miles E. of Melbourne. Timber cutting and grazing are the chief industries. Formation: basaltic. Population 220.

DARLINGFORD (37° 15′ S. lat., 145° 8′ E. long.) is a postal township at junction of Big River and River Goulburn, in the county of Wonnangatta, electoral district of Anglesey, and police district of Jamieson, about 122 miles NE. of Melbourne. Height above sea level, 800 feet. Hotel: the Darlingford. Coach to Alexandra Road, fare, 7s 6d, and train thence. A coach also runs to Jamieson. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district; but alluvial and quartz mining are carried on. There is a State school (No. 1,229). Water from Big River. Lighted with kerosene. Becoming a tourists' and cyclists' resort, the mountain scenery being much admired, and there is plenty of fishing and shooting. Formation: lower silurian. Population of township 30; and district, 100.

DARLINGTON (38° 0′ S. lat., 143° 1′ E. long.), a post town with telephone office, on Emu creek, 123 miles (142 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, county and shire Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden. It is 14 miles from Mortlake NE., and 18 from Camperdown, to which a coach runs daily, fare 5s.; also coach daily to Dundonnell, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Elephant Bridge. State school (No. 777). Presbyterian church is here, also a mechanics' institute, in which there is a public library. There are numerous stations in the district. Formation: basaltic volcanic, principally open plains slightly timbered with honeysuckle. A large acreage to the N. and W. has been ploughed and planted with blue gums. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 75.

DARNUM (38° 2′ S. lat., 146° 10′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, in county Buln Buln, electorate West Gippsland, and police district and shire Warragul, on Little Moe river. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 65 miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Darnum lies 375 feet above sea level. Hotel: Commercial. State school (No. 2,319), Episcopal church, saw-mills (steam tram runs out 7 miles for timber), mechanics' institute (in which Roman Catholic services are held), and free library, 155 volumes. The district is agricultural. Population about 500.

DARRAWEIT GUIM (co. Bourke, shire Merriang), postal township, near Wallan Wallan. Has three churches, State school, store, hotel and blacksmith's shop. Rail to Wallan coach thence. Pastoral and agricultural district

DART (co. Benambra, shire Towong), postal and mining township, on Dart river. Rail to Wodonga, coach thence.

DARTMOOR (co. Normanby, shire Portland), postal township, on Glenelg river, 298 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Heywood, coach thence 26 miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,035), Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Grazing and farming district. Sandstone formation. Population, 56.

DAYLESFORD (37° 20′ S. lat., 144° 13′ E. long.), formerly known as Jim Crow, an important town, with money-order, and telegraph office, and savings bank, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Daylesford, on the Wombat creek, seven miles from the river Loddon, 75¾ miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Daylesford is connected by rail with the metropolis, three trains daily; fares, 13s. 9d. and 9s. 2d.; and with Ballarat, five trains daily: fares, 6s. 9d. and 4s. 0d. Coaches run daily to Castlemaine, Guildford, Shepherd's Flat, Franklinford, Yandoit, Eganstown, Mount Prospect, Newlyn, Comoora, Glenlyon, Half Way House, Drummond, Malmsbury, Spring Creek, and Hepburn. Principal hotels: Commercial, Victoria, Royal, Albert, Raglan, and Terminus, and a large coffee palace. The town, which is a comparatively large one, situated on a spur of the dividing range, 2,030 feet above sea-level, contains a post-office, mechanics' institute, with a library of over 3,000 volumes, a school of mines, fitted up with the latest appliances for art, chemical, and metallurgical classes, a county court, court of general sessions, a branch of the Insolvency Court, a hospital, and benevolent asylum, branches of the Colonial, Victoria, Union banks, treasury, police station, and Commissioners' Savings bank, a fine town hall, containing an assembly room capable of accommodating 1,000 people, and many well-built stores. It is lighted with gas. There is also a Masonic hall, with two Masonic lodges, and branches of Oddfellows, Foresters, H.A.C.B.S., I.O.R., and A.N.A. The Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Peter's) bodies have roomy and substantial buildings, while the Presbyterians, Baptists, Bible Christians, and Salvation Army have places of worship. A presentation convent has been

opened on the slopes of Wombat Hill. There is a State school (No. 1,609), and Daylesford Grammar School. A magnificent view is obtainable from the public gardens on Wombat Hill, 2,300 feet above sea level. Within a short distance of the town are the celebrated Hepburn mineral springs, Loddon Falls, Sailor Creek Falls, Kangaroo Creek Rapids, and Coliban Falls, while at Mount Franklin, 6 miles distant, is to be seen an extinct volcano, with one of the most perfectly defined craters in the colony. In the town are 820 dwellings, 800 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of annual net value about £16,000. The district has many farms, and the amount of land under cultivation is rapidly increasing, the crops being principally wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes. The diggings are both quartz and alluvial, and give employment to nearly 1,000 miners. There is also a large pyrites works for treating pyrites on the Newberry-Vautin process, which is kept fully employed: the yield for the district in 1899 was 8,232 ozs. The water supply comes from a reservoir at Bullarto, holding 31,284,413 gallons. Population numbering, within the municipal precincts (area 4,062 acres), 3,700. Formation: volcanic. Newspapers: *Daylesford Advocate* (published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) and *Daylesford Herald* published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).

DEAKIN SHIRE. (*See* TONGALA).

DEAN (37° 48′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone, in the county of Talbot, electorate of Creswick, 92¾ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, 4 miles from Newlyn, and 8 from Creswick railway stations. It is situated in the basins of the Bullarook and Adekate creeks, has one hotel, a State school (No. 87), Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a police station, a mechanics' institute, and free library (432 volumes), general stores, and two blacksmiths' shops. Good farming district. Population of district about 500.

DEAN'S MARSH (38° 30′ S. lat., 143° 25′ E. long.) is a small postal village, with money-order office, in the county of Polwarth, electorate of Polwarth, police district of Birregurra, shire council of Winchelsea, 92 postal miles SW. of Melbourne, and 36 miles W. of Geelong. It is a railway station on the branch line from Birregurra; fares, 16s. 5d. and 11s. 0d. A coach runs to Lorne; fare, 5s. Hotel; Dean's Marsh. The chief buildings are Church of England, Presbyterian church, State School (No. 1,642), free library containing 230 vols., creamery, one store, a blacksmith, a coach builder, and two butchers. It is a mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Coal mine in district. Formation: sandstone. Population of district of Bambra about 600.

DEDERANG (37° S. lat. 147° E long.) (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), post town, 196¼ postal miles NE. from Melbourne. Coach to Yackandandah, 18 miles distant, rail thence. Has mechanics' institute and free library with 80 volumes, police station, Roman Catholic church, two State schools (1,772 and 2,818), flour mill, and hotel. Good shooting and fishing. Grazing pursuits. Population about 200.

DEEP LEAD (co. Borung, shire Stawell), is a railway station (¼ mile from township), about 154 miles NW. of Melbourne. It has a post office, Congregational church, two hotels, State school (No. 721), Lake Lonsdale is 3 miles distant. Water from underground tanks. Mining pursuits. Population, 250.

DEER PARK (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), a post town, on Kororoit Creek, with railway station (at which telegraph office), 11 miles W of Melbourne; fares 11½d. and 8½d. Main Ballarat road runs through township. Has Shire hall, Anglican church and Wesleyan services in State school, No. 1,434), public hall, two hotels. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Creek and Yan Yean standpipe. Australian Explosives Co.'s Works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Mount Derrimut, an extinct volcano, in district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 200.

DENNINGTON (38° 21′ S. lat., 142° 25′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Villiers, electorate and shire of Warrnambool, Western police district, 169 miles W. of Melbourne, 3 miles NW. of Warrnambool, 7 miles SE. of Koroit, and 15 miles E. of Belfast, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d., also steamer communication. It is situated on the Merri river, which nearly surrounds it. It has Shamrock Hotel, a Wesleyan church State school (No. 182), a butter factory, Farming and dairying district principally. In the vicinity are the estates known as Farnham, Survey, and Yangery park. Formation: limestone. Population, about 250.

DERBY (co. Bendigo, shire Marong), postal and railway township, 121¼ miles NW. of Melbourne. Has State school and hotel. Population, 130.

DEREEL (37° 45′ S. lat., 143° 45′ E. long.) (co. Grenville, shire Leigh), a postal township, on Spring Creek, 98 miles W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Ballarat, coach thence: single fare 3s., return 4s. There is a State school (No. 748). Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic places of worship. Good rabbit shooting. Mining and farming pursuits. Population of district about 400.

DERGHOLM (37° 30′ S. lat., 141° E. long.) (co. Follett, shire Glenelg), postal township on Glenelg river, 298 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Casterton, coach thence. Has Presbyterian church, State school (1,729) store and hotel. Pastoral and agricultural. Population, 50.

DERRIMUT (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), postal township, 14 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Deer Park, conveyance thence, 2 miles.

DERRINALLUM (38° S. lat., 143° E. long.) (co. Hampden, shire Hampden). Postal township, with telephone station, 110 miles W. of Melbourne Rail to Camperdown, coach thence, 23 miles. State school (2,050), Presbyterian church. Grazing district. Mount Elephant, extinct volcano, in district. Water from tanks. Formation: volcanic. Population, 85.

DEVENISH (36 40′ S. lat., 146° 10′ E. long.), a post-town, with savings bank, money order, and telegraph office, in county of Moira, electorate of Yarrawonga, police district of St. James's, on Broken Creek. It is a station on the Benalla and Yarrawonga Railway, 137½ miles NE. of Melbourne, fares, 24s. 9d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Railway and Farmers' Arms. State school (No. 1,764). Churches: Episcopal, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic. A butter factory and foundry is established here. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from tanks. Agriculture is carried on in the district. Population, 200.

DIAMOND CREEK (37° 44′ S. lat., 145° 8′ E. long.), in the county and electorate of Evelyn, Heidelberg shire, and police district of Bourke, a mining village, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 15½ miles NE. from Melbourne, pleasantly situated on a creek of the same name, on the western slope and foot of a mountain range. Hotel: Royal Mail. It has two fine brick churches, St. John's Episcopal, Catholic (Sacred Heart), 2 Primitive Methodist chapels, a commodious school-house and literary institution, with library of 1,500 volumes, a post-office, agency of the Commercial Bank, Lodges of I.O.R. and M.U.I.O.O.F., 6 stores, State school (No. 1,003), and a police station. There are two coaches a day to and from Heidelberg railway station. Mining, agricultural, and horticultural operations are carried on in the district. Beautiful scenery exists around Diamond creek, and it is a healthy resort. Formation: slate with a dyke of elvine, on which occur the principal quartz reefs. Population, 300.

DIAMOND HILL (36° 48′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a post town, county Bendigo, shire Strathfieldsaye, police and electoral district of South Bendigo, police district of Bendigo, 96 miles (105 postal) N. of Melbourne, and 4½ miles S. of Bendigo City, whence there is frequent communication by cab; fare, 6d. Mining is principally followed in the district. There are four quartz-crushing mills, and three licensed hotels. These last are within a half-mile radius of the post-office; and there is a State school (No. 1,241) and a Wesleyan place of worship. Water from Coliban (Malmsbury reservoir). Population about 250.

DIAPUR (co. and shire Lowan), post town, with telegraph and railway station on Adelaide line, 259 miles NW. from Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute, one hotel, State school (No. 2,826), Anglican and Bible Christian churches, and free library with 350 volumes. Water from Trust wells and dams. Agricultural pursuits. Population, about 100.

DIGBY (37° 47′ S. lat., 141° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, and money-order office, on the river Stokes, or Emu creek, in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Merino, on the main road from Casterton to Portland, 244 miles (237½ postal) W. of Melbourne, 19 from Casterton, 30 from Hamilton, and 41 miles from Portland. Communication is by railway to Merino, thence coach, 6 miles to Digby, fare, 2s. Hotel: the Digby. There are three stores, State school (No. 2,047), an A.O.F. lodge, and rifle and cricket clubs. The Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have churches here, and the Presbyterians hold service fortnightly in the Church of England. The mechanics' institute has a library of 441 volumes. Digby is under the control of the Portland Shire Council. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: light loamy soil with ridges of ironstone gravel. Population about 200.

DIGGER'S REST (37° 38′ S. lat., 144° 46′ E. long.), a post town, and railway station on the Melbourne and Sandhurst railway, 653 feet above sea-level, 20¼ rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, on Jackson's Creek. Return fares, 2s. 8d. and 2s. It is in the county of West Bourke, electorate of Keilor, and shire Bulla and Melton. Hotels: The Oval and Monmouthshire. State school (No. 2,479). Lighted with kerosene. The land in the district is best suited for sheep and cattle farming. Good fishing and shooting in the district, English trout having been successfully acclimatised in Jackson's Creek. Population, town and district, about 250.

DIMBOOLA (NINE CREEKS) (36° 26′ S. lat., 142° 4′ E. long.), shire and township, with post, money-order, savings bank, receipt and pay and telegraph offices, in the counties of Borung and Lowan, electoral district of Lowan, on the river Wimmera, which here widens out to a considerable breadth. It is a railway station on the line which extends to the South Australian border, 250 miles NW. from Melbourne, fares, 40s. 4d. and 26s. 11d. Train to Jeparit, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, return same day. Hotels: Camp, Commercial, Dimboola and Victoria; a State school (No. 1,372), a mechanics' institute and free library (2,000 volumes), branch of the National Bank, Racing, Coursing and other Clubs, &c. Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic (service in shire hall) churches, court-house, shire-hall, several stores, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Free Trade Association, Farmers' Union, Masonic, Oddfellows', and A.N.A. lodges. Has flour mill and eucalyptus factory. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. The area of the shire is 3,253 square miles, and annual value of ratable property is £33,891, dwellings 1,000, ratepayers 1,008, rate 1s. The Antwerp Mallee Oil Distillery, initiated by Mr. Bosisto, is about 12 miles from here. About 12 miles NW. from here is the Ebenezer Aboriginal station. Agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Water pumped from Wimmera River into reservoir. Channels run from reservoir several miles into country, and farmers in the vicinity are then supplied with water during the dry seasons of the year. The Mallee land is rapidly being taken up, and from the excellence of the soil this is one of the chief grain-producing districts of the colony. On March 1, 1900, there were 150,632 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 111,340 acres. The mildness of the climate renders this district especially suitable

for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. Formation: limestone. Population 600; of the shire, 4,950. Newspapers: *Dimboola Banner*, published on Friday; *Jeparit Leader*.

DOCKER'S PLAINS (co. Bogong, shire North Ovens), postal township, 148 miles NE. of Melbourne. Rail to Wangarratta, coach thence.

DONALD (36° 29′ S. lat., 143° 1′ E. long.), shire and township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, in the county of Kara-Kara, and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, 175 miles (182¼ by rail) NW. of Melbourne on the Avon River. It is a station on the line *viâ* Castlemaine or Ballarat, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 9d. Hotels: Royal George, Royal Jeffcott, Shamrock, and Cricket Club, and others. Banks: Victoria, Colonial, and Commercial. State and Roman Catholic schools. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. Foresters', Freemasons', Oddfellows', and A.N.A. societies. Agricultural show grounds, flour mills. The Mechanics' Institute has 1,873 volumes. Shire-hall, court-house, and land offices. Farming district; in the shire 93,590 acres under cultivation, 59,620 being wheat. Loam surface and rich brown clay. Area 475 square miles. Population 4,000, valuation £38,398, rate 1s. Coaches run to Charlton, Chirrup, Wooroonooka, Corack, Jeffcott, Minyip and Sheep Hills. Lake Buloke, Cope Cope Lake and Guthrie's Salt Lakes are in the vicinity. Population, about 1,000. Newspapers: *Donald Times* and *Donald Despatch*.

DONCASTER (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 10′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with telegraph office, in the county of South Bourke, and Evelyn electoral district, 10 miles NE. of Melbourne, lying between the Yarra river and the Koonong creek. Train to Box Hill. Hotels: Doncaster, Morning Star, and Tower, with a tower 200 feet high, from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding country. There are churches of the Anglican, Primitive Methodist, and Lutheran denominations, and a Disciples' meeting-house, also two State schools, an Athenæum, with 1,554 volumes, police station, shire-hall, and three stores. Bank: English and Scottish. Fruit is largely grown in the district. Area of shire 13½ square miles. Ratable value of shire £11,748, dwellings 190, ratepayers 302, rate 1s.; 3,594 under cultivation, chiefly orchards and gardens. Population of shire, 1,000.

DONNELLY'S CREEK (37° 40′ S. lat., 146° 40′ E. long.), in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland Central, police shire Maffra, a mining village with post and money-order offices in the Gippsland district, 20 miles N. of Walhalla, 119 postal miles E. of Melbourne. The best route is by rail to Heyfield, thence horse, or conveyance, for 31 miles. Through fare, about 25s. There is a State school, (No. 2,102), hotel and one store; religious services are held in State school. Mining district. Gold yield 1899, 299 ounces. Formation: silurian. Population of district, about 350.

DONNYBROOK, now KALKALLO (37° 31′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of E. Bourke, and police district of Kalkallo, shire Merriang), a post town, with telegraph station, on the Beechworth road, and station on the North-Eastern Railway, which is about 2 miles from the town, 20¾ miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 2s. and 1s. 6d.; return, 3s. and 2s. 3d. It lies 731 feet above sea-level. Hotels: the Donnybrook, Railway, and Cyclists Rest. Police quarters and court-house. Places of worship: Church of England and Presbyterian churches. There is also a State school (No. 195). The land is utilized for grazing and dairying purposes. Bluestone abounds in the district. Population of district, about 200.

DOOEN (36° 40′ S. lat., 142° 14′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Borung, electoral and police district of Horsham, shire Wimmera, 5 miles NE. of Horsham, 198¼ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, having a State school, a Presbyterian place of worship, free library (having 700 vols.), and a store. There are good cattle and sheep yards here. It is a railway station on the Dimboola and Serviceton line, 198¼ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 8d. Hotel: The Dooen. Has Mechanics' institute (in which Presbyterian services are held). The headquarters of the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust are here. Vine and fruit planting industries. About 3 miles distant is the Longerenong Agricultural College. The soil is principally clay loam with free intermixture of lime. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population, town and district, 125.

DOOKIE SOUTH. *See* CASHEL.

DOON. *See* BONNIE DOON.

DROMANA (38° 22′ S. lat., 144° 5′ E. long.) (county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke) is a post town, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station (telephone to Cape Schanck and Flinders) on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, 45 miles SE. of Melbourne, at the base of the eminence called Arthur's Seat. Daily coach to Mornington, rail thence or steamer is the means of conveyance to the metropolis. Coach daily to Sorrento and Portsea. Dromana Hotel. Mount Martha lies 4 miles NE., and Sorrento, another watering-place, is distant about 13 miles. There is a mechanics' institute (with convenient public hall) and free library, containing 600 vols., a State school (No. 184), a court-house, Church of England, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, I.O.R. society, and a jetty 1,400 ft. long, which forms a pleasant promenade, and affords facilities for communication by water. The meetings of the shires of Flinders and Kangerong are held here monthly. Water supply from springs. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Gold has been found in the ranges. Population, 272.

DROUIN (38° 6′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings-bank, and telegraph office, 444 feet above sea-level, county and shire of Buln-Buln, electoral district of West Gippsland, police district of Sale, 56¾ miles E. from Melbourne and a railway station on the Gippsland line; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. There are four good hotels. The Buln-Buln shire offices, a police-station, court of petty sessions, a State school (No. 1,924), branch of the Australasia Bank, and a large mechanics' hall with a library of 1,598 vols., Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabite lodges are here, also section of "H" company of Victorian Rangers, and Rifle Club. The Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan bodies have churches. Large recreation reserve with oval shaped and banked cycle track. Lighted with kerosene. Numerous saw-mills are at work in the vicinity. One weekly produce and two cattle markets. Fruit growing, agriculture and grazing are carried on in the district. Fern gullies in neighbourhood. Population, 600. Formation: volcanic. Newspapers: the *Gippsland Independent*, and *West Gippsland Express*.

DRUMMOND (37° 30′ S. lat., 146° 4′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Talbot, police district of Glenlyon, 68 miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is rail to Malmsbury, coach thence (3 miles) 9.30 a.m., fare 1s. each way. Hotel: The Junction. The Coliban river and the Back and Kangaroo creeks are the nearest streams. State schools here (No. 937 and No. 1,848) at Jim Crow Road. Churches, Episcopal, Church of Christ, and Wesleyan. Oddfellows' Lodge, meeting monthly in the Oddfellows' Hall. Agricultural and mining district.

DRY CREEK (37° 0′ S. lat., 146° 0′ E. long.), a gold-field producing both alluvial and reef gold in small quantities. It is in the county and electorate of Delatite, shire Mansfield, 125¼ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. Doon, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, to which hired conveyance. It has a post office, and a State school (No. 1,321) an inn and a store. Tableland about 2½ miles distant from Dry Creek post office, and produces reef gold in considerable quantities. Yield 1899, 1,239 ozs. Formation: sandstone, slate, and granite. Population of district about 100.

DRY DIGGINGS (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), postal township 80 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Daylesford 75¾ miles, conveyance thence 4 miles. Has hotel, State school (1,095), Anglican and Welsh churches. Mount Franklin, extinct volcano, in district, with fine views. Mining and fruit growing industries. Formation: auriferous and basaltic. Population, 100.

DRYSDALE (38° 10′ S. lat., 144° 33′ E. long.) is a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, shire of Bellarine, and police district of Drysdale. It lies 212 feet above sea-level, 58 miles SW. of Melbourne (34 miles direct across Port Phillip Bay), on Port Phillip Bay, and is connected by railway with Geelong, 12½ miles distant, fares from Melbourne 10s. 6d. and 7s., coach to Geelong 1s., return 2s., coach to Port Arlington, thence boat to Melbourne. Hotel: Buck's Head. It has a State school (No. 1,645), private school, butter factory, a free library of 1,362 volumes, branch of Colonial Bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Free Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, police-station, racecourse and detachment of the Geelong Battery of Garrison Artillery, Foresters' and Sons of Temperance lodges. Town is lighted with kerosene. There is a jetty about 1¼ miles NW. from the post-office. About 1 mile N. of the township is the celebrated Clifton spa. The springs are strongly impregnated with iron, magnesia, and sulphur and seltzer. Near the springs is a good hotel, also private boarding-houses. Near Drysdale there is an extinct volcano, the crater of which is partially filled with water. The Mornington Mountains, the Three Sisters, Station Peak, Mount Atkinson, and the hills W. of Melbourne are discernible, besides the greater portion of Port Phillip Bay. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here every alternate Monday. The United Service Home, with accommodation for 16 old veterans, was erected at a cost of £2,000, and opened by the Governor on the 27th April, 1891. The Bellarine Shire Council meets here on the second Wednesday of each month. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and the land is very fertile. The chief industry is onion and potato growing, this first-named vegetable being of specially good quality, also hay for chaff; 14,845 acres are under tillage, hay, peas and beans, potatoes, onions, &c.; area of shire 128 square miles; ratepayers 2,025, dwellings 1,060, rate 1s., net annual value of ratable property £38,691. The formation is sand over clay with foundation of kaolin. There are indications of coal. Population of town 600, and that of the shire 4,260.

DUCKPONDS. *See* LARA.

DUNACH (co. Talbot, shire Talbot), postal township, on Macallum's creek, 125 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Talbot, coach thence. Shire council meets here. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,412) and shire hall. Robert Nichol G. M. Co. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 100.

DUNDAS SHIRE. *See* HAMILTON.

DUNKELD (37° 39′ S. lat., 142° 20′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on the Wannon, 833 feet above sea-level, county Villiers, shire Mount Rouse, electoral district of Dundas, 178½ W. of Melbourne, 104 miles from Ballarat, and a station on the Ararat and Hamilton Railway. Fares from Melbourne, 32s. and 21s. 6d. Hotels: Railway and Royal Mail. The Anglicans, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians have places of worship. There is also a State school (No. 183), Mechanics' institute and free library (298 vols.), M.U. Oddfellows' lodge, and two stores. Branch Colonial Bank, open Tuesday and Friday. Large wool scouring

and boiling down works. Eucalyptus works. It is a place of petty sessions. At Mount Abrupt, within three miles of the railway station, freestone can be obtained for building purposes. Very healthy and recuperative district, popular with tourists visiting Mounts Sturgeon and Abrupt. Agricultural and pastoral. Population in town about 300, district 500.

DUNNSTOWN (county of Grant, electorate and police district of Warrenheip, shire of Buninyong) post, telegraph and railway station on the Bacchus Marsh line, 67½ miles WNW. from Melbourne, to which rail fares are 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Hotels : Shamrock and Olive Branch. There are here State (No. 2,010), and Roman Catholic schools, Church of England and Roman Catholic services, Warrenheip distillery, creamery, and chaff mill. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Warrenheip springs. The town is named after Robert Dunn, the original promoter of the distillery. Mount Warrenheip is in easy distance. The district is agricultural, and the formation volcanic, with a rich chocolate soil. Population about 500.

DUNMUNKLE SHIRE. *See* RUPANYUP.

DUNOLLY (36° 52′ S. lat., 143°44′ E. long.) (county of Gladstone, Dunolly electorate), a borough town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on Burnt Creek, 126 postal miles (125¼ by rail) NW. of Melbourne, and about 35 miles from Castlemaine. Fares from Melbourne, 22s. 7d. and 15s. 1d. It lies 631 feet above sea-level. The borough has an area of 5,760 acres, 334 dwellings, 387 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and ratable property of the net annual value of £7,392. The London and Victoria Banks have branches; and there are agencies of several Insurance Companies; the hotels include the Bendigo, Commercial, Windsor Castle, Railway, Red Lion, and others. The Dunolly Hospital has 52 beds. There is a public library of 1,512 volumes; and there are churches belonging to the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, Masonic, A.N.A., and Oddfellows' lodges; a State school (No. 1,582), and a flour-mill. The soil and climate are particularly adapted for growing fruits of various kinds. Dunolly is a gold-field. Antimony, kaolin, and slate have been found. One of the largest nuggets in the world was found near here in 1869 : it weighed 2,280 ounces, its value being £9,534. The yield for 1899 was 2,338 ozs. Dunolly is the centre of an agricultural district ; which appears to be extending, and a large area is being laid down in English grasses. The reservoir whence the town water supply is derived has 7,500,000 gallons storage capacity, and another 2½ miles distant, has a capacity of storing 17,200,000 gallons. Population, about 1,410. Local newspapers : The *Dunolly Express* and *Progress*.

DURDIDWARRAH (co. Grant, shire Meredith), on Stoney Creek, postal township, 82 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Meredith (9 miles), coach thence. Good water supply. Mining district. Population about 15.

DURHAM LEAD (37° 44′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Grant, electorate of North Grenville, shire of Buninyong, on the Yarrowee river, 84½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication is by train to Buninyong, thence to Durham Lead ; a coach runs to Ballarat Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 1s. Pioneer hotel. The district is chiefly of a mining and agricultural nature. It has a State school (No. 280), and three places of worship—Presbyterian, Free Church of Scotland, and Primitive Methodist. Formation : lower silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, about 100.

DURHAM OX (TOWANGURR) (36° 36′ S. lat., 147° 15′ E. long.) is on Serpentine Creek, in the county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunbower, 172⅜ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication by daily coach from Pyramid Hill railway station, 11 miles distant ; coach fare, 5s. Hotel: Durham Ox. State school (No. 1,483) ; also a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, The offices of Gordon Shire are here. There is a large extent of land under cultivation : according to the returns to March 1, 1903, 34,870 acres were utilised for farming purposes, of which 53,574 acres were wheat. Population of the shire 3,850. Area of shire 772 square miles, 750 dwellings, 1,031 ratepayers 1s. rate; annual value of ratable property, £46,000. Pastoral and agricultural country, principally flat and open. Population, 136.

EAGLEHAWK (36° 50′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Eaglehawk, police district of Bendigo, is a municipal borough, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 4 miles from Bendigo City, with which it is connected by steam tramway, and 105¼ miles from Melbourne, NW. Fares, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d. There are thirty-nine hotels. Height above sea-level is 737 feet. The district is very hilly, and abounds in golden quartz lodes ; the principal reefs of Bendigo district traversing whole borough. Some of the richest and most profitable mines in the Colony are situated here ; such as the Johnson's Reef, Princess Dagmar, New Argus, McDuff, New Moon, &c. The yield during 1899 was 76,788 ozs. Three State schools (Nos. 210, 123, and 1,428), two private schools, nine churches, Episcopal (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Catholic (and school), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and two Welsh ; three banks, N.S. Wales, Commercial, Victoria, and savings bank, court of petty sessions, and police station, two mechanics' institutes with libraries ; Masonic, Oddfellow (M.U. and G.U.), Hibernian, A.N.A., Druid and Forester lodges ; also a park (Canterbury), formed and handsomely laid out with flower-beds and shrubs, and a lake about 40 acres in extent. The "model borough," as it is called, has 1,862 dwellings, 1,853 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £35,265, area 3,640 acres. The town is lighted partly with gas and partly kerosene. Formation : quartz and schistose. The borough is reticulated by the main of the Victoria water supply. Population, 8,270.

EAST LODDON SHIRE. *See* SERPENTINE.

EAST TRENTHAM. *See* TRENTHAM.

EASTVILLE (36° 52′ S lat., 144° 0′ E. long.) is the postal centre of a district, which comprises portions of the parishes of Laanecoorie, Woodstock, and Neereman. It is situated on the Bradford Creek, and was formerly known by that general name ; county Bendigo, shire Marong, electorate Maldon, and police district of Eddington, 90 miles (102 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Shelbourne is the nearest railway station, to and from which a conveyance runs daily ; also one to Maldon. Hotel : Criterion. State school (No. 1,245). It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population of locality about 100.

ECHUCA (36° 8′ S. lat., 144° 46′ E. long.) (county and electoral districts of Rodney and Gunbower), police district and borough of Echuca, formerly HOPWOOD'S FERRY, so called after the late Mr. Hopwood, who made it a principal crossing place for stock, is a border and borough town of Victoria, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the Murray and Campaspe rivers, 156 rail miles N. of Melbourne. Height above sea-level 320 feet. It is the terminus of the Murray River Railway, and the entrepot of the overland intercolonial trade. Fares, 28s. and 18s. 7d. Coaches carrying mails and passengers ply from Stewart Bridge, Barmah, Narioka, Patho, Gunbower, Kow Swamp, Leitchville, Wee Wee Rup, and Kerang, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 A.M. Among the hotels may be mentioned Martin's Commercial, Palace, Caledonian, the Farmers Arms, Union Club, Riverine, Bridge, and at Echuca East the Pastoral and Tara's hall, in all twenty-two. In the borough (area 4,308 acres) are 925 dwellings, 915 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, ratable property of the yearly value of £24,137, and a population of 4,272. In the shire, having 1,397 ratepayers, property is rated at £59,260, rate 9d. The leading insurance companies have offices in the town ; Commissioners' Savings Bank, London, Commercial, Colonial, and New South Wales Banks also have branches. There is one well-supported rowing club, State schools (Nos. 208, 1,780, Echuca North), a grammar school, and several ladies' schools. Places of worship, Episcopal, Catholic (St. Mary's), Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Salvation Army and Church of Christ ; there is a temperance hall ; also mechanics' institute, with a free library of 4,030 vols. Leading friendly societies have branches. It has a telegraph station, and money-order office, with post-office buildings. The Government Offices comprise Treasury, Land and Survey, Custom House and Supreme Court Buildings. The E Company Victorian Rangers has one of the finest orderly rooms in the colony. The borough is supplied with water from the Murray by means of steam pump and two fine tower tanks, each containing 70,000 gallons. The town is lighted with gas. The area under cultivation on March 1, 1900, was 96,383 acres, 62,143 acres of wheat, also oats, malting and other barley, and wheaten and other hay. There is one large red-gum sawmill, three coach factories, soap works, brewery, gas works, Agricultural Association, Vine Hospital, and Benevolent Society. The Echuca vineyard is one of the sights of the place. There are large wool stores in the town. Besides railway communication, steamers ply during the winter months to South Australia and the New South Wales ports on the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers. By arrangement with, and at the part cost of, the New South Wales Government, a bridge connects Echuca with Moama, on the New South Wales side of the Murray. This bridge, which carries a railway and roadway, is 1,905 feet long, and cost £124,000, upwards of 4,000 tons of iron being used in its construction. A railway, constructed principally by Victorian capitalists, extends from Moama to Deniliquin. Formation : lower silurian, with recent surface drift. Population 4,272, in the shire, 5,000. The *Riverine Herald* (daily) and the *Echuca* and *Moama Advertiser* (tri-weekly) are the local newspapers.

ECHUNGA. *See* WEE WEE RUP (Gunbower).

EDDINGTON (36° 53′ S. lat., 143° 54′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, on the Loddon river, in the county of Talbot, shire Tullaroop, and electoral district of Maryborough, 106 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach daily to Maldon, coach fare, 3s. ; or to Dunolly, fare, 2s. ; thence rail. Hotels : Eddington, Commercial, Bridge and Farmers' Arms. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a commodious State school (No. 793), creamery, Mechanics' Institute and library (300 vols.), police camp and three stores in the town. Water from Loddon. Good wheat-growing district. Population, 191.

EDENHOPE (37° 2′ S. lat., 141° 19′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and telegraph offices, and savings bank (shire of Kowree, county Lowan, and electoral district of Normanby) on lake Wallace (a large sheet of deep water, about four miles in circumference), 260 miles (279 postal) W. of Melbourne, 21 miles from Harrow, 13 miles from Apsley, and 81 miles from Hamilton Railway station, to which coaches run three times a week, 22s. 6d. Hotel : Lake Wallace. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Malachi's) churches, State school (No. 817), Mechanics' Institute (1,600 vols.), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. Pastoral and Agricultural Society, a Shire Hall, and two stores. Petty sessions held on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Kowree shire is 2,114 square miles in area ; population, 5,280 ; ratepayers, 1,223, dwellings 1,160, rate 1s. ; net annual value of ratable property, £55,063 ; acres under tillage, 22,871. Pastoral district. Formation : Paleozoic. Population of town, about 375.

EGANSTOWN (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), postal township 80 miles NW. of Melbourne on Deep Creek. Has also police station, Foresters' hall, State school (No. 185), Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches and four hotels. Rail to Daylesford, coach thence. Formation: volcanic and auriferous alluvial. Population of district, 300.

EGERTON. *See* MOUNT EGERTON.

ELAINE (37° 46′ S. lat., 144° 4′ E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, money-order offices, and savings bank, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Meredith. It lies at an elevation of 1,300 feet, 80¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, and is a railway station on the Ballarat line. Fares, 13s. 9d. and 9s. 2d. Has three hotels, State school (No. 1,810) Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, a free public library, a quartz-crushing plant and pyrites works. Formation: ironstone and sandstone. The water supply comes from the reservoir at Lal Lal, which can store 90,000,000 gallons. Population about 350.

ELDORADO (36° 18′ S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone office, on Reedy Creek, 162 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, and electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, north-eastern police district. The Ovens river is 8 miles away. The surrounding country is mountainous, and principally adapted for mining purposes, though some tillage is carried on. Coach plies to Tarrawingee (5 miles), fare, 1s. 6d., to meet first train from Melbourne; other trains met when advised, fare 4s. per trip. Hotels: Albion and Star. State school (No. 246), Anglican, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches; a good public park, a Public Library (278 vols.), Police quarters, several stores, court-house, rifle club, Oddfellows' Lodge. The M'Evoy Gold Mining Company, Spread Eagle and Jennings Consols, Hydraulic Sluicing and Cock's Electric Pioneer Gold and Tin Sluicing Companies are working; a terrible accident happened in the first named in July, 1895, by which six men lost their lives. In North Ovens shire 24,705 acres are under tillage in wheat, oats, and bearing vines; area of shire, 220 square miles; 408 dwellings, 882 ratepayers, 1s. rate; £18,981 net annual value of ratable property. Formation: lower silurian. Oranges, lemons, peaches, and grapes mature here to perfection. Water from wells and springs. Population 300; shire, 2,000.

ELLERSLIE (38° 6′ S. lat., 142° 44′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Hampden, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, and police district of Mortlake. It is 142½ (159¾ postal) miles SW. of Melbourne, whence it is reached by rail to Mortlake, and coach thence. It is on the Hopkins river and on the road to Warrnambool, being 9 miles from Mortlake and 6 from Ballangeich. A State school (No. 1,461), Presbyterian church, a butter factory, two stores, and a blacksmith's shop. A reservoir is in the township for water supply. The district is mostly pastoral. Population of district about 150.

ELMHURST (37° 0′ S. lat., 143° E. long.) (county Kara Kara, shire Ararat), is a post town and railway station with money-order and telegraph office, on the Wimmera about 145 NW. Fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. Agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits. It has two hotels: Commercial and Victoria; one State school (No. 959), mechanics' institute and free library (1,060 vols.). Debating society and brass band. Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, A.N.A. society, creamery, and police station. The district is rough, hilly, and sandy, with black loamy flats. Population about 1,000.

ELMORE (37° 55′ S. lat., 145° 1′ E. long.) is a postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph town within ¼ mile of west bank of the Campaspe river, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, shire of Huntly, and police district of Sandhurst, lying 428 feet above sea level. It is a station on the Echuca railway line, and is 128¾ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 22s. 10d. and 15s. 4d. A coach runs daily to Corop, and tri-weekly to Rushworth. Hotels are Victoria, Commercial, Runnymede, Bridge, Railway, Shamrock, and Elmore. It has branches of the N.S. Wales and Victoria Banks, a State school (No. 1,515), Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Bible Christian places of worship, Athenæum, and a public library of 1,200 vols., and A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Court of petty sessions held here. The Elmore Waterworks Trust supplies the township and railway department with water. The neighbourhood is agricultural and pastoral. The Campaspe river, in which there is an abundance of fish, flows between Runnymede and Elmore. An agricultural show is held annually. Population about 2,000, mostly engaged in farming pursuits, of whom 800 live in the township. Newspaper, *Elmore Standard*, published on Friday.

ELPHINSTONE (38° S. lat., 145° E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electorate of Castlemaine, police district of Taradale, a small postal township, telegraph and railway station, on Sawpit Gully creek, 70¼ rail miles NNW. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Castlemaine. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. Hotel: Lonsdale's. Churches: Church of England and Church of Christ. State school (No. 220). It is near the Coliban waterfalls, where there is good fishing to be got, and the scenery is beautifully picturesque, while the locality is noted for its salubrious character. It lies 1,365 feet above sea-level. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: granite. Population, town 125, with vicinity 275.

ELSTERNWICK (37° 54′ S. lat., 145° 2′ E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, on the Brighton Railway (fares, 9d. and 7½d.), in the county of Bourke, electorate of Caulfield and police district of Brighton, about 7 miles S. of the city. A favourite place of residence for wealthy citizens. A State and several private schools, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational churches, also two R.C. churches (St. Joseph's and St. James's), a presentation convent, and a post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, telephone bureau, two large public halls, also two hop beer breweries, rifle club and butts. Has A.N.A., I.O.R., U.A.O.D., and I.O.O.F.G. societies. Lighted with gas. Newspaper: *Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader*.

ELTHAM (37° 44′ S. lat., 145° 10′ E. long.) (county and electoral district of Evelyn), a post town, telegraph, telephone, and money-order station, 14 miles ENE. of Melbourne on the Yarra. There is daily coach communication to Heidelberg, fare, 1s. Hotels: Eltham and Evelyn. Grazing and orcharding district. On March 1, 1900, the agricultural returns were 4,586 acres under cultivation, of which 2,036 acres were orchards and gardens. Gold has been found in the vicinity, but not in large quantities. Area of shire, 216 square miles, ratepayers 1034, dwellings 612, rate 1s.; annual value of ratable property in shire £28,442. State school here (No. 209). Bank: Commercial, opens Tuesdays 10 to 12. R.C. Church (St. Mary's), also Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches. I.O.R. (with hall) and Druid lodges. Population of town, 377; of shire, 3,200.

ELWOOD (37° 51½′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.) is a part of the city of St. Kilda, about 3½ miles from Melbourne, beautifully located on the shores of Hobson's Bay. Here is situated the celebrated Red Bluff or Point Ormond, a popular resort for picnic parties. A shaft was sunk here to find coal, at the suggestion of certain spiritists, but without result. Population about 100.

EMERALD (co. Mornington, shire Ferntree Gully), postal township (loose bag), at SE. corner Dandenong forest, 35 miles from Melbourne. Train to Narre Warren, coach thence. Has State school and Christian chapel. Raspberry gardens.

EMERALD HILL. *See* SOUTH MELBOURNE.

EMU CREEK (36° 48′ S. lat., 144° 23′ E. long.), part of the shire of Strathfieldsaye in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, and police district of Strathfieldsaye, on Emu Creek, 96¾ miles NW. of Melbourne and 8 miles distant from Bendigo. Hotel: United Kingdom. There are two State schools (No. 935, at Sedgwick, about 5 miles distant, No. 228 at Emu Creek), a post office, Church of England and Bible Christian churches (at Sedgwick and Upper Emu). All the vines in the district have been grubbed out on account of Phylloxera, and vignerons have to take to bad agricultural land. A little gold is found. Formation: silurian. Population about 300.

ENSAY (37° 13′ S. lat., 147° 45′ E. long.) is a postal township with telephone station, on the Howitt's or Little River, in North Gippsland, county Tambo, shire Omeo, electoral district Gippsland East, lying 223 miles (224 postal) E. of Melbourne, from which place communication is by the railway to Bairnsdale; coach thence *viâ* Bruthen daily, £1 4s., coach to Omeo, 10s. Hotels: Little River and Albion. Two State schools and a mechanics' institute with free library (451 vols.). There is a scattered agricultural and mining population of about 250 persons.

EPPING (37° 39′ S. lat., 145° 2′ E. long.) is a postal township, with telegraph office and railway station, in the county and police district of Bourke, and electoral district of E. Bourke, shire Epping. It lies on Darebin Creek 14½ miles N. of Melbourne, with which place there is communication by railway; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 5d. There are three hotels: Victoria, Epping, and Council Club. Has H.A.C.B.S. and St. Andrew Societies. A State school (No. 1,477), a denominational school, Anglican, Roman Catholic (St. Peter's), and Presbyterian churches, bone mills, stone quarries and a shire hall in the town; mechanics' institute has 530 vols. Lighted with kerosene. In the shire of Epping, 1900, 3,441 acres are under tillage; area of shire, 81 square miles, population 1,071, ratepayers 380, dwellings 300, rate 1s.; annual ratable property, £19,132. A court of petty sessions is held here. Population about 350, and of the district about 1,000, engaged mainly in farming.

EPSOM (36° 43′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and savings bank, on Bendigo creek, county Bendigo, in the electoral district of Eaglehawk and Mandurang, 105¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. In the centre of the town is the Bendigo pottery, iron foundry, and Goyne's steam stamper grating factory. There are Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship, three hotels, iron foundry, and a State school (No. 2,367). Sandhurst, the nearest railway station, is 4½ miles distant, and is reached by cars, which run frequently during the day, fare, 6d. Population, 250.

ESKDALE (co. Bogong, shire Towong), postal township, with money-order office and telephone station, 233 miles from Melbourne, from which it is reached by rail to Tallangatta, coach thence. Coaches run to Nutta Nutta and Granite Flat. Has hotel and two schools (Nos. 3,027 and 2,318). Industries: dairying and gold mining. Formation: sandstone and slate. Population of district about 600.

ESSENDON (37° 45′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), a municipal town, situated on the Saltwater River, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, 5 miles NE. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 5½d. and 4½d. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Essendon and Flemington, and police district of Essendon, and lies 146 feet above sea-level. Principal hotels are: Lincolnshire Arms, Royal, Farmers' Arms, and Essendon. There are three State and several private schools, and a denominational school; also Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, court-house, Mechanics' Institute with library (2,280 vols.). Masonic and all Friendly Societies, Town hall, branches National and English and

Scottish Banks. Convent Sisters of Charity. Industries: Meat-preserving and rope works. The town is lighted with gas. Annual value of ratable property, £110,000, area 4,000 acres, 2,520 dwellings, 8,300 ratepayers, 2s. 0d. rate. First camping place Burke and Wills' expedition. Population 15,200. Newspaper: The *Essendon Gazette*, published on Thursday.

EUROA (36° 45′ S. lat., 145° 34′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, on the Seven Creeks, 93¾ miles by rail N. by E. of Melbourne, in the counties of Moira and Delatite and electorates of Shepparton, and Euroa, and Delatite. Height above sea-level 574 feet. It is on the main line of road between the metropolis and Wodonga, and is reached by the North-Eastern Railway, and has a station and a goods shed. Railway fares, 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4d. Hotels: Euroa, North Eastern, Farmers' Arms, Seven Creeks, and Garrett's. The land in the neighbourhood is principally of a pastoral character, but 24,537 acres are under cultivation, principally for wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army. There is a flour-mill in the township, a sawmill, branches of the National and Colonial Banks, a State school (No. 1,706), also mechanics' institute and free library, containing 700 volumes, Druids' and A.N.A. societies and debating society, shire hall and offices, police court, several restaurants, seven stores, large public hall, annual agricultural show, mounted rifles, and police station. Butter is one of the leading products of the district, and many creameries have been erected. It is a place of petty sessions. Lighted with kerosene. The water supply is from a concrete weir formed on the Mountain Hut Creek in the Strathbogie Ranges, and conducted about 7 miles in iron pipes to the town. Area of shire 564 square miles, ratepayers 1,472, dwellings 1,230, rate 1s.; property is annually assessed at £45,377. Population about 1,200; of the shire, 5,750. Newspapers: The *Advertiser* and *Gazette*.

EVANSFORD (37° 13′ S. lat., 143° 46′ E. long.), 116 postal miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, shire of Lexton, is the site of the Talbot Borough reservoir, and is located on the Stony Creek, which runs through the township. The nearest railway stations are Talbot, 8 miles NE., Clunes, 9 miles SE., and Waubra, 7 miles S. It is distant 8 miles E. of Lexton. There is an hotel, State school (No. 801), Wesleyan and Presbyterian religious services are held, a creamery, and a public hall. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: principally volcanic. Population 183, within the postal district about 200.

EVERTON (36° 25′ S. lat., 146° 35′ E. long.), a postal township, on Ovens river; with telegraph and money-order office, and railway station at Upper Everton; on the Beechworth branch of the North-Eastern line, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Ovens, and police district and shire of Beechworth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Everton (2 miles apart), and lies 161 miles by rail NE. of Melbourne, at an elevation of 780 feet above sea-level. Fares, 28s. 8d. and 19s. 4d. There are three hotels, two schools (Nos. 2,031 and 1,198), I.O.R. tent, and Wesleyan church. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from wells and tanks. The district is partly agricultural and partly pastoral. Dairy industry is progressing. The geological formation is principally granite and slate, the railway station being placed at the junction of the two formations; river flats are alluvial, hills volcanic. There is some lovely scenery in the district. Hops and tobacco are grown. Population 190; district 700.

FAIRFIELD (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a suburb, 4½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke boroughs, police district, and shire Heidelberg, is situated on the River Yarra. It is a post town, with telegraph office, and has railway communication with Melbourne, being a station on the Heidelberg line; or train can be taken to Collingwood, thence tram to Melbourne. There are a Church of England, a Wesleyan church, and Church of Christ, a State (No. 2,711) and private school, five stores, Rechabite tent, and saddle-tree factories, asphalte works, large public hall, and the Grandview Hotel. Fever hospital in course of erection. The town is lighted with gas and kerosene, and, standing on elevated land, is regarded as a very healthy locality. Excellent river boating. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Population over 800. The geological formation is volcanic.

FAWKNER. *See* GLENROY.

FENTON'S CREEK (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal township, 166 miles N.W. from Melbourne, reached by rail to Wedderburn, coach thence. Has State school and Anglican church. Agricultural district. Population about 100 in district.

FERNHILL (co. Dalhousie, shire Tylden), post town, with telegraph and railway station, 59¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 10s. 9d. and 7s. 3d. Has Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan church, State school (No. 1,671), sawmills, and one hotel. District agricultural and dairying. Population of district about 500.

FERNIHURST (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), on Kinypaniel Creek, postal township, reached by rail to Mysia, coach thence 7 miles, 168¾ miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has State school (No. 1,791), Anglican church, and creamery. Pastoral. Population of township and district about 70.

FERNSHAWE (37° 16′ S. lat., 145° 38′ E. long.), on Watts River, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, 45 miles NE. of Melbourne. The Healesville railway station is distant 7 miles. Coaches run to Marysville. The surrounding country is famed for the beauty of its scenery, there being numerous fern-tree gullies, lofty water-falls, and extensive mountain views, and the timber is reported to be among the largest in the world, the mountain ash attaining the height of 420 ft. There is also much valuable wood, such as the myrtle, sassafras, &c. There is no township, the Crown having reserved the land for water supply purposes.

FERN-TREE GULLY (38° 3′ S. lat., 145° 15′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order office, county of Mornington. There is railway communication with Melbourne, Upper Fern-Tree Gully being the terminal station (it is anticipated that during 1901 the line will be open to Gembrook, 18 miles), 24¾ postal miles SE. of the metropolis, 414 feet above sea-level; fares, 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 11½d. Hotels: Royal, Club, and Fern-Tree Gully. State school (No. 1,307). Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. There is a police station. About half a mile from the Upper station is the celebrated Fern-Tree Gully, abounding in ferns and mosses, a well-known resort for excursionists and lovers of picturesque scenery. The surrounding country is of a pastoral and agricultural character. The statistics for the year ending March 1, 1900, show that 4,370 acres were under cultivation. Area of shire, 121 square miles, ratepayers 1,033, dwellings 818, rate 1s. 6d.; annual value of ratable property in the shire, £28,494; population, 3,491.

FITZROY (37° 48′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), county of Bourke, electoral district of Fitzroy, one of the most important of the metropolitan suburban cities, is situated (2 miles distant) on the NE. side of Melbourne, to the west of the city of Collingwood. It is a distinct city, under the government of a mayor and fourteen councillors. The city has been divided into five wards, each returning three councillors. The jurisdiction of the city of Fitzroy extends over 923 acres, upon which are erected 7,000 dwellings, including many fine terraces and palatial residences. The ratable property is of the net annual value of £216,978; 7,703 ratepayers, 1s. 10d. rate. Churches are numerous and all sects are represented. The more notable of these are St. Mark's and St. Luke's (Anglican); St. Brigid's (Roman Catholic); Wesleyan (3); Presbyterian (2); Baptist, Independent, United Methodist, &c. There is a scholastic convent, Salvation Army Maternity Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, &c. There are nine branch banks, including the N.S. Wales, Colonial, English and Scottish, Victoria, Australasia, Union (two), two Savings (Commissioners), and the London (two); local gasworks of the Metropolitan Company supply a large portion of the Northern suburbs. A town-hall, in the Corinthian style, in Napier Street, is a commanding and ornamental addition to the town. There are also post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, a police-court and barracks. State schools (Nos. 111, 450, 1,490, and 3,110) Five tramway lines run through the city, it being in this respect the most liberally provided of the suburbs, and cars run every few minutes. Fitzroy is also connected by rail with Melbourne, with stations at Queen's Parade Road and Nicholson Street. The chief public reserve is the Edinburgh Gardens. In the town-hall a free library has been opened, containing over 4,000 volumes. Extensive building improvements are continually being made in the city, which is a manufacturing one. Population, 30,021. Local papers: *Observer*, Wednesday; *City Press*, published Thursday; and *Mercury*, Thursday.

FLEMINGTON (37° 46′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, 3 miles distant, NW., in the county of Bourke and electoral district of West Bourke. Flemington, Newmarket, South Kensington, and Kensington, are in one borough, the cattle market, city abattoirs (erected at a cost of about £60,000) are situated in the district. Flemington is bounded on the SW. by the Saltwater river. It has a railway station, fares 4½d. and 3d., post, telegraph and money-order office, Mechanics' Institute, and all the Friendly societies, eleven hotels, Union and Colonial Banks, Commissioners' Savings Bank, two State and several private schools (Nos. 250, 258), seven places of worship, fire station, police station, and court-house. Omnibuses run every quarter of an hour, fare, 4d. The racecourse here (area, 316 acres) is considered one of the finest in the world; at the Cup race 200,000 people have been present, while some of the prizes run for are superior in value to any offered in Great Britain. Flemington and Kensington combined have an area of 1,088 acres, 2,250 dwellings, 22,300 ratepayers, property annually rated at £64,955, rate in £ 2s. Gas laid on, also water. Population 10,600. Local papers: the *Flemington and Essendon Spectator* and *West Bourke Times*.

FLINDERS (38° 29′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.) shire of Flinders and Kangerong, lies 56¾ miles SE. of Melbourne, at the western entrance to Western Port Bay, having telegraph money-order, and savings' bank facilities, a State school, Mechanics' Institute with library (1,500 vols.), three stores, one hotel, and several large boarding houses. Flinders is rapidly becoming a favourite watering-place owing to its splendid climate and picturesque scenery. There is a fine jetty, 350 feet in length. A coach runs from Bittern daily, fare 4s. The Tasmanian cable starts from here. "Devil's Punch Bowl," an extinct volcano. Cape Schanck Lighthouse in district. The shire comprises an area of 184 square miles, and has a population of 2,540,620 dwellings, 900 ratepayers, 1s. rate; annual value of ratable property £24,727. There are 2,693 acres under cultivation, principally with artificial grasses, hay and potatoes. Population 123.

FLINNSTEAD (late FLYNN'S CREEK), a post township, in the county of Buln-Buln and electoral district of Gippsland Central, police district and shire Traralgon, 5 miles from Rosedale, 9 miles from Traralgon, and 106 miles ESE. from Melbourne, on Flynn's creek, which runs into the Latrobe river. It is a station on the Gippsland Railway, fares, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d. Height above sea-level 173 feet. Fair crops of oats, wheat, peas, potatoes, and English grass are grown. Sheep are also kept in small numbers by the settlers and prove remunera-

tive. There is one State school (No. 2,944), and Red Gum hotel. Population consists of about 100 land selectors and graziers.

FOOTSCRAY (37° 28′ S. lat., 144° 56′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of Footscray and police district of West Bourke) is a municipal city suburban to Melbourne, about 4 miles W., with post, money-order, and savings bank office and telegraph station, on the Saltwater river, which is well provided with wharfage. Much bluestone is quarried here, and used for building purposes in the neighbourhood and the city; and several important manufactories have been established in the city—the principal of which are a sugar refinery, candle and soap works, jute factory, woollen mills, rope works, foundries, gas works, meat-preserving works, two chemical works, glue factory, stone-cutting works, potteries, saw mills, marble works, tanneries, carriage and blasting powder factory. Footscray is specially adapted for manufactories, having good drainage, and being easy of access by land and water. The town is lighted with gas. Water is supplied from the Yan Yean. The mechanics' institute has a library of 3,300 volumes. Masonic, M.U.I.O.O.F., and other friendly societies. Among the hotels may be mentioned the Commercial, Bridge, Ship, Junction, Barkly, Royal, Courthouse, Railway, Belgravia, Plough, and the Station. There are three banks, National, Commercial, and Colonial; four State schools (Nos 253, 1,912, 1,501, 2,832), and several private schools; fourteen places of worship, and a town hall built of bluestone. In the neighbourhood are Yarraville Maidstone, and Maribyrnong. Trains at forty-five minute intervals; fares, 4½d. and 3½d. The area of the municipality is 2,577 acres, and it contains 3,843 dwellings, 6,891 ratepayers, and ratable property of the yearly assessment of £83,189, rate 2s. 3d. Latest population 16,732. Local papers: The *Footscray Advertiser* and the *Independent*.

FORREST (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal, telegraph, and railway station, 103¼ miles from Melbourne. Has hotel and saw-mills. Agricultural hop, and potato district. School and Anglican church at Yangher, one mile distant.

FOSTER (Stockyard Creek) (38° 35′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, and railway station (107¼ miles), fare 19s. 1d. and 12s. 11d., on the creek of the same name, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2½ miles of the township. It is in the county of Buln-Buln, and electoral district and shire of South Gippsland. It lies about 180 miles SE. of Melbourne by water, and 52 miles S. of Sale. It has savings bank, State school (No. 1,172), Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan churches; branch Bank of Australasia, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and a courthouse. It is in the midst of a large auriferous district, comparatively speaking untried country, difficult to penetrate from the dense scrub. Coal has been found. The buildings comprise two hotels, four stores, and a mechanics' institute (with library of 1,300 vols.), in which Wesleyan services are held. Town is lighted with kerosene. All available land has been already selected within a 25 miles radius of the township. The soil is excellent, but the scrub and timber are in most cases very dense. Butter, saw-milling, and cheese-making industries. Area of shire 512 square miles, 590 dwellings, 916 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £22,546 net annual value of ratable property. Land under cultivation 1,013 acres, 221 being artificial grasses, and 165 potatoes. Foster is the shire town of South Gippslandshire. Population about 450, of shire 2,300. Local papers: *Foster and Toora Mirror* and *Echo*.

FOSTERVILLE (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), postal, money-order, and mining township, 118 miles N.E. from Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Goornong or Axedale, thence coach. Has Anglican and Bible Christian Churches, and State school (3,312), Hibernian and Foresters' societies. Cheese factory; Mining industry. Population of district about 1,000.

FRAMLINGHAM (38° 15′ S. lat., 142° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone station, in the county of Villiers, police district of Warrnambool, on the River Hopkins, 155 miles (165¾ postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, and 18 miles NE. from Warrnambool, whence the steamer can be taken to Melbourne, or the traveller can go to Panmure, 8 miles distant, or Garvoc, 9 miles, thence rail to Melbourne. One hotel, State school (No. 1,082), two churches, Presbyterian (with manse) and Episcopal (Christ Church), a butter factory, and a general store. Saw-mill on Agricultural College Reserve. Coach runs from Warrnambool to Mortlake, passing through Ballangeich, 3 miles distant. The soil is loamy, with much wood. At East Framlingham there are some fine dairies. In the neighbourhood, between the township and Purnim, is the Aboriginal station, where the remnant of the tribe of the Western District is sheltered. Panmure Caves are 7 miles distant. Formation: volcanic. Population about 350.

FRANKLINFORD (37° 14′ S. lat., 144° 7′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Talbot, electorate of Daylesford, police district of Castlemaine, 85 miles NW. of Melbourne, 10 miles N. of Daylesford, 15 miles SW. of Castlemaine, situated on Jim Crow Creek. Was formerly the Aboriginal station, and was visited and named by Sir John Franklin, when Governor of Tasmania, not very long before his departure on the fatal Polar Expedition. Mount Franklin, which is an extinct volcano, is now reserved as a public park, and is being improved. State school (No. 257). Churches: Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Catholic (St. Francis Xavier). Coaches run daily to Guildford and Daylesford, fare 2s. 6d., thence to Melbourne by train. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Formation: basaltic. Population, 120, with district, 200.

FRANKSTON (38° 11′ S. lat., 145° 7′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Commissioners' savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district Bourke, shire Frankston and Hastings, situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, on the Kannanook creek, and on the main road to Point Nepean. It is a railway station on the line to Stony Point, 26¼ miles SSE. of Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 10½d. and 3s. 7½d. Nearest townships Mornington, 8 miles SW., Mordialloc, 10 miles N., Hastings, 13 miles S., Cranbourne, 10 miles NE. Frankston contains three hotels—The Pier, Bay View, and Prince of Wales, six stores, two ironmongers, Temperance hall, one Wesleyan chapel, a Church of England and Roman Catholic Church and State school (No. 1,464), Agency Colonial Bank, Masons', M.U.I.O.O.F., G.U.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges, fire brigade, and a public library of 2,000 volumes. It has a very long and fine jetty, extending a quarter of a mile into the bay, affording a convenient promenade, and is the centre of a large fishing trade. It is particularly remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. The town is lighted with gas. Has good picnic park, bicycle track, &c. Frankston is situated at the foot of Mount Eliza on the N., and is divided from Mordialloc by eleven miles of upheaved estuary of sand and clay. The town stands on red tertiary sandstone and clay, with upheavals of basalt and granite, with deposits of silicate of alumina, magnesian clay, blue clay, containing fossils of nautilus, corals, &c., with limestone and titaniferous iron sand. Area of shire 83 square miles, ratepayers 1,117, annual value £20,259, 1s. rates; area under cultivation 2,640 acres. Population, 800; of shire, 2,350. Newspaper: *Mornington Standard*, published on Thursday.

FREEBURGH (36° 45′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), a post town (county of Delatite, Ovens electorate, and shire Bright), 203¼ miles NE. of Melbourne and 5 miles SE. of Bright, on the Ovens river. A large area of the land is now under cultivation. It is reached by coach to Bright, fare, 1s., thence train, 35s. 3d. and 23s. 5d. Hotel: Freeburgh. Public library has 100 vols. State school here (No. 895). Lighted with kerosene, water from wells. Formation: silurian. The district is of a mining character, alluvial and quartz. Tobacco and hops are grown. Formation: Silurian. Population about 200.

FRENCHMAN'S (co. Gladstone, shire Avoca), postal township, reached by rail to Avoca, coach thence. Mining and agricultural.

FRESHWATER CREEK (38° 15′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a post town (county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, shire Barrabool, and police district of Moriac), 57 miles SW. from Melbourne, and about 7 miles from the river Barwon. It is on the Anglesea Road, about 9 miles SW. from Geelong, and is reached by tri-weekly mail, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pettavel, 3½ miles distant. A State school is here (No. 256), in which Anglican services are held. Pastoral and timber industries. Formation: tertiary sand on clay bed. Population of district about 100.

FRYERSTOWN (37° 9′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.) (county of Talbot, and electoral district of Castlemaine, shire Mount Alexander) is a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station on Fryer's Creek, 86 miles N. by W. of Melbourne. It was the scene of one of the earliest gold-field "rushes," and large returns of gold rewarded the first diggers. The district is still a mining one, the diggings being both alluvial and quartz. The yield for 1899 was 10,239 ozs. The communication with Melbourne is by coach, twice daily, 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., to Castlemaine, 7 miles distant, thence the railway; coach fare, 1s., through fares, 14s. and 9s. 9d. Principal hotels are the Bridge, Fryerstown, and Corner. A Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,200 volumes, Oddfellows' and Foresters' societies, and a commodious hall capable of holding 300 persons; also three State schools (Nos. 121, 252, 1,063), Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Catholic and Bible Christian churches, a parsonage and court-house, police station, powder magazine, and two large general stores. Mining prospects improving. The water supply of the town is derived from the Crocodile and Spring Gullies, fed from the Coliban scheme. In Mount Alexander shire there are 1,529 acres under tillage. Area, 50 square miles. Population 2,700, ratepayers 597, rate 1s. Net annual value ratable property, £10,635. Formation: silurian. The population is 500, that of the district within a radius of two miles being about 1,500.

FYANSFORD (38° 9′ S. lat., 144° 19′ E. long.), named after Captain Fyans, a post town, in the county and electoral district of Grant, situated at the junction of the Barwon and Moorabool rivers, 48 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Geelong, on the road to Ballaarat. Hotel: Fyansford. There are Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a State school here (No. 1,691). Farming, and gardening district. One of the largest paper mills in Australia is here (at Buckley's Falls). A starch factory and cement works are also here. An omnibus runs to Geelong, fare, 3d. Population, 106.

GAFFNEY'S CREEK, or Lauraville (37° 30′ S. lat., 146° 4′ E. long.) (co. Wonnangatta, shire Howqua, electoral district of Anglesey), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph station, and money-order office, on the creek after which it is named, 162 miles ENE. of Melbourne. The best means of communication from Melbourne is from Mansfield Railway Station to Jamieson by coach, thence by hired conveyance, 25 miles. Hotels: Albion and Commercial. State school (No. 1,049). Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, police station, four stores. The land in the neighbourhood is of an auriferous character. Gold yield 1899, 1,546 ozs. Population about 300.

GALAQUIL (co. Karkarooc, shire Karakarooc, on Yarriambiac Creek), postal and railway township, with telegraph station, 235 miles NW. from Melbourne. Has coffee palace, State school (3,083), Christian Disciples' church, and store. Agricultural district. Population, 60; district, 400.

GARFIELD (38° 125′ S. lat. 145° 75′ E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) is a railway station, with telephone and post-office, about 45¼ miles ESE. of Melbourne. Grazing and timber cutting are the principal industries. There is a State school (No. 2,724), in which Wesleyan services are held. Progressive and A.N.A. Societies. Industries: Timber mills, brick kilns, eucalyptus distillery, fruit growing (for this purpose land is pecularily adapted), and there are some extensive and flourishing orchards. Flats principally under cereals, potatoes, &c. Fern gullies in district (said to rival the famed beauty of Dandenong), which is agricultural and pastoral. Mount View is a curious conical formation about 3 miles north of township; it rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 600 feet, from which there are splendid views of Westernport Bay, the entrance to Port Phillip, &c. Population in town and district, 500.

GARLICKS (co. Dalhousie, shire Kyneton), postal township near the Blue Mountains, 68 miles NW. of Melbourne; reached by rail to Trentham, coach thence. Coach also to Blackwood. Two hotels, State school (No. 1,287), Anglican and Wesleyan churches, assembly hall. Mining, pastoral and agricultural. Population, about 250.

GARVOC (38° 16′ S. lat., 142° 46′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank, county of Hampden, shire Warrnambool, 144¾ miles W. of Melbourne, 21 miles NE. of Warrnambool, and 8 miles SW. of Terang, on the main Warrnambool road and Yallock Creek. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool line, fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and the Plymouth Brethren have a meeting house, a State school (No. 996), Roman Catholic school, mechanics' institute, free library (700 vols.), two stores, five tradesmen, and one inn, the Yallock. Lighted with kerosene. Cheese is extensively made, also a creamery. A race meeting is held annually. The country consists of alluvial flats, heavily timbered. A beautiful plantation of pinus insignis extends for about two miles along the Warrnambool road, fronting the old Yallock station. Population about 250.

GEELONG (38° 10′ S. lat., 144° 21′ 17″ E. long.), money order, savings bank and telegraph station (county of Grant), is one of the leading towns of Victoria. Incorporated as a town Oct. 12, 1849. It lies 45 miles SW. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by railway (fares, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 5d.), and is pleasantly situated on Corio Bay, an extensive arm of Port Phillip. Three passenger steamers run daily between Geelong and Melbourne, fares, 1s. and 2s., return, 3s. The principal hotels, of which there are 45, are Victoria, Prince of Wales, Union, Olive Branch, the Royal Mail, Terminus, Sydney, and National. The well-known hostelry—Mac's Hotel—has been enlarged, and converted into a coffee palace. The town is well laid out, on ground sloping to the bay on the north side, and to the Barwon river on the south; and its streets abound with attractive shops, fine stores, and other business premises. Among the larger buildings may be mentioned the Post-office, Town Hall, the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, Mamre Homes, the free library (with 5,059 volumes) in Moorabool Street, the Mechanics' Institute (a hall seating 1,500 people) having 25,000 volumes, in Great Ryrie Street, Gordon Technical College, the premises occupied by the numerous banks, of which there are branches of the Banks of Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London, National, Savings and Union; branches of Insurance Companies; the Volunteer Fire Brigade Station; Volunteer Artillery Rooms; the churches, of which there are three Episcopal (Christ church, St. Paul's, and All Saints), a Free Church (Trinity), two Roman Catholic (St. Mary's and St. Peter's and Paul's), six Wesleyan, six Presbyterian (High, St. Andrew's St. George's, Ryrie Street, Fenwick Street, and Gaelic), four Baptist, two Primitive Methodist, two Congregational, United Methodist, and a Synagogue; the Grammar School, Geelong College, Roman Catholic and a number of private schools, and several State schools in town and suburbs (Nos. 260, 541, 1,094, 1,492, 1,887, 1,889, 2,143), the St. Augustine R.C. Orphan Asylum on an elevated site on Newtown Hill, the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Herne Hill, the Austin Almshouses in South Geelong, and the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Newtown. The Gordon College, an institution of some magnitude, is devoted to technical education. The Government buildings comprise the Supreme Court, Customs House, Post-office, Police Court, and Gaol (accommodation for 167 prisoners). In the centre of the market square stands the Exhibition hall, formerly used as a general produce exchange, theatre, and assembly-rooms combined. There are numerous handsome and substantial private residences in the town and out-lying suburbs. There is an extensive and well laid-out botanical garden (Eastern Park) on the banks of Corio Bay, besides two parks (Johnstone, facing the railway station, and Kardinia) attached to the town. Queen's Park is about two miles distant from the town centre, and is situated in a valley at the junction of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers. Geelong is lighted with gas, and is at present supplied with water from Stony Creek reservoirs and the river Moorabool; there are 5 reservoirs with a storage capacity of 504,400,000 gallons. There are 4 jetties in Corio Bay (which is nearly landlocked), alongside which ships of large tonnage can load and discharge. Wharf frontage, Yarra street jetty, 1,420 feet; railway jetty, 1,360 feet. Depth of water alongside at low water, 17 to 20 feet. One crane to lift three tons. Old Customs jetty, 200 feet. Depth of water alongside, 18 feet. One crane to lift two tons. The harbour is approached by two channels cut through the bar with the following depths of water at low tides—Old channel, 18 feet, New channel, 23 feet 6 inches. The new channel is lighted on each side at intervals by gas beacons. Rise of tide; average, 1 ft. 9 in., and in summer with prevailing easterly winds, tides fall 10 inches to 12 inches below low water given; westerly winds gives better tides at neaps than full and change with easterly winds. Trains leave three times daily for Queenscliff and as often for Warrnambool. The town has the credit of establishing the first woollen mill in Victoria, and received the Government award of £1,500. There are now four mills in operation, the products of its looms being found all over Australia. The paper mill at Fyansford is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the colony. Corio Bay is well sheltered and two public companies have erected four very capacious bathing establishments, which are well supported by the town and by a large number of up-country residents, who, for many weeks during the summer season, are visitors. The increased facilities given for shipping wool direct to England from the wharves have led many growers and buyers to avail themselves of the saving thus effected. There are several wool brokers, most of whom have very extensive accommodation. One of the largest tanneries in the colony is carried on at the south bank at the river Barwon, below the breakwater. There are several others, the principal being at East Geelong and at Marshalltown, and several fellmongeries and wool-washing works, &c., on the banks of the Barwon. The rope works of Donaghy & Sons, in West Geelong, are of a very extensive character, employing a large number of operatives; also cement works. The country surrounding Geelong is essentially agricultural, and is taken up by farms and orchards. Formerly vineyards were numerous, but under the Phylloxera Act they have been destroyed. However, the replanting of vines has again commenced in all parts of the district. The Barrabool hills, on the west bank of the Barwon, are of a very fertile character, and have also the advantage of being most picturesquely situated. The geological formation of the district is newer pliocene. There are extensive quarries of limestone at the eastern boundary of the town, on the shores of Corio Bay. In the municipality of Geelong, which comprises an area of 3,012 acres, there are 2,708 inhabited dwellings, 4,338 ratepayers, 1s 9d. general and 3d. special rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £87,000. West Geelong borough has an area of 859 acres, has 1,974 ratepayers, 1,329 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £26,268, rate 1s. 7d., population 5,570. Newtown and Chilwell have an area of 1,422 acres, 1,416 ratepayers, 1,086 dwellings, and the annual rateable property is £26,691; rate 1s. 9d., population, 4,887. Geelong comprises four wards, Barwon, Bellerine, Kardinia, and Villamanta. There are two cemeteries—the Eastern and the new general cemetery at Herne Hill. The population within the corporate boundary is 11,483, a total, including the boroughs of Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, of 21,927. Newspapers: the *Geelong Advertiser*, established in 1840, and the oldest paper published in Victoria, *Times*, daily, and *Evening Star*, daily evening.

GELANTIPY (co. Tambo, shire Tambo), postal district; 240 miles from Melbourne; reached by rail to Bairnsdale, horse to Buchan, coach thence. Stands 2,000 feet above sea-level. Has hotel, two schools, club, blacksmith's shop, and store. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian services are held quarterly; Wesleyan fortnightly. Mining and grazing district. Formation: basalt. Population, 40.

GEMBROOK (co. and electoral district Evelyn, police district Pakenham, shire Berwick) is a post district, 51 miles SE. of Melbourne. Rail to Pakenham, thence coach to S. N. and W. Gembrook; fare, 3s. 6d. The line is being extended from Fern-Tree Gully to Gembrook, and will probably open up timber and firewood industries. There is a State school (No. 2,506), butter factory, and a church. Free library of 300 volumes at Gembrook South. Geological formation: volcanic, overlying granite. District is mining, agricultural and pastoral in character. There are also post-offices at Gembrook South, West and North. Acclimatisation Society has a reserve here. Population in district 1,500.

GERANGAMETE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), railway and postal township, on Barwon River, 100 miles SW. of Melbourne. Pastoral district. Population about 50.

GERANG GERUNG (36° 26′ S. long., 141° 57′ E. lat.) (co. Lowan, shire Dimboola), post town, with telegraph office at railway station, 234¾ rail miles NW. of Melbourne; single fares, 63s. 5d. and 42s. 6d.; excursion fares, 47s. 5d. and 31s. 10d.; about 5 miles W. of Wimmera Road, and has Mechanics' Institute, Orange Lodge, Methodist church, State school (No. 2,618), hotel, three eucalyptus oil distilleries (2 miles out of township), and various stores. Water from dam and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district 350.

GERMANTOWN (38° 15′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Geelong, shire of S. Barwon, 50½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles S. of Geelong. Coaches to Torquay, Anglesea, and Airey's Inlet. It has hotel, a State school (No. 283), I.O.F. Society, and three churches, two Lutheran and one Wesleyan. The district is largely covered with orchards and farms. Area of shire, 63 square miles; Population, 1,980; Net annual value of property, £17,535; dwellings, 373; ratepayers, 1,037; rate, 1s. 3d. Land under cultivation 4,534 acres. The Connewarra Railway Station, on the Geelong and Camperdown Railway line, and the Germantown are close to the township. Water pipes are laid down in most of the streets in connection with the Geelong scheme. Population, 250.

GHERINGHAP (38° 10′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station, in the county and electorate of Grant, police district, Leigh Road, shire Bannockburn; lying 250 feet above sea-level, in the fork formed by the junction of the Moorabool and Barwon rivers. The district

is an agricultural one. Gheringhap lies 55½ miles SW. of Melbourne, fares to which 9s. 5d. and 6s. 2d., or rail to Geelong, thence coach. It has a State school (No. 261), and a Wesleyan chapel. Industry: creamery.

GISBORNE (37° 29′ S. lat., 144° 37′ E. long.), shire, and a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, on the west branch of the Saltwater river and the Mount Alexander road 31 miles, rail 42 miles, from Melbourne, NW. It is in the county and police district of Bourke, and electoral district of West Bourke, and lies 1,526 feet above sea-level. Cabs run to and from Gisborne on arrival and departure of trains, railway fares to Melbourne 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. The hotels are Hurst's Family Hotel, the Telegraph, Victoria, and Gaythorne. The Commercial Bank has a branch; there is a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 2,000 volumes, a Foresters' society, mechanics' club, a State school (No. 262), Catholic school, and four places of worship—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic (St. Brigid), and Wesleyan, Government Rifle Club, and Gisborne Racing Club, butter factories and creameries, eucalyptus oil factory, and churn factory. Town is lighted with kerosene. The surrounding land is principally of an agricultural character, in some parts heavily timbered, the chief crops are oats, hay, and potatoes, peas and beans, 2,379 acres being under cultivation. New Gisborne, which dates from the opening of the line, is located at the railway station, about 2 miles from Gisborne, and has a population of about 200. Chief hotel: Railway, and three others; free library 1,000 vols.), a State school (No. 467), and a telegraph office. Area of shire, 100 square miles. Annual value of ratable property in shire £19,722, dwellings 424, ratepayers 560, rate 1s. The water supply is obtained from Barringo Creek. Prospecting is being steadily prosecuted. English trout fishing in Saltwater river. Formation: newer volcanic, lower silurian. Newspaper: *Gisborne Gazette*, published Friday. Population, town 600; and shire, 1,900.

GLENDARUEL (37° 20′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Creswick,) is a township on Mount Beckworth creek, about 118 miles (101 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and 18 miles from Ballaarat. There is a State school (No. 281), where a Wesleyan service is held, and a loose post bag is left. Glendaruel is 6 miles from Clunes Railway Station, and 4½ miles from Tourello Railway Station; the most direct is to Mount Blowhard. Mount Bolton gives fine prospect of Lakes Learmonth and Burrumbeet. The district is agricultural. Formation: partly volcanic.

GLENGARRY (co. Buln Buln, shire Rosedale), post town, with money-order office, telegraph office, and railway station, 103¼ miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. Has Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, State school (2,888), Mechanics' Institute and free library and hall, three hotels, butter factory, saw-mills, and several shops and stores. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100.

GLENELG SHIRE. *See* CASTERTON.

GLENGOWER (37° 11′ S. lat., 144° E. long.) (in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Clunes and Allendale), police district of Clunes, a small postal village on Middle Creek, 93¼ miles (106½ postal) NNW. of Melbourne, 16 miles from Newstead, 26 miles from Castlemaine, and 8 miles from Clunes railway station. It has a State school (No. 927), and a Bible Christian chapel. Grazing is the principal industry. Formation: on the east of Middle Creek, quartz reefs and quartz ranges; on the west, basaltic rocks and plains. Population, about 100.

GLEN HUNTLY (co. Bourke, shire Caulfield), outlying suburb of Melbourne, reached by rail *via* Elsternwick. Has post, money-order, telegraph, telephone, and savings bank offices, hotel, two State schools, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, shire hall. Societies: St. Andrew's, Foresters, Druids, and H.A.C.B.S. Gas and water laid on. Gardening district. A picturesque locality.

GLEN IRIS (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara) is a railway station and post-town on the Kooyong Koot Creek, and is a suburb of Melbourne 8½ postal miles, E. It is a favourite picnic spot, and has a Wesleyan church, State school (No. 1,148), and ladies' high school, numerous market gardens and villa residences. Lighted with kerosene. Population, about 200.

GLENLOGIE (co. Kara Kara and Gladstone, shire Lexton), a mining township on the Avoca, about 110 miles NW. of Melbourne. There are two churches, a State school, and an hotel. Population, about 25.

GLENLUCE (37° 11′ S. lat., 144° 14′ E. long.), the postal centre of an agricultural district on the Loddon, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Castlemaine, police district of Fryers, 90 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 4 miles from Fryerstown. There is a State school (No. 771). It is an agricultural district, and abounds in quartz reefs. Coach from Fryers Creek to Castlemaine, fare 1s., thence train to Melbourne. Formation: volcanic. Population, 76.

GLENLYON (37° 15′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Ballaarat) is a shire and post town, and police station the Loddon river, 75 miles NNW. of Melbourne. A coach runs daily to Malmsbury (fare, 2s. 6d.), where the train can be met, also to Daylesford (fare, 1s.). There are three hotels, police station, shire hall, State school (No. 266), Roman Catholic church (St. Paul's), and school, Church of England and Wesleyan churches, debating society. Town is not lighted. It is principally a farming district, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, peas, and potatoes, 9,131 acres being under cultivation. Area of shire 121 square miles, 750 dwellings, 714 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate. Annual value of ratable property £15,899. The shire council meets here. Loddon Falls is a very romantic spot, about one mile below the township. Formation: chiefly basaltic. Abundant supply of water from mineral springs. Population, 300; of shire, 3,060.

GLENMAGGIE (37° 54′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, 128 miles E. of Melbourne, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland police district of Sale, shire of Maffra, on Glenmaggie creek. Reached by train to Heyfield, thence conveyance. The district, which is very hilly, is a grazing and dairying one. Hotel, Glenmaggie. Two State schools (Nos. 1,576, 1,949). Churches: Episcopal Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Mechanics' institute and free library (750 volumes). There is a creamery here. Glenmaggie is on the best route to the famous lake at Mount Wellington. Town lighted with kerosene. Formation is volcanic, with alluvial flats. Population of town, 120; district, 500.

GLENORCHY (37° S., lat., 142° 40 E. long.), county of Borung, electorate of Stawell, a township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, on the Wimmera river, about 14 miles NW. of Stawell, and 162½ miles NW. of Melbourne, from which the railway is the means of access, fares, 29s. 4d. and 19s. 8d. Glenorchy is Marcus Clark's "Bullock Town." Hotels: Royal, Royal Mail. It lies 567 feet above the level of the sea. There are a State school (No. 263); Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. Episcopalian and Wesleyan services also being held, and a Mechanics' Institute with library of 607 volumes. The district is a pastoral, fruit growing, and agricultural one. Water is pumped from the Wimmera river, and laid on from railway water tower. Population, 219.

GLENPARK (37° 37′ S. lat., 144° 2′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Grenville, shire, electoral and police district of Bungaree, 83¼ miles W. of Melbourne, near Yarrawee Creek. There is a good road to Ballaarat, 6 miles distant, to which coach runs, also to Dean. Hotel: White Swan. Church of England and Wesleyan chapel here. State school (1,135). The land in the vicinity is very fertile, lightly timbered, with a constant supply of springs of pure water every mile or so. Agricultural district.

GLENROWAN (36° 28′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a post township, with a telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and station on the North-Eastern line of railway, 135¾ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, single, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. It is situated in a gap of the Futter's Ranges which extend in a NW. and SE. course, 747 feet above sea-level, and is in the county of Delatite, electorate of Delatite, police district and shire of Benalla. The nearest places are Wangaratta, 9 miles NE., Beechworth, 36 miles NE., Greta, 6 miles SSE., and Winton, 9 miles SW. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,742), the Railway Hotel, three general stores, butter factory and creamery, several tradesmen's shops, and a public park. The water supply is from a reservoir constructed by the Benalla shire, and carried by pipes to the township. The district is a farming and grazing one. Fruit culture and vine planting are also receiving much attention. This little township gained a world-wide notoriety by the desperate encounter that took place here on June 27 and 28, 1880, between the four members of the Kelly Gang and the police. "Morgan's Look-Out" is a point of interest. Population, 159; district, 500.

GLENROY (co. Bourke, shire Broadmeadows), and FAWKNER, about 9 miles NE. Suburban to Melbourne. It has a railway station (fares 9½d. and 6d.), post and telegraph office, State school (No. 3,118), and ladies' college, creamery, public hall, in which Anglican services are held. Agricultural pursuits. Population about 250.

GLENTHOMPSON (37° 41′ S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.), a railway and postal township, with telegraph and money-order office, on the Yuppeckiar Creek, in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, shire Mount Rouse, 167¼ postal miles W. of Melbourne, and 30 miles from Hamilton. Railway fares, 29s. 10d. and 19s. 11d. Hotel: Glenthompson. The River Wannon is about 8 miles distant. Height above sea-level 891 feet. The larger buildings comprise Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. State school (No. 947). Branch A.N.A (156). The district is principally of a pastoral character, with a little farming. Brickmaking industry. Population, 130, and 300 in the vicinity.

GLENVALE (37° 29′ S. lat., 145° 9′ E. long.), a prettily situated township on the Plenty River and Bruce's Creek, in the county of Bourke, electoral and police district of East Bourke, commanding fine views of the Plenty ranges, 30½ miles NE. of Melbourne. Agricultural and grazing district. Water is obtained from the Plenty ranges.

GLEN WILLS (36° 40′ S. lat., 147° 30′ E. long.) (co. Bogong, shire Omeo), post town with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, is a mining district, about 275 miles E. from Melbourne, reached by rail to Bairnsdale, thence coach to Omeo, and thence coach to Glen Wills, also by rail to Tallangatta (65 miles), thence horse. Has hotel, State school, Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute, A.M.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Fine waterfalls and fern gullies in district. Sunnyside is an offshoot township of Glen Wills. Population of both townships, about 1,000.

GNARWARRE (co. Grant, shire Barrabool), on main Barrabool road, postal township, 58 miles from Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Mount Moriac, thence conveyance 6½ miles. Has hotel, State school, and Roman Catholic church. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 200.

GOBUR (GODFREY'S CREEK) (37° S. lat., 145° 35′ E. long.) is a postal and money-order township, with savings bank, in the county and electoral district of Anglesey, and police district and shire of Alexandra. It lies 90 (104 postal) miles NE. of Melbourne, on Godfrey's creek; daily coach to Yarck. It

has one hotel—the Commercial, a State school (No. 1,047), and church, Wesleyan, a mechanics' institute and free library (700 vols.). The district is agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Nearest railway station is Yarck, to which tri-weekly coach. Population, about 300.

GOLDEN POINT (73 postal miles NW. from Melbourne). *See* BLACKWOOD.

GOLDSBOROUGH, or GOLDSBOROUGH REEF (36° 47′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a post and money-order town, in the county Gladstone, electorate Dunolly, shire Bet Bet, and police district Maryborough, on Burnt Creek, 130⅛ miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Maryborough and St. Arnaud line, fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d., and lies 722 feet above sea-level. Coach, to and from Dunolly, daily, 1s., Rheola 3s. Has three hotels, Wesleyan and Anglican churches. Free library (1,260 vols.), State school (No. 321), and three stores. Mount Moliagul only 5 miles distant. It is a mining and agricultural district. Formation: slate and sandstone. Water supply from tanks. Population, 236.

GOORAMADDA (co. Bogong, shire Rutherglen), postal township, reached by rail to Chiltern, coach thence 12 miles. Has State school.

GOORAMBAT (co. Delatite, shire Benalla), post, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, and railway station on Benalla line, 132 miles NE. from Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute, store, State school (3,123), Anglican church, flour-mill, hotel, and butter factory. Wine industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

GOORNONG (36° 36′ S. lat., 144° 31′ E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph and money-order offices, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang and police district of Goornong, lying 117⅜ rail miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line; fares, 21s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. It lies 472 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Drovers Arms, Railway, Black Swan, Commercial. A coach runs to Barnedown thrice weekly; fare, 1s., and to Muskerry and Toolleen thrice weekly; fare 2s. and 3s. Daily mail to Fosterville; fare, 1s. 6d. single, 2s. 6d. return. There is a State school (No. 1,598), a Church of England, and a police station. The population of the district, who are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, numbers 1,500 persons; that of the township, about 100.

GORDON (37° 32′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), county of Grant and electorate of Warrenheip, shire Ballan, is a mining and agricultural township on the road from Melbourne to Ballaarat, 17¼ rail miles from the latter place, 15 by road, and 58 miles W. of Melbourne. The Gordon railway station, on the direct line from Melbourne to Ballaarat, is about a mile from the township. Fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. Principal Hotels: Mount Hope, Commercial, Williams', Unicorn, Farmers', and Parkers' United. Bank: London of Australia. There are a post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings bank in the town, A.N.A. Society, a mechanics' institute, with library of 900 volumes, St. Patrick's hall, a State school (No. 755), and Roman Catholic school, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches. It is situated at an elevation of 1,879 feet above sea-level. The mines' yield for 1899 was 7,928 ozs. Local paper: *Gordon, Egerton, and Ballan Advertiser*, published every Friday evening, (branch office at Egerton), P. F. Sullivan, proprietor. Population in town and district, about 1,000.

GORDONSHIRE. *See* DURHAM OX.

GOROKE, (36° 50′ S. lat., 141° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and telephone, money-order office and savings bank, 249¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county Lowan, and shire of Kowree, electorate of Lowan, police district of W. Wimmera. It is 28 miles from Natimuk, and 35 miles from Apsley, fare, 15s., and is in the heart of a large farming and grazing district. Hotel: Goroke. Coaches run to Apsley *viâ* Moira, Booroopki and Bringalbert; also to Edenhope *viâ* Karnak. It has a State school (No. 2,680), mechanics' institute (415 vols.), Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, Church of England and Presbyterian services also being held; two stores, a flour mill, and a police station. Court of petty sessions held monthly. There is also an Oddfellows' lodge, agricultural society, and a racing club. Water from well. Formation: limestone. Population 250, district 500.

GOULBURN SHIRE. *See* NAGAMBIE.

GOWAR (co. Talbot, shire Maldon), postal township on Muckleford Creek, issuing postal notes, reached by rail to Muckleford, coach thence 4 miles. Has two hotels, State schools (149). Water from wells. Agricultural and mining. Population about 100.

GRANITE FLAT (37° S. lat., 148° E. long.) (co. Benambra, shire Toowong), postal township, on Snowy Creek, reached by rail to Tallangatta, coach and horse thence. It is 242 miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel and Roman Catholic church. Mount Benambra in district. Mining and pastoral district. Population about 50.

GRANT (37° 10′ S. lat., 147° 3′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, in the Gippsland district, in the county of Dargo, North Riding, Avon shire, electoral district E. Gippsland, police district of Bairnsdale, situated on the Dividing Range, 194 miles E. of Melbourne. The surrounding country is very rugged and mountainous, and intersected by deep gullies. The mode of conveyance to Melbourne is by horse or buggy to Stratford, thence by rail. Church of England services are held at intervals. One hotel. The district is chiefly a mining one. Formation: basaltic. Water supply from tanks. Population, 31: inclusive of district, 8,706.

GRANTVILLE (38° 29′ S. lat., 145° 25′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Phillip Island and Woolamai, 61 miles SE. of Melbourne, on Western Port Bay. Communication daily with Melbourne, *viâ* Lang-Lang Railway Station. A coach runs to Lang-Lang; fares 3s., 5s. 6d. return Hotel: Grantville. A police station, Agricultural society and show ground, State school (No. 1,414), a mechanics' institute (in which religious services are held), free library (659 vols.), and M.U.I.O.O F. lodge are in the place. The land has been all taken up within a 12 miles radius for grazing and root crops. Dairying industry. Formation: carbonaceous. Population 200; with district, about 1,150.

GRANYA (36° 15′ S. lat., 147° 20′ E. long.), a post town with money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electorate of Benambra, police district of Beechworth, 226 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Cotton Tree creek, 3 miles S. of the Murray river, and 36 miles from Wodonga, from which place a coach runs twice a week, fare, 8s. The metropolis is also reached *viâ* Tallangatta, 9 miles by bridle track, or 14 miles by vehicle, thence train. Hotels: Broune's, Central and Club. State school, mechanics' institute with library of 500 volumes, and police station, two quartz crushing mills, and two stores. Mining, grazing, farming, and fruit-growing district. The coach running from here to Tintaldra forms the most direct route to the grand Kosciusko scenery. Formation: metamorphic and old silurian. Population, 260; district, 600.

GRAYTOWN (36° 45′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, about 80 miles (90¼ postal) N. of Melbourne, in the county Dalhousie and electoral district of Rodney, shire Melvor, on Spring creek. There is coach communication with Heathcote: fare 6s., thence train to Melbourne. There are two hotels: Bendigo and Post Office, a State school (No. 1,005), Free Methodist church, two stores, and a saw-mill. Mining, agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Formation: granite, upper silurian. Population, town about 50, and district, 200.

GREAT NORTHERN (co. Moira, shire Rutherglen), post town, with money-order office, 179 miles NE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Chiltern or Rutherglen (4 miles), thence cab. Has Presbyterian church, State and private schools, hotel, store and wine depot. Viticulture and mining district. Population of district, about 300.

GREAT WESTERN (37° 10′ S. lat., 142° 52′ E. long.), a postal village and railway station, with money-order office and savings bank, on the Concongella creek (co. Borung, electorate of Ararat and Stawell), 141⅜ postal miles WNW. of Melbourne, 783 feet above sea-level, situated between Ararat and Stawell, on the main line of road and railway (fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d.), 10½ miles from Ararat, 7½ from Stawell, 16 miles W. from Crowlands, and 12 miles NE. of Moyston. The Grampians, with beautiful scenery, is about 18 miles distant and about 6 miles from Moyston. Hotel: Shakespeare. Great Western is famed for its wine and fruit produce. Two large champagne cellars have been excavated for Hans Irvine's vineyard wines; also has distillery. There is a police station, State school (No. 860). Churches: Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Church of England. Literary Institute, with library of 685 volumes, and large hall and A.N.A. There are alluvial mines immediately at the back of the township, with several quartz reefs within 3 miles. Formation: granite. The water supply is derived from the Great Western Dam, which can store 1,211,662 gallons. Population about 500.

GREENDALE (37° 32′ S. lat., 144° 19′ E. long.), a postal township, on Dale's Creek in the county of Bourke, shire Ballan, and electoral district of West Bourke 55 miles W. of Melbourne. Bacchus Marsh and Ballan are the nearest railway stations. Mail arrives by horseback from Myrniong. The Werribee river is about 5 miles distant. The township is in the jurisdiction of the Ballan Shire Council, to which it sends two members. It contains one hotel—the Medway, a State school (No. 918), and Roman Catholic and Anglican places of worship. The township is on a flat, surrounded by hills. The district is of a farming, mining, and grazing character. Population, 140.

GREENSBOROUGH (37° 30′ S. lat., 145° E long.) (co. Bourke, shire of Heidelberg), is a pretty little village, with postal and telegraph station, on the river Plenty. 13 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is largely patronized by excursionists, and is reached by rail *viâ* Heidelberg, thence coach, twice daily. There are two hotels, a State school (No. 2,062), Church of England and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship, U.A.O.D. and Rechabite societies. It is lighted with kerosene. The district is agricultural, pastoral and horticultural. Mining is attracting much attention. Population about 250.

GREEN'S CREEK (co. Borung, shire Stawell), postal township, reached by rail to Stawell or St. Arnaud, coach thence. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,381), in which services are held. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural district.

GRENVILLE (37° 40′ S. lat., 143° 54′ E. long.) is a pleasant township, situated in a bend of the Leigh river (county of Grenville, and electorate of Grenville, and shire of Buninyong). It lies 70 miles distant W. from Melbourne in a straight line (115 postal), and is 17 miles S. of Ballaarat. There is coach communication between Buninyong and Garibaldi, 3 miles away; also between Grenville and Ballarat. Grenville is on the direct line of the proposed railway from Beeac to Ballaarat *viâ* Buninyong. In the township is one store, hotel, a post-office, a State school (1,153), and a number of private residences. The Church of England, Presbyterians and Wesleyans hold services in the Protestant Union church. There is a Recreation Reserve in the centre of the township. There is a little alluvial gold mining. Large quantities of firewood are taken from Grenville to Buninyong

and Ballaarat, and the Ballaarat furnaces are supplied with charcoal from the district. Adjoining the township is a timber reserve of 13,000 acres. The dairying industry is growing, and a creamery is established. Formation: Schistose, quartzose, and volcanic. Population about 150.

GRENVILLESHIRE. *See* LINTON.

GRETA (36° 30′ S. lat., 146° 17′ E. long.) (county and electorate Delatite, shire Oxley, police district Ovens) is the postal centre of an agricultural and pastoral district, with money order office, on the Fifteen Mile Creek, 145 miles NE. of Melbourne. The old township, commonly called Greta Township, is 6 miles from Glenrowan, and contains an hotel, State school, and Roman Catholic Church. The more recent township is 3 miles from the old, and 9 miles from Glenrowan, where there are a post-office, State school, police station, and store. Churches: Episcopal and Primitive Methodist. The cemetery is located here. A coach runs to Glenrowan, fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. Has a butter factory and creamery. Population of township, 73; of district about 400.

GUILDFORD (37° 15′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.), a corporate town and riding, in the county of Talbot, and electoral- and police district of Castlemaine in Mount Alexandershire, with post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the south bank of the river Loddon, 84½ miles NW. by N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Maryborough line; fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d. Hotels: Family, Commercial, and Farmer's Arms. Coaches run daily to Yandoit, Franklinford, and Daylesford. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and a mining one; the soil is very fertile. Dredging plant at work. There is a State school (No. 264), Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Bible Christian places of worship, soap factory, Oddfellows' lodge, and two stores. Water from wells and Loddon. Mount Franklin, extinct volcano, 7 miles south. Formation: basaltic. The population of the town is 180, that of the district about 400.

GUNDOWRING (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), postal centre, on Kiewa River, reached by rail to Huon Lane, coach to Kiewa, thence horse 15 miles. Anglican church. Agricultural. Population of district, about 250.

GYMBOWEN (co. Lowan, shire Kowree), a post town, telephone and railway station, 35 miles W. from Horsham, and 243¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. Has hotel (Gymbowen), school (2,556), stores, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican and Salvation Army services are held), and free library (550 vols.), North Kowree Racing Club, &c. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 40; district, 400.

HADDON (37° 31′ S. lat., 143° 47′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office, 84½ miles W. of Melbourne, situated on Smythe's creek or the Woady Yallock river, in the county of Grenville, and electoral district of Windermere. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, Haddon being a station on the Ballaarat and Linton line, fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Ballaarat is 10 miles distant. Hotels: Reform, George, and British Queen. Places of worship: Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodists. A State school (No. 1,076). Several shops and store. The characteristic of the district is mining. A small reservoir, about a quarter of a mile distant, furnishes the township with water. Formation: stringy bark ranges all round, schist, a thin layer of trap running north and west and north-east: auriferous quartz lode on the west. Population of district about 200.

HAMILTON (37° 44′ 53″ S. lat., 142° 1′ 7″ E. long.), the inland metropolis of the western district, is situated on the Grange Burn creek, in the counties of Dundas and Normanby, electoral district and shire Dundas; 197½ miles W. of Melbourne, 576 feet above sea-level. The River Wannon flows about 12 miles distant W. Hamilton is connected with Melbourne by railway, *viâ* Ararat; also by direct line with Casterton, Portland, Coleraine, Penshurst, Koroit, and Warrnambool. Fares direct from Melbourne, 40s. 10d. and 27s. 2d. There are ten hotels, of which the Victoria (Cobb and Co.'s booking office), the Commercial, Grange, Caledonian, Prince of Wales, Argyle, and the Hamilton Inn are the principal. The municipal area is 5,100 acres, with 742 dwellings, 1,162 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £23,424. It contains a fine hospital and benevolent asylum, and fever ward, a shire office, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,000 volumes, town-hall, the usual Government buildings, including court-house and Treasury, Foresters' and Temperance halls, a fire brigade and station, and a private club house. The public gardens are beautifully and picturesquely situated. The Hamilton and Western District College, founded 1871, is an institution largely patronized, and the building is one of the finest in the district or colony. The Hamilton Academy is also a first-class school, and there are, besides, the Alexandra College for Young Ladies, and a State school (No. 295), a Catholic school, and several private schools for young children. A large building has been erected on the site of the old post-office, accommodating the Land Office, and Post and Telegraph offices. The Hamilton Gas Company has been very successful in its operations. New water supply works have been completed at a cost of £25,000, giving an unsurpassed supply. The reservoir can store 30,000,000 gallons. Hamilton has eight churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Primitive Methdoist, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, Lutheran, and Free Presbyterian. The National, Colonial, Bank of Victoria and Commercial Bank have branches in the town, and occupy substantial premises. The Ballaarat Banking Company and the Land Mortgage Bank have also agencies here, and there is a savings bank. Several insurance companies also have branches. The Pastoral and Agricultural Society hold exhibitions of stock and produce three times a year; the Horticultural Improvement Society holds periodical shows; and the Hamilton Racing Club, having a fine course of 120 acres (oval left-handed), furnishes three meetings (2 Flat and 1 Steeplechase) a year, with occasional programmes of bye-races. The Western District Coursing Club has its headquarters here. There is also a hunt club, polo club, golf links, bicycle track, rifle club, cricket club, &c. The Grange Lodge of Freemasons (No. 45) meet in the town, while the friendly societies are represented by the Foresters, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Australian Natives Association, and Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society. There are numerous first-class stores, a butter factory, freezing works, soap works, and other business establishments. The district is a pastoral (principally sheep-grazing) and agricultural one. Hamilton Preserving Co.'s factory is about 3 miles out of town. Dundas shire surrounds the town, its area is 1,364 sq. miles; population, 2,323; ratepayers, 791; dwellings, 454; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £81,961; 5,793 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay and oats. Courts of Petty Sessions are held daily at 10 A.M., County Courts, Courts of General Sessions quarterly, and Supreme Court five times a year. Formation: pliocene and newer volcanic. One of the most interesting fossil beds in the world is at Muddy Creek. Population, 3,500. Newspaper: The *Hamilton Spectator*, published three times a week.

HAMPDEN SHIRE. *See* CAMPERDOWN.

HAMPTON (co. Bourke, shire Moorabbin), a seaside township, connected by rail (11 miles S.E.) with Melbourne. Has post, money order office, telegraph station, three hotels, wine and tea gardens, one State and two private schools, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, silk farm, boat pier, and baths. Lighted with gas and kerosene. Geological formation: ferruginous, with sandstone.

HAPPY VALLEY (38° 2′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 98¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, having a daily mail. It is in the county, shire, and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat, and lies near the Springdallah Creek. Picturesque scenery. It is a railway station (two miles from township) on the Ballaarat and Linton line, 1,070 feet above sea-level; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Happy Valley. There is a State school here (No. 376), part of which is used as a public hall and library. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. Oddfellows lodge and Mechanics' Institute. The town is reticulated and supplied with water from reservoir. Mining district of lower silurian formation. Population, about 250.

HARCOURT (37° 0′ S. lat., 144° 37′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office at railway station, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Castlemaine, west riding Metcalfeshire, 82¾ miles N. of Melbourne, on Barker's creek. It lies 1,096 feet above sea-level. Harcourt is a railway station on the Melbourne and Sandhurst line; fares, 14s. 10d. and 9s. 11d. It has a State school (No. 299), cricket club, a Temperance hotel, Rechabite Tent and Hall, a Wesleyan church and several fine nurseries and orchards. There are fine granite quarries here near the reservoir, and granite polishing works. The features of the district are grazing for dairy purposes, fruit growing, with some mining and agricultural industries. The locality is regarded as healthy. A reservoir supplies the town with water. Formation: granite. Population of town about 200, and neighbourhood about 300.

HARKAWAY (co. Mornington, shire Berwick), postal township, reached by rail to Berwick, 2¾ miles NW. buggy thence. Has State school (No. 1,697). Agricultural and dairy district. Mountain scenery, shooting and fishing. Population of district about 150.

HARRIETVILLE (36° 50′ S. lat., 147° 10′ E. long.) is a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Delatite, electoral district of the Ovens, North-Eastern police district, shire of Bright, on the Ovens river. It is 216 miles NE. of Melbourne. Three coaches run to Bright (16 miles) daily; fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. Is a tourists' district. The coach to Omeo stops one night in summer months (going and returning) at Mount St. Bernard hospice, 12 miles from Harrietville, passes over Mount Hotham, 6,000 feet high. There are three hotels (Harrietville the principal), Wesleyan and Catholic churches, receiving house for the Bank of Australasia, Insurance Agency, mining registrar, and collector of imposts, rifle and other clubs, State school, School of Mines (with a well-selected collection of minerals, books, and curios), Athenæum, with free library of 1,350 vols., public hall, I.O.R. and I.O.G.T. societies, and a police camp. Streets lighted with kerosene. Mining district (there being extensive quartz mines and hydraulic sluicing works), with some farming; hops are also cultivated. Formation: Sandstone and slate. Population of district, about 1,000.

HARROW (37° 12′ S. lat., 141° 38′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, in the counties of Dundas and Lowan, electorate of Dundas and police district of Hamilton, on the north bank of the river Glenelg, about 250 miles (258 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and 61 miles from Hamilton. The rail to Hamilton, coach thence from Hamilton (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays), is the travellers' route, or from Noradjuha (Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays); from Coleraine (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and from Casterton (Tuesdays and Fridays), Railway Stations. Hotels: Hermitage and Harrow. There are two churches, on belonging to the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and the other to the Roman Catholics, and a State school (No. 2,049), mechanics' institute, with public hall and library of 2,100

vols., also a branch of the Bank of Victoria, and racing, cricket, football, rifle, golf, and other clubs. Court of petty sessions is held here every Thursday; police magistrate visits every alternate month. The surrounding district is principally of a pastoral character. Population, 260.

HARTWELL (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara), small posta suburb of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Cab runs to Burwood. Has one hotel. Streets lighted with gas; water from Yan Yean.

HASTINGS (38° 16′ S. lat., 145° 13′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, on the north-western extremity of Western Port Bay, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, 40 miles SE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Stony Point line; fare, 7s. and 4s. 7d. The chief hotels are the Royal and Westernport. It has a State school (No. 1,098), reading-room and library of 1,000 volumes, and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, and Latter Day Saints. Town lighted by kerosene. Hastings is an extensive fishing and oyster station. There is a 40-lb. Siege Battery and Rifle Club here. The neighbourhood is also noted for its orchards. Formation: sandstone. Population, 388; with district, 771.

HAVELOCK (37° 10′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.), a post town (county of Talbot, electorate of Maryborough, shire Tullarup, and police district of Maryborough), situated at the junction of the Dunolly, Carisbrook, Maryborough, and Eddington roads, 118 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 616 feet above sea-level. The railway from Maryborough and Dunolly passes through the township, where there is a station; fares, 21s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. There are two hotels, Junction and White Hills, State school (No. 1,264), and Wesleyan chapel. The nearest waters are the Four Mile creek and the Bet-Bet river. Agricultural and mining district. Population, 150.

HAWKESDALE (38° 2′ S. lat., 142° 18′ E. long.), a postal village, with telephone, on Tea Tree creek, 192 miles W. of Melbourne. 30 from Warrnambool, 23 from Belfast, and 18 from Penshurst, in the shire of Minhamite, county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, police district Warrnambool. It has railway communication with Melbourne *viâ* Koroit; fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d.; station is two miles from township. The district is heavily timbered, and principally adapted for pastoral pursuits. Hotel: The Hawkesdale. Annual meetings are held here by the local Turf Club. The village is under the control of the Minhamite shire council, which holds its meetings at Hawkesdale the first Monday of each month. It possesses a State school (No. 766), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, mechanics' institute, shops, and general stores. Population, 190.

HAWTHORN (37° 49′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.), a city suburban to Melbourne, 4¼ postal miles E., with which it is connected by a good road. Cable and horse tramways connect with Spencer Street Station, and cars run frequently, fare, 3d.; there is also railway communication. Fares, 4d. and 3d. Hotels: Palace, Ormond's Glenferrie Hotel and Coffee Palace, Langham, Auburn, Riversdale, Terminus, Sir Robert Nichol, Tower, Beehive, Hawthorn, Red Lion, Governor Hotham, and Railway. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Hawthorn. Numerous villa residences are here. The Literary Association has a library of over 3,000 volumes. Banks: English, Scottish, and Australian, Commercial, Bank of Victoria, National, Savings (Commissioners). There are three State schools, two Catholic, and numerous private schools, Hawthorn Grammar School, and Methodist Ladies' College, one of the largest institutions in Victoria, which has cost £12,000. The churches are: Church of England (2), Roman Catholic (2), Wesleyan (2), Congregational, Presbyterian (3), United Free Methodist, and Baptist. The municipal buildings, completed at a cost of £17,000, comprise, beside the Town Hall and offices, a post, money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, court-house, and police station. There is a post and telegraph office at Auburn, a thickly populated portion of the city. There is a large and commodious coffee palace, and a telephone exchange. Industries: leather-dressing factory and Hawthorn Brickmaking Company. The residents are chiefly professional and business men engaged in the city, and retired business men, with a necessary accompaniment of tradesmen. Local institutions: Masonic, Oddfellows', and Druids' lodges, social club for workmen, and free library. The river Yarra is spanned by three bridges connecting it with Richmond. Nearest places are Kew, on the N., Malvern on the S., and Camberwell on the E. To the last there is railway communication. The municipality has an area of 2,400 acres, 4,600 inhabited dwellings, 5,750 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of the net annual value of £174,356. Latest population, 21,090. Town is lighted with gas, water from Yan Yean. Local newspapers: *Hawthorn and Kew Express* and *Hawthorn Citizen*.

HEALESVILLE (37° 35′ S. lat., 145° 38′ E. long.), a shire and postal township, with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 39 miles ENE. from Melbourne, at the junction of Graceburn and Watts rivers. Communication from Melbourne is by rail; single ordinary fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d. Friday to Monday excursions 7s. 4d. and 4s. 11d. return. Sunday excursions 4s. 11d. and 3s. 3d. return. Coaches run to Maripville daily, and Yarra Track tri-weekly. Has three hotels, branch Colonial Bank, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. Court of petty sessions held here. State school (No. 849) and private school, mechanics' institute and library (400 vols.), M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and I.O.R. tent. Streets lighted with kerosene. Splendid water supply. In the district are the Coranderrk aboriginal station, a reserve of 4,400 acres, Maroondah, Graceburn and Donnelly's weirs, Mathinna, Malleson's Look-out, and Condon's Falls. Saw-mill industry. Annual value of ratable property in shire £11,112, area 283 sq. miles, ratepayers on roll 290, dwellings 227, rate 1s., population 1,350; acres under cultivation, 755. Formation: grey sandstone, verging on granite. Population of town, 700. Newspaper: *Healesville Guardian*.

HEATHCOTE (36° 55′ S. lat., 144° 45′ E. long.) (county of Dalhousie and electorate of Rodney), central riding of McIvor shire, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph station, in the centre of the McIvor gold-field, 73½ miles N. of Melbourne, 29 miles E. of Sandhurst, and 7 miles W. of the Costerfield gold and antimony mine. Heathcote is a railway station on the Wallan to Sandhurst line, 787 feet above sea-level; fares, 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d. Coaches run to Graytown, Costerfield, Redcastle, and Toolleen. The town is situated in a pretty valley at the foot of Mount Ida, and on the McIvor creek, which flows into the Wild Duck creek 4 miles from its junction with the Campaspe. The town is scattered over a large area, the length of the township from north to south being 5 miles. There are in the town numerous hotels, two steam flour mills, numerous stores, five churches and chapels, belonging to the Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and the United Methodist bodies. Is lighted with kerosene. Banks: Victoria and Commercial, and there are agencies of several insurance offices. Also a hospital, mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,359 volumes, three private halls, Shire Hall, Masonic Hall (used by Masons and Foresters); Oddfellows, Hibernians, Rechabites, A.N.A., and Good Templars meet at Federal Hall. Police Camp, Sub-Treasury and Land offices. The district is an agricultural, pastoral and mining one, and the McIvor goldfield formerly bore a high reputation. Gold yield for 1899, 2,835 ozs. Area of shire, 705 sq. miles; dwellings, 923; ratepayers 1,336; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £32,496. Land under cultivation, 6,691 acres. Population 4,100. Courts of petty sessions and warden's court are held on Friday, and every quarter courts of mines, insolvency, and county courts are held. Good reticulated water supply. There are two State schools (Nos. 300 and 1,520). Heathcote rests chiefly on a greenish slate. Local paper: The *McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser*. Population 1,090.

HEDI (co. Delatite, shire Oxley), postal township, on King river, reached by rail to Wangaratta, coach thence. Has store and hotel. Industries: hops and tobacco gr owing.

HEIDELBERG (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of East Bourke) is a pretty township and shire, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the Heidelberg road and the Yarra river, about 7½ miles ENE. of Melbourne. It is a pleasant resort for picnic parties from the city, and has many of the characteristics of an English hamlet. There is a public park of 27 acres prettily laid out. The hotels are the Old England and Sir H. Barkly. The district is principally cultivated for market gardens and the growth of grapes and other fruits, agricultural and pastoral interests also being represented. There is railway communication with Melbourne: fares, 11½d. and 8½d. Rail can also be taken to Collingwood or Clifton Hill, thence to the metropolis by tramcars. There are Oddfellow, Rechabite and Masonic lodges, a State (No. 294) and a Roman Catholic school. Churches: Church of England (St. John's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Church of England services are also held at Diamond Creek, St. Helena, Greensborough, Ivanhoe, Alphington, and Fairfield. There is a court-house and shire offices, a branch of Commercial Bank. Coaches, morning and evening, run to Greensborough, and Diamond Creek, and afternoon to Eltham, Templestowe, Anderson's Creek, and Kangaroo Ground. The town is lighted with gas. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Mining is carried on in the neighbourhood of Diamond Creek and Templestowe. A Hospital for Incurables has been erected in this village, principally at the personal expense of a lady, Mrs. Thomas Austin. Annual value of ratable property in shire £35,051, area 42 sq. miles, dwellings 944, ratepayers 2,800, rate 1s. 4d., acres under cultivation, 2,243. Population of the town about 713, of the shire 4,000. Geological formation: Argillaceous slate highly inclined.

HEPBURN (37° 20′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.) (county Talbot, electorate of Daylesford), shire Mount Franklin, is a post town, 79 miles (79 postal) NW. of Melbourne, distant 3 miles from Daylesford Railway Station. Cabs run from Daylesford to Hepburn; fare, 6d. Hotels: American, Old Race Course, Mineral Springs, and Spring Creek. It lies on a point between the Sailor and Spring creeks. The town has considerable celebrity from a mineral spring in the vicinity, which is a great resort for excursionists. A comfortable boarding-house is in the town. There are numerous vineyards in the district. Area of shire 107 sq. miles, 660 dwellings, 853 ratepayers, 1s. rate; net annual value of ratable property, £14,368; population of shire, 2,931. 3,203 acres under cultivation. Mining is carried on. Macaroni factory. Situation healthy and picturesque. A favourite picnic ground is the crater of the extinct volcano Mount Franklin. State school (No. 767) and Anglican church. Formation: volcanic. Population, 160.

HESKET (37° 21′ S. lat., 145° 40′ E. long.), a post town, in the co. of Bourke, electorate of Lancefield, Dalhousie, and Kilmore, police district Romsey, on a tributary of Monument Creek, 57 miles (55 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and 7 from Woodend Railway Station, from which a coach (fare 1s.), runs daily to Hanging Rock Hotel, 3 miles distant from Hesket, fare as arranged. Also train from Melbourne to Romsey, thence a conveyance six miles. Two hotels, principal one the Mountain Home. A State school (No. 1,004), sawmill, and Episcopal place of worship, district is agricultural. Soil suited for growth of

chicory, water supply mostly from springs. Formation: volcanic. Population about 150.

HESSE (co. Grant, shire Leigh), township (with post bag), 75 miles SW. of Melbourne, on Warrambine Creek, reached by rail to Leigh Road, coach thence 18 miles. Has school (No. 1,376). Pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: trap rock and swamps.

HEXHAM (38° S. lat., 142° 41′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station and savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Villiers, shire Mortlake, electorate of Ripon and Hampden on the Hopkins river, 45 miles from Hamilton, 35 miles N. of Warrnambool, 10 miles from Mortlake, 130 miles (160 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, and is reached by train to Mortlake thence by coach, or by steamer to Warrnambool, thence coach, a coach running between Caramut and Mortlake passes through Hexham daily. Hotel: the Woolshed. State school (No. 296), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and a Temperance hall are here. The surrounding country is mostly of a pastoral character. Population, 90; with district, 360.

HEYFIELD (38° 1′ S. lat., 146° 49′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, and telegraph office (at railway station), in the county of Tanjil, electoral district and shire of Maffra, and police district of Sale, situated on Thompson river, 120¼ miles E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the main line to Melbourne. 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: Commercial, Railway and Heyfield. Pastoral pursuits are largely carried on. There are Anglican, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,108), a branch of the Bank of Victoria, mechanics' institute and library containing 1,042 vols., a tannery, a butter factory and creamery. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: sandy loam, and gravel. Population, 200.

HEYTESBURYSHIRE *See* COBDEN.

HEYWOOD (38° 5′ S. lat., 141° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Normanby and electorate of Portland, 88 feet above sea-level, situated on Fitzroy river, 235¾ miles W. by S. of Melbourne, and 38 miles from Hamilton. It is a railway station on the line to Portland; fares from Melbourne, 42s. 2d. and 28s. 3d. Portland is 16 miles distant. There are two hotels, the Heywood and the Commercial, and churches of the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Gregory's) bodies, and Salvation Army barracks. The public buildings consist of a mechanics' institute (with library of 1 030 vols.), a State school (No. 297), and a Temperance hall. Three general stores, several saw mills, bark mill, and other business premises. Petty Sessions are held every fortnight. The Portland Shire Council meets here on second Thursday in the month. The O.S.T. has lodge in the township. Water by private tanks. Coaches run to and from Dartmoor twice a week; fare, 9s. Limestone formation. Population, 420; district, 1,500.

HIGHTON (38° 10′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.) (co. Grant), a postal village, in the shire of South Barwon, parish of Moorpanyal and electorate of Barwon, 48½ miles SW. from Melbourne, 3½ miles from Geelong. It is situated in a valley terminating in the Barwon river. It has a Temperance hall, Sons of Temperance Society, State school (No. 304), average attendance 75, and about 84 dwellings. There are two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. Cabs run from Geelong. The surrounding country is hilly, and picturesque, with beautiful valleys intervening, and magnificent soil. Farming, fruit-growing and grazing are extensively carried on. The township is prettily situated amongst the Barrabool Hills, and is a favourite place of residence for numbers of Geelong business people. The Kardinia Nursery, one of the oldest in the colony, is in the neighbourhood. Fyansford Manufacturing Co.'s mills (driven by water power) manufacture Price's starch, tomato sauce, etc. The Barrabool cemetery is at Highton. Population, 430.

HILL END (late RUSSELL'S CREEK) (38° S. lat., 146° 7′ E. long.), in the county Bulu Bulu, police district of Moe, shire Narracan, between Russell and Camp Creeks, 101¼ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 17 miles from the Moe Railway Station, to which place a coach runs on Tuesdays; fare, 3s. A coach runs to Willow Grove, 6 miles distant, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; fare, 2s. 6d. State school (No. 3,054). The district is described as mining (gold yield, 1899, 791 ozs.), agricultural, and pastoral. It is very picturesquely situated, being about 15 miles from the Baw Baw Mountains. Population of district about 200.

HILLSBOROUGH (36° 15′ S. lat.; 146° 50′ E. long.), a post town, 183¾ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, police district of Yackandandah, and is reached by train to Beechworth, coach to Stanley, 6 miles, fare, 1s., horse thence. One place of worship, used by Anglicans and Presbyterians. The district is principally a quartz mining one, and there are two quartz mills here, which are kept constantly employed. Formation: volcanic. Population, 49.

HINNO-MUNJIE (37° S. lat., 148° E. long.) (co. Benambra, shire Omeo), postal township, with telephone, 269 miles E. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Bairnsdale, coach to Omeo, thence by horse. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,995), Wesleyan church. Water from tanks and wells. Formation, granite. Population, about 100.

HIT OR MISS. *See* KOOROOCHEANG.

HOCHKIRCH (37° 42′ S. lat., 142° 6′ E long.), a postal village, with money-order office (county of Normanby and electorate of Dundas), police district of Hamilton, situated between the Grange Burn and Muddy Creeks and between Croxton and Hamilton, *viâ* Geelong, Warrnambool, Penshurst, 225 miles W. of Melbourne; *viâ* Ballarat and Hamilton, 202½ miles from Melbourne. Most of the traffic is *viâ* Hamilton, which is about 5 miles from Hochkirch. A mail daily between Hamilton and Hochkirch; fare, 2s. 6d.; through fares to Melbourne, 34s. 6d. and 23s. 6d. It is inhabited principally by Germans. The places of worship comprise a Lutheran (St. Michael's), and a German Evangelical church. There is a German Lutheran school, a State school (No. 1,908), German printing office, German bookseller. Population about 100. Newspapers, *Der Lutherische Kirchenbote* (fortnightly), and *Kinderfreund* (monthly).

HODDLE'S CREEK (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° 48′ E. long.), a post town, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, police district of Bourke, 42½ (39½ postal) miles NE. of Melbourne, on the creek after which it is named, which is 5 miles from the river Yarra (Upper). Coach daily to Launching Place (which is much visited by tourists during the summer months, fare, 4s 6d., thence by horse. Hoddle's Creek is reached by train to Lilydale, thence conveyance. The mining and pastoral interests here are of importance. Bush fires destroyed mechanics' institute. Eucalyptus distillery in operation about two miles west. Population, about 60.

HOMEBUSH (UPPER) (37° 2′ S. lat., 143° 29′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Talbot and Avoca, 805 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the Maryborough and Ararat line, 123¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. Coach runs to Lower Homebush, 2½ miles, 6d. It has a State school (No. 1,579), a Wesleyan chapel, and a Disciples' chapel, teacher's residence, post office and one store. Alluvial mining locality.

HOMEBUSH (LOWER) is a post town, with money-order office and savings bank. Three stores, two hotels: Working Miners and Homebush. State school (No. 2,258). Two churches—Wesleyan and Union, police station, reservoir. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population of district about 500.

HOPETOUN (co. Karkarooc, shire Karkarooc), a post town, on Lake Corrong, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office and railway station, 255 miles NW. from Melbourne. Has three hotels, State school, Commercial Bank, and shire offices. Baptist and Wesleyan churches, Golf links, police barracks, mechanics' institute (in which Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Anglican services and local court (every Wednesday) are held), Oddfellows', A.N.A and Rechabite lodges, sports club, turf club, agricultural implement works, and agricultural and pastoral society. Experimental orchard. Lake Lascelles (from which water supply is obtained) supplies good duck shooting. It is a magnificent climate, and the district, which is thickly populated, is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: Tertiary or supracretaceous, red, sandy loam, outcroppings limestone in places. Population, 400, with district 2,000. Newspaper: *Hopetoun Courier and Mallee Pioneer*, established 1892, published Fridays.

HORSHAM (36° 45′ S. lat., 142° 15′ E. long.), a municipal borough, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the right bank of the Wimmera river, 203½ miles WNW. of Melbourne, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham, police district and shire Wimmera, and a station about midway on the main railway line from Melbourne to Adelaide. Fares, from Melbourne, 36s. 7d. and 24s. 6d. Cabs run to and from the railway. It lies 434 feet above sea-level. Has thirteen hotels and railway refreshment-rooms. There is a State school (No. 298), R.C. school, working-men's college, Freemasons', Oddfellows, Orange, Rechabite, and A.N.A. societies, a mechanics' institute with 3,000 volumes, a hospital (a brick building, divided into three wards), Masonic hall, town hall, shire hall, court-house, receipt and pay office, police station, two flour-mills, two foundries, two breweries, two large coach building establishments, two cordial manufactories, and other business premises. The principal Government building comprises receipt and pay offices, post and telegraph offices and land and survey offices. Town Hall, court-house, West Wimmera irrigation trust offices, orderly room, and working-men's college. Churches: Anglican (St. John's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's), Disciples of Christ. Banks: Colonial, Victoria, National, London, Commercial, and Savings Bank. The borough area is 5,760 acres, and the annual value of ratable property is £13,575; 518 dwellings, 601 ratepayers, 2s. 3d. rate. The district is principally an agricultural one. Gas and water are laid on. The water supply is obtained by pumping from the Wimmera river. It is becoming metropolitan almost in its appearance, and is the stock market, Assize Court, and Lands office centre, and chief town of the Wimmera. In Wimmera shire 132,214 acres are under tillage, 73,745 wheat, also vines, oats, orchards and gardens. The shire area is 1,043 sq. miles, and the annual value of ratable property £50,339, population 4,760, ratepayers 952, rate 1s. A tramway has been formed to the McKenzie quarries, distant 7 miles, where an inexhaustible supply of stone is obtainable for making the district roads. In the Grampians, about 30 miles from Horsham, is the Wartook water storage, the headworks of the Western Wimmera irrigation scheme. The one drawback to the district hitherto having been the uncertain rainfall, irrigation will become a prominent feature in the prosperity of this locality. Irrigation farming is being proceeded with, and large areas have been successfully planted with vines, oranges, lemons, apples, &c. The Botanical Gardens, on the banks of the river, are tastefully laid out, and are much resorted to. From Mt. Arapiles, and the Grampians, within easy driving distance of the town, excellent views of the surrounding country can be obtained. Formation: tertiary. The local newspapers are the *Horsham Times* (the oldest-established in the Wimmera district) and *Wimmera Star*. Population of borough, 2,445, district, 9,000.

HOTHAM. *See* NORTH MELBOURNE.

HOTSPUR (37° 55′ S. lat 141° 30′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Normanby, shire of Portland, police district of Merino, on the south bank of the Smoky or Crawford river, 32 miles from Hamilton, SW., and 213 miles (237¼ postal) W. from Melbourne. A mail conveyance runs twice a week to and from Condah, 10 miles distant, the nearest railway station, fare, 3s. It contains a store, mechanics' institute (200 vols.), a State school (No. 1,260); a Free Presbyterian Church, in which Wesleyan services are held monthly. Grazing district. Timber abounds in the neighbouring Smoky Forest, and much splitting is carried on. Population about 100.

HOWQUA SHIRE. *See* JAMIESON.

HUNTLY (36° 39′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, police district Bendigo, is a post town, and shire on Bendigo creek, 108 rail (110¼ postal) miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a railway flag station on the Bendigo line, fares 19s. 4d., 12s. 11d. Cabs run to Bendigo, fare 9d. Hotels: Camp, Victoria and Corner. There is a State school (No. 306), three churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, a police camp, and a shire hall. Anglican services are held in the Presbyterian Church. The district is principally a gold-mining one, though farming operations, fruit growing, and wine producing are carried on to some extent. In 1900, 24,242 acres were under cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, and vines. Net annual value of property in the shire is £30,306, area 335 sq. miles, ratepayers 900, dwellings 920, rate 1s. Population of town, 200; of shire, 4,100.

ILLABAROOK, late BULL DOG (37° 44′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.), is a postal town, on the creek of the same name, in the county, and electorate of Grenville, and police district of Scarsdale, 97 miles W. of Melbourne. A coach runs to Newtown, fare 1s., thence rail *viâ* Ballaarat to Melbourne; also coach to Ballaarat, fare, 2s., thence rail; two coaches from Scarsdale daily, fare, 1s. Hotel, the Illabarook; State school (No. 722), mechanics institute and free library containing 501 volumes. Divine service is held in the Mechanics' Institute by the Salvation Army weekly. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Pitsfield Plain goldfield 1½ miles SW. Water from reservoir. Gold mining district. Formation: Silurian overlaid by (supposed) Miocene sand; trap rock (recent) on plains. Population, about 300.

INDIGO (36° 3′ 2″ S. lat., 46° 35′ 1″ E. long.), a post town, in the Ovens district, in the county and electorate of Bogong, and police district of Chiltern, about 6 miles to the southward of the river Murray, and 175 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the road between Chiltern and Rutherglen. Chiltern, a station on the North-Eastern Railway, is six miles distant, to and from which a buggy runs daily, fare, 2s. Hotels: Commercial and Star. Wine making industry. The district is a mining one, 1,200 miners being at work; yield, 1899, 35,049 ozs. The "Great Northern Extended" and "North Prentice" group of alluvial mines in the neighbourhood. State school (No. 802). The geological formation is silurian. Population, scattered, about 1,500. Newspapers: *Federal Standard* and *Rutherglen Sun*.

INGLEWOOD (36° 35′ S. lat., 143° 53′ E. long.), in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly, North Western police district, is a municipal mining town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station in the neighbourhood of the river Loddon, 130¾ miles NNW. of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. It is also connected by rail with Dunolly, East Charlton, Wedderburn, Boort and Wycheproof. The hotels are the Royal, Adelphi, Harp of Erin, Pelican, Empire State, Shamrock, Charlie Napier, Exchange, Bank, Robert Burns, and Railway. It lies 499 feet above sea-level. Sandhurst, with which it is in railway communication, is distant 30 miles SE. The Victoria and New South Wales Banks have branches, and several insurance companies are represented by agents. Inglewood has a good hospital, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,700 volumes, a State school (No. 1,052), a court-house, town-hall, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic and Salvation Army bodies. The gold is principally found in quartz reefs. The mineral resources of Inglewood, both alluvial and reefs, have been exceedingly rich. The reefs have scarcely been prospected below the water level. Yield for 1899, 3,733 ozs. The town is well supplied with water. The area of the municipality is 2,560 acres, with 340 dwellings, 350 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and ratable property of annual value of £6,953. Much land settlement has taken place throughout the district, which is one of the foremost of the wheat-producing localities in Victoria. Coaches run to Jarklin and Rheola daily. The geological formation is quartz and slate. The population numbers 1,309. The local newspaper is the *Inglewood Advertiser*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

INVERLEIGH (38° 5′ S. lat., 144° 2′ E. long.), a township with a post, telephone, money-order and savings bank office, is situated near the junction of the Leigh and Barwon rivers, on the main road between Geelong and Mortlake (county Grant, electorate of Grenville, shire Bannockburn), 61 miles (69 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne. Leigh Road, 9 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. A coach meets midday train, fare, 1s. 6d. Geelong is 18 miles distant E., to which town a coach runs on Thursdays, and Saturdays, fare, 2s. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, two hotels, police station, three stores, creamery, two blacksmiths', two butchers', and one baker's shop. The mechanics' institute has a library of 740 volumes. State school (No. 1,147). Good farming and grazing. Population, about 400.

INVERLOCH (co. Buln-Buln, shire Woorayl) is a summer resort, postal (tri-weekly) and fishing village, on Anderson's Inlet, about 87 miles SE. of Melbourne. Rail to Outtrim, 10 miles, coach thence; coaches run to San Remo, Outtrim, Leongatha, and Koonwarra; two hotels, State school (No. 2,776), mechanics' institute with free library of 500 vols. (in which religious services are held); police station is here. Coal is found. Butter factory. Venus Bay, with caves on coast. Grazing and agricultural district. Formation: Carboniferous sandstone; some basaltic flows. Population about 200.

IRREWILLIPE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal township, 107 miles SW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Pirron Yallaak, coach thence, 3 miles. Pastoral and agricultural district. Has State school (No. 1,039). Anglican and Bible Christian places of worship; also Oddfellows' lodge. Population, about 180.

IVANHOE (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph office, in the county and electorate of East Bourke, and police district of Heidelberg, 6 miles ENE. of Melbourne, on the main road to Heidelberg. Communication is by rail; fares, 10½d. and 8½d. Hotel: Fritz Heines'. There is a State school (No. 2,436), in which Wesleyans hold service; also a Church of England. The district is agricultural and dairying, but is becoming residential. The town is lighted with gas, while the water supply is from the Yan Yean. The geological formation is volcanic. It lies between the Darebin creek and river Yarra. Population, 348.

JAMIESON (37° 17′ S. lat., 146° 9′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and savings bank office, and telegraph station, situated at the junction of the Goulburn and Jamieson rivers (county Wonnangatta, electoral district Anglesey, and police district Upper Goulburn, shire Howqua) about 142 miles by nearest coach road, 156¾ miles postal, ENE. of Melbourne. There is a daily coach from Mansfield railway station, 7s. 6d. The hotels are Courthouse, Diggers' Rest, and Junction. The district is a mining one, principally quartz; some of the reefs have proved to be of great richness; the yield for 1899 was 714 ozs. The area is 806 sq. miles, population 2,300, ratepayers 560, dwellings 409, rate 1s., annual value of ratable property £30,200, acres under cultivation 652. There are in the town a branch of the Colonial Bank of Australia, a Freemasons' lodge, a State school (No. 814), Anglican and Roman Catholic churches; also one brewery, police station, gaol, mechanics' institute with 450 vols. in library, a powder magazine, and a court of petty sessions and mines. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: lower silurian, with thin cappings of tertiary on the older rocks. Population 223. The *Jamieson Chronicle* is the local journal.

JANIEMBER. *See* SERPENTINE.

JAN JUC (31° 32′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.) (county of Grantshire Barrabool, and police district of Mount Moriac), a post town on Spring creek, 62¼ postal miles SW. of Melbourne. Communication is by conveyance from Geelong; thence rail or boat. There are here a Wesleyan chapel, also a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library with 464 volumes. State school (No. 319). Pastoral and agricultural district, which consists of low-lying flats and round hills, limestone, marl, gypsum, porcelain clay. Population, 130.

JARKLIN (co. Bendigo, shire E. Loddon), postal district, on Serpentine creek, reached by rail to Inglewood, coach thence daily, 5s., 145 miles from Melbourne. Has hotel and creamery. Water from Loddon Trust. Formation: sandstone, and subsoil clay. Agricultural and pastoral district, with population of about 200.

JEETHO (38° 30′ S. lat., 145° 40′ E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Poowong and Jeetho, electoral district Mornington and Gippsland West), a postal township, telegraph and railway station, on the Port Albert line, 61¼ miles SE. from Melbourne, on Alsop Creek. There is a shire hall, State school, and Wesleyan church. Dairying and grazing district. Area of shire 230 miles, population 7,600, 1,200 dwellings, 1,985 ratepayers, 1s. rate, annual value of ratable property £41,429, acres under cultivation, 618. Formation: carbonaceous sandstone. Population township, 80.

JEPARIT (36° 10′ S. lat., 141° 59′ E. long.) (LAKE HINDMARSH), a postal township with telegraph and railway station, on Wimmera river, near Lake Hindmarsh, 23 miles from Dimboola, and 247¾ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, co. Lowan, shire Dimboola, electorate Lowan. It has Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Oddfellows' lodge, two hotels, brick kilns, implement makers, coffee palace, receiving house National Bank of Australasia, State school (No. 2,988), various stores, public hall, mechanics' institute and free library (429 vols.), Agricultural and pastoral society, and several clubs. Industries: agricultural implement making, fruit-growing, dairying, &c. Lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya in vicinity. Formation: alluvial, with limestone in patches. Population of town, 250, and district about 700. Local paper: *Jeparit Leader*.

JERICHO (37° 37′ S. lat., 146° 20′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland, police district of Benalla, 112 miles NE. of Melbourne, situated at the junction of B. B. Creek and the river Jordan. The rugged character of the country renders travelling difficult; it can, however, be reached either by the Yarra track to Marysville, or by rail to Moe, thence coach to Walhalla or rail to Mansfield, coach to Wood's-Point *viâ* Jamieson and conveyance. From Moe a coach runs to Walhalla (fare, 10s.), thence by horse to Jericho (£1). Hotels: Hibernia and Jordan. Roman Catholic place of worship. The water supply is derived from the B. B. Creek and Jordan River. Jericho, which is ten miles from Wood's Point, is in the midst of splendid mountain scenery, and affords a most salubrious climate. Mining district. By the returns to Dec. 31st, 1899, the yield was 11,809 ozs. Formation: slate, with belt dykes of granite. Population of town 55.

JINDIVICK (county and shire Buln-Buln), a post township, nine miles N. from Drouin, and 69 miles E. from Melbourne; from which rail to Rokeby. Mountain scenery. It is rich agricultural and timber district. Has mechanics' institute (525 vols.), Oddfellows' lodge, creamery, store, blacksmith's shop, Anglican church, State school (No. 1,951).

JOYCE'S CREEK (37° 2′ S. lat., 143° 58′ E. long.), a post town, situated 671 feet above sea-level, on the creek from which it derives its name, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon and police district of Newstead, 95½ miles NW. of Melbourne. There is a State school (No. 1,053) and a store. It is a railway station on the Melbourne, Castlemaine, and Dunolly line; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d. Agriculture and grazing are carried on in the district. Population 68.

JUMBUNNA (co. Buln-Buln, shire Poowong and Jeetho), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone bureau at railway station 73 miles E. of Melbourne, fares 13s 1d. and 8s. 10d. Coaches run to Inverloch and Kongwah. Has public hall (in which Anglican and Wesleyan services and State school (No. 2,954) are held), coffee palace, cordial factory, hotel and mechanics' institute. Coal mining largely carried on, and fields are developing rapidly, the output of the local company in 1899 being 73,652 tons. Population about 1,000.

JUNG JUNG (36° 42′ S. lat., 142° 33′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings-bank, and telegraph-office, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham, police district of Murtoa, shire Wimmera, on the Yarriambiack creek. It is a railway station on the line between Stawell and Horsham, 12 miles from Horsham, and 191¼ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 34s. 5d. and 22s. 10d. single. It has one hotel, two stores, and several tradesmen's shops, Rechabite tent, mechanics' institute and Free library (508 vols.), and a State school (No. 1,728). Places of worship: Anglican and Wesleyan. Lighted with kerosene. Water from creek. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 150.

KAARIMBA (36° 5′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E. long.), a post town, 142 miles (138¼ postal) NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Moira, and electorate of Numurkah and Nathalia, between the Broken Creek and the Goulburn River. Bible Christian church and public hall. The State school (No. 1,775) (at which Presbyterian service is held) is at Waaia South, 3 miles, and Mundoona West, 3½ miles distant. Communication is *viâ* Wunghnu (tri-weekly mail), 9 miles, Waaia, 5 miles, Nathalia, 8 miles, Numurkah, 11 miles, and Echuca, 38 miles. Nearly the whole district consists of rich chocolate loam, and produces magnificent crops of wheat, oats and barley; it is rich grazing land. Vines and fruit-trees grow luxuriantly, and yield heavily. Average annual rainfall, 20·90 inches. Population, 60.

KALKALLO. *See* DONNYBROOK.

KAMAROOKA (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), postal township, 134 NW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Raywood, coach thence. Has hotel, general store, blacksmith's, State school (No. 3,182), and Wesleyan church. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district.

KANEIRA (co. Tachera, shire Wycheproof), on Tyrrell creek, postal township, with telegraph and railway station, 217 miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has hotel, State school (No. 3,246), and mechanics' institute. Mallee. Agricultural district. Population of town, 100; of district, 500.

KANGAROO FLAT (36° 49′ S. lat., 144° 16′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, on Bendigo creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, 97¾ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and in railway connection with it, fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Mining district. There is a State school (No. 981), also Anglican (with Vicarage), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows', Foresters' and Rechabite Societies, cordial factory, and several hotels. It lies 841 feet above sea-level. Lighted with kerosene. The water-supply is from the Coliban scheme. Formation: lower silurian. Population, about 800.

KANGAROO GROUND (37° 43′ S. lat., 145° 17′ E. long.) is the name of a postal township, with telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank, county and electorate of Evelyn, and police district of Eltham, on the Yarra river. It lies 19½ miles NE. of Melbourne by road, and is reached by coach to Heidelberg, which runs daily, fare, 3s., thence rail to Melbourne. There are two hotels (Kangaroo Ground and Weller's), a State school (No. 2,105), and a church (Presbyterian). Coaches run to Panton Hill, fare, 1s., Queenstown, fare, 2s., Eltham, fare, 1s. Mining and grazing are carried on, but agricultural and horticultural pursuits are chiefly followed. The soil is a rich black, yielding heavy crops of hay. From Garden Hill there is an extensive view of beautiful scenery. Formation: volcanic. The population numbers about 400 persons, mostly small farmers and their families. Local paper, *Evelyn Observer*.

KANIVA (36° 40′ S. lat., 141° 30′ E. long.) is a postal township with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Lowan, shire of Lawloit, 272¼ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 25 miles W. of Nhill, on the railway line between Horsham and Adelaide (212 miles), on which it has a station and goods shed; fares, 48s. 8d. and 32s. 6d. It is a place of Petty Sessions, has new shire offices, branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks, two hotels: Commercial and Club, three general stores, a flour-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ churches, Salvation Army, mechanics' institute (in which R.C. services are held), with free library (1,200 vols.), State school (No. 2,531), Oddfellows, Orange, and Rechabite societies, medical practitioner, and several tradesmen's premises. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Government tanks and dams. It is a wheat-growing district. The shire has an area of 2,265 square miles; 510 dwellings, 519 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property of £28,777. Land under cultivation, 46,402 acres, under wheat and oats. Population 400.

KARABEAL (37° 30′ S. lat., 142° 13′ E. long.), a postal village, in the county and electorate of Dundas, 18 miles from Hamilton and 188½ postal miles W. from Melbourne. The river Wannon flows about two miles distant. Presbyterian Church. Moutajup, on the Portland line, is four miles distant. Karabeal is reached by taking train to Dunkeld. Sheep farming is the chief industry of the district. Formation: basaltic. Stiff yellow clay on surface.

KARA KARA SHIRE. *See* ST. ARNAUD.

KARKAROOC SHIRE. *See* BEULAH.

KARYRIE (co. Tatchera, shire Wycheproof), post town, 211 miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Birchip, thence coach 21 miles. Has mechanics' institute Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, and State school (No. 3,130). Agricultural and pastoral district.

KATAMATITE (co. Moira, and electoral district Numurkah and Nathalia, police district Katamatite, shire Tungamah) is a post town with, telegraph, money-order office and railway station on Boosey Creek, about 147½ miles NE. Coaches run to Yarrawonga, Mon., Wedn., and Fri., 5. p.m., and to Numurkah Tues., Thur., and Sat., 11.30. a.m. It has a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Katamatite and Commercial hotels and state school, (No. 2,069), Mechanics' Institute and Free Library with 300 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F., Wesleyan church, and creamery. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural. Population, town 230; district 450.

KEILOR (37° 44′ S. lat., 144° 51′ E. long.), a shire and township, with money-order office, on the Saltwater river, 10 miles W. of Melbourne, 3 miles from St. Albans on Bendigo line, and about 5 miles from Essendon, station (nearest telegraph) on the N. Eastern line, with which there is coach communication twice a day; fare, 1s., return 1s. 6d. It is in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of W. Bourke. Hotels: Keilor and Race-course. The neighbouring country is known as Keilor Plains; good cycling roads. There are in the district 3 State schools, also Anglican, Weslevan, and Roman Catholic (St. Augustine's) churches. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £11,480, area 53 sq. miles. ratepayers 464, dwellings 139, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 1,844 acres. Chiefly hay, pastoral and dairying district. Formation: basaltic. Population, 160; shire, 680.

KELLALAC (co. and shire Borung, postal centre, 212½ miles from Melbourne. Has State school (No. 2,358), and Roman Catholic church. Agricultural district.

KENSINGTON (37° 47′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), a railway station adjoining Flemington, with which it forms a borough, 2 miles N. of and suburban to Melbourne, on the North-Eastern line. Trains run at frequent intervals. Railway fares, 4½d. and 3d.

KENSINGTON. *See* LEOPOLD.

KERANG (35° 40′ S. lat., 143° 55′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and telephone office, on the Loddon river (county Gunbower, electoral districts of Donald, Swan Hill, and Gunbower, shire of Kerang), 179¼ miles NNW. of Melbourne, 35 miles from Swan Hill, 14 miles from Koondrook (connected by tram with Kerang), the nearest point of the Murray, and 50 miles NW. from Echuca. It is a station on the railway line from Sandhurst to Swan Hill; fares, 32s. and 21s. 6d. There are three lines of coaches running respectively to Murrabit, Boort, and Echuca. Hotels: Kerang, Commercial, Gilbert Club, Exchange, Royal, and Shire Hall. Banks: National, Victoria and London. State school (No. 1,410), private school, court-house, and police-station. Places of worship: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Catholic. Mechanics' institute has a library of nearly 3,000 vols. Government buildings: lands office, treasury, and railway station, Masonic, A.N.A., Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges. Irrigation trusts have been formed throughout the district, and the farmers are now independent of the uncertain rainfall; town is reticulated. There are twelve lakes within as many miles. The town is the market for a large area of mallee country. Fruit-growing and intense culture is receiving great attention, with good results. There is also an ostrich farm. The general formation of the country is limestone, with alluvial drift and clay. A court of petty sessions is held twice weekly, and county-court three times a year. Town is lighted with kerosene. Population 1,400; shire 7,300. In 1900 the area of shire was 1,465 sq. miles, with 1,440 dwellings, 2,000 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £75,650: acres under tillage 160,308, of which 133.248 were wheat. Newspapers: *Kerang Times*, published Tuesday and Friday, and *Kerang Observer*, published Wednesday and Saturday.

KERGUNYAH (36° 20′ S. lat., 147 E. long.) (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), postal township, 207 miles NE. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Huon Lane, coach thence. One Presbyterian church, and Wesleyan and Church of England combined; State school (1,345). Population of district, 200.

KEW (37° 48′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.), a prettily-situated borough, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office (county Bourke and electorate of Eastern Suburbs), suburban to Melbourne, about 5 miles E., and is divided into five wards. It is a very favourite place of residence for the merchants and upper tradesmen of the city, and is dotted with their elegant mansions, villas, and well-kept gardens. Some parts of the locality are elevated about 200 feet above the sea-level, from which fine views can be obtained. The

town is under municipal government. It has 1,656 dwellings, 1,829 ratepayers, 1s. 2d. rate, and ratable property of annual value of £79,563 (area 3,553 acres). The borough is lighted with electricity and gas. The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, supplementing the establishment at Yarra Bend, is here, having 884 beds; also a Roman Catholic college, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with grounds of 80 acres, under the control of the Jesuit Fathers; the Genazzano convent in the Cotham Road belongs to the same denomination. Horse tram connects with tramway at Victoria Bridge; fare, to Melbourne, 4d. There is railway communication with Melbourne, fares, 5½d. and 4½d., the line branching off from the Hawthorn station one mile distant. Coaches run to Glenferrie railway station, fare, 3d. Hotels: Greyhound, Clifton, Prospect Hill. Kew, Council, Harp of Erin. Banks: English and Scottish, and National. State schools (Nos. 1,075 and 3,161), Kew High School, Methodist Ladies' College, Roman Catholic Ladies' College, and several private schools. Church of England, with parsonage, Congregational, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist churches; a town hall, police station, a court house where sessions are held every Wednesday; also a literary and scientific institute, with library of 5,500 vols. The surrounding country is undulating, well timbered and grassed; the soil is sandy, with rich flats near the river. The Boroondara Cemetery is well laid out. Studley Park, a reserve of about 200 acres, is situated W. of the borough, and commands pretty and extensive views, having the river Yarra meandering through it. Estimated population, 8,900. Local paper: *Kew Mercury*, published weekly, on Friday.

KEVINGTON (co. Wonnangatta, shire Howqua), postal township, NE. from Melbourne 161 miles. It is reached by rail to Mansfield, coach thence. Has three hotels and State school (No. 1,133). Main road lighted with kerosene. Water from Goulburn river. Mining, agricultural, and slightly pastoral district. Formation: slate and sandstone.

KEWELL (32° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Borung, police district of Minyip, on Yarriambiac creek, 21 miles NE. of Horsham, and 197 postal miles NW. of Melbourne, from which rail to Murtoa, thence conveyance. Hotel—Coffey's. There are four State schools, Kewell, (No. 2,116), Kewell West (No. 1,858), Kewell East and Kewell North. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. A Free Library is here, containing 150 volumes. Coaches run to Murtoa, 12 miles, fare, 5s. Farming and pastoral district.

KEYSBOROUGH (co. Bourke, shire Dandenong), dairying and market gardening district near Dandenong, about 20 miles S.E. of Melbourne. Has State school (1466) and Wesleyan Methodist church. Pastoral and agricultural district.

KIALLA (36° 23′ S. lat., 145° 30′ E. long.), an agricultural and farming district or parish, situated in Euroa shire, county of Moira, 113 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. The Broken river forms its northern and the Goulburn river its western boundary. The main roads from Murchison to Shepparton and from Violet Town to Shepparton run through it. There are in the vicinity two hotels, two State schools (Nos. 1,366, 1,727), and Catholic school, and United Methodist and Roman Catholic places of worship. Communication is by rail to Shepparton, thence conveyance.

KIATA (36° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, county and shire of Lowan, electorate of Dimboola, police district of Nhill, 239¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, and a station on the railway from Dimboola to Adelaide; fares, 43s. and 28s. 9d. Adelaide and Melbourne express stops here. It has Wesleyan church, a State school, (2,769) sundry shops and stores, a hotel—the Railway. Wheat is largely grown here, and it is a large grain depôt in Lowan county. During the year ended March, 1900, 104,158 acres were under cultivation in the shire, 67,219 acres under wheat. Population of town, about 100.

KIEWA (36° 6′ S. lat., 146° 55′ E. long.) is a postal township, on Kiewa River, in the county of Bogong, shire Yackandandah, and police district of Kiewa. It lies 201 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the centre of a pastoral, agricultural and mining district. The communication with Melbourne is by coach from the Huon Lane railway station, 4½ miles distant, train thence. Yackandandah is 15 miles distant. There are two hotels—Lagoon and Union, church (in which Anglican Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held), debating club, Oddfellows' lodge, hunt club, police camp, two stores, butter factory, public hall, two blacksmiths' and boot shops, and two State schools (Nos. 1,472, 2,682), also private school. Kiewa is sheltered on the west by Mount Murrangbong. Kiewa River Valley on the road to Bright has some beautiful scenery. Population about 200.

KILCUNDA (38° 30′ S. lat., 145° 30′ E. long., co. Mornington, shire Phillip Island) is a postal township, 72 miles SE. of Melbourne, situated on Bass Straits. It is remarkable for the coal mines which are in the vicinity. There is a state school (No. 2,307). It is reached from Melbourne by rail to Stony Point, thence steamer *via* San Remo. Population about 250 in the district, which is pastoral and mining.

KILFEERA (36° S. lat., 146° E. long) is a village settlement and parish, on Ryan's Creek, in co. and electoral district of Delatite, police district Benalla, 120 miles from Melbourne, from which rail to Benalla, horse thence. Postal facilities at Benalla, 14 miles distant. There are State schools (Nos. 2,130, 2,446) 1½ miles distant, Wesleyan church, Progressive Association, also creameries. The land is swampy, and residents get the land for the draining. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 60.

KILLARNEY (co. Villiers, shire Belfast) is a postal township, 179¼ miles W. of Melbourne and 6 miles from Port Fairy on Armstrong's Bay. Rail to Port Fairy or Crossley, coach thence, or by steamer. Has hotel. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral; potato and onion growing is chief industry. Population, 500.

KILMORE (37° 19′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), a municipal town and shire (county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield, and police district of Bourke). It is situated 1,213 feet above sea-level, on the creek of the same name, on the Sydney road, and is a station on the Kilmore branch railway to Heathcote and Bendigo, 42¾ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 7s. 10d. and 5s. 1d. The town can also be reached from Kilmore East, a station on the North-East, Railway line, from which it is distant 2½ miles. A coach runs to Lancefield. The leading hotels are the Royal Oak, Railway, Courthouse and Red Lion. The district is an agricultural one the land being rich volcanic soil, very fertile, and producing large crops of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes; the principal crops being oats, hay, peas, beans, and potatoes. The town contains a mechanics' institute, with a library of over 3,000 volumes, Freemasons', Oddfellows', H.A.C.B.S, A.N.A., and I.O.R. have societies, a hospital, a Convent of Mercy, situated on high land near St. Patrick's church, and the usual official buildings. The Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are State (No. 1,568) and Roman Catholic schools, and there is a college for the Marist Brothers. There are branches of the Victoria and Colonial Banks, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies, a number of stores, a tannery, a brewery, Masonic and Oddfellows' halls. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district, dairying being an important industry. Mining also carried on, yield 1899, 1,548 ozs. A money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office is here, and it is a place of petty and general sessions. Net annual value of property in the shire, £18,882, area 92 square miles, ratepayers, 684; dwellings 450, rate 1s., land under cultivation, 3,539 acres. The water supply is derived from the Hazel and Myrtle Creeks in the Plenty ranges, at a cost of about £15,000, said to be one of the best water supply schemes in the colony. In consequence of so great an elevation above sea level Kilmore always enjoys a cool climate. Population of town, 1,922; of shire, 2,450. Local newspapers: the *Kilmore Free Press*, Thursdays, and *Kilmore Advertiser*, Saturdays.

KINGLAKE (co. Evelyn, shire Eltham), post township on Great Dividing Range reached by rail to Lilydale, conveyance thence. Good orchards and picturesque scenery in district. Mining industry. Population 100.

KINGOWER (36° 35′ S. lat., 143° 44′ E. long.), a township, with post and money-order office, in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly and Korong, police district of Inglewood, on the creek of the same name, 138 miles NNW. of Melbourne. Rail to Inglewood, thence coach (fare 1s.), also conveyance from Dunolly, are the means of reaching the township, which is the centre of a gold-mining district. Coaches run to Inglewood and Rheola, fare 1s. Hotel: The Bridge. Two places of worship (Episcopal and Catholic); a Presbyterian service is also held here; there are in addition a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,379 volumes, and a State school (No. 351). In 1857 the "Blanche Barkley" nugget, weighing 1,740 ounces, was found here. In the neighbourhood are granite hills with intervening flats, which yield good crops. The climate is warm and dry, the average annual rainfall being 22 inches. Formation is sandstone against a belt of granite. Population about 300.

KINGSTON (37° 21′ S. lat., 144° 8′ E. long.), a post town, with post-office, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Talbot, electoral district and shire Creswick, and police district of Ballaarat, 93½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and 1,770 feet above the sea-level. Coaches to Creswick and Newstead. It is a railway station on the Ballaarat to Daylesford line; fare, 17s. and 11s. 4d. Hotels: Commercial, Kingston, and Victoria. Mining, farming, and grazing are the chief industries. The land in and around Kingston is very rich, and suited to the growth of all cereals and root crops. The town, which is prettily situated on the northern slope of Forest Hill, on high ground, near Birdie's creek, is considered very healthy and very picturesque, and is on the main road from Ballaarat to Castlemaine. It contains two churches (Church of England and Wesleyan), Bank of Australasia, a State school (No. 759), a shire hall, and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 800 vols., and A.N.A. association. Council chambers, police station, three general stores, and other business premises. Water supply from wells. Coach runs to Newstead and Creswick. The geological formation is volcanic, basaltic, and lower silurian. Population of town 460, of town and district about 2,800.

KINYPANIEL (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal and telegraph station near Loddon river, 157 miles NW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Inglewood, coach thence. Has State school (No. 2,299). Agricultural and pastoral district. Population 40.

KIRKSTALL (30° 15′ S. lat., 142° 17′ E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Belfast), electoral district of Port Fairy, a post town, on the main road between Belfast and Penshurst, about 4 miles from Koroit, the nearest township, 10 from Belfast, 13 from Warrnambool, and 179 miles W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Port Fairy line; fares, 29s. 9d. and 20s. There are 2 stores, one inn, the Kirkstall, and a State school (No. 344). Good agricultural and pastoral country in the vicinity. Population 171.

KNOWSLEY (co. Rodney, shire McIvor), post and railway (with telegraph office) township 83 miles from Melbourne. Has two hotels, State school (2,519), Roman Catholic church.

Timber cutting industry. Granitic formation. Population in town and district 500.

KOETONG (36° 0′ S. lat., 147° 51′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire Towong, police district of Beechworth, situated on the Koetong Creek, 235 postal miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Koetong creek. Hotels: Koetong and Welcome. State school (No. 3,068). Koetong is reached by train to Tallangatta, thence coach 17 miles, fare 7s. 6d.; coach also runs to Corryong. Lighted with kerosene. Water from creeks and wells. Tin mining and grazing are the industries followed. Formation: granite. Population of district, about 200.

KOONDROOK (35° 37′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a postal township with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph offices, on the Murray river, in the county and electorate of Gunbower, police district of Kerang, shire Kerang, 195 miles N. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Kerang, steam tramway thence. Hotels: Royal, Mayer's, and Lawler's. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Baptist churches, State school (No. 2,265), a police station, irrigation works, cordial factory, saw-mills, and trucking yards. It is in the centre of an agricultural district. Crossing place for stock. Population of town and vicinity, 450.

KOONWARRA (38° 30′ S. lat. 146° E. long.), (co. Buln-Buln, shire Woorayl), postal township 83 miles SE. from Melbourne. Has railway station (Great Southern line), mechanics' hall, two stores, church, and State school (3,117). Agricultural district. Population 20.

KOOREH (co. and shire Kara Kara), village, 169¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Carapooee, thence coach 3 miles. Has State school, Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute. Major Nutchell's landmark on Flagstaff Hill. Agricultural district with population of 200.

KOOROOCHEANG (Hit or Miss), (37° 4′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.) a small agricultural village on the Kooroocheang creek, 98 miles (98 postal) NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police district of Creswick. There are two hotels here, Hit or Miss, whence the original name of the place was derived, and Pewley Hill, a State school (No. 1,055), a Wesleyan chapel, a creamery, and two stores. Kingston and Allendale are the nearest railway stations. It is an agricultural and pastoral district of basaltic formation, with an underlie of sandstone and slate. Population, 100.

KOO-WEE-RUP (co. Mornington, shire Cranbourne), post, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph offices at railway station on Great Southern railway, 41 miles from Melbourne. Once a great swamp, now drained, and is divided into blocks for sale. Has two State schools (2,629, 3,198), Presbyterian church, cheese-making industry. Pastoral and agricultural district.

KOROBEIT (37° S. lat., 144° E. long., co. Bourke, shire Ballan), a postal district, 43¾ miles NW. from Melbourne, on creek of same name, reached by train to Bacchus Marsh, coach to Myrniong, private conveyance thence 3 miles. Has State school (No. 787), and Roman Catholic chapel. A fine view of Mount Blackwood. Dairying industry. Volcanic formation.

KOROIT (38° 17′ S. lat., 142° 24′ E long.), (county Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy, police district Warrnambool), a municipal township, telegraph station, post-office, savings bank, and money-order office, 10 miles distant from Warrnambool, 12 from Port Fairy, and 175¼ miles SW. of Melbourne, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy lines; fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Hotels: Koroit, Western Star, Court House, Victoria, and Commercial. There are branches of the National and Colonial Banks, places of worship for Anglican, Roman Catholics (Church of Infant Jesus), Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There are also a number of stores and tradesmen's premises, police barracks, a handsome and commodious town-hall, built at a cost of £700, a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,500 volumes, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., Rechabites' societies, various sport clubs, court-house, and a large hall and a few other minor buildings. Town is lighted with kerosene. There are also three schools—a Catholic, State (No. 618), and one private. In the municipality are 309 dwellings and ratable property of yearly value £11,281 (area 5,599 acres), 1s. 4d. rate. A spacious area of land, nearly twenty acres in extent, in the centre of the town, is reserved for gardens, cricket and recreation grounds. The Botanical Gardens are highly spoken of. The water supply is derived from springs issuing from the Tower Hill Lake bank, 250 feet below the top of the bank and 75 feet above the margin of the lake. The water is pumped by means of a Tangye engine and pump into a basin of 90,000 gallons capacity, constructed on the top of the lake bank, whence the town is reticulated by gravitation. The water is excellent in quality and the supply copious. The district is an agricultural one, and is studded with farms, the soil being of a rich chocolate character. In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Tower Hill Lake, a favourite resort for holiday and picnic parties. The island itself (Tower Hill) has an area of nearly 2,000 acres, and is permanently reserved as a national park on account of the unequalled beauty of its scenery. Court of Petty Sessions is held every Thursday. Formation, volcanic. Population, about 1,840; of district, about 6,000. Newspaper: *Koroit Sentinel*, published thrice a week.

KORONG SHIRE. *See* Wedderburn.

KORONG VALE (36° 27′ S. lat., 143° 36′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Gladstone, shire and electorate of Korong, police district of Sandhurst. It is a railway station and junction of Quambatook and Sea Lake lines, 460 feet above sea level, and 151 miles NW. of Melbourne; fare, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotels: Junction and Railway. Railway refreshment rooms. Bank: Australasia. Mechanics' Institute and library (1,177 vols.). Orange lodge, cricket and football clubs. State school. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The railway reservoir supplies the town with water. Lighted with kerosene. Farming, agricultural, and mining district. Formation, partly granite and alluvial. Population, of town, 300; of district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Korong Vale Lance*.

KORUMBURRA (38° 30′ S. lat., 145° 50′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Mornington and West Gippsland, shire Poowong, and Jeetho, 68¾ miles SSE. of Melbourne, on Coal Creek. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway, fares 12s. 4d. and 8s. 4d., and junction for Jumbunna and Outtrim line. Hotels: Korumburra and Austral. There is a State school (No. 3,077), court-house, National Bank, Bank of Australasia, Mechanics' Institute with good lending library, three coffee palaces, and a number of tradesmen. There are Wesleyan, Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist places of worship, and Salvation Army barracks. Town is lighted with kerosene. Mails leave on alternate days for Moyarra, and Inverloch and daily for Jumbunna and Outtrim. Court of petty sessions is held twice a month (Fridays), also licensing court. There are Masonic, I.O.O.F., I.O.G.T., I.O.R., I.O.F., U.A.O.F., A.N.A., Miners', and Free Gardener societies, and six village settlements within a radius of three miles. In the district agricultural, pastoral, and coal-mining pursuits are followed. Coal is found everywhere in the locality. The prospects of the coal-mining industry are most brilliant, seams at three different localities having been found, and estimated by the Victorian Geologist to contain 40,000,000 tons of coal. The principal mine at work is Coal Creek Proprietary. Several other seams have been found. A line of railway connects these mines with the town, and with Jumbunna, 5 miles distant. Newspapers: the *Southern Mail*, published on Saturday; *Korumburra Times*, Monday and Thursday; *Advocate*, Thursday. Population of town about 4,000; of district, about 6,500.

KOTUPNA (36° 10′ S. lat. 145° 10′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Moira, electoral district and shire of Numurkah and Nathalia, police district of Nathalia, situated on the Goulburn river, 158¼ miles N. of Melbourne. Nathalia is the nearest railway station, conveyance thence to Kotupna. Hotels: Commercial and Bridge. It has a State school (No. 1,999), Wesleyan church, creamery. It is an agricultural, pastoral, and vine-growing district; the country generally is low-lying, subject to inundations from floods.

KOWREE SHIRE. *See* Edenhope.

KRAMBRUK (38° 40′ S. lat. 143° 40′ E. long.), or Apollo Bay (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), is a postal township, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, 135 miles SW. of Melbourne, situate on Apollo Bay. It is a favourite watering place, reached by rail to Forrest. coach thence 25 miles 12s. 6d., also by occasional steamer. There are two hotels, also large boarding-house for tourists. State school (No. 2,149), Wesleyan church, Anglican services in public hall, mechanics' institute and free library, with 684 vols. Timber mills. District is pastoral and agricultural, and is very picturesque; onion growing extensively carried on; in the vicinity are Shelly Beach fern-tree gullies and waterfalls which attract tourists There is good fishing, and the jetty is being extended. Population about 350

KURTING (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal township and railway station 134¾ miles NW. from Melbourne. Has hotel, school (No. 2,026), in which Anglican services are held. Mining and agricultural district

KYABRAM (36° 20′ S. lat., 145° 7′ E. long.) is a post town, with M.O.O. telegraph, and Government savings bank, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, and police district of Shepparton. It is a railway station on the extension from Tatura to Echuca, and is distant 123¾ miles N. of Melbourne; fares 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. There are branches of the Victoria and Commercial Banks; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, three State schools (Nos. 2,401, 2,902, and 2,823), mechanics' institute and free library (850 vols.); societies: I.O.O.F., I.O.R., H.A.C.B.S., and L.A.L.; three hotels, a number of general stores, two agricultural implement factories, carriage factory, and a number of tradesmen's shops. The soil is eminently suitable for agricultural and fruit growing purposes, and as the district is intersected in every direction with irrigation channels, Kyabram is taking a leading place amongst agricultural districts. A court of petty sessions is held monthly. Population about 700. Newspaper: *Kyabram Free Press*, published once a week.

KYNETON (37° 12′ S. lat., 144° 27′ E. long.) (county of Dalhousie, police district of Bourke, electoral district and shire of Kyneton) is an important agricultural and mining town and shire upon the river Campaspe, lying 1,687 feet above sea-level, 52¾ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, and 56¾ by railway. Fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. The station is about a mile from the post office; cabs run to all trains. Daily coaches leave for Trentham Lauriston, Malmsbury, and the respective intermediate places. There are in Kyneton about 15 hotels, the chief being the Junction, Alexander's, Wedgwood's, the Kyneton, Newmarket, and Town Hall, and a large handsome coffee palace. The town has upwards of 12 miles of macadamized streets, and 20 miles of footpaths. Kyneton is lighted with gas, and is well built and laid out The principal buildings are the court-house, post-office, hospital, Mechanics' Institute, having a library of 4,500 volumes, Masonic Temperance and Oddfellows' halls, the New South Wales, Colonial

Victoria, Savings, and National Branch Banks, six churches belonging to the Anglican St. Paul's, Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Baptist, Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Independent, and Wesleyan bodies; of these five are substantial buildings; the Salvation Army also has a barracks here, and there are roomy and substantial shire offices and the school of mines. It has also a money-order office, Progressive Association and telegraph station. Its manufactories comprise a brewery, two malt houses, four implement manufactories, and three coach factories. Kyneton is the centre of the five ridings, or subdivisions of the shire Kyneton, which has an area of 253 square miles, and a population of 9,500. The annual value of the ratable property in the shire is £63,315; 1,742 dwellings, 1,738 ratepayers, 1s. rate. The land on all sides is fertile, well fitted either for pastoral or agricultural purposes, and is in settled occupation for 20 miles on either side from the town. In March, 1900, there were 27,730 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, oats, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay. There is a police-court held daily and a county court, general sessions, court of mines and insolvent court once a quarter. A fair takes place on the first and third Thursday in each month in the shire yard for the interchange of horses, cattle, and farm stock of all kinds, also a pig market first Tuesday in each month. There is an exhibition of stock and farm produce held annually in the yards of the Kyneton Agricultural Association, and two annual race-meetings. These advantages are not only provided for the residents of Kynetonshire, but for those of the surrounding shires of Newham, Metcalfe, Glenlyon, &c., who look upon Kyneton as their market town. There are several small townships within Kynetonshire—Lauriston, Trentham, Tylden, and Carlsruhe—the most important of which are Trentham, with a population chiefly engaged in farming, and Lauriston (mining). There are numerous gold-mining companies, several of the quartz reefs are of proved richness. The town is supplied with water by gravitation from a reservoir at Tylden on the little Coliban, eight miles from Kyneton. There are within the town a School of Mines and Art, also several private schools, including boarding establishments for boys, and for girls, the Convent, and a State school (No. 343). The height of Kyneton from the sea renders it a salubrious and cool place of residence in the summer months, but in the winter it frequently suffers from an excess of moisture. Points of interest are: Hanging Rock, Trentham Falls, mineral springs, Turpin's Falls, Mitchell's Falls, Fiddler's Green, Tylden Reservoir, Botanical Gardens and Fernery, shooting grounds and racecourse. Formation: volcanic. Population, 3,371; of shire, 9,500. Newspapers: the *Observer* and *Guardian*, published three times a week.

LAANECOORIE (36° 50′ S. lat., 163° 55′ E. long.) is a postal township, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Maldon, and police district of Tarnagulla. It lies 90 miles (110¼ postal) NW. of Melbourne, on the E. bank of the river Loddon. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Shelbourne; fare, 2s., thence train, 10s. 6d. Hotels: Criterion, Plough, Laanecoorie, and Exchange. Town lighted with kerosene. A large weir across the Loddon has been constructed. There are here a State school (No. 733), and Primitive Methodist church, and Anglican services held in Mechanics' Hall, Mechanics' Institute (1,000 vols.), and an agricultural population engaged in cultivating the Loddon Flats, which are of a fertile, loamy character. Grazing and dairying industries Bendigo being the market. Population, about 400.

LAANG (Arundel) (38° 30′ S. lat., 143° 15′ E. long., co. Heytesbury, shire Warrnambool), on Cudgee creek; 156¾ miles W. of Melbourne, which is reached by conveyance to Garvoc or Panmure, 6 miles distant, rail thence. Has post-office, State school (No. 1,411), Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, creamery and store. It is in the Heytesbury forest, and has some charming scenery. Agricultural and dairying and potato district. Formation: post tertiary. Population of district about 500.

LAKE BOGA (co. Tatchera, shire Castle Donnington), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, and railway station, 205 miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 36s. 10d. and 24s. 6d. Has State school, wine shades, branches of the National and London Banks, Mechanics' Institute (in which church services are held), gypsum factory, creamery and sundry stores. Water supply from the lake. Good fishing. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population 250.

LAKE BOLAC (or Parupa), (37° 41′ S. lat., 142° 50′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, county of Ripon, electoral district and shire of Ararat, police district of Wickliffe, 162 miles west (172¾ miles postal) from Melbourne, 64 miles west of Ballaarat, 12 miles in a direct line from the Wickliffe Road railway station, to which there is a coach; fare, 5s.; and 31 miles south of Ararat, on the main Hamilton road, in the immediate vicinity of the lake whence it takes its name, a pretty, healthy place. Hotel: the Lake Bolac. The lake is about 16 miles in circumference, and covers an area of 8,960 acres; its greatest depth is about 20 feet. The water is supplied by the Fiery creek, and the overflow carried off by the Salt creek into the Hopkins river. It is perfectly fresh, and abounds with eels. Numerous salt lakes exist in the neighbourhood. The water is said to contain 43 per cent. of pure salt. Has hall, salt refining works, Mechanics' Institute, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Church of England services held. State school (No. 854). Formation: lime. The population numbers about 260, and is principally engaged in pastoral pursuits.

LAKE CHARM (35° 30′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.) is a post and telegraph town, on the west bank of Lake Charm, 190¼ miles NNW. of Melbourne; police district of Bendigo. It is a railway station on the line to Swan Hill; fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d., return 51s. 4d and 34s. 5d., excursion 38s. 6d. and 25s. 9d. It is in the county of Tatchera and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, 'shire Kerang. Hotel and store, Scantleton's. State school (No. 2,122). Creamery, ostrich farm, Mechanics' Institute (in which Baptist service is held), and free library (406 vols.). The district is both pastoral and farming, the latter predominating, all the land is now selected, and large areas are being prepared for irrigation on all sides. Formation: upper tertiary. The lake, after which the place is named, is sometimes a beautiful sheet of fresh water, but is frequently dry, 11 miles NW. of Kerang, and 24 from Swan Hill. It measures about 150 chains from N. to S., and 100 chains from E. to W. It is well stocked with perch and bream; there is also good duck shooting. Salt is gathered in large quantities from salt lakes in district. Population 178.

LAKE ROWAN (36° 20′ S. lat., 146° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office (telephone to St. James thence telegraph to Melbourne), situated on the Back Creek in the county of Moira, electorate of Benalla and Yarrawonga, St. James's police district, 146 miles NNE. of Melbourne, and 4 miles E. of St. James's railway station; fare from station, 1s. 6d. Lake Rowan hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,705), Congregational and Presbyterian churches and manses, a mechanics' institute, creamery, and savings bank. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed, but principally the former. Watered by Tungamah Trust. Formation: flats and valleys, principally clayey soil, highlands, granite. Population, 62, district 200.

LAL LAL (37° 43′ S. lat., 144° 0′ E. long.), county of Grant and electoral district of Grenville, shire Buninyong, postal township, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station on the Geelong and Ballaarat railway, 87½ miles W. of Melbourne; fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Height above sea-level, 1,531 feet. The district is a mining one, both quartz and alluvial, with some stations. Federal Co. iron mine about 4 miles distant. About 6,000 tons of firewood are annually sent from this district by rail to Ballaarat. The Mount Doran reefs are about 2½ miles from the station. State school (No. 863). Churches: Episcopal and Wesleyan, two hotels. Water from tanks. Lal Lal and Moorabool Falls in vicinity. A bed of fire clay has been found in the immediate vicinity of the railway station, from which a high class fire brick is made; the pottery is close to the station. Population, about 100.

LAMPLOUGH (37° 8′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.) is a post town, in the county of Gladstone and electoral district of Talbot and Avoca. It is a mining district situated 108 postal miles NW. of Melbourne, on the Bet-Bet Creek, and is reached by rail to Avoca, thence conveyance. There are a State school (No. 1,239,) and one store in the town. The town reservoir can store 9,261,946 gallons of water. The population of the township numbers 117, that of the district 200.

LANCEFIELD (37° 16′ S. lat., 144° 46′ E. long.) (county of Bourke and electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield), a shire and post-town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Deep Creek, 45¾ rail miles N. of Melbourne, police district of Kilmore; lying 1,561 feet above sea-level. It is the centre of a rich agricultural country, producing wheat, oats, barley, peas, hay, and potatoes. It is a railway station, fares, 8s. and 5s. 4d. Hotels: Mack's, Commercial, Victoria, Shamrock, Farmers' Arms, and Macedonia. The Commercial and National Banks have branches here. The mechanics' institute is possessed of a library of 2,700 volumes. Lancefield has a court-house, at which weekly courts are held, a State school (No. 707), Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of Christ, and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) places of worship; Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabites', and H.A.C.B.S. societies, various sporting clubs, butter factory with four creameries. There is an excellent recreation reserve neatly laid out, and a good race-course. Garden Hut creek affords an abundant supply of excellent water, which is laid on by pipe service. Much firewood is sent from this locality. District is agricultural and pastoral. Annual value of property in shire, £12,626; area, 38 square miles; ratepayers on roll, 206; dwellings 195, rate 1s.; land under cultivation, 5,035 acres. Population, 500. Of shire, 1,025. Newspaper: *Lancefield Mercury*.

LANDSBOROUGH (36° 59′ S. lat., 143° 6′ E. long.), county Kara-Kara, electoral district Stawell, shire Avoca), a post town, with money-order office and savings bank on Heifer creek, 150 miles (158 postal) NW. of Melbourne. It is distant from the Stawell, 23 miles, Ararat 25 miles, and Avoca Railway stations—30 miles. A daily coach runs to Ballarat *viâ* Avoca. Hotels: The Shamrock and Farrell's. There are two churches, one used by Anglicans and Methodists, and the other owned by the Roman Catholics, coffee palace, I.O.R. society, and a State school (No. 1,862). It is a place of petty sessions. Lighted with kerosene. At Wattle Creek, 3 miles N., is State school (No. 2,057); at Malikoff, 3 miles S., is State school (No. 1,398). The district is chiefly of an agricultural and pastoral character. Population, 300.

LANG LANG (county Mornington, shire Cranbourne) is a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station, on Lang Lang Creek, 47¼ miles SE. from Melbourne. It has an hotel, branch Colonial Bank open Thursdays. Anglican and Presbyterian churches, stores, a State school (2,899), butter factory, Mechanics' Institute, free library (440 vols.) District agricultural and pastoral. There is good fishing. Population, 200.

LANGWARRIN (county Mornington, shire Frankston) is a railway station with post-office, on the Frankston line, 29½ postal miles SE. Has been called the Aldershot of Victoria. It

is the site for a permanent military camp. Has State school (No. 3,023), Wesleyan church, and public hall. Grazing district. Population about 160.

LARA (formerly called DUCKPONDS) (38° 1′ S. lat., 144° 29′ E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grant, shire of Corio, and police district of Geelong, postal township on Hovell's Creek, with telegraph and railway station on the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, fares, 5s.8d. and 3s. 10d., return 8s. 8d. and 5s. 9d., 35¾ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 10 miles from Geelong. It lies 52 feet above sea-level. Two State schools (Nos. 769 and 2,107), hotel, shire hall, Protestant hall, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, and I.O.R. society are here. The district contains a number of extensive grazing properties, and numerous dairy and agricultural farms. Area of shire, 243 square miles. Population, 2,060; ratepayers, 622; dwellings, 428; rate 1s.; net ratable value of property, £33,093; 9,561 acres under cultivation. There are numerous limekilns, which supply largely Melbourne, Ballaarat, and Castlemaine. You Yang and Forest plantations in district. Water from wells. Population of district about 450.

LARPENT (38° 20′ S. lat., 143° 26′ E. long.) in the county and electorate of Polwarth, shire Colac, district with post and telegraph office, 100¼ miles SW. of Melbourne, on the road from Geelong to Belfast, and distant 4¾ miles from Colac by rail. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool line; fares from Melbourne, 18s. and 12s. 1d. The country is well adapted for farming, and is the centre of a large onion and potato-growing industry. Population of district, about 1,000.

LAUNCHING PLACE (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° 40′ E. long., county and electorate of Evelyn, shire Upper Yarra, is a post town and telephone station, 39¾ miles NE. from Melbourne, with which communication is made by coach to Lilydale (4s. 6d.), train thence. Coach also runs to Warburton (2s.). Hotel: Home. State school (No. 3,216) is at Little Yarra Junction. Has Church of England. It is on the river Yarra, from which water supply is obtained. The district is mining, dairying, and pastoral, and the geological formation sedimentary. There is a police-station and electoral registrar's office here. Population of district, about 100.

LAURISTON (37° 14′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.), a post town with telephone station, on the Coliban River, 62 miles NW. of Melbourne, county of Dalhousie, shire and electoral district of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke, on Coliban river. Two miles from Redesdale Junction railway station (fares, 10s. and 6s. 6d.), whence cabs run to Lauriston, fare, 1s.; cabs also run to Kyneton, fare, 6d. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school, Roman Catholic school, Recreation and Oddfellows' halls, and general stores. Principal Hotels: Kent, Mining Exchange, Junction. Water from reservoir. The district is both mining and agricultural. The geological formation is basaltic. Population, within a mile radius, 550.

LAVERTON (38° 15′ S. lat., 144° 30′ E. long.) (county Grant, shire Wyndham) is a railway station, with post and telegraph office, about 13½ miles SW. from Melbourne. It is a new township near Skeleton Creek, and has a State school (No. 2,857), Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Powder magazine. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: volcanic. Population, about 100.

LAWLOIT (county Lowan, Lawloit division of Lowan electorate) is a post town on the Adelaide road, 261½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne by buggy or horse to Diapur or Tarranginnie, thence train. Has hotel, State school (2,673), Bible Christian church. Bee culture industry. Wild fowl on swamp. Black loamy and sandy soil; surrounded by mallee. Population of town 15, shire 2,179.

LAWLOITSHIRE. *See* KANIVA.

LAWRENCE (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), post township on Birch's Creek; reached by rail to Allendale, thence conveyance. Has two hotels. Mining district.

LAYARD (co. Grant, shire Barrabool), railway station on Thompson's Creek, 64¼ miles from Melbourne. Population, 100.

LEARMONTH (37° 25′ S. lat., 143° 37′ E. long.), (county of Ripon, electoral district of Windermere, and police district of Ballaarat), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on the shores of Lake Learmonth, 89 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 15 miles from Ballaarat, with which it is connected by rail, being a station on the branch line to Waubra, fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Stag, Camp, and Balmoral. A public library of 1,000 volumes is here, also a branch of the National Bank, a State school (No. 386), shire hall, courthouse, public hall, seating 400 persons; Freemasons', A.N.A., Orange, and Foresters' lodges, and Anglican, Presbyterian, and R.C. churches. It is a place of petty sessions. Good agricultural district. Population, 406; of district, 1,200.

LEIGH SHIRE. *See* TEESDALE.

LEIGH ROAD (also called BANNOCKBURN), (38° 1′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), a post town, with a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, on Bruce's Creek, 59¼ miles SW. of Melbourne, county Grant, electoral district Grenville, police district of Geelong, shire Bannockburn. It is a station on the Geelong and Ballaarat Railway; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. Hotels: Railway, Western, and Leigh Road. It has a State school (No. 932), police-station, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship, free library, and public hall. The Bannockburn shire hall is in the township, and a court of petty sessions is held here. Lighted with kerosene. Coach daily to and from Rokewood, fare 5s.; conveyance daily to and from Inverleigh, fare 1s. 6d. The shire has an area of 136 square miles, a population of 1,900 and ratable property of the annual value of £18,327, 324 dwellings, 357 ratepayers, rate 1s. 3d. There are 4,962 acres under cultivation, hay, oats, fruit, and onions being the chief crops grown. Pastoral pursuits are also followed. Formation: basaltic. Population, 150, shire 1,900. Newspaper: *Leigh Road Express.*

LEITCHVILLE, a postal district near Gunbower Creek, in the county, electoral and police district of Gunbower, shire of Kerang, 187 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 32 miles from Echuca, with which there is tri-weekly communication by coach; fare, 10s. also to Kerang tri-weekly, 10s. There is a Congregational church, and a State school (No. 2,087). The district is agricultural and pastoral, and is supplied with a splendid supply of water from the various irrigation channels that have been formed by the Cohuna Irrigation and Water Supply Trust. Fruit growing is successfully carried on. Formation: light loam alternating with sand ridges, with clay subsoil. Population, about 120.

LEONARD'S HILL (37° 25′ S. lat., 144° 9′ E. long.), a postal town on Sailors' Creek, with telegraph station, near the source of the river Werribee, 82½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and a railway station on the Daylesford line; fares to Melbourne, 15s. and 10s. Hotel: Kincaid's. It is in the county of Talbot and electoral and police district of Daylesford, shire Mount Franklin. It is nearly in the centre of the Bullarook State forest, on the summit of the dividing range, 2,250 ft. high, and many of the residents are engaged in splitting timber. There is also much attention paid to agriculture, as the soil is very rich; gold obtained by sluicing. State school (No. 931). Church: Bible Christian. Mechanics' Institute (393 vols.). Mineral springs in neighbourhood. Population, about 250.

LEONGATHA, a post town and railway station, fares 14s. and 9s. 5d., with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland West, shire Woorayl, and police district of Leongatha, 74 miles (78 postal) SSE. from capital, on the Coalition Creek. The Bank of Australasia and Colonial Bank have branches here, and there are State schools. Wesleyan, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic services are held here. There are numerous stores, aerated and soda-water factory, butter factory, and a Mechanics' Institute (185 vols.), Masonic, A.N.A., and Oddfellows' lodges, and several sports clubs. Hotels: Commercial and Otago, and Coffee Palace. Fortnightly stock sales are held. Has also resident medico. The shire council of Woorayl meets here. Area of shire, 500 square miles; 600 dwellings, 1,145 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £33,393 net annual value of ratable property. In 1900 there were 6,317 acres under tillage. Leongatha is a flourishing township. A labour colony has been established on the town reserve. Agricultural, dairying, and grazing district. Formation: coal bearings, shales, and claystones crossed by volcanic dyke close to the town. It is also heavily timbered. Population, about 400; of shire, 3,000. Newspaper: *Great Southern Star*, Friday.

LEOPOLD (38° 12′ S. lat., 144° 30′ E. long.), formerly called KENSINGTON (co. Grant, shire Bellerine), is a post town, with a railway station on the Geelong and Queenscliff line; fares, 9s. 5d. and 6s. 2d. It is distant 52 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles from Geelong, from which there is a coach. There are here Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, Rechabite tents, a State school (No. 1,146), a free library (340 vols.), two hotels, and a creamery. It is a good fruit-growing district. Lake Connewarre is about 2 miles distant.

LETHBRIDGE (37° 58′ S. lat., 144° 9′ E. long.) a post town, with telegraph office, in the county of Grant, and electoral district of Grenville, shire Bannockburn, police district of Bannockburn, on Bruce's Creek, one mile from Moorabool river, 547 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station (four trains daily) on Geelong-Ballaarat line, 35 miles from Ballaarat, about 20 miles from Geelong, and 65¼ miles W. by N. of Melbourne. Fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d., holiday excursion, 12s. 5d. and 8s. 2d. Temperance hotel. Three stores, bakery, butchery, wheelwright, carpenter, and a blacksmith's. It lies 547 feet above sea-level. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,386), mechanics' institute (holding 300 persons), and free library (600 vols.). Two large, valuable and successful bluestone quarries are here, with steam stone-crushing and sawing works, whence large quantities are daily forwarded to Geelong, Melbourne, and Sydney. Limestone is also to be found in the neighbourhood. Chiefly a pastoral district, and agriculture and mining are reviving. Hares and rabbits abound, and there is good fishing in the Moorabool river for trout, black fish, perch, and eels. Formation: basaltic and silurian, with eocene croppings of limestone on the banks of the River Moorabool. The population of the town is 300, that of the district about 500.

LEXTON (37° 15′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.), county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, police district of Ballaarat, shire and postal township, with money-order office, on the Burn Bank creek, 105¼ miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by coach to Waubra, fare, 2s., thence by rail. A coach also runs to Avoca; fare 2s. The Talbot, Beaufort and Avoca railway stations are all within 15 miles of Lexton. Mining is carried on to a limited extent in the district; there are also some runs, and 5,030 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops grown being oats, wheat, hay, peas, beans, and potatoes. Several large orchards in district. The shire council of Lexton have their chamber here, and hold their meetings the second Wednesday in each month. The shire comprises some of the finest land in the colony. The ratable property in the shire is of the annual value of £27,976; area, 300 square miles; ratepayers on roll 309, dwellings 472, rate 1s. The red gum grown in the forests around Lexton is of excellent quality. The principal

buildings are the Court-house, Episcopal (3), Roman Catholic (3), and Presbyterian (2) churches, and State school (No. 1,569), all built of brick and stone. Has hotel. Free library has 1,750 volumes. A court of Petty Sessions is held on every third Tuesday. A.N.A. Society here. There is a daily mail to and from Melbourne and Ballaarat, Avoca, and St. Arnaud. Population of town, 200; of shire, 2,000.

LILLIMUR (30° S. lat., 138° E. long), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office and savings-bank in the county and electorate of Lowan, police district and shire Lawloit, and a railway station on the extension from Dimboola to the South Australian border; 279½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Fares 50s. and 33s. 4d. Albion Hotel. Churches: Presbyterian (in which Anglican services are held) and Roman Catholic. State school (No. 2,400). Two stores, a mechanics' institute (large stone building, in which Disciples of Christ hold services), with 2,200 vols. Milling company, foundry, and several tradesmen's premises. Town lighted with kerosene; water from tanks and wells. There is a butter factory. It is about 9 miles distant from the S.A. border. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in the district. Formation: limestone and clay. Population about 100.

LILYDALE (37° 40′ S. lat., 145° 21′ E. long.) county and electoral district of Evelyn, is a shire and town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, on the Olinda creek, 23¾ miles NE. from Melbourne. It has a railway station, six trains daily; fares, 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 11½d.; coach runs to Warburton daily. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, Lilydale and Olinda; two wine halls. Mining, agriculture and dairying are largely carried on, as well as fruit-growing and viticulture. There were according to the returns of March 1, 1900, 8,346 acres under cultivation, chiefly with oats, potatoes, hay, and artificial grasses. In the neighbourhood limestone in quantity is found, and is now largely quarried. Lilydale has a court-house, a large Rechabite hall, a State school, (No. 876), and Anglican, Presbyterian, United Free Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic (with school), and Salvation Army barracks places of worship. Mechanics' institute with free library of 1,700 vols., and a large hall capable of seating 600 persons. Has Masonic, Oddfellows'. and Hibernian lodges. Literary and debating and harmonic societies. Butter, bacon, cheese, eucalyptus oil, and jam factories, and a tannery. Bank: Colonial. Court of petty sessions is held here every Friday. Lilydale is lighted with gas. Population of the town about 1,000, of the shire, which has an area of 179 square miles, 5,360, and the annual value of ratable property £41,310, dwellings 1,060, ratepayers 1,280 rate 1s. Local newspaper: the *Lilydale Express*, published on Fridays.

LINDENOW (co. Tangil, shire Bairnsdale), post town on Mitchell river, with telephone office and railway station (2½ miles distant), 159 miles E of Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute and free library, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, brass band, church in which Anglicans and Presbyterians hold services on alternate Sundays, and in which State school (No. 1,120) is held. Hotel. Lighted with kerosene. District agricultural. Cheese and butter factories. Population of town and district, about 500.

LINTON (37° 43′ S. lat., 143° 39′ long.), a postal township, with savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, in the county and shire of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat, on Springdallah Creek. Ballaarat lies 25 miles to the NE. It is a terminal station on the line from Ballaarat, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d., and lies 1,098 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Victoria, Royal Standard, Surface Hill, Linton Park, and Railway. There are here the Bank of New South Wales, State school (No. 880), four churches (Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Episcopalian), institute, and a public library containing 2,006 vols. Has Oddfellow, A.N.A., and Rechabite societies. There is a picturesque drive to the "Devil's Kitchen." There is a court of petty sessions. Coach runs once a day to Skipton, fare, 2s. 6d., to Streatham daily, fare 7s. 6d. The township is supplied with water from a reservoir, having a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons; the grounds of the reservoir are laid out as a public garden; a supplementary reservoir has been constructed, and holds about 3,000,000 gallons. Mining district. Gold was first found here in the winter of 1855. A considerable quantity of land has been selected for agricultural purposes in the surrounding district, pastoral pursuits are also followed. The soil is variable; some good volcanic soil, suitable for the growth of cereals and root crops, is found on either bank of the Springdallah creek. The chief crops are oats, hay, and potatoes, 2,716 acres being under cultivation. Linton is the seat of the Shire Council of Grenville. Area of shire, 315 square miles; annual value of ratable property, £36,411; 1,150 ratepayers, 977 dwellings, 1s. rate. Formation: partly basaltic and partly schistose. Population of town, 630; of shire, 6,000. Newspaper: *Grenville Standard*, weekly.

LISMORE (38° 55′ S. lat., 143° 20′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph station and money-order office, on Carrungeweet Creek in the county of Hampden, electoral division of Ripon and Hampden, Camperdown police district, 104 miles (148¾ postal) SW. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach from Camperdown (24 miles), daily, fare, 5s., return, 7s. 6d. Hotel, White Swan. Water from reservoir. The township has three stores, mechanics' institute and free library (1,048 vols.), a State school (No. 1,293), a Presbyterian church and a manse, and is lighted with kerosene. The district is of a pastoral character, the soil is very sandy and the locality is healthy. Population about 100, district 300.

LITTLE BEND-GO. *See* NERRINA.

LITTLE RIVER (old name ROTHWELL) (37° 59′ S. lat., 144° 43′ E. long.), postal township, co. and electorate of Grant, police district of Geelong, shire Wyndham, and telegraph and railway station on the Melbourne and Geelong railway (fares, return, first, 6s. 5d.; second, 4s. 6d.; excursion, first, 4s. 10d.; second, 3s. 5d.), 29¾ miles SW. from Melbourne, 15¼ from Geelong, on the river of the same name, and is a spot of favourite resort for sportsmen, from the abundance of game to be found. There are foxes, hares, rabbits, plover, quail, and wild turkeys, and deer in the Anakie ranges, which lie a few miles inland, and ducks and wild swans on the creeks and swamps, and along the coast. The hotel is the Little River. Assembly hall, two State schools (Nos. 760, 1,961). There are Church of England, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The scenery of the township and neighbourhood is beautiful and picturesque, the You Yangs mountains, about 3 miles to the W. of the railway station, forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The Little River plains lie about 108 feet above sea-level. Possesses basaltic plains and granitic ranges. Population, about 300, mostly engaged in farming, dairying, and grazing pursuits.

LITTLE YARRA JUNCTION (37° 45′ S. lat, 145° 42′ E. long.) (co. and electorate Evelyn, police district Bourke, shire Upper Yarra), has a horse post bag service and telephone station. It is 41¼ miles NE. from Melbourne, with which communication is made by coach to Lilydale (4s. 6d.), thence train: coach also to Slatey Creek, Black Sands, Gilderoy, Reefton, and Warburton. There is wine store, hall, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican services are held), Methodist church, police-station, recreation hall, and State school (No. 3,216) Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Water from Little Yarra river and permanent springs. The country around the township for many miles consists of a series of magnificent fern trees, gullies, and forest ranges in their primeval state, easily accessible, some on foot, others by horse or trap, obtainable at the local livery stables. The Britannia Falls, two miles distant, are especially worthy of a visit. At Mr. G. Spicer's Mount Myrtalia Hotel, 8½ miles from the township on the Black Sands Road, will be found scenery unsurpassed for grandeur in Australia; the journey from Melbourne to this well-known "mountain home" has been accomplished on bicycles in slightly over four hours. There is splendid fishing in the Yarra and Little Yarra rivers and their innumerable tributaries; blackfish, cod, and English trout being plentiful. There is also good shooting in the locality. Good accommodation at most reasonable rates can be obtained at the township and Mr. Spicer's. Sedimentary formation. Population, 150; Upper Yarra district, 1,000.

LOCH, a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, shire Poowong and Jeetho, 58¾ miles ESE. of Melbourne, on the Bass River. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway; fare, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 6d. There is the Royal Hotel, State school (2,912), Church of England, coffee palace, a store, a mechanics' institute (in which Presbyterian services are held), with public library (450 volumes), A.N.A, Society, and other business premises in the town. Agricultural, dairying, and pastoral interests are followed in the district. There are good prospects of black coal. Since the opening of the railway settlers are more extensively clearing their holdings of scrub and timber, areas which are giving large yields of root crops, potatoes (especially), onions, &c. Cook's stud farm here. The climate and scenery are beautiful. Formation: sandstone—chocolate and grey soils. Population of town, 200; of district, 750.

LOCKWOOD (36° 51′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), comprising North and South Lockwood (county of Bendigo, electorate of Sandhurst South, police district of Sandhurst), is a post town on Bullock creek, 108 miles NW. of Melbourne. Kangaroo flat, on the Melbourne and Echuca line, is the nearest railway station, and is distant about 5 miles; Coaches run daily to Sandhurst, 9 miles E. (fare, 1s. 6d.). Hotels: Happy Jack's, Farmers' Arms, and Queen's Head; two State schools, South Lockwood (No. 385), North Lockwood (No. 744), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a shire hall at North Lockwood. Good farming district, with orchards and vineyards. Some mining. Good fishing and shooting. Formation: granite. Population of town 94, and district about 415.

LOWAN (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal village 148 miles NW. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bealiba, thence train. Has hotel, school (2,014), Mechanics' Institute and free library. Good roads and fair scenery. Population of district 400.

LONGFORD (38° 10′ S. lat., 147° 8′ E. long.), county Buln-Buln, shire Rosedale, is a postal township, situated a mile S. of the junction of the Glengarry and Thompson Rivers, 132 miles E. of Melbourne. Sale, 4 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. There is a hotel, State school, Church of England. Limestone quarries are here. It is a pastoral district. Population about 250.

LONG GULLY (36° 41′ S. lat., 144° 11′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office (with telephone to Bendigo), in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Bendigo, North-Western police district, and though forming part of the city of Bendigo, is about 2 miles N. of it; 103 miles N. of Melbourne. Hotels: Manchester Arms, Rose of Australia, and others. It has a mechanics' institute with free library of 3,353 vols., two State schools (Nos. 2,120 and 323), Church of England, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian chapels, Rechabite, Oddfellows' and Foresters' Societies, fire brigade, and police station. Trams and cabs run to and from Bendigo, fare, 3d. The Malmsbury reservoir furnishes an excellent water supply. Town lighted with electricity. Formation: lower silurian, peculiarly corrugated, forming three main anticlines, containing richest quartz reef known in the colony. Population of district, 2,000.

LONGWARRY (38° S. lat., 145° 40′ E. long.) (co. and shire of Buln-Buln). Post and railway station about 51 miles E. from Melbourne, near Tarago river. Has money-order office, telegraph station, Government savings bank, mechanics' institute and free library (343 vols.), two hotels, State school (No. 2,505), Union church used by various denominations. Industries: saw-milling and dairying. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: extensive flats formed by granite wash from ranges. Population: township 130, district about 400.

LONGWOOD (36° 50 S. lat., 145° 28′ E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Moira, shire Goulburn, electorate of Shepparton, Euroa, and Delatite, police district of Benalla, on Pranjip creek, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway, 84¾ miles NNE. of Melbourne (fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d.). Hotels: White Hart, Commercial, and Railway. Colonial Bank. State school (No. 2,707). Mechanics' Institute and free library having 1,000 volumes; three saw-mills. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. A.N.A. Society. There is a reserve of 60 acres for a recreation ground. Waterfalls in district. Fishing and shooting. Town lighted with kerosene; water by gravitation scheme from reservoir on mountains. Agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral district, affording good grass; the soil is granitic, with clay subsoil. Height above sea-level 578 feet. Population of town, 250.

LORGUON (co and shire, Lowan), post township, reached by rail to Nhill, thence coach 18 miles. Has hotel, mechanics' institute, and store.

LORNE (38° 32′ S. lat., 143° 58′ E. long.), a fashionable and popular watering-place on Loutit bay and Erskine river, is in the county and electorate of Polwarth, police district Geelong, shire Winchelsea, and has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices. It is 96 miles (103¾ postal) SW. of Melbourne, and about 50 miles from Geelong. In the summer months there are daily coaches to Dean's Marsh railway station (13 miles), and tri-weekly in the winter; fare, 5s. The mean temperature in winter is 12 degrees higher than Melbourne, and in summer 10 degrees lower; annual rainfall 36 inches, and it is well sheltered. A schooner regularly trades between Lorne and Melbourne, supplying stores as well as much building material. There is good anchorage and mooring accommodation, the pier being 700 feet long. A saw mill is in operation a few miles inland. Hotels: "Erskine House" (Temperance), Lorne, and Grand Pacific; also private boarding-houses. School here (No. 2,162), Church of England and Presbyterian churches, and Free Library (1,368 vols.), with museum containing natural and literary curiosities. A light-house, much visited, is erected on Split Point, a few miles away, shows first class red light, visible 23 miles, and has telephonic communication with Lorne. The country at the back is heavily timbered, abounding in waterfalls, hundreds of feet in height, fern gullies and fine views; the soil is generally rich, and well suited for fruit growing along the banks of the Erskine, Stony, Fisher and other rivers. Good coal has been discovered a few miles distant. Good water supply, at a cost of £4,500. There is a fine public park of nearly 70 acres and recreation reserves—great resorts for visitors. There is excellent stream and sea fishing. Grand coast scenery. Building stone of excellent quality abounds. Formation: mesozoic. Population, 260; district, 640.

LOWAN SHIRE. *See* NHILL.

LUBECK (36° 48′ S. lat., 142° 25′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electoral district of Borung, police district of Murtoa and Stawell, on Dunmunkle Creek, with a money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, is a station on the North Western Railway, 175 miles NW. from Melbourne, lying 488 feet above sea-level. Railway fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Has one hotel, State school (No. 2,494), Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute (371 vols.), in which Anglican services are held, one store, Band of Hope lodge. Chiefly a pastoral district. Formation: alluvial. Population, about 70; of district, about 350.

LUCKNOW (county Dargo, shire Bairnsdale), is a rural suburb of Bairnsdale, 171½ miles SE., on the Mitchell river. It has post office, four hotels, State school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, stores, brick-yards, mechanics' institute, and free library (835 volumes). Lighted with kerosene. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 200.

LYONVILLE (37° 28′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), on the Loddon river, is a post town, in county Talbot, electoral district Daylesford, police district Castlemaine, East Riding of Glenlyon, and railway and telegraph station on the Woodend to Daylesford line, 67½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fare, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Mechanics' institute (650 vols.), Anglican church, 3 hotels, 2 stores, and State school (No. 1,854), are here. Plentiful supply of water from springs and wells. Agricultural and farming district. The Bullarto Village Settlement is here. Formation: volcanic. Population, town and district, 350.

MACARTHUR (38° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a town with post, telephone, savings' bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Normanby, Portland electorate, police district Belfast, shire Minhamite on the Breakfast and Blackfellow's creeks and the Eumeralla river, 200 miles (208¼ postal) from Melbourne SW., 22 miles from Hamilton S., and 30 miles from Belfast NW. Hotels: Farmer's Inn and Victoria. There are here a State school (No. 1,571), Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, five stores, cheese and butter factory, a mechanics' institute, with 700 vols., two insurance companies. Hamilton, 22 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, or Melbourne can be reached by way of Portland or Belfast. Two coaches pass through Macarthur daily *en route* for Hamilton and Port Fairy. A court of Petty Sessions is held monthly. Agricultural district, land well suited for root crops; 3,266 acres under cultivation. About 4 miles distant is Mount Eccles, an extinct volcano, its crater being now a lake with precipitous sides. Land famous for its potatoes; average yield 13·94 tons to the acre. Population of shire, 2,108; ratepayers 497; dwellings, 405; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £41,825. Condah Swamp, near at hand, is being drained and rapidly taken up. Formation: upper volcanic. Lighted with kerosene. Water from river and springs. Population, about 400.

MACEDON (37° 25′ S. lat., 144° 41′ E. long.) is a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town in the county of Bourke, electoral district of West Bourke, and police district of Gisborne on the Willimigongon river. It is situated on the Melbourne and Echuca railway, 43½ rail miles NNW. of the former place; fares, 7s. 4d. and 5s. There are three hotels, Moody's, Family, Victorian Alps, and State Nursery Hotel, two general stores, a State school (No. 1,660), Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, Jubilee hall, library, and a State nursery in the neighbourhood, also several eucalyptus oil works. The township, which derives its name from Mount Macedon (a part of the Dividing Range), stands on elevated ground 1,660 feet above the sea-level, and is of a straggling character. The water supply is from the western slope of Mount Macedon by newly-constructed water works. There are tourist resting-places 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The post-office is in connection with the railway station. The district is very thickly timbered, and the agricultural and pastoral areas are limited. The Government reservoir is situated here. Cabs run three times daily to Upper Macedon, two miles from railway station. It is on the southern slope of Mount Macedon, and is noted for the picturesqueness of its scenery and its salubrity; the State forest is a little to the north. Much fruit is grown here. Has Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 415), workmen's hall, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and a hotel (Waterfalls). In the vicinity is the summer residence of the Governor; many handsome villa residences have been built around here, as the locality has become a fashionable one. Formation: trap; immediately south, lower silurian. Population, 363.

MACKINNON (co. Bourke, shire Moorabbin), railway station on Mordialloc to Frankston line. Has State school, church, and stores. Near to sea coast.

MACORNA, a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county and electoral district of Gunbower, police district of Pyramid Hill, 165 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Kerang railway line; fares, 29s. 7d. and 19s. 8d. Has Anglican and Baptist churches, State school (No. 2,909), hotel, coffee palace, Rechabites' tent, Orange lodge, several stores, and a butter factory. It is an agricultural and pastoral district in the Tragowel trust area; the Macorna channel is a national work. Population, about 140.

MADDINGLEY (counties Bourke and Grant, shire Bacchus Marsh), township on the Werribee river. Bacchus Marsh. Agricultural Society holds show here. Has two hotels and recreation reserve.

MAFFRA (37° 59′ S. lat., 146° 59′ E. long.), a shire and township, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the Macalister river, in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of N. Gippsland and police district of Sale, 131¼ miles ESE. of Melbourne. It is a station on the railway line from Traralgon to Stratford, fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. Coaches run daily to Sale and Newry. The National, Commercial, and Victoria Banks have branches here. Hotels: Metropolitan, Camden, and Macalister. There are a State school (No. 861), shire hall, court-house, a mechanics' institute with 1,200 volumes, and four churches—Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.R. Societies, concentrated milk factory, and an extensive flour-mill. Court of petty sessions is held here. The district is lightly timbered in the forests, and there are very wide river flats and plains of the richest description, untimbered; the soil is well suited for farming and grazing purposes. Maffra is the great centre of the Gippsland cattle trade, about 50,000 passing through the yards annually. Three auction firms have erected cattle yards of a most commodious and substantial character. Beet sugar industry was started, and factory capable of treating 350 tons beet established; but it has not been a success and is now closed. In the shire of Maffra is property of the annual value of £47,700, 708 dwellings, 975 ratepayers, 1s. rate; land under cultivation 8,512 acres. Formation: Devonian, silurian, and tertiary. Population, 700; shire, 3,875. Newspaper: *Maffra Spectator*, published on Monday and Thursday.

MAIDSTONE (37° 47′ S. lat., 144° 53′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Bourke, electorate and police district of Footscray, and shire of Braybrook, 5 miles from Melbourne, NW., on the Ballaarat road, near the Saltwater river, rail to Footscray, thence cab, being means of communication. The nearest hotels are the Braybrook, Anglers' Arms, and Maribyrnong Bridge. There are here quarries of basalt yielding good stone. In the neighbourhood are the Victoria powder magazine, Maribyrnong racecourse, a foundry, a bolt works, meat preserving works, and several fellmongery, slaughtering, and boiling-down establishments. Wesleyan, Presbyterian churches, and two State schools. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from Yan Yean. Formation: basalt. Population, 200; of the entire shire, 1,430.

MAILOR'S FLAT (38° 20′ S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Warrnambool), is a post town 173 miles W. from Melbourne, on Bung Bong creek. Conveyance to Melbourne: coach to Warrnambool, thence rail. Has stores, hotel, Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,210), in which religious

services are held), mechanics' institute, and free library (304 vols.). Dairying industry. Grazing and agricultural district. Population, about 300.

MAINDAMPLE (37° 2′ S. lat., 146° 1′ E. long.) is a postal township, on Boundary Creek, in the county and electoral district of Delatite, and police district of Mansfield. It lies 127 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Mansfield. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, fare 22s. 1d. and 14s. 10d. State school (No. 1,514), and two hotels in the township. Quartz reefs intersect the district in every direction. Population, 75 ; of town and vicinity, 150.

MAIN LEAD (37° 23′ S. lat., 143° 20′ E. long.), a post town in the county and shire of Ripon, 129 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 3 miles from Beaufort railway station, to which conveyance twice daily. It has an hotel and two stores, a State school (No. 805). Primitive Methodist services are held. Industries—farming, wine making, and fruit growing. Lighted with kerosene. The water supply is derived from a stream that has its fountain head at Mount Cole, travelling thence a circuitous route of 33 miles to Beaufort. Quartz and alluvial mines here and gravel pits. Population of district about 200.

MAJORCA (37° 7′ S. lat., 143° 55′ E. long.) (county Talbot, electorate Maryborough), a flourishing borough township, with post, telegraph and money-order office, and savings bank, on McCallum and Back Creeks, and on the road from Talbot to Carisbrook, 112 miles (120 postal) NW. of Melbourne. The municipal area is 5,005 acres, with 252 dwellings, 235 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and property annually valued at £3,940. Carisbrook, 4½ miles distant N., is the nearest railway station, and is reached by daily coach. A coach also runs daily to Maryborough, 6 miles NW. Principal hotels are the Harp of Erin, Royal, Star, and Imperial. There is a M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and a court-house. Two State schools (Nos. 764 and 1,062), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and an agency of the London Bank of Australia. Water from small reservoir with stand pipe. The district is an agricultural and mining one. The presence of gold caused the first settlement. The diggings are chiefly alluvial ; the gold yield in 1899 was 762 ozs. Formation : basaltic. The population, 1,007.

MALDON (37° S. lat., 144° 5′ E. long.), town and shire, of three ridings, Maldon, Baringhup, and Walmer, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, is situated at the foot of Mount Tarrangower, on the Tarrangower creek, on the road from Castlemaine to Maryborough, 89 miles NNW. of the metropolis. It is in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon, and police district of Bendigo. Maldon is a station of the branch railway from Castlemaine to Shelbourne ; fares from Melbourne, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Coaches to Baringhup, Eddington, and Dunolly, daily ; Shelbourne, Woodstock, and Laanecoorie, twice weekly. The principal hotels are the Kangaroo, Royal, Exchange, Grand, and Commercial. Banks : New South Wales, London, and Victoria. Pastoral and agricultural operations are largely carried on in the neighbourhood, and an agricultural show is held annually, and the district is noted for its auriferous wealth. There are over 1,000 miners employed on the field ; the yield for 1899 was 39,451 ozs. The extent of land under cultivation (March 31, 1900) was 11,342 acres, principal of which were wheat, oats, barley, hay, and bearing vines. There is a hospital and benevolent asylum, an Athenæum, with a library of 2,000 volumes, and a State school (No. 1,254), several private schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, congregational, English and Welsh Baptist, and Bible Christian places of worship, Masonic, Oddfellows, A.N.A., Rechabite and A.M.A, L.O.L. societies, shire hall, also a court-house, lock-up, and powder magazine. The town is lighted with gas. Net yearly value of ratable property in shire is £31,041 ; area, 265 square miles ; ratepayers on roll, 914 ; dwellings, 1,790 ; rate, 1s. The water supply is obtained from the Coliban scheme. There are two mails a day to and from Melbourne. Population of the town, 3,600 ; of the shire, 5,800. Local papers, *Tarrangower Times* and *Maldon News*.

MALMSBURY (37° 15′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a municipal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Dalhousie and electorate of Castlemaine, on the Coliban river, 63½ rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, on the main road to Castlemaine. Height above sea-level 1,492 feet. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis ; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. ; return, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Coaches run to Kyneton, 1s. 6d. return ; to Daylesford 3s. 6d. Hotels : the National, Malmsbury, Commercial, Belle Vue. The municipal area is 4,214 acres, with 256 dwellings, 300 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and property of the annual value of £6,266. The country surrounding Malmsbury is extensively taken up by farms producing chiefly oats and hay. Mining operations also are carried on, the workings being both alluvial and quartz, and there are bluestone quarries which are extensively worked. Bank : New South Wales. There is one State school (No. 1,408), and one denominational (R.C.) ; also Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a town-hall, and mechanics' institute with a library of 900 vols. M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.R., and G.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Court of petty sessions is held here. Malmsbury has also a racecourse, recreation reserve, and public gardens (with tennis-court), and is lighted with kerosene. Water supply from Coliban reservoir and falls on Coliban river. Formation : basaltic. The population numbers 1,300.

MALVERN (37° 53′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a shire, and an elevated residential suburb of Melbourne, lying 5½ miles to the SE. having railway communication ; fares, 5½d. and 4½d. A line of omnibuses run to and from Prahran, by way of High Street, fare, 3d. Many of the leading merchants and professional men live here in dwellings of a superior class, being pleasantly situated, and from the hill a fine view of Hobson's Bay is obtainable. Malvern, which is lighted with electricity, kerosene, and gas, boasts of several handsome churches, and has a commodious building in which is combined public hall, council chambers, free library, containing 763 volumes, fire brigade station, and court house. It has two State and several private schools, a post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and branches of the English and Scottish, National Bank, and Bank of Victoria. The area of the shire is 6¼ square miles ; number of dwellings, 2,100 ; ratepayers on roll, 2,245 ; rate 1s. 4d. ; annual value of ratable property, £122,000 ; 301 acres under cultivation. Population of shire, 10,500. Newspapers : *Malvern Recorder*, *Armadale Express* and *Malvern Argus*.

MANSFIELD (37° 5′ S. lat., 146° 10′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office (county and electorate of Delatite). It is situated on Ford's Creek, 131 miles NE. of Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne is by railway ; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. coach runs to Jamieson, fare, 7s. 6d. The hotels are the Mansfield, Delatite, Royal, and Commercial. Wheat, oats, hay and potatoes are the principal crops. At some distance from the town are several stations, the cattle from which bring highest prices in Melbourne market. Antimony has been found in the neighbourhood. Banks : New South Wales and Colonial. Recreation Reserve. There are four churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican ; a State school (No. 1,112), Roman Catholic school, shire hall, public hall, Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., Hibernian, and Band of Hope lodges, hospital, tennis-court, post-office, and a public library with 1,400 volumes. A narrow-gauge railway is to be made from Whitfield to Mansfield, across the mountains. Industries : agricultural implement factory, cordial and butter factories. Courts of general and petty sessions are held here. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire £35,828 ; ratepayers, 1,115 ; dwellings, 660 ; rate, 1s. ; acres under cultivation, 9,848. The water supply, which is of excellent quality, is obtained from the Delatite river, conveyed by open race 18 miles to service reservoir 165 feet above Mansfield, whence there is reticulation through streets. Scenery is beautiful. Mount Buller (nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level) is a prominent feature, and for four or five months of the year it is covered with snow. Mount Battery, which rises in a succession of terraces, is only three miles distant. Mansfield has been included by Railway Department in list of Mountain Excursion districts. Good trout fishing in the Delatite river, and there are many splendid drives and cycling roads. In the main street is a monument to the police who were shot by the Kelly gang. The town is well laid out and has some good buildings. The surrounding land is mainly in large estates, used chiefly for grazing. Formation : old red sandstone. Population of the town, 650 ; of shire, 4,000. The *Mansfield Courier* is the local journal.

MARONG (36° 40′ S. lat. 144° 10′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order and telegraph office, county Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, and police district of Sandhurst, is situated on Bullock creek, 620 feet above sea-level, and lies distant from Melbourne 112¼ miles N. by W. It is a railway station on the Sandhurst and Inglewood Railway ; fares, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Hotels : Marong, Railway, and Yorkshire. State school (No. 400). Churches : Anglican, Presbyterian, and Catholic, A.O.F. court and public hall. The district is a farming one, and is also of a mining character. There is an extensive bed of kaolin at Wilson's Hill, which is sent to Melbourne for pottery purposes ; mining is also carried on at the Hill, Memsies Reef, Fletcher Creek, &c. In March, 1900, 58,773 acres of land were under cultivation, of which wheat, oats and hay are by far the most extensively grown crops. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £67,675 ; dwellings, 1,590 : ratepayers 2,528 ; rate, 1s. ; area, 562 square miles. The Coliban Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population, 500 ; of the shire, 7,650.

MAROONA (37° 26′ S. lat., 142° 50′ E. long.) a post town, with telegraph-station, in the county of Ripon, electoral and police district and shire of Ararat, on the Hopkins river, 144 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 13 miles from Ararat, with which it is now connected by railway ; fares, 25s. 10d. and 17s. 3d. Hotel : Crown. The country is undulating and the soil good, producing excellent crops. State school (No. 1,943). Height above sea-level 826 feet. Duck shooting on the lakes. River flat alluvial. The population is small and scattered. Population of district, about 600.

MARSHALLTOWN (35° 15′ S. lat., 144° 2′0 E. long.), a post town, in county Grant, electorate Barwon, shire S. Barwon, and police district of Geelong, 49 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 4 from Geelong. The Connewarre Station, on the railway between Geelong and Camperdown, is within half a mile of the township, though the line passes through the town ; fares, 9s. and 6s. 1d. ; steamer from Geelong, return fare, 3s. The river Barwon flows at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. There are here the Racecourse hotel, a racecourse, State school (No. 283), Anglican church, Oddfellows' lodge, two tanneries, factories for woolscouring, and oil and glue works. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Formation : carboniferous. Population, 225.

MARYBOROUGH (37° 3′ S. lat., 143° 44′ E. long.), county Talbot, electorate Maryborough, shire Tullaroop, an important municipal town and mining and agricultural centre, 112 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. The Government buildings, which are surmounted with a clock tower 80 feet high, comprise court

house, sub-treasury, post, telegraph, and money-order office, and post office savings bank. The other more important buildings are railway station, the gaol (which will hold 52 prisoners), the town hall (erected at a cost of £9,000), the hospital, school of mines, industries and science, fire brigade station and look-out tower, free library and reading-room with 2,920 volumes, and grammar school. The churches are—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and a Salvation Army barracks. Banks: London, Union, Victoria, and Savings Bank. The principal hotels are:—Bull and Mouth, McIvor, Albion, Flagstaff, Park, Supreme Court, and Cambrian. There are two large coach factories, two foundries, two aerated water factories, and a brewery in full working order. The streets are lighted with gas, Maryborough in this respect favourably comparing with any country town. There are 980 inhabited dwellings in the borough, area 5,760 acres, 1,161 ratepayers, 1s. 3d rate: the ratable value of property being £234,170, annual value £23,417. The reticulation of the town is perfect, £56,250 having of recent years been expended in this direction; the supply is derived from a reservoir constructed on the McCallum's Creek at Evansford, 18 miles distant, the storage capacity being 230,000,000 gallons. There are several reserves for public recreation, the most popular of these being Prince's Park (70 acres 3 roods 22 perches in extent), in which is Victoria Lake, and in which is held annually the grand gathering of the Highland Society of the North-Western Province, attended by over 12,000 persons; the asphalt cycling track is one of the best in the colony. The Royal Pack (69 acres 1 rood 30 perches) is a favourite resort for picnic parties. There is a very pleasant botanical garden largely patronised by the public; also a fine bowling green. There are branches of all friendly societies. Conveyances run at short intervals daily to the suburban townships of Majorca, Craigie, Carisbrook, and Bowenvale, the fares being 6d. to each place. Maryborough is the centre of the north-west gold-fields, and is the head-quarters of the Government Mining Boards and the Maryborough police district, which comprises 40 stations. It is also the centre of an extensive railway system with lines radiating to Ballaarat, Castlemaine, Donald, Inglewood, and Ararat. Fares from Maryborough *viâ* Castlemaine to Melbourne, 20s. 2d and 13s. 5d. The station is a very superior structure, erected at a cost of £26,000. Extensive railway workshops and large engine sheds, capable of storing 24 engines, have been erected at a cost of about £23,000. During 1899 there were 3,685 miners in the district, the gold yield for the district being 56,635 ounces. Mining claims worthy of note are Chalk's No. 1 Company, North Duke and Duke United, Chalk's Freehold, Chalk's No. 3 Amalgamated, Carisbrook, the last having the largest pumping machinery in Victoria, the amount of water daily discharged from the mine being over 2,000,000 gallons. The principal mining is deep alluvial, which is being prosecuted with success by several companies. There are two State schools (No. 404) at West Maryborough, (No. 2,828) at East Maryborough, also two grammar schools, a Roman Catholic school, and a school for technical education. Formation: lower silurian; basalt at McCullum's creek. In the shire of Tullaroop there are 12,545 acres under tillage, hay, vines, wheat, and oats being the chief crops. Area of shire 222 square miles; dwellings, 800; ratepayers, 1,070; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £24,840. Population of borough, 5,000; of shire, 3,140; district, 15,000. The local newspapers are the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the *Maryborough Standard*, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

MARYSVILLE (county Anglesey, shire Healesville) is a postal township, with telephone connection, on the River Stevenson, about 61 miles NE. of Melbourne. Rail to Alexandra, coach thence over famous "Black Spur," thrice weekly. Stevenson Falls are near here. It has State school, and two hotels, stores, police station, and free library (225 volumes). It is lighted with kerosene. Extremely rich gold has been discovered on Mount Morgan, 12 miles distant. Grazing and agriculture. Population, about 100.

MATLOCK (37° 33′ S. lat., 146° 18′ E. long.) is an extreme eastern post-town, with money-order and telephone bureau, counties Tanjil and Wonnangatta, shire Howqua, and electoral district of Anglesea, situated on the summit of the dividing range of the Australian Alps, at an elevation of 4,561 feet above the sea-level, 113 miles (147 postal) NE. of Melbourne, *viâ* the Yarra track, 195 *viâ* Jamieson, 4 from Woods Point. The main road to North Gippsland turns off at this point, running through Jordan, the Red Jacket, and Aberfeldy to Walhalla and Sale. The surrounding ranges abound with quartz reefs, yield 1899, 11,809 ozs. The "New Loch Fyne Company" is here. During the winter months the ground is frequently covered with snow, but the climate is said to be healthy. Rail to Healesville, coach thence to Maryville, thence horses. State school (No. 1,100). Sandstone. Population, about 250.

McIVORSHIRE. *See* HEATHCOTE.

MELBOURNE is the metropolis and seat of government of the colony of Victoria. It lies in 37° 49′ 53″ S. lat., 144° 58′ 42″ E. long., the magnetic variation being 8° 6′. It is principally situated on the banks of the River Yarra-Yarra, in the county of Bourke. It forms, with its suburbs, a police district of itself, and is divided into electoral districts, Melbourne, Melbourne E., Melbourne W., Melbourne N., Carlton, Carlton South, Jolimont and West Richmond, Footscray, and South Yarra. It is divided, for municipal purposes, into seven wards, each having an alderman and three councillors; these wards are known respectively as Lonsdale, Bourke, Gipps, Latrobe, Smith, Victoria, and Albert wards.

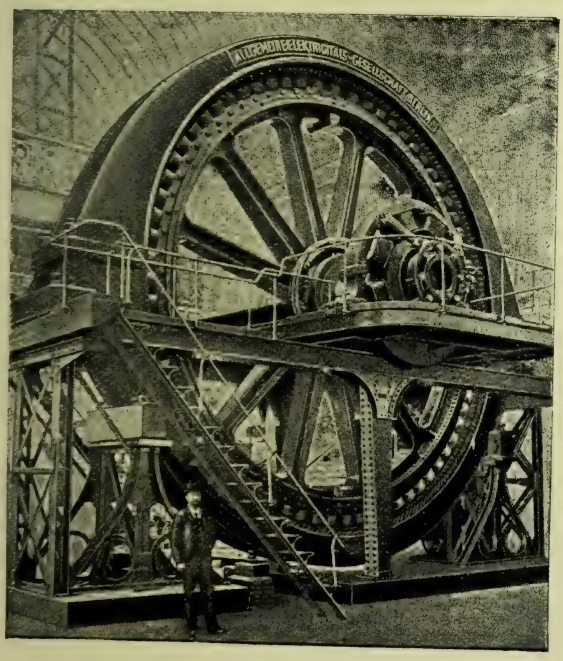
MELBOURNE is so named after Lord Melbourne, who was Premier of Great Britain at the time it was founded. In 1836 the present site of Melbourne was known as Beargrass, or Bearpurt (an attempt to reproduce, it is said, some native name supposed to indicate the locality), and on 18th June of that year it comprised thirteen buildings, viz., three weatherboard, two slate, and eight turf huts. The name Melbourne is said to have been the suggestion of Sir Richard Bourke, who was then Governor of New South Wales. The growth of the town during the past half-a-century has been most extraordinary, having developed from an unknown extreme corner of the British Empire, with a handful of settlers, to a cathedral city with an area of about 6,000 acres, a population of nearly half a million, and property of the net annual value of over £1,326,785. There are two claimants to the honour of founding the city—John Batman and John Pascoe Fawkner—but the question has never been satisfactorily settled. The jubilee of the incorporation of the city was celebrated on the 12th August, 1892, in the Town Hall.

The PUBLIC BUILDINGS are said to excel those of any other city of the same size in any part of the world. They comprise chiefly:—The Houses of Parliament (a magnificent structure at the head of Bourke Street), with a splendid library of over 52,000 vols.; the Treasury, at the head of Collins Street; the Law Courts, in the Italian style; the Public Library containing over 300,000 vols. and pamphlets (in connection with the public library an extensive lending library has been opened); the Post-office; the Public Offices at the back of the Treasury for the Land, Mining and other Departments; Customs House, which is erected near the spot where Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner moored the little craft that was the pioneer of the fleets of merchantmen that now plough the waters of Hobson's Bay; the Mint; University, with the Museum attached, and its Hall, called the Wilson Hall, a magnificent building in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges in the University grounds; and the Working Men's College, the Town Hall, having the most spacious room in Victoria, capable of seating 2,500 persons, with one of the largest and finest organs in the world, having 79 stops, and 4,373 pipes; the Stock Exchange of Melbourne, the Exhibition Buildings, the new Produce Markets, the Eastern Market (all referred to further on), and the new Fire Brigade station on Eastern Hill. Among the more imposing banking and insurance premises may be mentioned the Bank of Australasia, a massive and commanding building of the Italian Doric order; the London Bank of Australia, in the Græco-Italian style, the lower part of bluestone and the upper of Kangaroo point stone; the Bank of Victoria, the Bank of New Zealand, the Colonial Bank, the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, in the Gothic style; the Commercial Bank (a very imposing edifice), and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.A., a magnificent marble and granite pile at the north-west corner of Elizabeth and Collins Street. The buildings devoted to the purposes of trade are many of them of a superior order, and some will vie with similar places in the cities and towns of Great Britain in their fittings and general appointment, particularly those occupied by the warehousemen and the wool stores of Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Limited, the Australasian Agency Co., the New Zealand Mortgage Co., and others. The markets are the Eastern (more familiarly known as "Paddy's Market," rebuilt at a cost of £89,132, and lighted at night by electricity); the Western, Queen Victoria, the Fish and the Hay Market. Fish, meat, and farm produce markets situated near the wharves, have been built at a cost of about £232,249. In connection with these markets very large freezing accommodation has been provided, by means of which the butter export, and the greater portion of the frozen meat export, of the colony has for some time past been undertaken. The chambers used for these purposes have a capacity of about 1,950 tons of butter and 58,000 sheep, while other chambers are kept for local requirements of the fish and meat trades. Melbourne has indeed undergone a great transformation so far as buildings are concerned, particularly in the chief thoroughfares: the older business premises being removed and, in some instances, replaced by towering structures of six, eight, ten, and even twelve storeys in height.

The PLACES OF WORSHIP of note are:—St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), which was for many years in course of erection (and is now complete except the spires); Scots' Church in Collins Street, with a steeple 211 feet in height; Wesleyan Church, in Lonsdale Street, with lofty spire; the Independent Church, a large building of brick and freestone in the Saracenic style, with a massive square campanile; Baptist church, in Collins Street; and St. Paul's Cathedral at the corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets, which presents a noble exterior, while the interior is of elaborate workmanship. Its extreme external length is 273 feet, width 126 feet, and its central tower will be 156 feet high, with lofty spire; it affords accommodation for 1,700 persons.

The HOTELS of Melbourne are very numerous, the leading ones being Scott's, Menzies', Oriental, Port Phillip, Union Club, Waverley, Palace, Hosie's, Old White Hart, Ballaarat Star, Her Majesty's, Rigby's; all of these are well conducted and will be found replete with the conveniences of similar establishments in Europe. The coffee palace system has been established, and the city possesses a number of magnificent hostelries conducted on that plan, the chief of which are the Federal Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel, Melbourne, and Victoria.

The principal STREETS in Melbourne proper are one mile in length, 99 feet in width, and run at right angles to each other;



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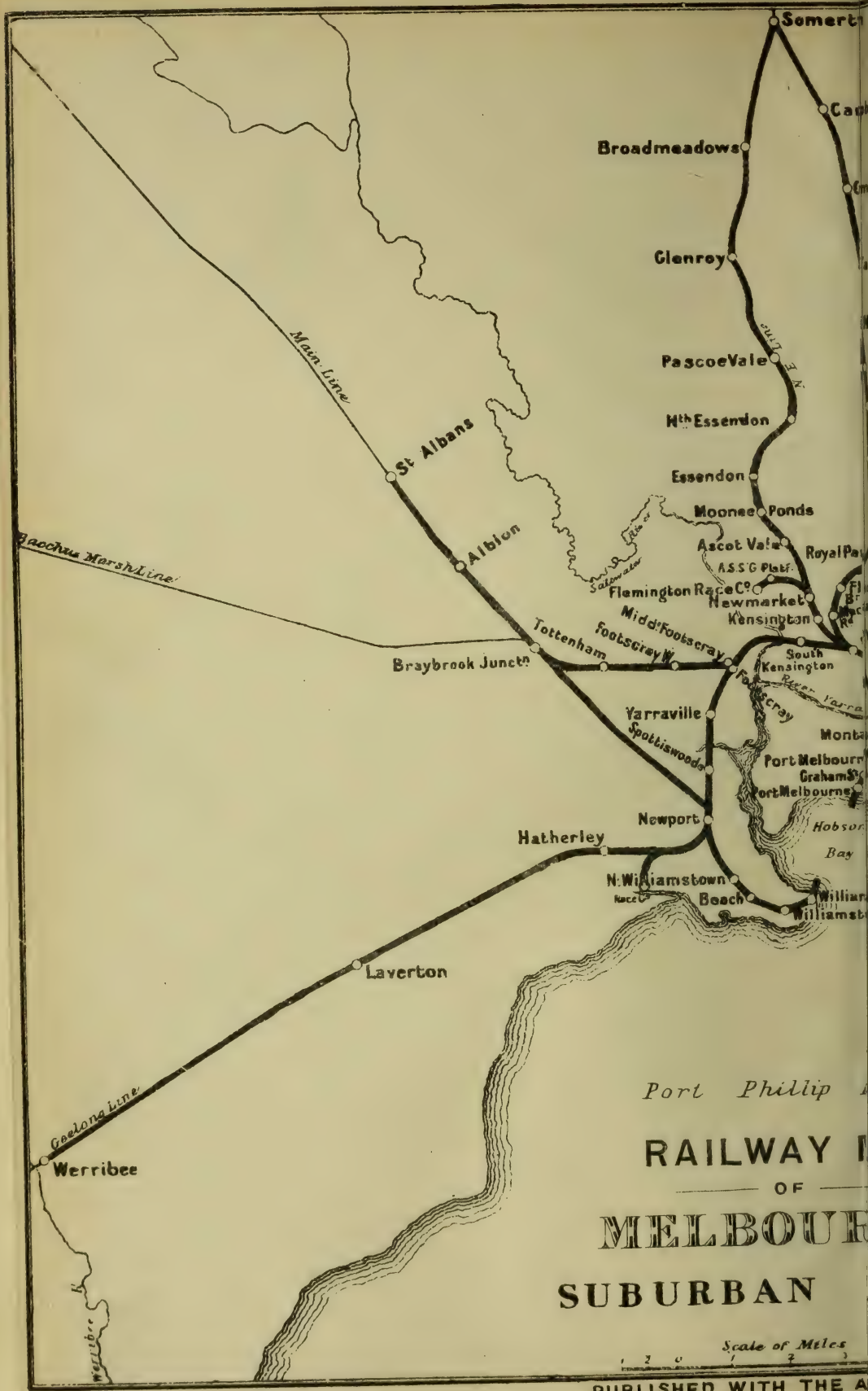
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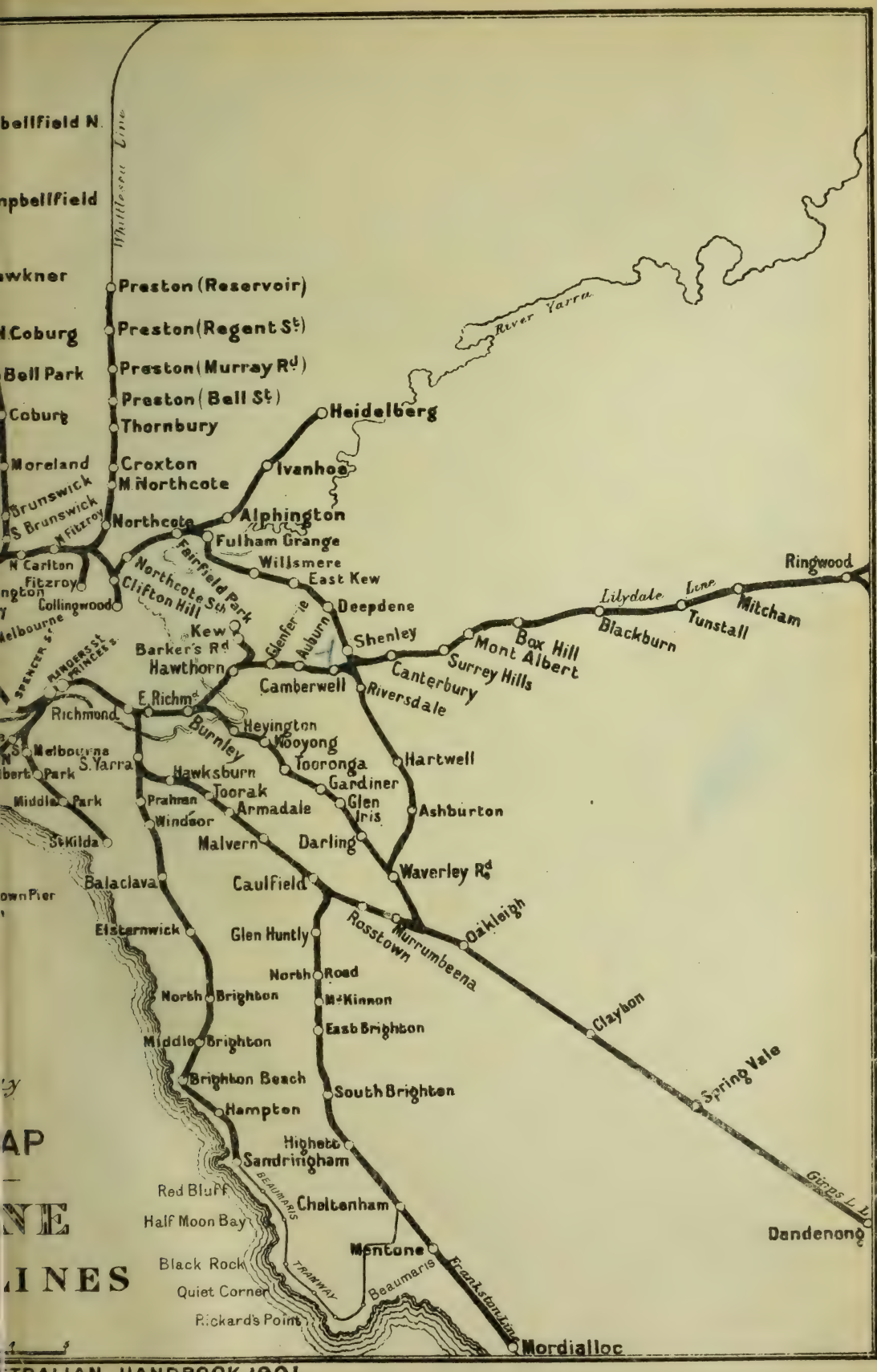
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WINDSOR
ST KILDA
BRIGHTON
WILLIAMSTOWN
HOBSON'S BAY
PORT PHILLIP
River Yarra
Coode Canal
Docks
Albert Park
Fawkner Park
Yarra Park
Flinders Park
Princes Park
Royal Park
Melbourne Cemetery
Carlton Gardens
Botanical Gardens
Government Houses
Victoria Barracks
Gas Works
Baths
Railway Pier
Town Pier
Greenwich Pier
Steamer Pier
Breakwater Pier
Point Gellibrand
New Road to Williamstown
Moonee Ponds Creek
Merri Creek
Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum
Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum
Studley Park
Richmond Park
Hawksburn Station
Hawthorn Station
Prahran Station
Windsor Station
Hawkesburn Station
Elsternwick Stn.
Brighton Station
Brighton Beach Station
Race Course
Cricket Ground
Quarries
Public Baths
Town Hall
Post Office
Police Station
Fire Station
Church
Hospital
Asylum
Barracks
Gardens
Park
Station
Pier
Bridge
Creek
Road
Street
Railway
Tramway
Cemetery
University
Melbourne
Collingwood
Footscray
Yarraville
Essendon
Moonee Ponds
Ascot Vale
Newmarket
Kensington
Flemington
Royal Park
Zoological Gardens
Princes Park
Melbourne Cemetery
Carlton Gardens
Parliament
Fitzroy
Collingwood
Clifton Hill
Northcote
Brunswick
Coburg
Moreland


CARLTON
GARDENS
Museum
Melbourne University
Medical School
Horse & Cattle Market
Victoria Market
Old Cemetery
Flagstaff Gardens
Gaol
Police Barracks
Mint
Government Offices
Law Courts
Melbourne Hospital
Museum & Library
Princess Theatre
Her Majesty's Theatre
Theatre Royal
Opera House
Parliament
Houses
Treasury
Treasury Gardens
Public Offices
Melbourne Club
Masonic Hall
General Post Office
Town Hall
Western Market
Customs House
FLINDERS STREET STATION
PRINCES BRIDGE STATION
St Paul's Cathedral
St James' Cathedral
St Patrick's Cathedral
Scotch College
St Patrick's College
International Exhibition & Aquarium
Convent
Children's Hospital
Women's Hospital
Gaelic Ch.
R.C. Ch.
Wesleyan Ch.
Old Immigrants Home
Homœpathic Hospital
Police Barracks
Government House
Private Grounds
FLINDERS PARK
YARRA PARK
YARRA RIVER
YARRA BANK ROAD
YARRA-YARRA RIV.
FITZROY GARDENS
E. Melbourne Cricket Gr.ds
Queens Wharf
QUEENS BRIDGE
CITY OF
MELBOURNE
Scale of ¼ Mile


Somerton
Broadmeadows
Glenroy
Pascoe Vale
Hth Essendon
Essendon
Moonee Ponds
Ascot Vale
Flemington Race Co
Newmarket
Kensington
South Kensington
Middle Footscray
Footscray
Footscray W
Tottenham
Braybrook Junctn
St Albans
Albion
Main Line
Bacchus Marsh Line
Yarraville
Spottiswoods
Port Melbourne
Graham St
Port Melbourne
Newport
Hatherley
N. Williamstown
Beach
Williamstown
Laverton
Geelong Line
Werribee
Port Phillip
RAILWAY
OF
MELBOUR
SUBURBAN
Scale of Miles
PUBLISHED WITH THE A


Whittlesea Line
Preston (Reservoir)
Preston (Regent St.)
Preston (Murray Rd.)
Preston (Bell St.)
Thornbury
Croxton
M. Northcote
Northcote
Heidelberg
River Yarra
Ivanhoe
Alphington
Fulham Grange
Willsmere
East Kew
Deepdene
Fairfield Park
Northcote Sth
Clifton Hill
Collingwood
Kew
Barker's Rd
Hawthorn
Glenferrie
Auburn
Shenley
Box Hill
Mont Albert
Surrey Hills
Canterbury
Riversdale
Camberwell
Lilydale Line
Blackburn
Tunstall
Mitcham
Ringwood
E. Richmd
Richmond
Burnley
Heyington
Wooyong
Tooronga
Hartwell
Gardiner
Glen Iris
Ashburton
Hawksburn
Toorak
Armadale
Prahran
Windsor
Malvern
Darling
Waverley Rd.
Caulfield
Balaclava
St Kilda
Elsternwick
Glen Huntly
Rosstown
Murrumbeena
Oakleigh
Clayton
Spring Vale
Dandenong
North Road
McKinnon
East Brighton
North Brighton
Middle Brighton
Brighton Beach
South Brighton
Hampton
Highett
Sandringham
Red Bluff
Half Moon Bay
Black Rock
Quiet Corner
Rickard's Point
Beaumaris
Cheltenham
Mentone
Frankston Line
Mordialloc
Gippsland Line
Beaumaris Tramway

they are intersected by smaller streets which bear the name of the larger streets with the prefix of "Little." These leading thoroughfares are named respectively, after Australian notabilities—Flinders, Collins, Bourke, Lonsdale, and Latrobe, running nearly E. and W.; and cross streets called Spencer, King, William, Queen, Elizabeth, Swanston, Russell, Exhibition, and Spring, running nearly N. and S. Elizabeth Street runs in the valley formed by the two principal hills on which the city is situated, and divides it into E. and W. Little Flinders Street, where the great importers' warehouses are principally situated, is known among commercial men as "The Lane." At the intersection of Collins and Russell Streets was originally placed a colossal group of statuary, commemorating the explorers Burke and Wills; this was removed some years ago for tramway exigencies, and now stands in Spring Street, near the model (or training) schools. A monument in memory of General Gordon stands at the intersection of Spring and Gisborne Streets. There are numerous other broad and well-made streets in the outskirts of the city, while the important suburbs of Collingwood, North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Carlton, Brunswick, South Melbourne, South Yarra, Prahran, Richmond, etc., can boast of fine thoroughfares, with well-built business premises, as well as handsome private houses. Trees have been planted in many of the main thoroughfares of the city and suburbs.

Shipping Accommodation.—Port Melbourne (originally called Sandridge) is about 2½ miles distant, and is connected by road, rail, telephone, and telegraph. It has two large and commodious piers, jutting out a long way into the bay, affording accommodation for a large fleet, and allowing vessels of almost any tonnage to berth alongside. Hobson's Bay has accommodation for 800 vessels; it varies in depth from 3 to 5 fathoms, and has good anchorage, the bottom being of stiff clay and mud. Port Phillip Bay extends over 800 square miles, of which three-fourths is available for anchorage. A line bearing North 61° East (magnetic) from the lighthouse on Gellibrand's Point, and running through the St. Kilda White Perch Buoy, divides the inner from the outer anchorage of Hobson's Bay. There is also access for steamers and vessels drawing 22 ft. as far as to the very heart of the city by means of the river Yarra-Yarra, which is navigable to Melbourne. A dyke of basaltic rock, known as the Falls, has been blasted away, and the river is now uninterrupted, and is tidal to Richmond. Immediately below the Falls are the Queen's, and Australian wharves, extending for two miles along both banks of the river, and used by intercolonial trading vessels, steamers and colliers, and by all classes of ocean going steamers and sailing ships. There are two dry docks here, which will admit of ships of 5,000 tons being taken in. The Alfred Graving Dock at Williamstown is a fine structure, and is undergoing improvements. On the south bank of the river are ship-repairing yards, foundries, and many other manufactories, also a stone wharf, built at great cost, alongside which large vessels can be accommodated, and having a very large steam crane, capable of lifting up to 50 tons from the ships that berth there. Between this and the Queen's wharf opposite is the Pool, an expansion of the river, where the largest vessels using this navigation can turn with ease. At present vessels drawing 22 feet can get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides. A new channel has been cut which shortens the distance from the mouth of the Yarra to Melbourne by over a mile. This and other works for the improvement of the river have been executed by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, and have cost about £4,000,000. A scheme has been adopted for the prevention of damage by flood-water of the Yarra, and is being steadily proceeded with. In the furtherance of this scheme the river between Princes Bridge and Punt Road has been greatly improved and the banks considerably beautified. On the south bank there has been formed a fine carriage drive starting from St. Kilda road and following the course of the river to the Botanical Gardens.

Means of Communication are plentiful. The cable tramway system has been adopted, and tramcars traverse all the chief streets and connect the city with the suburbs. Melbourne is also well supplied with omnibuses, cabs, waggonettes, and other facilities for suburban and street conveyance, which are, as a rule, commodious, clean, and run at cheap fares. There are three railway stations, one in Spencer Street, which is the terminus of the Essendon, Williamstown, Coburg, Heidelberg, and up-country lines north of the Yarra. The second (connected with Spencer Street by a viaduct) is in Flinders Street, and is the starting point of trains to Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, Brighton and Sandringham; and the third is at Princes Bridge, which is the terminus of the Hawthorn, Camberwell, Healesville, Glen Iris, Stony Point, and Gippsland railway lines. The whole of the Melbourne and suburban police stations, many of the Government departments, and the offices of numerous private firms, are now connected by telephone. There are also public telephone bureaux throughout the metropolis.

Lighting, etc.—The whole city is well lighted and paved, and provided with an abundant supply of water from the Yan-Yean reservoir. The whole city is lighted by electricity. The broad streets are lighted by arc lamps, and the narrow streets and lanes by incandescent lamps. In the main streets the arc lamps are carried on pillars placed in the centre of the roadway, but in the streets where tramways are laid this system could not be carried out, and the lamps are suspended from brackets attached to pillars erected on the footway, and projecting some 8 feet over the roadway. Gas is supplied by the Metropolitan Gas Company, an amalgamation of the three old gas companies. The sewerage of the metropolis is being carried out by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a body created by Parliament for the purpose.

Public and Social Institutions are numerous. The Melbourne Hospital is a commodious brick building, in the heart of the city. The Gaol is an extensive range of buildings, the bluestone with which it is built intensifying, if anything, its gloomy character. It has accommodation for 358 male and 130 female prisoners. The Athenæum in Collins Street has a library of over 22,000 volumes, and has a large hall capable of seating over 1,000 persons, besides a smaller hall. The Melbourne Club in Collins Street, the Australian Club in William Street, the Commercial Travellers' Club in Flinders Street, and the Masonic Club in Collins Street are fine large, substantial buildings, with excellent appointments, and the Athenæum Club, on a less extensive scale, has all the appliances of a good clubhouse: there are numerous other social, dramatic, literary and sporting clubs in the city.

The Charitable Institutions are very numerous; the principal are the Melbourne Hospital, the Benevolent Asylum for aged and infirm people, the Orphan Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, the Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, Women's Hospital, Alfred Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Children's Hospital, and others.

Various Bridges span the Yarra. Princes Bridge, a stone structure of one arch of 150 feet in width, being but a few feet short of the widest of the arches of London Bridge, for many years spanned the Yarra; but it was removed to make way for a larger bridge, with three spans of 100 feet over the river, and two land openings at each end. This splendid bridge is a worthy approach from the important southern suburbs to the city. Iron was principally used in its construction, and the cost was about £140,000. At the foot of Market-street, Queen's bridge, which is constructed of iron, crosses the Yarra, affording a route for the tramcars to proceed to South Melbourne and Port Melbourne. Other bridges are the Johnston Street bridge, which connects Melbourne with Kew; it is an iron structure of three spans; a massive iron girder bridge (and a foot-bridge at Punt-road), connecting Richmond with Prahran, and two iron bridges spanning the Yarra near Hawthorn. There is also a splendid new bridge at Anderson Street, connecting East Melbourne and Yarra Park with the Botanical Gardens and South Yarra. It is built on the very latest scientific principles, and in addition to being of great strength, it possesses considerable architectural beauty.

Places of Amusement and Recreation comprise the Princess, the Royal, the Opera House, Her Majesty's (late Alexandra), the Bijou, at all of which talent of a high order may frequently be seen and heard, and operatic performances by competent artistes are occasionally given; recitals on the Town Hall organ are given once a week, and during 1900 free Municipal concerts were given in the Town Hall; popular concerts are also given in the Exhibition Buildings. Among the places of recreation and amusement may be mentioned the Picture and Statuary Gallery and the National Museum, at the rear of the Public Library. The Melbourne Observatory, on the south side of the River Yarra, is provided with appliances of the first order, and the telescope ranks among the largest now in use. The Aquarium and Picture Gallery in the Exhibition Buildings. The Melbourne Racecourse (where the world-known "Melbourne Cup" race is run), with a handsome grand stand, situated at Flemington, and the Melbourne Cricket and Football Ground, in the Yarra Park, also possessing elegant and roomy stands, and a fine brick pavilion with flat roof, are nowhere surpassed, if even equalled, for suitability and surroundings. There are several other places of amusement, including the Victoria Hall, Hibernian Hall, and Temperance Hall. There are several parks and reserves for the recreation of the inhabitants: Studley, Royal (with a good zoological collection), Yarra, Princes and Fawkner Parks, and Fitzroy Gardens (area 64 acres), Carlton Gardens, the Botanical Gardens (area 100 acres), the Treasury and the Flagstaff Gardens being the principal. Of these the Botanical Gardens, lying on the S. side of the Yarra and distant about a mile from the city, are by far the most extensive, and whether as a piece of landscape gardening, or as a valuable collection of choice plants and trees, reflect great credit on the designer and the curator. All the plants and shrubs have been labelled with their botanical names, the vernacular name, the discoverer's, or describer's name, the natural order to which they belong and their respective habitats. Next to this may be classed the Fitzroy Gardens, which are beautifully laid out, and have become of late years a place of frequent resort. They comprise a spacious reserve that, under judicious treatment, has been transformed from mere bush land to a cultivated garden. The ground is of an undulating character and intersected with watercourses; these features have been advantageously utilized, and now present a most pleasing appearance. There are avenues of English trees, and most of the indigenous plants and shrubs of Victoria and other colonies have here found a home. The dry and barren character of the soil has been met by a simple system of irrigation, and it is in a great measure to this that the present beauties of this pretty and picturesque garden are due. The centre portion of the Carlton or Exhibition Gardens was utilized for the purposes of the Centennial International Exhibition. The Exhibition was opened on August 1, 1888, and in the building which was used for a similar purpose in 1881–2. The permanent Exhibition building is cruciform, and consists of a nave, 500 feet long, running from east to west, and cut through its centre by a transept 270 feet deep, the ends of which are north and south; at the south end is the chief portal, a tall arch 40

feet wide and 60 feet high, reached by a flight of broad stone steps. On each side are square towers 105 feet high. Some 50 feet behind the portico, and at the point where the transept intersects the nave, rises the dome, octagonal in form, and reaching the height of 223 feet, some 130 feet above the main roof. At its base the central tower is 100 feet square. It is a popular place of amusement, cycling and military sports, and contains a fine aquarium. In this building will meet the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, special arrangements having been made to accommodate the legislators.

The SUBURBS of Melbourne are numerous, and have large populations. Some of the suburbs have attained to the dignity of cities. The suburban cities are Collingwood, Fitzroy, Footscray, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, South Melbourne (formerly Emerald Hill), and St. Kilda. The other leading suburbs are North Melbourne, Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Port Melbourne, and Williamstown. Among other attractive suburbs may be mentioned Brighton, Kew, Heidelberg, Malvern and Camberwell.

Melbourne was incorporated on August 12, 1842, and erected into an Episcopal see on August 3, 1849, the present bishop being the Right Rev. Field Flowers Goe. The Roman Catholic archbishop is the Most Rev. Dr. Carr. The area of Melbourne proper is about 6,000 acres, containing 68,700 inhabitants, 15,000 dwellings, 17,880 ratepayers, 1s. town rate, 3d. lighting rate, and ratable property valued at £12,309,820; net annual value £1,317,110. The boundaries of what is locally known as the "city" are Flinders Street on the south, Victoria Street on the north, Spencer Street on the west, and Spring Street on the east. The population of greater Melbourne, covering 162,600 acres, according to the latest official information was 449,000. Few towns for the size are so well supplied with newspapers; there are two dailies, the *Argus*, and *Age*, one evening paper, the *Herald*; a great number of weeklies and monthlies, of which the chief are the *Australasian*, *Leader*, *Weekly Times*, *Australian Medical Journal*, *Australian Journal*, *Church of England Messenger*, *Alliance Record*, *Temperance News*, *Insurance and Banking Record* (monthly), *Southern Cross*, *Advocate*, *Sportsman*, *Punch*, *Financial Gazette and Insurance Chronicle*, monthly) *Table Talk*, *Sun*, *Spectator* (weekly).

MELTON (37° 40′ S. lat., 144° 35′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph-office, in the county of Bourke, and electorate of West Bourke, on the Toolam-Toolern creek, 24½ postal (23 rail) miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a railway station (1¼ mile from township) on the direct route to Ballaarat; fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 9d. Hotels: Raglan, Royal, Minn's, and Golden Fleece. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, State school (No. 430), also one at Toolern, Digger's Rest, and Buttlejork; police-station, mechanics' institute, Royal Hall, National Bank opens last Saturday of each month. Court of petty sessions is held here. It is a farming and grazing district; 6,852 acres being under culture. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £15,433; area 101½ square miles, ratepayers 280, dwellings 215, rate 1s. Lighted with kerosene. Melton is well adapted for the recovery of invalids suffering from pulmonary affections; there are also highly curative mineral springs. There is a reservoir for water-supply. Formation: volcanic. In the township there are about 300 residents; shire, 1,316.

MENTONE (38° 5′ S. lat., 145° 34′ E. long.) is situated on Port Phillip Bay, in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, shire Moorabbin, and is distant from Melbourne about 14½ miles SE. It is a station on the Frankston line; fares, 1s. 3d. and 1s.; return, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 6d. Has post, money-order, and savings bank office, telephone and telegraph station. State school (No. 2950), college, two private schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, I O.O.F. lodge, cricket club, Erica Literary, Musical, and Dramatic Society, skating rink, gasworks, and several stores, also a racecourse. Mentone hotel. It is not only a favourite summer resort, but many Melbourne citizens have their residences there, and it is lighted with gas. Population, about 600.

MEREDITH (37° 48′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.) (county and electoral district of Grenville and police district of Geelong) is a shire and post town, with money-order, savings' bank, and telegraph office, and a railway station on the Geelong and Ballarat line (fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 7d.), situated 1,126 feet above sea-level on the Coole Barghurk creek, 74½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 30 miles from Geelong. The hotels are the Royal, Railway, and Huntsman's Arms. The Meredithshire Council hold their meetings the first Wednesday in every month. Court of petty sessions is also held every month. Meredith has a State school (No. 1,420), English, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, a court-house and police station, butter factory, and a shire-hall. It is a great sporting centre for Geelong and Ballaarat holiday-seekers; rabbits and hares are very plentiful, and excellent fishing is to be had in the Moorabool river, which has been stocked with English trout and perch. Rifle Club. Elaine is 5½ miles distant. Woodburn Creek goldfield, is 4½ miles from Meredith, accessible by a very good road. A coach runs daily to Steiglitz goldfields township, distant 7 miles; fare, 3s. In the district 1,449 acres are under cultivation, the cereals being principally grown. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £13,553; area 181 square miles, 498 ratepayers, 273 dwellings, 1s. rate. Formation: Basalt overlying silurian. Population, 200; of the shire, 1,380.

MERINO (37° 43′ S. lat., 141° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank, in the county and electorate Normanby, police district Hamilton, shire Glenelg, on Merino creek, in the valley of the Wannon. It is a railway station on the branch line to Casterton, 231¼ miles W. of Melbourne, 30 miles W. from Hamilton, fares, 41s. 5d. and 27s. 8d. The hotels are the Railway Hotel, Commercial (coach booking-office), and Merino. A coach runs daily to Digby, 6 miles, 1s. each way. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army place of worship, Freemasons' lodge (No. 33), A.N.A., State school (No. 2,115), and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,400 volumes; also a court-house, a branch of the Colonial Bank—a handsome two-storied building—stores, one steam flour-mill, and police quarters. Court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Lighted with kerosene; water from creek and tanks. Indications of coal. There are numerous stations in the district. The soil is a deep rich black. Population, about 500; of the district, about 1,000.

MERRIANG SHIRE. *See* BEVERIDGE.

MERRIGUM (36° 30′ S. lat., 145° 15′ E. long.) (co. Rodney). post town, with money-order office, railway station and telegraph office, 117½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Has mechanics' institute and free library, St. Matthew's Anglican church and Wesleyan church, State school (No 1,874), butter factory, hotel, grain and blacksmith. Central station of numerous irrigation colonies. District agricultural, fruit-growing and pastoral. Population, 200.

MERTON (36° 55′ S. lat., 145° 50′ E. long.) is a village, with post-office, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, shire Mansfield, on Merton creek, 108¾ miles NE. of Melbourne, 1,085 feet above sea-level. It is a railway-station on the line to Mansfield from Tallarook; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. Hotels: Merton and Harp of Erin. The district is principally of a mining and pastoral character. It has a store, butter factory, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and one State school (No. 1,532); a school also at Brankeet West, 4 miles distant. Formation: slate and granite. Population, 184; of district, 250.

METCALFE (37° 6′ S. lat., 144° 25′ E. long.), post town and shire, in the county of Dalhousie, Castlemaine electorate, on the Coliban river, 70 miles N. of Melbourne. It is the headquarters of the Metcalfeshire Council, their meetings being held in the shire-hall every month. It has a State school (No. 851), and one inn, the Red Gum. The nearest railway stations are East Metcalfe, (5 miles), Taradale (7 miles), Malmsbury (8 miles), Elphinstone (7 miles), and Kyneton (12 miles). Presbyterian services held regularly in the shire-hall. District is chiefly pastoral. Net ratable value of property in shire, £23,379; area 213 square miles, ratepayers on roll 724, dwellings 578, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 7,660 acres. Formation: granitic. Population about 70; of the shire, 3,760.

METUNG (co. and shire Tambo), post township, with telephone station, on Gippsland Lakes near Bancroft Bay, 213 miles E. of Melbourne. Hotel. Orangeries in district. Population 100.

MILAWA, (36° 28′ S. lat., 146° 33′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone bureau in the county of Delatite, and electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Benalla. The communication from Melbourne is by rail to Oxley, thence ordered conveyance, also coach to Wangaratta. Hotels, the Commercial and Emu. It lies 156 miles postal NE. of Melbourne, near the Teagarden Creek, between the King and Ovens rivers, and is the centre of an extensive agricultural and pastoral district. Grain from this neighbourhood is of excellent quality, and tobacco and hops are both largely grown. A court of petty sessions, police-station, savings bank, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, State school (No. 737), two churches—Episcopalian and Presbyterian, free library (1,641 vols.), and hall, two general stores, and butter factory with supplying creameries at Bobinwarrah, Tarrawingee, Everton, Laceby, South Wangaratta, Whorouly, and Carboor. Formation: diluvian. Population, 179; of the district, 500.

MILDURA (34° 13′ S. lat., 142° 12′ E. long.), a shire, Irrigation settlement, and post town, with money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph offices, county of Karkarooc, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, shire of Mildura, on the Murray river, 375 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The means of communication are by rail to Swan Hill, thence coach or steamer, coach tri-weekly, steamer weekly during season; or rail to Morgan from Adelaide, thence steamer weekly. Mildura is the site of the first irrigation colony in Australia, established by the Messrs. Chaffey. More than £750,000 has been spent in clearing the surface of the ground, forming channels, erecting extensive pumping plant, building bridges, fencing, and making improvements generally. The company is now in liquidation. (*See* THE MILDURA IRRIGATION COLONY, page 237.) There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, and Wesleyan places of worship, three State schools, and two private schools, National Bank, coffee palace, post-office, institute and free library (750 vols.), Customs-house, court-house (where assizes and general session courts are held), Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Orange, I.O.R., A.N.A., and Druids' lodges, and several business premises. A hospital and horticultural society have been established, also three private clubs. In the shire of Mildura (area 4,564 square miles) the population is 3,000, the net annual value of ratable property is £23,341, 700 dwellings, 1,400 ratepayers, 1s. rate. The water supply is from the Murray river. It is controlled by a Board of six Commissioners, elected from the ratepayers (two to retire annually), who have appointed a general secretary, chief engineer, and head ganger to supervise the several departments. Extent of land under tillage, 7,206 acres; bearing vines, 2,401; deciduous and citrus trees, 5,000 acres; nursery, 50 acres; lucerne and other crops, 950 acres. Formation: tertiary, underlying estuarine deposits. Newspaper: the *Cultivator*, weekly. Population of town and district, 2,500.

MINER'S REST (37° 30′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office, on Burrum-

beet creek, county Ripon, electorate Windermere, shire Ballan, 82¾ miles WNW. of Melbourne. The Pisgah railway station, on the branch line from Ballaarat to Waubra is 1¾ miles from the township, Miner's Rest station being 2¼ miles; fares to either station, 14s. 10d. and 9s. 11d. Hotel: Derby and Newmarket. State school (No. 1,739). Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. Mechanics' institute and library, having 900 volumes. Large public hall, police-station. The Dowling Forest Racecourse adjoins the township. A coach runs daily to Ballaarat; fare 1s. Much farming is carried on in the district, and also some mining. Population, 326.

MINHAMITE SHIRE. *See* MACARTHUR.

MINYIP (36° 25′ S. lat., 142° 4′ E. long), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph and railway station, 198¼ miles NW. of Melbourne, 33 miles NE. from Horsham, county and electoral district Borung, shire Dunmunkle. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Warracknabeal and Hopetoun; fares from Melbourne, 35s. 9d. and 23s. 11d. Hotels: Commercial, Shamrock, Club, and Minyip. There are here Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan places of worship—branches of the Colonial and Commercial Banks. Minyip is near the Mallee fringe, and in the centre of an extensive agricultural settlement, in which the cereals are largely grown. The soil is a rich chocolate. It has a court-house (petty sessions held fortnightly), police-station, public hall, mechanics' institute, and a State school (No. 2,167.) There are a number of tradesmen's premises, roller flour-mill and three implement manufactories. An Agricultural and Pastoral Society has been established here; also A.N.A. A Lutheran church is about 3 miles SW. The Dunmunkle water channel connects the township with the Wimmera river at Glenorchy (35 miles), giving a good water supply. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 350. Local paper: *The Minyip Guardian*, published on Tuesday.

MIRBOO NORTH, a township with post, telephone, savings bank, and money-order offices, county of Buln-Buln, and in the electoral district of West Gippsland, shire Mirboo. It is 108¾ miles SE. from Melbourne by rail; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, butter factory, four general and several smaller stores, Oddfellows' (M.U.), A.N.A. and Rechabite lodges. State school, Mechanics' Institute, where a court of petty sessions is held monthly, and a police station. The free library (with a splendid hall attached) contains 2,400 volumes. There are three hotels. The land is exceedingly rich, and all taken up by selectors for pastoral and dairying purposes. Every acre of land within ten miles is selected, in consequence of the soil being so fertile. There are gum and blackwood forests. Coal seams are frequently found. At a depth of 876 feet a seam of coal 10 inches thick was passed through by the diamond drill, and at 1,575 feet one of 24 inches was struck. Scarlett's seam, from 6 inches to 5 feet 3 inches, is about 2½ miles from the township, and several new seams have been discovered. Kaolin is also found in the Tarwin Valley. It is principally an agricultural and pastoral district. 378 acres being under cultivation. Population, 700; of shire, 1,500. Area of shire 77 square miles, 215 dwellings, 416 ratepayers, rate 1s, annual value of property, £12,745. Newspaper: *Gippslander and Mirboo Times*, published on Thursday.

MITCHAM (37° 49′ S. lat., 145° 12′ E. long.), a post township, with telegraph and money-order office, county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Box Hill, shire Nunawading. It is a suburban railway station, 480 feet above the sea, on the Lilydale line, 13½ rail miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 1s. 2d. and 11d., return, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. Hotels: Reserve and Hill. Two schools, State (No. 2,904), and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, hall, M.U.I.O.O.F., Temperance society, Rechabite tent, and tile and pottery company, also artistic pottery company. District is suitable for brick-making and pottery; it is also well adapted for fruit growing, and is very healthy. Water from tanks. Population of town, 300.

MITIAMO (36° 15′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.), a post town in Bullock and Piccaninny creeks, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county Bendigo, electorate Mandurang, North-Western province and police district, shire E Loddon. It is a railway station (with refreshment rooms) on the Bendigo to Swan Hill line, 142¼ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d. Hotels: Railway and Royal Mail. State school (No. 2,657), and police-station. Churches: Bible Christian, Roman Catholic, and Church of England, Public hall. Coach runs to Rochester, *viâ* Wanurp, Pine Grove, and Diggora, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, also coach to Calivil same days. Commissioner for taking affidavits resides here. Has a large grain store. Agriculture and grazing are the pursuits of the district. Mitiamo is built on a sand hill in the midst of the vast Terricks plains. State forest in district. Sandstone, slate, a broken sort of quartz with iron, ironstone and copper ore are to be seen just under the surface of the sand hill. The old township was on Piccaninny Creek. Population, 200.

MITTA MITTA (36° 5′ S. lat., 146° 58′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office, telephone and savings bank, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Benambra, shire Towong, and police district of Ovens. It is situated at the junction of the Mitta Mitta River and Snowy Creek, 245 miles NE. of Melbourne, the communication being by rail to Tallangatta, tri-weekly, and coach thence; single fare, 10s. Coaches run to Tallangatta and Snowy Creek. There are two hotels—the Laurel and Bridge, a mechanics' institute with 1,235 volumes, temperance hall, State school (No. 887), police camp, and one store. Churches: Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. Township lighted with kerosene. The district is a mining and agricultural one, the yield for 1899 being 5,132 ozs. Sluicing is largely carried on here. Tin and copper are found in the neighbourhood. The population of the town is 140, and of the district, 520.

MOE (38° 10′ S. lat., 146° 11′ E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, and police district of Sale, lying 229 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the Gippsland Railway, distant 80 miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 8d., and is the principal place in the shire of Narracan. It has one coffee palace, and the Moe and Club hotels. It is on Narracan creek, near its junction with the Latrobe river, and is the centre of a large agricultural district. The principal buildings here are the railway station, shire hall and court-house, police-station, mechanics' institute (900 vols.), three stores, State school (No. 2,142). Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. Colonial Bank open Tuesdays and Fridays once a month. This district has been selected, under the 19th clause of the Land Act, but dairying, mining and grazing are the chief pursuits of the people. It consists principally of scrub land, in some parts heavily timbered, and of excellent quality. A few miles from Moe, at Coalville, are the Moe, and North Coalville mines. At Thorpdale, the terminus of the Narracan Valley railway line, which branches from here, several sawmills have been erected. Moe is the starting-point to the mining districts N. and E. of Walhalla. Coaches run to Walhalla (two daily), fare 10s. Formation: volcanic. Population, 250, of the district about 1,000. Newspaper: *Narracan Shire Advocate*, published weekly, on Saturdays.

MOLIAGUL (36° 45′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.) (co. Gladstone, shire Bet Bet, electoral and police district Dunolly) on Burnt Creek, is a post town 115 miles (135 postal) NW. of Melbourne, from which the rail to Dunolly, thence the coach (coach fare, 2s. 6d.), or rail to Goldsborough, 5 miles distant, are the means of communication. Has hotel, State school (No. 746), and Anglican church. Water from reservoir. Mining operations were once carried on to a considerable extent here, but the alluvial deposits are now nearly exhausted. This gold-field has been worked since 1852, and some good finds have been made of late years. On the 5th February, 1869, the largest nugget found in Australia (the "Welcome Stranger") was discovered in Black Reef Gully, a few inches from the surface; its weight was 2,315 ozs. 17 dwts. 14 grs., and its value about £9,260. A granite monument erected by the Government marks the site. The formation is schist and quartz. It is an excellent orchard district. The population of the town is 189, and of the district about 1,000.

MOONAMBEL (37° S. lat., 143° 20′ E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, on Mountain creek (shire Avoca, county Kara Kara, electoral district of Stawell), 137 miles (135 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and about 56 from Ballaarat. Coaches arrive and depart daily for Waubra, fare 4s., St. Arnaud, Landsborough, and Avoca (leaves Avoca daily, 2.15 p.m.); fare, 2s.; nearest railway station 12 miles distant. Hotel: Commercial. A State school (No. 1,683), three churches—English, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan. There is a hotel and soap manufactory in the township. Court of petty sessions monthly. Mining and farming are the chief employments of the inhabitants. There is a flourishing vineyard here. Lighted with kerosene. Caves and mountain scenery. Population, about 250.

MOONEE PONDS (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), in the county of Bourke, electorate of Essendon and Flemington, and police district of Essendon, is a ward in the town of Essendon, with post and money-order office, telegraph station, telephone bureau, and branch Melbourne savings bank, 4 miles NNW. from Melbourne. It is a railway station on the North-Eastern line; fares, 7d. and 5½d. Situated on the Saltwater river and Moonee Ponds creek. In addition to the trains, omnibuses run frequently to and fro; fare, 4d. It has a town hall, court-house, and police-station; four hotels, State school, (2,901), grammar and several ladies' schools, National Bank. Free library and reading-room. A.N.A., I.O.O.F., I.O.R., U.A.O.D., and Masonic societies. Church of England (2), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Wesleyan churches. University Extension lectures. Rope works and hair factory. The streets are lighted with gas and oil. Water from Yan Yean. The Moonee Valley racecourse is situated here. There are also bowling-green Plumpton course, tennis court, bicycle track, artificial lake, and a splendid reserve with rosery and oil. Sandy soil. Population of neighbourhood, about 16,500. Newspaper: *Essendon Gazette*, published on Thursday.

MOORABIN SHIRE. *See* MORDIALLOC.

MOORABOOL (38° 10′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.) is a post town with telegraph station, county of Grant, electoral district of Geelong, and shire Bannockburn. It is on the Geelong and Ballaarat line, a post office being at the railway station, 47¾ miles (by rail 51¾) SW. of Melbourne. Fares, 8s. 7d. and 5s. 8d. The viaduct here is one of the finest in the colony. District is agricultural and pastoral. Creamery. State school (No 1,497), United Methodist church. The alluvial flats along the river are very rich; outside these the soil is clayey, with a substratum of limestone, alternately with basalt and pumice stone. Height above sea-level 200 feet. Population, district about 100.

MOORILIM. *See* DARGALONG.

MOOROOPNA (36° 22′ S. lat., 145° 27′ E. long.), a township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and rail-

way station on the Goulburn Valley Line, situate on the Goulburn river, 2 miles from Shepparton, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, 110 miles NNE. from Melbourne. The extension of the railway has been of great benefit to the district; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. Hotels: Royal Mail, Cricketers' Arms, Commercial (Local Option has closed several hotels). Wine cafés for sale of local wines. The land in the district is well adapted for farming purposes, and the finest wheat in the colony is grown in the neighbourhood. Branches of the Commercial and Australasian Banks, a State school (No. 1,432), Anglican, Presbyterian, Free Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, Masonic and I.O.O.F. lodges, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), a hospital (containing 70 beds), Athenæum, lawn tennis court, canning factories, steam-roller flour-mill, steam saw-mill. During the past few years great attention has been paid to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees, over 1,000 acres being in cultivation. The wine and raisin-making industries are of considerable importance, and an extensive trade is done. The wines are considered to rank amongst the best Australian wines (the *Diplôme de Grand Prix*, Marseilles Exhibition, 1896 and 1897, also Grand Cross at Belgium, 1896, and Grand Prix and *hors concurs* at Nice, 1897, was awarded to the Excelsior Vineyard). A local cellar to hold 60,000 gallons of wine has been built, and is in full operation. The raisins and Zante currants have topped the Melbourne market for several years past. Amalgamated Fruitgrowers' Association. Several large apiaries have also been established and are paying well. All the land is irrigated by gravitation from the Rodney Trust channels, water being supplied at 6d. per inch per acre, or a quantity of 22,000 gallons. The water supply is most complete, the town being surrounded by a network of the Rodney Irrigation Trust channels. Steps are being taken to have a natural highway built from Mooroopna to Shepparton. Telephone communication is also being established. Population, 1,246, with vicinity, 2,000. Newspaper: *Goulburn Valley Yeoman*, published Thursday noon, is the official organ of the Goulburn Valley Vine, Fruit, and Special Products Association, &c., Frederick J. Camp proprietor.

MORANG (37° 38′ S. lat., 145° 8′ E. long.), a township on the Plenty river, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke East, police district of Epping, shire of Whittlesea, situated on the Plenty river, 23 miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line at South Morang, 18¼ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 2s. 3½d. and 1s. 8½d. Hotels: Bridge, Morang, and Commercial. State schools (No. 1,915) and at Morang South (No. 1,975). Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, and a Rechabite hall in the district. There are many farms in the neighbourhood, and much land under cultivation. Water from Yan Yean and river. Formation, basaltic. Population, 111.

MORDIALLOC (38° 0′ S. lat., 145° 7′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telephone bureau, and telegraph offices on the creek of the same name and Port Phillip Bay, 17 miles SE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, and shire of Moorabin. It is connected with Melbourne by rail; fares 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1½d. Hotels: Rennison's, Bridge, and Coffee Palace. It is a favourite watering-place, and has a fine pier and baths. The creek and the bay, close to the township, make it very suitable for picnic, boating, fishing, and shooting parties. The Epsom racecourse is here, with a fine grand-stand and first-class appointments. Mechanics' institute, and library of 2,150 volumes, a State school (No. 846), Rechabite society, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. A number of stores and tradesmen's establishments. Town lighted with gas. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Carrum swamp has been drained, and hundreds of acres of splendid land rendered available for cultivation. Area of shire 32 square miles. Population, 6,614; ratepayers, 2,750; dwellings, 1,608; net annual value of ratable property, £60,016. Land under cultivation, 9,342 acres. Population about 800.

MORNINGTON (Schnapper Point) (38° 14′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), county and electoral district of Mornington, shire of Mornington, is a watering-place, pleasantly situated on the south-eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, 39 miles to the S. of Melbourne. It is in railway communication with Melbourne, fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d.; 9s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. return. Steamer in summer time, 3s. 6d. return. The hotels are Tanti, Royal, Kirkpatrick's and the Grand. There are an Athenæum (hall seats 400), with library of 2,256 volumes, a telegraph station, post-office savings bank, and money-order office; Colonial Bank; Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, also Salvation Army barracks. State school (No. 2,033), court-house, police-station, gaol, public baths, Masonic, A.O.F., Rechabite societies, and several stores, and the town is lighted with gas. A coach runs to Dromana, fare 3s., and on the arrival of each train a conveyance goes to Mount Martha fare 1s. 6d. The back country is principally of a pastoral character, and interspersed with farms. Good fishing in neighbourhood. Net annual value of property in shire, £14,550. Area, 35 square miles; ratepayers, 633; dwellings, 270; rate, 1s. Land under cultivation, 295 acres. Mornington shire was constituted on May 30th, 1893, and was originally called New Mornington. Formation: basaltic, ferruginous sand, and ironstone. Population of town, 920; and of shire, 1,350.

MORRISONS (37° 55′ S. lat., 144° 5′ E. long.), the postal centre of the diggings of the same name, as well as the Boroneyghurk, Morcep, and Ballark parishes, is situated on the river Moorabool, in the county and electorate of Grant, shire of Ballan, 79½ postal miles from Melbourne, and reached by way of Meredith or Elaine Railway Stations. Hotels: Prospector's and Golden River. Morrisons has a money-order office, two State schools (1,067 and 2,086), Episcopalian and Presbyterian places of worship, and four stores. Agricultural and mining district. The mining is entirely confined to alluvial workings. Formation: silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, about 280.

MORTLAKE (38° 6′ S. lat., 142° 47′ E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in county Hampden, electorate Ripon and Hampden, shire Mortlake. Western police district, 150¾ miles SW. of Melbourne, situated at the foot of Mount Shadwell, in the centre of an agricultural dairying and pastoral district. It lies 32 miles NNE. from the town of Warrnambool, whence the steamer can be taken for Melbourne, 12 from Terang, 53 from Hamilton, and 79 miles W. from Geelong. It is the terminus of the branch line from Terang; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. The hotels are Mac's (the C. T. A.'s hotel) and Mount Shadwell. There is a branch of the Bank of Victoria, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 4,000 volumes, also a public library and museum, four general stores, butter and cheese factory, and several tradesmen's shops. The places of worship are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches. Mortlake has a court-house (petty sessions held weekly), police barracks, State school (No. 397), Temperance hall, M.U.I.O.O.F., Freemasons, flour-mill, and an extensive cattle yard, where monthly sales of stock are held. Coaches run to Warrnambool, tri-weekly; fare, 6s. 6d.; to Hamilton, daily, fare, 13s. 6d.; Woorndoo, tri-weekly, fare, 8s. Fine gravel pits of scoriæ (used for ballast) are opened on Mount Shadwell, and said to be the finest in Victoria. The water supply is raised by windmills from springs. Annual race meetings are held here by the Racing Club, and there is also a Coursing Club and a Rifle Club. The net value of ratable property of the shire was £86,224; area, 915 square miles; ratepayers, 581, dwellings 530, rate 1s. Lighted with kerosene. Land under cultivation, 1,854 acres. Population of town, 701; shire, 2,975. The geological formation of the district is volcanic. Newspaper—the *Mortlake Dispatch*, published on Wednesday and Saturday.

MORWELL (38° 10′ S. lat., 146° 18′ E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, and a municipality in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of South Gippsland, police district Gippsland, shire Morwell, 88¾ miles E. of Melbourne. It is an important station on the Gippsland Railway, three trains daily to and from Melbourne; between Norwell and Mirboo one train daily, two on Wednesdays and Thursdays. It is at the junction of the line to N. Mirboo, 20 miles distant, near the Morwell river. Hotels: Club, Murdoch's and Cricketers' Arms. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, M.U.I.O.O.F., and A.N.A. societies. Banks: Colonial and Australasia. Mechanics' institute, also used as Court-house (501 vols.). There is a State school here (No. 2,136), and a Roman Catholic school. The town is on the river of the same name, in the county of Buln-Buln, 283 feet above sea-level. The land in the neighbourhood is of a fertile nature, and dairying is carried on extensively. There are 3,093 acres under tillage. Area of shire, 255 square miles; dwellings 520, ratepayers, 680; rate 1s.; net annual value of ratable property £22,502. There is good shooting and fishing and scenery in the neighbourhood. The diamond drill has proved a seam of brown coal near the township to be 810 feet thick, the largest known seam in the world. The Great Morwell Coal Mining Company's property which was once in full work has been sold. An extensive pottery is turning out excellent ware. Large deposits of ironstone have been met with. A court of petty sessions is held here once a month. Population, 800; of shire, 2,447. The geological formation is carboniferous. Local newspapers: *Morwell and Yinnar Gazette*, published on Friday, and the *Morwell Advertiser* on Friday.

MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE. *See* Fryerstown.

MOUNT ARAPILES. *See* Arapiles.

MOUNT BLACKWOOD. *See* Blackwood.

MOUNT CLEAR (co. Grenville, shire Buninyong), post township and rail station, 100 miles W. of Melbourne, has money-order office and telegraph station, shire hall, two hotels and stores. Agricultural and mining district. Population, 100.

MOUNT COTTERELL (37° 49′ S. lat., 144° 30′ E. long.) is a township, with post-bag near the river Werribee, in the county and electorate of Grant, 30 miles (35¾ postal) W. of Melbourne, 8 miles from Werribee, which is the nearest railway station, and 9 miles from Melton. It is the centre of a grazing and dairying district. There is a Wesleyan chapel and also a State school (No. 804).

MOUNT DORAN. *See* Elaine.

MOUNT DUNEED (co. Grant, Barrabool shire), postal township, 55 miles SW. of Melbourne. Has two churches and State school. Extensive views of Bass's Straits, Port Phillip, &c. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

MOUNT EGERTON (37° 30′ S. lat., 144° 5′ E. long.), a postal village, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Grant, police district of Ballaarat, and includes the mountain whence it takes its name, which is about 2,400 ft. above the sea-level, and about 200 ft. above the township, and is 59¼ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. A coach leaves the Mount Egerton Hotel for Gordons Railway Station, about 2 miles; fare, 6d. There are six hotels. Agency London Bank weekly. State school (No. 1,918), a Catholic school, mechanics' institute, with library of 785 volumes. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Welsh and Congregational. The district is principally a gold-mining one. The Egerton mine has yielded over £1,250,000

worth of gold, and still continues to give good returns. Yield 1899, 7,928 ozs. Formation : silurian. Population of village and district about 2,500.

MOUNT FRANKLIN SHIRE. *See* HEPBURN.

MOUNT MERCER (37° 48′ S. lat., 143° 52′ E. long.), a post town, in the county and electoral district of Grenville. It is in Leigh and Buninyong shire, and is about three miles distant from the River Leigh, lies 93¾ miles (94½ postal) WNW. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail either *vid* Elaine (13 miles distant), thence horse, or Buninyong. The district is chiefly of a pastoral and mining character. It has one State school (No. 715). Mount Mercer is an extinct volcano, the mouth of the crater being half a mile in circumference, and containing a fine sheet of water. Mount Lawaluk, 1½ mile SE. of Mount Mercer, is a bold bluff rock, used as a trigonometrical station. Population 100. Formation : basalt.

MOUNT MORIAC (co. Grant, electoral district Barwon, shire Barrabool) is a post town, rail and telegraph station, 57 postal miles SW. of Melbourne; also steamers. In shire Barrabool, which comprises Barrabool, Duneed, Modewarre, Guarwarre, Paraparap, Jan Juc, and part of Puella. There are Shire Hall, seven State schools, police-station, five hotels, and Roman Catholic (2), Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan (5), and Bible Christian churches, and Temperance hall Lime and freestone quarries. Water from private tanks and cisterns. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation : volcanic. Area of shire, 195 square miles, 12,297 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay and oats. Population of town and shire, 2,019; ratepayers, 594; net annual value of ratable property £24,761 : rate, 1s.

MOUNT PROSPECT (co. Talbot), a post town 85¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Newlyn, coach thence 3 miles. Has State and Roman Catholic schools. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, A.N.A. society and hall, and two hotels. Agricultural and mining district.

MOUNT ROUSE SHIRE. *See* PENSHURST.

MOUNT ROWAN (37° 50′ S. lat., 143° 36′ E. long.) is a post town between Ballaarat and Creswick, in the county of Ripon, and electorate of Ballaarat, about 90 miles (78½ postal) W. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Ballaarat, rail thence. It has State school (No. 757), one store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral. There is a small, rather scattered population of about 200.

MOUNT WILLIAM (37° 30′ S. lat., 142° 40′ E. long.), a postal township in county Borung, shire Ararat, reached by rail to Wickliffe Road Railway Station, thence coach, 16 miles. Coaches run to Glenthompson, Ararat, and Stawell. It is a new mining field lying about 180 miles north-west of Melbourne. A big rush set in to it during 1900, and there are about 4,000 miners on the field. There is every prospect of the field being a great success.

MOUNT WYCHEPROOF. *See* WYCHEPROOF.

MOUTAJUP (37° 39′ S. lat., 142° 11′ E. long.), a postal town and railway station on the Wannon river, which runs in a westerly direction through the vicinity, in the county and electoral district of Dundas, 184¾ miles W. (185½ postal) of Melbourne, with which place there is daily communication ; fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. A State school (No. 1 618) is in the township. The district is principally of an agricultural character, a small portion only being utilized for pastoral purposes. It is in close proximity to Mount Sturgeon and Mount Abrupt, in which are quarries of freestone of excellent quality, and is only a few miles from Victoria Forest, where is procured the greatest portion of the timber used for building and fencing in this part of the western district. Population about 120.

MOYSTON (37° 20′ S. lat., 142° 45′ E. long.), in the county of Borung, shire Ararat, police district of Stawell, is situated within a short distance of the Little Wimmera river, 10 miles E. of Mount William, and has post, money-order, and savings bank office. Melbourne lies 141½ postal miles SE. Ararat, 10 miles distant E., is the nearest railway station, whence a coach runs daily ; coach fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels : Bull and Mouth and Southern Cross. A reservoir, for dry seasons, will hold 5,400,000 gallons, is half a mile distant. There is a mechanics' institute in the township, having a library of 660 volumes ; four churches, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Bernard). One State school (No. 1,263.) The Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Population, town and district about 350.

MUCKLEFORD (co. Talbot, shire Maldan) is a railway station, with post and telegraph station, 86¾ postal miles N. of Melbourne, on the Muckleford Creek. Has Congregational and Bible Christian churches and State school. Railway is two miles distant, and Muckleford South post office is 10½ miles distant. Agricultural district. Population, 160.

MULGRAVE SHIRE. *See* OAKLEIGH.

MURCHISON (36° 37′ S. lat. 145° 16′ E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Rodney, Waranga shire, is a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the west bank of the river Goulburn, 91¾ miles N.E. of Melbourne, located in the centre of a farming and grazing district, 401 feet above sea-level. It is on the Goulburn Valley line, stations at Murchison and East Murchison ; fares, 16s. 5d. and 11s. Eight hotels : Bridge, Commercial, and others. Murchison has branches of the Victoria and Commercial Banks. There is a State school (No. 1,126), also one at North Murchison, (1,050), a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,500 volumes, Anglican, United Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, A.N.A., Oddfellows', and Masonic lodges, Urban water trust, fire brigade station, agricultural society, several clubs, five stores, and a saw-mill. Lighted with kerosene. Water supplied by trust. Court of petty sessions is held here. Best route to Goulburn Weir, with good cycling roads. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 500. Newspaper : the *Advertiser*.

MURROON (38° 27′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), in the county of Polwarth, shire Winchelsea, is the name of a parish, with a post office, lying about 9 miles S. of Birregurra, and 96½ postal miles SW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Forrest line branching at Birregurra from the Warrnambool railway ; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d. It is watered by the Skeneburn creek and Matthew's creek. There is a creamery in connection with Geelong butter factory. State school (No. 940). Firewood cutting industry. The Church of England, and Bible Christians hold services. Pastoral and grazing district chiefly. Population about 300.

MURTOA (36° 37′ S. lat., 142° 30′ E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township and railway station, situated on the shores of Marma Lake, 185½ miles NW. from Melbourne, and 18 NE. from Horsham, county Borung, shire Dunmunkle, and electorate of Horsham, and lies 460 feet above sea-level. Railway fares, 33s. 4d. and 22s. 4d. Hotels : Club, Commercial, Victoria, Shamrock, and Railway. It is one of the principal wheat-growing centres of the Wimmera district. There are here branch of the Commercial Bank, Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Lutheran (2), Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,549), Lutheran College (only one in Colony), High school, Masonic, A.N.A., and Oddfellows' lodges, agricultural and horticultural societies, seven stores, flour mill, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), fire brigade, and several tradesmen's premises. Court of petty sessions is held here fortnightly, on Thursday. Water from lake. Population, town 644 ; district about 1,500. Local paper : *Dunmunkle Standard*.

MUSK VALE (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin). Post township, 73 miles N.W. of Melbourne ; reached by rail. Has State school and church. Sailor's Fall in district, also a clear mineral spring. Population, 150.

MYAMYN (38° 2′ S. lat., 141° 40′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Normanby and electoral district of Portland, 224½ miles, W. of Melbourne. It is a station on the railway line from Ararat to Portland ; fares from the capital, 40s. 4d. and 26s. 11d. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel, mechanics' institute, State school (No. 1,692), an hotel, blacksmith and wheelwright, and 2 stores. It is a pastoral district. Population, with vicinity, 300.

MYER'S FLAT (36° 40′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), on Myer's Creek, a postal town and railway station, 108½ miles NW. from Melbourne, county Bendigo, shire Marong, electoral district and part borough of Eaglehawk. It is a mining and agricultural district. There are three hotels, and a denominational school, Roman Catholic church, stores, racecourse, news and insurance agencies. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Malmsbury reservoir. Mining (New Prince of Wales Extended and Princess May gold-mining companies working), and agricultural district. The population numbers about 250.

MYRNIONG (37° 39′ S. lat., 144° 28′ E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, 40¾ miles W. of Melbourne, in the county and police district of Bourke, electoral district of Bourke West, on the creek of the same name. Ballan lies 7 miles W., on the Ballaarat main road. The communication with Melbourne is by coach to the Bacchus Marsh Railway Station (fare, 1s. 6d.), and rail thence. There are two hotels, the Plough and the Myrniong, a State school (No. 487), three churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,184 volumes, race club, agricultural show yards, and a butter factory. Water from tanks. There are numerous farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. Formation : volcanic. Population, 250.

MYRTLEFORD (36° 34′ S. lat., 146° 48′ E. long.) is a post-money-order, savings bank and telegraph town, near the Ovens River, in the county of Bogong, shire Bright, electoral district of the Ovens, and police district of Beechworth, 178½ NE. of Melbourne. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. It is a railway station on the branch line to Bright ; fares, 32s. and 21s. 3d. The hotels are the Myrtleford, Prince of Wales, Buffalo, Cricketers' Arms, and Railway. There is a State school in the town (No. 955) and three others in the district, also a Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan chapel and agency Bank of Australasia. Rechabite and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. Court of petty sessions is held here. Water from wells and creek. Twin Falls and Buffalo Mountains in vicinity. Population of town 434, and of neighbourhood about 650.

NAGAMBIE (37° 48′ S., lat., 145° 10′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and a telegraph station, and is a station on the Goulburn Valley Line. Situated on the banks of Lake Nagambie, county Moira, electoral district Shepparton and Euroa, shire Goulburn, 78¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail ; fares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. Hotels : Dolphin, Holt's, Ryan's, Curwood's, and others. Colonial and Commercial banks, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, a State school (No. 1,104), police station, Masonic, A.N.A., Foresters' and Oddfellows' lodges rowing club, a mechanics' institute, with library of 850 vols., and several general stores. Lighted with kerosene. Town reticulated ; supplied by steam pumping machinery from Goulburn weir. Fishing and shooting. A Court of Petty Sessions is held weekly. Agricultural district. Goulburn shire has an area of 260 square miles, 630 dwellings, 774 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of net annual value £24,234. Acres under cultivation, 15,782. Population, 800 ; in shire, about 3,100. Local paper : *Nagambie Times*, weekly.

NAPOLEONS (37° 37′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a postal township, near the junction of the Dog Trap, Yarrowee, and Ross's creeks, lying NW. by W. from Melbourne, distant 86 miles *viâ* Buninyong. Coaches run to Ballaarat daily, fare, 1s. Hotels: Napoleons and Racecourse. It is in the county and electoral district of Grenville. Churches: Congregational and Catholic. A.N.A. Society. State school (No. 1,072). District of a mining and agricultural character. Formation: volcanic. Population, 350.

NARBETHONG is a post town on Fisher's Creek, with telephone to Healesville, in the county of Anglesey, electoral district of Anglesey, police district of Marysville, 55 miles NE. from Melbourne, with which connected by coach to Healesville, thence by rail. Hotel: Narbethong. The district, which is mountainous and heavily timbered, is a pastoral one, inside the Victorian State Forest. It is a favourite touring district. Population of village, 30; of district, about 60.

NAR-NAR-GOON (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) a railway station, with telegraph and post-office, 39½ miles E. of Melbourne. Has hotel, State schools (Nos. 2,248 and 2,914), Anglican church, store, saw mill, mechanics' institute with public library (130 vols), &c. Large timber trade done in the district. Population. about 70.

NARRACAN (38° 20′ S. lat., 146° 14′ E. long.), a post town and shire, with money-order, telephone, and savings bank office, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland West, police district Morwell, situated near the creek of the same name, 87½ miles by rail E. of Melbourne. Narracan is a railway station on the line from Moe to Thorpdale; fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 6d. A Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, with library of 1,000 vols. is here, also a State school (No. 2,295), coffee palace and one creamery. Water from wells and tanks. Lighted with kerosene. Narracan East is a township about 1½ mile south. The country around is undulating and heavily timbered, but the soil is good. Beautiful scenery in the district. Brown coal seam 22 feet out-crops 400 yards from railway station. The shire (office and court-house at Moe) extends over 552 square miles, and the annual value of ratable property is £26,000, dwellings 950, ratepayers, 1,335, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 2,451 acres. Formation: carboniferous sandstone, divite and slate. Population, 200; of the shire, 3,800.

NARREE WORRAN (co. Mornington, shire Berwick), a postal township, about 27½ miles E. of Melbourne. Coach runs to railway station, 3 miles distant. Fare, 1s. each way. Dairying is the chief industry. The Swinging Rock and Reservoir in the district (information from postmaster). Has State school (No. 1,901), Wesleyan and Anglican churches, stores, mechanics' institute, and free library (582 vols.). Agricultural and pastoral district. Fruit-growing industry. Population of district nearly 600.

NATHALIA (36° 5′ S. lat., 145° 13 E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and telegraph office and savings bank, on Broken Creek, and near the celebrated Yielima, a State Forest of 95,000 acres, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, police district of Benalla, 147¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Goulburn Valley line; fares, 26s. 4d. and 17s. 6d. Coaches run to Echuca and Kotupna. Hotels: Nathalia, Court House, Bridge, Farmers' Arms, and Railway. Banks: Commercial, Australasia, and Victoria. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. State school (No. 2,060), and one private school, flour-mill, butter factory, and seven large stores. Court of petty sessions held once a week. Mechanics' Institute, Masonic, Oddfellow, A.N.A., and I.O.R. societies. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is one of the chief wheat and barley growing centres of the colony. The land is especially adapted for fruit growing, and a considerable trade has sprung up in peaches, apricots and grapes, and the early season enables the growers to put the fruit on the market shortly after Christmas. Water supply from Broken River. Population, 1,000; of district, 1,500. Newspaper: *Nathalia Herald*, published Tuesdays.

NATIMUK (36° 32′ S. lat., 141° 38′ E. long.), a postal town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, situated 1½ miles from Lake Natimuk, in the county of Lowan, electorate of Horsham, shire of Arapiles, 218¼ miles NW. from Melbourne, and 15½ miles W. from Horsham, with which it is connected by rail. Fares from Melbourne 39s. and 26s. 1d. Natimuk is the junction of the new railway line to Goroke, distant 27½ miles and Noradjuha line 8 miles distant. Hotels: The Natimuk and the National. Within the township are a flour-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and two Lutheran places of worship, Mechanics' Institute, with a large hall (1,878 vols. in library), Masonic, Orange, Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, Progress Association, Rifle Club, branches of the Colonial and National Banks, State school (No. 1,548) and German school, court-house, police-station, Beard and Sisson's foundry, four stores, and a number of tradesmen's shops. The town is supplied with water by reticulation from the Wartook reservoir, and lighted with kerosene. There is an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, which has a well-appointed show-ground. The Natimuk district is known throughout the Wimmera as the "Garden of the Wimmera." Mount Arapiles, three miles distant, is a mount of considerable beauty. There are numerous lakes in the district abounding in wild duck. Formation: limestone. Population, 400. Newspaper: *West Wimmera Mail*, published every Friday.

NATTE YALLOCK (36° 56′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.) is a small postal village, in the county of Kara-Kara, shire Avoca, on the River Avoca, 140 miles NW. from Melbourne; tri-weekly mail. There is one hotel (the Commercial), State school (No. 1,347), a Wesleyan place of worship, creamery, and a general store. Avoca, 12 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good fishing and shooting. Population, about 250.

NAVARRE (36° 52′ S. lat., 143° 8′ E. long.), county and electorate of Kara-Kara, a post town on Wattle creek, 152 miles (172 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Nearest railway stations, Avoca (28 miles SE.), and Stawell (25 miles SW). Coach to St. Arnaud or Stawell Railway Stations, fare 5s., rail thence to Melbourne. Landsborough is 8 miles distant. There is a State school (No. 1,330), where service is held, public hall, creamery, blacksmith, and a store in the township. The district is a pastoral and an agricultural one, the soil being sandy, with a clay bottom. Population about 300.

NEERIM (co. and shire Buln-Buln), postal township with telephone and railway station at Neerim South (6 miles) on Warragul line, to which coach; 75 miles NE. from Melbourne. Has two mechanics' institutes (with aggregate of 1,193 vols.), State (No. 2,666) and private schools, English, Union and Wesleyan churches, two saw-mills, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, police-station, and creamery. Commercial Bank opens Saturdays. Water from Redhill Creek. District is agricultural, mining, and pastoral. Population of town and district, about 600.

NEILBOROUGH (36° 35′ S. lat., 144° 16′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, and police district of Bendigo, on Elysian Creek, 115 miles (123¼ postal) NW. of Melbourne and 16 miles N. from Sandhurst. Sebastian, 3 miles distant, on the Kerang line, is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Shamrock and Stirling Castle. State school (No. 2,085). Service is held by Wesleyans. Water supply from Coliban scheme. Mining and agricultural district; of lower silurian formation. Population 150.

NERRINA (LITTLE BENDIGO) (co. Grant, shire Bungaree), mining township 1½ miles NE. of Ballaarat. It is reached by rail to Ballaarat East, thence cab. Has two hotels and State school. Population of district, 400.

NERRING (SAILOR'S GULLY) (37° 58′ S. lat., 146° E. long.), a township, with post-bag, in the county of Ripon, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, 129 miles (109 postal) NW. of Melbourne, about 5 miles from the Beaufort Railway Station. There are here the Sailor's Gully hotel, and a State school (No. 857). Mining and pastoral district, very little agriculture. Formation: Quartz ranges. Population—town, 50; district, 100.

NEWBRIDGE (36° 44′ S. lat., 143° 54′ E. long.) is a postal town, in the county of Bendigo, shire Marong, electorates of Maldon and Dunolly, police district of Maryborough, situated on the River Loddon, 121 miles distant from Melbourne N. and 5 miles E. of Tarnagulla. Llanelly is 2 miles distant, and is the nearest railway station; a coach runs daily to Bendigo, 25 miles, 5s. Newbridge has two pretty reserves, two hotels, branch of the Union Bank (weekly), a State school (No. 457), two places of worship—Anglican and Presbyterian; mechanics' institute with public library having 600 volumes; also brick works, a cheese factory, two stores, and a police station. Lighted with kerosene. Laanecoorie Weir is five miles distant. Pastoral and agricultural district, little mining. Formation: bluestone and granite. Population, about 240.

NEWBURY (GARLICKS) (36° S. lat. and 145° 30′ E. long) (co. Dalhousie, shire Kyneton), township (with post bag) on Blue Creek, 68 miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Trentham, coach thence. Coach runs to Blackwood. Good scenery in the district. Has two hotels, State school (No. 1,287), Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and Assembly Hall. Water from wells and tanks. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population of district, about 250.

NEWHAM UNITED SHIRE. *See* WOODEND.

NEWHAM (37° 20′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.), a post town and shire at head of Saltwater River, counties Bourke and Dalhousie, 55 miles N.W. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach to Lancefield or Woodend Railway Stations; through fare, 12s. 3d. Hotels: Newham and Hanging Rock. Agricultural, dairying and pastoral district. There is a ham and bacon factory and creamery, and a State school (No. 1,913), and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The Hanging Rock, a great natural curiosity, attracts many visitors to this spot. Population 140.

NEWHAVEN (38° 35′ 5″ S. lat., 145° 21′ 51″ E. long.) is a postal town, in the county Mornington, shire Phillip Island, and police district of Mornington, lying 64 miles (65 postal) SE. of Melbourne, in the SE. part of Phillip Island, Westernport Bay. It is an agricultural and fishing township, having a post-office, rocket station, and a State school (3,053). Communication, rail from Melbourne to Stony Point, and steamer thence, 9s., return, 12s. Formation, volcanic. Population, 51.

NEWINGTON (co. Grenville, shire Bellarnie), post town, 53½ miles SW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Ballaarat West, thence coach 1½ mile. Has numerous stores, hotel (with strawberry and pleasure grounds), free library, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, benevolent asylum, State school. Agricultural and pastoral district.

NEWLYN (144 E. long., 37° 25′ S. lat., co. Talbot, shire Creswick) is a railway station with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 90 rail miles NW. of Melbourne on Birch's Creek; fares 16s. 5d. and 11s. It is 10 miles from Daylesford, and has two hotels, mechanics' institute, free library (600 vols.), State school (No. 453), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, butter factory, and stores. Chaff cutting and hay pressing industries. Formation: volcanic. Agricultural district. Population, 400.

NEWMARKET, a railway station on North-Eastern line, 2½ miles from Melbourne, single fares 3d., 2d.; return 4½d., 3d. Metropolitan cattle sale yards and a number of training stables are in the district. Is the live stock depôt of Melbourne.

NEWPORT, at junction of Melbourne, Williamstown and Geelong railways, is a portion of the municipality of Williamstown, but the site of the Government railway workshops being here and a number of important manufacturing industries being established gives it a local importance. Newport is connected by rail with Melbourne, distant 6¾ miles SW.; fare, 8d. and 6d. There are post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph offices, and telephone bureau; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches and a¦ State school, Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., G.U.O.O.F., I.O.R., A.N.A. and U.O.O.F.G. lodges, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. The chief hotels are the Newport, Junction and Strand. Newport is making very rapid progress, and promises to be a leading manufacturing centre. The new railway workshops are in operation with a staff of about 1,000 men. Extensive wharfage has been erected at the mouth of the River Yarra, and it is intended to form a timber depôt here. Spottiswoode forms a portion of this locality and contains Metropolitan Board of Works pumping station, and the principal agricultural implement factories. Beds of brown coal have been found by boring to a depth of 400 feet. Newspaper: *The Times*.

NEWRY (co. Tanjil, shire Maffra), post township, 6 miles NW. of Maffra. Reached by rail to Tinamba, coach thence. Has State school, Mechanics' Institute, two churches, and cheese factory. Centre of Maffra wheat district. Population 300.

NEWSTEAD (37° 7′ S. lat., 144° 6′ E. long.), a post town, and shire with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon and police district of Maryborough. It lies 710 feet above sea-level. It is on the Loddon river, 84½ miles (93¼ postal) NNW. of Melbourne, on the line between Castlemaine and Maryborough; fares to Melbourne 16s. 8d. and 11s.; coach to Creswick and Allendale daily. Principal hotels: Newstead, Crown, and Railway. Among the public buildings is a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 600 volumes. There are several alluvial and quartz diggings in the neighbourhood, and mining interests have very much revived during the year; Byron Reef, Loddon Leads, Green Valley, and Sandy Creek mines are showing good results. There is also a large breadth of land under cultivation. There is one steam flour-mill, a State school (No. 452), police-station Anglican, Presbyterian, and Primitive Methodist churches, Baptist and Church of Christ services held in mechanics' institute, and branch of National Bank, Oddfellows', Rechabites', and A.N.A. societies. Court of petty sessions is held here. Town is lighted with kerosene; water from wells. Net annual value of property in the shire, £14,074; area, 100 square miles; 465 dwellings, 480 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 6,903 acres. Formation: lower silurian, with recent drift. Water supply from wells. Population of town, 400; shire, 2,370. Newspaper: *The Echo*, weekly.

NEWTOWN and CHILWELL. *See* GEELONG.

NHILL (36° 20′ S. lat., 141° 25′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county, shire and electoral district of Lowan, North-west Wimmera police district, 24 miles NW. from Dimboola, and 248 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is the capital of Lowan shire, and is a station on the railway line to the South Australian border; fares to Melbourne, 44s. 4d. and 29s. 7d., to Adelaide 37s. 6d. and 24s. 9d. Hotels: Union, Treasury, Farmers' Arms, Royal and Commercial. Banks: Commercial, Victoria, and National. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, a State (No. 2,411) school, mechanics' institute, with library of 1,361 vols., hospital, Orange, Rechabites', Freemasons', A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies, two medical men, Lowan roller flour-mill, butter factory (with subsidiary creameries), four stores, and five blacksmiths' and many other tradesmen's shops. The water supply is pumped from a well 112 feet deep into a tank of 40,000 gallons capacity, and thence conveyed through streets by reticulation. The Lowan Shire Council meets here once a month. Handsome public buildings have been erected, consisting of post and telegraph office, a court-house, and shire offices, and a police station. Streets and business places lighted by electricity. Water supply from wells. It is one of the most important agricultural and pastoral districts in the Wimmera. In the shire of Lowan there are 104,158 acres under tillage, 67,219 under wheat. Area of shire 1,623 square miles. Population 4,145, ratepayers 934, dwellings 676, rate 1s. Annual value of ratable property £35,186. Coaches run to Netherby and Lorquon. Population, 1,500. Newspapers: *Nhill Free Press* and *Nhill and Tatiara Mail*, published twice weekly.

NILLUMBIK. *See* DIAMOND CREEK.

NOORAT (38° 14′ S. lat., 142° 57′ E. long.), a post town, in county and shire Hampden, Ripon, and Hampden electorate, 141 miles W. of Melbourne. Nearest water, Emu Creek (3 miles). It is on the main road between Terang and Mortlake, being 3¼ miles from the former. A coach runs to Terang, thence rail to Melbourne. Hotel: the Mount Noorat. State school (No. 1,178), Presbyterian church, a large public hall, capable of seating 300 people, a free library (450 vols.), and butter factory. There are several large cheese factories at work. The district is of volcanic formation, suitable for grazing and farms. The neighbouring station (Mount Noorat) has been cut up into dairy farms. Population of town, 200.

NORADJUHA (36° 54′ S. lat., 141° 53′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone and savings bank office, and railway station, shire Arapiles, county Lowan, electoral and police district of Horsham, situated at the junction of the Horsham, Natimuk, Balmoral, and Tooan roads, 6½ miles S. of Natimuk and 20¼ miles SW. of Horsham. It is the terminus of the branch line from Horsham, and is distant by rail from Melbourne 223¾ miles WNW. Fares, 40s. 1d. and 26s. 11d. Hotel: the Commercial. There are here a State school (No. 1,930), mechanics' institute and reading room (633 vols.), Bible Christian place of worship (Church of England services are held fortnightly), a store, and several tradesmen's shops. Sittings of the council of the shire of Arapiles. Coach to Harrow, *viâ* McDonalds', Oarchap, Clear Lake, and Douglas, three days a week, 10s. It lies in the centre of one of the best wheat-growing counties of the Wimmera. Population, 100.

NORTHCOTE (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long.), a municipal town on the Merri-Merri Creek (county and police district of Bourke and electorate of E. Bourke boroughs). It is in the suburban radius, and has four railway stations on the Preston and Whittlesea line, 4 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 4½d. and 3d. return. Tram communication is *viâ* Brunswick or Smith Streets to Northcote Bridge, fare, 3d.; thence cable tram to northern boundary of town, penny sections. There are post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices. It has six hotels; branches of the National and London Bank of Australia, two State (No. 1,401) and private schools, public library, two Anglican, three Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Independent Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, large bacon-curing establishments, a tannery, and two extensive brick yards. The Yan Yean affords the water supply. A quantity of dairy produce is raised in the district. Area of municipality, 2,850 acres; 1,770 dwellings, 3,800 ratepayers, 2s. 3d. rate, and annual value of ratable property £52,450. Formation: basaltic and gravelly. Population, 9,000. Newspaper: *Northcote Leader*.

NORTH LILLIMUR. *See* LILLIMUR.

NORTH MELBOURNE, formerly called HOTHAM (37° 48′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne (North and West Melbourne electorate), under separate municipal government, on the NW. side of the city, to and from which cabs, trains, and tramcars run at frequent intervals; fare, 3d. It has six branch banks: Victoria, National, English Scottish and Australian (2 branches), and Melbourne Savings, several Insurance offices, seven churches, among them St. Mary's and St. George's (Episcopal), a Presbyterian church, with a tower and spire 150 ft. high, Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, about 74 hotels, Free Library and Mechanics' Institute (8,952 vols.), town hall building of considerable size, with a tower and spire 150 ft. high, six schools, three State schools (Nos. 2,566, 307, and 1,402), private schools, Masons', Druids', Oddfellows', Rechabites' Hibernian and A.N.A. lodges; also post, money-order, and telegraph office. In the town is situated the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. There are 3,930 inhabited dwellings, 4,459 ratepayers, and ratable property in the municipality (area 565 acres), of net annual value, £103,376; rate, 1s. 9d. in the £. Several manufactories are here, also implement works, chaff-cutting machine works, flour-mills, furniture manufactory, photo-process establishment, &c. Town lighted with gas and electric light. Water from Yan Yean. The Royal Park and Zoological Gardens are in the vicinity. Population, 17,800. Newspapers: *Gazette* and *Courier*.

NORTH OVENS SHIRE. *See* ELDORADO.

NORTH PRENTICE (co. Bogong, shire Rutherglen), mining township. Has church, State school, hall, and police-station. Coach daily to Rutherglen.

NORVAL (late OPOSSUM GULLY) (37° 16′ S. lat., 142° 52′ E. long.), postal township, about 4 miles from Salt creek, and 136 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Ripon, police district of Wimmera, and Ararat shire and electorate. It has hotel, Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,068). The nearest railway station is at Ararat, 5 miles, reached by private vehicle. Mountain scenery. The district is a mining, viticultural and agricultural one. Water from Government reservoir. Population about 260.

NUMURKAH (37° 5′ S. lat., 145° 26′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, 133¼ miles NE. of Melbourne. It lies on Baala Creek, 353 feet above sea-level, in the county of Moira, Numurkah shire and water trust, Numurkah and Nathalia electorate, and North Eastern police district. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley railway line; fares, 23s. 11d. and 15s. 10d.—junction of Nathalia and Cobram lines. It is the starting point of coaches to Katamatite and Yarrawonga. Banks: Australasia, Commercial, and Victoria. Farmers' Arms, Telegraph, Shamrock and Victoria are the chief hotels, of which there are ten, and there is a number of stores and tradesmen's premises. It possesses an Agricultural Society, Progress Association, Relief Society, a Turf club and a Coursing club, dramatic club, rifle club, a mechanics' institute, with large hall fitted with appliances for concert and dramatic purposes, library (2,450 vols.), reading-room, police camp, sub-treasury, Masonic lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., I.O.R., and A.N.A. societies, and law courts. Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army, State school, also Roman Catholic and private schools, and shire hall. The water supply is from Baala Creek, the water being pumped into settling ponds, then into a tower 70 feet high, from which it is conveyed by pipes through the principal streets of the town. Lighted with kerosene. Has a drainage scheme, with settling tanks, to be worked with a sewage-farm, thus keeping the creek unpolluted. The area of the shire is 765 square miles, annual value of ratable property £78,362, 1,300 dwellings, 1 430 ratepayers, 1s. rate. It is an important agricultural, pastoral, and horse-breeding district, there being (March 1, 1900) 158,102 acres under cultivation, the chief crop being 91,416 acres wheat. Population, 1,011; of the shire, 7,600. Local

papers, the *Standard*, published Wednesdays; *Leader*, Fridays, both eight-page penny papers.

NUNAWADING SHIRE. *See* BOXHILL.

OAKLEIGH (37° 54′ S. lat., 145° 7′ E. long.), in the county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, shire Mulgrave, police district of Bourke, is a borough, 136 feet above the level of the sea, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on Scotchman's Creek and the Dandenong road, 9¼ miles SE. of Melbourne. The Gippsland Railway passes through Oakleigh; fares, 9d. and 6d.; return, 1s., 9d. It was the junction for the outer circle and Rosstown railway lines, but not at present running. Coaches run daily to and from Wheeler's Hill and Black Flat. There are three hotels, a court-house, shire hall, Borough chambers, post office, mechanics' institute (800 vols.), five churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, and a State school (No. 1,601), a Roman Catholic school, and a convent, Foresters', Hibernian, I.O.O.F., M.U., St. Andrew's, and A.N.A. lodges. Bank: English and Scottish. The soil is adapted for gardens and orchards. The township is lighted with gas. The Yan Yean supplies water. Net annual value of ratable property in the borough, £12,107; area, 2,178 acres, 291 dwellings, 815 ratepayers, rate 1s. 9d., area of shire, 25½ square miles; net annual value of ratable property, £19,106. Land under cultivation, 2,823 acres. Formation: silurian rock, overlaid with sandy loam. Pigment earth being worked. Population of shire, about 1,684; of borough, 1,400. Newspaper: *Oakleigh Times*.

OCEAN GROVE (38° 15′ S. lat., 140° 30′ E. long.), county Grant, electoral district of Bellarine, police district Drysdale, is a post town on the River Barwon, 60 miles SW. of Melbourne, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station. There is a State school (No. 3,100), Wesleyan and Anglican churches and the Ocean Grove House. Coaches run to Geelong, 5s. return; Queenscliffe, 4s.; steamer and coach, ticket to Melbourne, 7s. 6d. return. The district is agricultural. It is a charming seaside resort. Reached by rail to Geelong, coach thence; or steamer from Geelong or Queenscliffe. There is good fishing and fowling. In visiting season the population reaches 300.

OMEO (37° 6′ S. lat., 147° 40′ E. long.), mining township (2,100 feet above sea-level) and shire, with post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office on Livingstone creek (county and electorate of Gippsland East), about 250 miles ENE. of Melbourne, and reached by rail to Bairnsdale, and coach thence daily (80 miles); in summer weekly coach runs to Bright, thence train. Hotels: Golden Age, Omeo, and Hilltop. Banks: Colonial and Commercial. The Public Library here has 3,000 vols. State school (No. 831), South Omeo (No. 1,734). Presbyterian, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; also lands office, courthouses and gaol, public library, two public halls, Masons', Natives', Miners', Oddfellows' and Rechabites' lodges, and substantial hospital. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from dam in Livingstone Creek. The auriferous areas of the district have been considerably developed during the past few years. During 1899 the total output of gold was 16,387 ozs. The alluvial deep leads on the Dargo High Plains, 30 miles to the westward, promise to become one of the important factors in the gold production of the colony, several companies being engaged in proving the leads, with very satisfactory results. On the quartz fields at Cassilis Tongio West, Sheepstation, and Mount Wills large numbers of men are employed, and the average yield of the stone is high, being over an ounce to the ton. Close to the township of Omeo the alluvial deposits, worked profitably many years ago and then abandoned, have again been taken up by companies for dredging. Some portion of the district, which is mountainous, is parcelled out in runs. On March 1, 1900, 5,696 acres were under tillage, principally for oats, wheat, potatoes, and hay. Net annual value of ratable property in Omeo shire (area 2,211 square miles), £37,000; 1,500 dwellings; 1,278 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate. Population 900, of shire, 5,580. Local paper: *Standard*, published twice weekly.

ONDIT. *See* BEEAC.

ORBOST (38° S. lat., 148½° E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, in the county of Croajingolong, shire Orbost, electoral district of East Gippsland, police district of Bairnsdale, on the Snowy River, 227 miles E. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Sale, steamer to Cunninghame, and thence by coach, fare, 12s. 6d., return 20s.; or rail to Bairnsdale and to Cuninghame, coach thence to Orbost; also *viâ* Bruthen weekly. Schooners also trade regularly to Orbost. Commercial bank. Anglican churches; Presbyterian and Roman Catholic services held in mechanics' institute. Has hotel, State school, private school, mechanics' institute, and library of 622 volumes, Rechabites' and Oddfellows' lodge, two large saw-mills, one at Orbost and one at the Brodribb river, flax, butter and cheese factories, and four commodious general stores. Lighted with kerosene. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. One of the principal maize-growing districts in the colony, 3,169 acres being under maize during 1900, the product of which was 56,467 bags. The river flats, comprising over 20,000 acres, are extremely rich. Marlo, at the junction of the Brodribb and Snowy Rivers, 10 miles distant from Orbost, is a beautiful spot, and being on the South Pacific Ocean is likely to become a favourite watering-place. Area of Orbost-shire 3,721 square miles, with 503 dwellings, 855 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, and net annual ratable property £17,074. Gold yield, 1899, 3,088 ounces. Formation: sandstone and schist, river flats alluvial. Population, about 500, of shire about 2,700. Newspaper: *Snowy River Mail*, published on Saturday.

ORFORD (38° 9′ S. lat., 142° 10′ E. long.) is a post town (postal notes issued) in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, shire of Minhamite, and police district of Warrnambool. It lies on the Shaw river. 201½ postal miles W. of Melbourne, whence it is reached by coach, which runs daily, from Port Fairy, fare, 3s. single, 5s. return, 16½ miles distant NE. It is in coach communication with Macarthur, 3s. 6d., and Hamilton, 8s. 6d. A forest in the vicinity (the only timber saved from ruthless destruction) is a picnic resort. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. It has a creamery, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, and a Stateschool (No. 1,898). The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a light sandy soil, with masses of bluestone on the surface. Population about 70.

ORVILLE (POSSUM HILL), (36° 45′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.), a township, with postal bag, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, situated on the Orville creek, 140 miles NW. of Melbourne. There is a daily mail from Dunolly to Rheola *viâ* Orville; fare, 3s. 6d. State school at McIntyres, 1½ mile off. 'Possum Hill rush was opened in September, 1875. Large nuggets have been found here at various depths: one weighing 300 ozs., and another 150 ozs. Granite and cement formation. The village is well supplied with water from a reservoir holding 2,000,000 gallons. District mining, agricultural and pastoral. Population, 30.

OXLEY (36° 28′ S. lat., 146° 27′ E. long.) is a post town and shire, with money-order office and railway station, on the King river, in the county of Delatite, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Benalla, lying 153 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. It has hotel, State school (No. 1,399) 2 miles away—on the Wangaratta side of King river—and Baptist church; Protestant hall, also a shire hall. Agriculture is largely carried on in the district, much of it having rich chocolate soil and rich alluvial river flats. Three miles east of Oxley is Milawa, to which town a coach runs daily. By the agricultural statistics for the year ending March 1, 1900, there were 19,080 acres under cultivation, 9,872 being under wheat. In the shire (area 1,005 square miles) the annual value of property is £34,027, with 750 dwellings, 1,117 ratepayers, and 1s. rate. Population, 53; of shire, 3,764.

PAKENHAM (38° 6′ S. lat., 145° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with savings' bank, money-order office and telegraph station, on Toomuc or Bourke's Creek, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district Bourke, 8 miles from Berwick, 35 miles SE. from Melbourne, and 94 feet above the level of the sea. It has railway communication with the metropolis, fares, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. Coaches on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to South Gembrook, 2s., West Gembrook, 2s. 6d., Upper Gembrook, 3s. 6d. Hotels: Bourke and Gembrook. State school (No. 1,359) and Roman Catholic school. Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Baptist churches, mechanics' institute (600 vols.). Commercial Bank, open Thursdays; Racing Club. In the neighbourhood are Gembrook (12 miles distant) and Beenak, new settlements, both noted for heavy timber and beautiful fern-tree gullies. Salvation Army have a prosperous farm. Water supply; underground tanks. The railway station and new township are 1½ mile from the old one. Township is lighted with kerosene. Population in township, 300; district, about 400; principally engaged in grazing and dairying.

PALMERSTON (county Buln-Buln, shire Alberton). Village adjoining Port Albert (which *see*). Coach runs to Sale. Has police-station.

PANMURE (38° 19′ S. lat., 142° 41′ E. long.), in the county Hampden and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, a post town, with telegraph station, and money-order and savings bank office, on Emu Creek, 150¾ (152 postal) miles W. of Melbourne, 16 miles NE. of Warrnambool, and 14 miles SW. of Terang. A station on Warrnambool railway (one mile from township); fares, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotel: Commercial, and one store and several shops. A State school is here (No. 1,079), saw-mill, Oddfellows' lodge, mechanics' institute and library, having 568 volumes, police station, also branch of Colonial Bank. Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Anglican. The district is heavily wooded. The Hopkins Falls and the Black's River Falls are in the neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Population in town, 300; with vicinity, about 600. Adjoining Panmure is the district of Laang.

PANTON HILL (co. Evelyn, shire Eltham), post township, 24 miles NE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Heidelberg, coach thence. Has two hotels and church. Mining district. Population 120.

PARKVILLE is a suburb of Melbourne, 1½ miles N. It has post, money-order office and savings bank, and telegraph facilities. Communication is by tramcars, which run at frequent intervals along the Sydney Road. It is a very pleasant locality, and is a favourite place of residence of many citizens, lighted with electricity. In the vicinity is the Royal Park, where the Acclimatisation Society have an excellent Zoological collection, which is much resorted to. The University with its increasing number of colleges and hostels forms a very striking feature of the district. Has hotel, Presbyterian church. Population, about 2,700.

PARUPA. *See* LAKE BOLAC.

PAYNESVILLE (co. Tanjil, shire Bairnsdale), post and telegraph station on Gippsland Lakes, 10 miles from Bairnsdale. Has three hotels, State school, church and mechanics' institute. Steamer to Bairnsdale. Population 450.

PENSHURST (37° 51′ S. lat, 142° 16′ E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, county of Villiers, electoral district Dundas, police district Hamilton, shire Mount Rouse, 169 miles (209½ postal) from Melbourne W., situated at the base of Mount Rouse. It is 16 miles from Hamilton, SE., 40 miles from Belfast N., and 43 miles from Warrnambool N. Penshurst is a railway station and junction on the lines from Hamilton to Koroit, Warrnambool, and

Port Fairy; fares, 37s. 4d. and 25s. Hotels: Penshurst, Prince of Wales, Cricketers' Arms, and Victoria. Area of shire 537 square miles, 450 dwellings, 465 ratepayers, 1s. rate; net annual value of ratable property £58,728; land under cultivation 2,819 acres. There is one tannery, butter factory, and four stores in the town, four churches, belonging to the Presbyterians (with manse), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph), Anglican, and Wesleyans, a State (No. 486), and Roman Catholic schools, a shire hall, mechanics' institute, with library of 1,276 volumes, Temperance hall, and a courthouse. Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Banks: the Victoria and National. Lodges of Oddfellows, A.N.A., H.A.C B.S., Rechabites, and Racing, and Rifle Clubs. Coaches run to Mortlake and Caramut. The water supply is derived from a spring in the centre of the town. Lighted with kerosene. Mount Rouse is an extinct volcano, 1,213 feet above the level of the sea; it belongs to the town, and is used as a place of recreation for the inhabitants. Formation: volcanic. Population 600, shire 2,200

PERCYDALE (37° 3′ 15″ S. lat., 143° 15′ E. long.) is a post town in the county of Gladstone and electorate, shire and police district of Avoca, on Fiddler's creek. It lies on the E. slope of the Pyrenees Mountains, about ¼ of a mile from the foot of the range, 132 miles NW. of Melbourne, 13 miles N. of Amphitheatre, 7 miles S. of Moonambel, and 7 miles NW. of Avoca. The communication with Melbourne is by coach to Avoca, fare 1s., rail thence; through fare, 15s. Sun Kum Hing hotel. State school (No. 1,042), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, store. The district is a mining one (both quartz and alluvial). Agricultural, viticultural and pastoral interests are also represented to some extent. Formation: sandstone and silurian. Population, 125.

PHILLIP ISLAND SHIRE. *See* SAN REMO.

PIGGOREET (37° 40′ S. lat., 143° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, on Woady Yallock creek, 96 postal miles W. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat. It is reached by taking train to Newtown, thence coach, three miles to Piggoreet. Coaches run to Scarsdale, fare 1s. Hotel: Coach and Horses. There are also several sheep stations in the district. There are Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, public hall, a State school (No. 726), and a mechanics' institute, with library of 710 vols. Volcanic valley with quartz ranges, on which several reefs are being worked. Population, about 300.

PIMPINIO (36° 35′ S. lat., 142° 9′ E. long.), a postal township, county Borung, electoral district Horsham, shire Wimmera. It is a telegraph and railway station on the Dimboola line, 10 miles N. of Horsham, and 213¼ miles Melbourne, fares, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. Hotel: Railway. It has Wesleyan and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute and public library (1,000 vols.), store, blacksmith's shop, butter factory, machinery valued £1,000, and a State school (No. 1,439)—two others in district. Water from Trust dams. Agricultural pursuits are followed in the district. Population about 120.

PIRRON YALOAK (38° 20′ S. lat., 143° 28′ E. long.), a postal township and railway station, with telegraph office, on the Pirron Yaloak creek, which empties itself into Lake Corangamite, which also abuts on the township. It is in the electorates of Polwarth, Villiers, and Heytesbury, shires Colac and Heytesbury, police district of Colac. It lies 105¾ miles SW. of Melbourne. State school (No. 1,242); Bible Christian and Roman Catholic churches. Hotel: Mamre. The communication with Melbourne is by rail; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. The soil, which is black on gravel, affords rich grazing and agricultural land. Onions and potatoes largely grown. The most striking features of the place are the extensive stony rises indicative of terrible volcanic action; and Lake Corangamite, the largest lake in Victoria, and probably one of the saltest in the world. Its excessive saltness is doubtless mainly due to the retention of the total of its original saline ingredients within vastly contracted limits. Dairying, grazing, rabbit-trapping industry. Population, 150; of district, 600.

PISGAH (co. Ripon, shire Ballaarat), railway station on Ballaarat to Waubra line. Wilson's training stables and Dowly Forest racecourse in vicinity.

PITFIELD (37° 50′ S. lat., 143° 37′ E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grenville, postal township, with telephone station, on Woady Yallock creek, about 104 miles W. of Melbourne, and about 45 miles from the Leigh-road Railway Station, on the Geelong and Ballaarat line. Coaches run to Ballaarat, fare 2s. 6d.; to Leigh Road, fare 5s.; and to Newtown 12 miles distant, from which places train can be taken to Melbourne. Two wine halls, branches English and Scottish and the Commercial Banks, State school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, branch A.N.A. There are several diggings within a short distance on the north and north-east, and considerable quantities of gold have been obtained during the past 12 months, and also a considerable tract of cultivated and grazing land in the district. Basaltic formation. Newspapers: *Kaleno Banner* and *Pitfield Miner*. Population of district about 1,800.

PLEASANT CREEK. *See* STAWELL.

POOTILLA (co. Grant, shire Buninyong), post township NW. Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bungaree, conveyance thence. Has two hotels and creamery. Agricultural district. Population 200.

POOWONG (38° 15′ S. lat., 145° 56′ E. long) (co. Mornington, shire Poowong and Jeetho), post town, with money-order office, savings bank, 62 miles SE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Loch, thence mail coach 5 miles. Has Athenæum, with library, butter factory, hotel, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and State school (2,111). Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: Sedimentary, belonging to the Mesozoic period.

POOWONG AND JEETHO SHIRE. *See* JEETHO.

PORCUPINE FLAT (37° S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), township, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Maldon, 92 miles NW. of Melbourne. Hotels: Racecourse and Brighton. It has post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, a State school (No. 1,676), and a racecourse (Maldon). Maldon, 2½ miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Coaches run to Dunnolley. It is a mining and agricultural locality. Population, about 150.

POREPUNKAH (37° S. lat., 147° E. long) (county Bogong, shire Bright) is a railway station with post office, about 193 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Ovens river. It has public hall, in which Wesleyan and Church of England services are held, band, a State school (No. 1,144), free library and hall (520 vols.), two hotels, saw-mills, and two hop kilns employed by hop gardens in vicinity; tobacco grown. Coach runs to the Bucklands. It is a mining district. Mount Buffalo and Buckland Falls in district. Beautiful valley scenery. Formation: silurian. Population of township and district about 500.

PORT ALBERT (38° 41′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.), county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland S., shire Alberton, is a seaport town, with post, telegraph and telephone, money-order office, and savings bank, and situated at the mouth of the Tarra river, 137¼ miles SE. of Melbourne, with which there is communication by steamer weekly, also rail direct, 136½ miles, fares 24s. 7d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Ship Inn and Port Albert. The churches are Church of England and Wesleyan, and there is a State school (No. 490), Custom-house, receipt and pay office, land office, powder magazine, courthouse, and mechanics' institute, with library of 762 volumes. The entrance to Port Albert is over a mile wide. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, flax, fruit, maize, oats, &c., growing well. Coal has been proved to exist and of good quality. Port Albert is one of the principal fishing grounds whence the Melbourne market is supplied. Pliocene and Tertiary formation. Population, 230; of district, 3,000.

PORTARLINGTON (38° 6′ S. lat., 144° 42′ E. long.) is a post town, on Port Phillip Bay, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, county of Grant, electorate Barwon, shire Bellarine, and police district Geelong. It lies 65 miles S.W. from Melbourne, at the foot of the Bellarine Hills, in a southerly direction by land, and is reached by rail to Drysdale, *viâ* Geelong, on the Queenscliff line, thence by coach or by steamer from Melbourne direct, 25 miles across the Bay. Coach to Geelong daily, to Queenscliff daily in summer months. There are three hotels—the Grand, the Family and the Bay View, a State school (No. 2,455), Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, a branch of the Colonial Bank, three general stores, several tradesmen's premises, steam chaff-cutting works, a public library of 3,000 volumes, and Masonic, Foresters' and Sons of Temperance societies. The district is an agricultural one, and has achieved some celebrity for the fine onions it produces; in the summer it is thronged with visitors from Geelong, Melbourne, and up-country, it being an excellent seaside watering-place. Public baths have been erected, increasing the attractions of Portarlington. It has a good jetty, with fine public gardens adjoining, and there are pleasant drives to Drysdale, St. Leonards, Queenscliff, Point Lonsdale, and Clifton Springs. Formation: volcanic iron and limestone. The population numbers 852 in the town, and the district over 2,500. Newspaper: *Bellarine Herald*.

PORT CAMPBELL, (37° 4′ S. lat., 144° 12′ E. long.), otherwise CAMPBELL'S CREEK, is a seaport with post, telegraph and telephone office, and savings bank, situated nearly midway between Sherbrooke river and Hesse Point, 15½ miles NW. by N. from Moonlight Head, and 161⅛ miles SW. of Melbourne, county Hampden and shire Heytesbury, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury; police district of Warrnambool. Communication is by rail to Timboon, fare 6s. 11s. and 18s.; thence by coach, 11 miles, to Port Campbell, fare 5s. Hotel: Commercial. The harbour is an inlet of the sea, of no great magnitude or depth of water, nor is it very easy of entrance. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, with exceptionally rich soil. A jetty has been constructed for the convenience of taking in cargo. It has creamery and cheese factory, mechanics' institute (300 vols.), rocket house, two State schools (No. 2,946), Newfield (No. 2,991), Port Campbell North, Union Baptist and Presbyterian churches, Anglican services are also held; store, a creamery, &c. Cliff scenery. *Loch Ard* disaster happened near here. Formation: limestone. Population of township and district, 550.

PORT FAIRY, formerly called BELFAST (38° 23′ S. lat., 142° 14′ E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy, shire Belfast, at the mouth of the river Moyne, to and from which steamers ply at frequent intervals. There is also railway communication with Warrnambool, 20⅝ miles distant and with Hamilton. Port Fairy is connected by rail with Melbourne 186¼ miles WSW. of the metropolis; fares, 33s. 7d. and 22s. 4d., besides holiday excursion trips, at greatly reduced prices. Coaches between here and Macarthur daily, and to and from Portland three times a week. Special shipping facilities are provided, the rails being laid to the river wharves. Hotels: the Commercial, Caledonian, Victoria, Market, Star of the West, White Hart, Bank, Union, Tennyson's, and others in the suburbs. It has money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. The harbour is called Port Fairy. Sea-going vessels drawing 11 feet of water are loaded and discharged at the wharf stores in the middle of the town. Five dairy factories in full working

order. The fishing industry is also growing, and visitors have the opportunity of visiting the "Julia Percy" Island in the fishing yachts; also has preserving factory for tinning fish, rabbits, poultry and vegetables; refrigerating works. A large trade in wool, grain, and general produce is done with the Koroit, Tower Hill, Macarthur, Orford, Yambuk, Tyrendarra, Penshurst, Hamilton, and Coleraine districts. It is the principal shipping port of the western district, and from here large quantities of produce find their way to Melbourne. The town is quadrangular in form, and contains a number of good buildings, which comprise churches belonging to the Episcopalian (St. John's), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's) bodies; the branches of the Australasia, Colonial, Victoria and Commissioners' Savings Banks, the Hospital, mechanics' institute (this last has a library of 2,600 volumes), the Lecture and Oddfellows' Halls, and Orderly room. The schools comprise the State (No. 1,188), capable of accommodating 500 children; Roman Catholic, and several private schools. The area of the borough is 5,902 acres, with 383 dwellings, 451 ratepayers, 2s. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,244; in the shire of Belfast, the ratable property is of the annual value of £37,317, area of shire 201 square miles, 600 dwellings, 700 ratepayers, 1s. 4d. rate. The Government buildings comprise a court-house, a custom-house and post and telegraph offices (in which are the Lands office and Treasury). Petty Sessions are held every Friday, whilst County, Supreme, and General Sessions Courts are held periodically. As a watering place Port Fairy is now attracting a number of country visitors; the bathing accommodation is good, adjoining it are golf links, also the Borough Council have provided first-class bathing establishments in the centre of the town, including hot salt-water baths; whilst the natural salt-water bathing places on the coast are superior to any in the Colonies, being securely protected by reefs, and can be used free of charge. The Crags, a favourite resort on the ocean shore, is situated a few miles from the town, and fine fishing obtains. The Botanical Gardens cover an area of nearly 25 acres, and are looked upon as very superior by visitors. The town is lighted with gas. By the returns made up to March 1, 1900, 14,521 acres were under cultivation in the shire. The Tower Hill, a remarkable volcanic mountain, with a perfect, extinct crater, standing in the Tower Lake, is 9 miles NNE. of Port Fairy. It is entirely surrounded by water, and is much frequented by sightseers. Formation of district: basaltic, with limestone ridges cropping out in many places. The population of the borough is 1,900, that of the shire 2,700. Newspaper: *Port Fairy Gazette*, every Tuesday and Friday.

PORTLAND (38° 21′ 30″ S. lat., 141° 41′ E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Normanby, electoral district and shire of Portland, police district of Hamilton, 40 feet above the level of the sea, under municipal government, on the west coast of Portland Bay, 225 miles (250½ by rail) SW. of Melbourne, about the same distance SE. from Adelaide; 53 miles from Hamilton SW., 57 miles from Coleraine, 47 from Merino, and 63 from Casterton, all towns of some importance to the N. and NW. Warrnambool is 60 miles distant E., and Belfast 43 miles E. Portland is by rail in direct communication with the metropolis. Fares, 44s. 11d. and 30s. 1d. There is steamer communication at frequent intervals during the week, and at very low fares. Coaches run three times a week to Port Fairy, and twice a week to Bridgewater. Hotels: Mac's, London, Gordon, Royal, Club, Richmond, and others; there are also several first-class boarding houses. Portland was founded by Messrs. Edward and Stephen Henty, who arrived on November 19, 1834; it is consequently the oldest settlement in Victoria, excepting Old Settlement Point, on the shores of Western Port Bay, where for nearly 12 months detachments of the 3rd and 30th regiments, under Captain Wright, were located in the year 1826. Portland was first used as a whaling depôt. On November 13, 1840, the township was officially described as consisting of "one good house and six decent cottages, besides a few huts, and contains a population of at least 100 souls." It has also been described as "pretty, though quaint looking;" is on the high road to the west, overlooking the bay, "one of the loveliest in the world, extending in a crescent-like form from one high headland to another, dipping in the centre of the curve to a little above sea-level." The bay is 24 by 12 miles, capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet in the world, and is the natural outlet for an immense tract of back country, comprehending many millions of acres of rich agricultural and pastoral land. There is ample jetty accommodation for the loading and discharge of vessels, and the harbour accommodation will eventually be much improved by the construction of a breakwater, which will run out a distance of 1,000 yards from the shore. A tender has been accepted by the Government for the construction of a new deep-water pier, and the work, which is anticipated to cost £20,000, will be completed before the end of 1901. This will allow the largest ocean-going steamers to moor alongside and to take in frozen meat from the Portland and Western District of the Victoria Freezing Co., which has complete works and latest machinery. The additional wharfage is expected to prove very serviceable also in wheat and wool export, and will make Portland an important port of shipment. The boat harbour, which has cost over £40,000, affords good shelter to all the craft in port. Additional railway facilities are also to be provided. The Union, Savings and Victoria Banks have branches, and the leading insurance companies have agencies. Portland possesses a well laid-out botanical garden. There are a treasury, post-office, customs house, and court-house, also numerous stores, two bark mills, two saw-mills, three tanneries, a handsome State school (No. 489) and two others (Nos. 1,194 and 1,393), and a Catholic school in the district, four private schools, including the Portland College, Loretto Convent, a club, benevolent asylum, free library of 2,500 vols., several places of worship, belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (All Saints), Wesleyan and Baptist communities, and other public buildings. Swimming and hot-water baths, second to none in Australia, have been provided by the corporation, at a cost of £4,500. They are of large area, and well fenced against the intrusion of sharks, and fitted up in a very complete manner, rendering them equal to any in the colony. Among the social institutions are lodges of the following societies:—Masonic (No. 6 V.C), Foresters, and Oddfellows (M.U.), Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Rechabites, W.C.T.U. and Fishermen's Union. The Portland Horticultural Society is a prosperous institution, holding two shows annually. There is also a Racing Club, and a Battery of Militia. The town is lighted with gas. The water supplied to the town is derived from Artesian wells. In the municipality (area, 2,865 acres) are 479 dwellings, 577 ratepayers, 1s. 8d. rate (2d. of which is devoted to maintenance of benevolent asylum and hospital and the Ladies' Benevolent Society), the value of ratable property being £13,745, the area of the shire is 1,607 square miles, and annual value of ratable property £62,000, 1,600 dwellings, 1,670 ratepayers, 1s. rate. To the north-west of the town lies the valley of the Wannon (to which there is a branch line of railway from Branxholme), and still further west, but within easy reach of the bay, lies the Mount Gambier district, second to no part of Australia for productiveness. The chief exports are fish, wool, tallow, hides, bark, butter, and recently wheat, corn, hardwood, fruit, bluestone, lime, and the different sorts of agricultural produce. In the shire 8,744 acres were under cultivation during 1900, of which wheat occupied 2,332 acres. The population is 2,200; of the shire, 5,550. The *Guardian* (the second oldest paper in the colony), published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the *Observer*, Monday and Thursday, are the local newspapers.

PORT MELBOURNE, formerly called SANDRIDGE (37° 52′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), the port of Melbourne, is situated on Hobson's Bay, about 1½ miles to the S. of the city; by road it is 2½ miles. It is in the county of Bourke, is an electoral district of itself, and is the police district of Port Melbourne, and is connected by rail with the metropolis. Fares, 3d. and 2d. The original Hobson's Bay line, after frequent negotiations, was sold to the Victorian Government in June, 1878. There is also good road communication, and tramcars run to and fro every few minutes; fare, 3d. Cabs run at intervals. Principal hotels: Royal Mail, Lord Raglan, Railway Club, Pier, Chequers, London and Ship Hotel; there are about 48 in all. The municipal area is 2,366 acres, with 2,500 dwellings, and property valued at £814,764, net annual value, £67,765, 2,500 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate. All properties were connected with Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system in 1898. There are post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices; branches of the National and Australasia Banks, and Melbourne Savings Bank; also two State, and a denominational school (R.C., St. Joseph's), Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, Temperance hall, and Seamen's Bethel. Lodges — Masonic, A.N.A., Druids, Oddfellows, Foresters, Free Gardeners, Orange, St. Andrew's, H.A.C.B.S., and several others. The business of the town is dependent on the shipping in a great measure, but the factories employ a number of persons, and many of the residents have business occupations in Melbourne. There are two fine piers, the railway and the town pier, jutting a long way into the bay, alongside which ships of almost any tonnage can lie, and be rapidly loaded or discharged, there being numerous steam cranes for that purpose. The Orient, P. and O., M. M., and Norddeutsch Lloyd mail steamers are berthed at the railway pier. There is an extensive biscuit factory (Swallow and Ariell's), Poolman's sugar refinery, Kitchen's soap and candle works, Cuming, Smith, & Co.'s chemical works, Harper's rice and flour mills, also gasworks, Joshua's distillery, boot factory, Sailors' Rest, and free reading room, a library of 1,100 vols., Police Court House, Council Chambers and Town Hall. Court of Petty Sessions sits daily. The streets of the town are wide, and laid out at right angles. Port Melbourne is well drained and the streets lighted with gas, the footpaths being mostly either flagged or asphalted. In the early days of the colony it was known as Liardet's Beach. Geological formation: sand with substratum of red clay, sandstone and occasional ironstone. Population, 11,000. The *Standard* (published weekly) is the local paper.

PORTSEA (38° 20′ S. at., 144° 40′ E. long.) is a post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, situated on the E. side of Port Phillip Heads, 68 post miles SE. of Melbourne, and 37 miles in a direct line by water. Fare, by coach, 9s.; by steamer in summer, 2s. 6d. return 4s.; from Mornington, 7s.; also steamer every Thursday at 10 A.M., fare 5s. single, 7s. 6d. return. There are two hotels here, Nepean and Portsea, a State school (No. 2,929). A coach runs daily to Dromana, fare 4s. Limestone is abundant and prevalent, and there are numerous kilns, the best lime of the colony coming from here. The Quarantine station is about miles from here. Portsea has two frontages, one facing Queen cliff, the other Bass' strait. The back beach (Southern Ocean), within 1 mile from Portsea, on which stands "London Bridge Caves, a great natural curiosity. The fine headland Point Nepean, at the entrance to Port Phillip Heads, can reached by foot from Portsea in less than an hour, Ports being much nearer the Heads than any other watering-plac From Portsea a magnificent panoramic view of land and sea

to be seen, embracing Cape Schank and its lighthouse, Pulpit Rock and St. Paul's on the left, and Barwon Heads and the Cape Otway ranges on the right. Batteries at Point Nepean and at Point Franklin defend the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. During the season Portsea is visited by people from all parts of the colony, its reputation as a sanatorium being high. It is also one of the most fashionable watering-places on the shores of the bay. Formation: limestone. Population 120, many of whom earn a livelihood at lime-burning.

PRAHRAN (37° 51′ S. lat., 145° 1 E. long.) is an important metropolitan suburban city, contains postal, telegraphic, and money-order offices, with a branch of the Government Savings Bank, suburban to Melbourne, lying about 3¾ miles SE. It is a distinct municipality, and has been since the 21st February, 1856; was created a borough, October 17th, 1863, a town, May 13th, 1870, and proclaimed a city on 1st July, 1879. The city area is 2,320 acres, with 9,150 dwellings, 9,113 ratepayers, and ratable property of net annual value of £337,551, 1s. 7d. rate. The main roads to Dandenong, Gippsland, and Western Port pass through Prahran, and a good road with a fine massive iron girder bridge over the Yarra connects it with Melbourne. There is railway communication by the Melbourne and Brighton Railway; fares, 5½d. and 4d.; also by the Oakleigh and Frankston lines. The cable tramcar system runs from Prince's Bridge *viâ* the St. Kilda Road, and South Yarra through the chief street, Chapel Street, fare, 3d. A branch of the cable tramway runs to Toorak. A line of 'buses also runs to Malvern Shire Hall from the Prahran Town Hall about every 14 minutes, by way of High Street. The local town-hall is a commanding building, and has a good free library of 11,000 vols.; its tower forms a landmark for many miles round and the main hall is capable of accommodating 1,400 persons. There are numerous other public buildings of a charitable, educational, and ecclesiastical character. Chapel Street and Toorak Road, the main thoroughfares are woodblocked, bordered with some handsome shops and places of business. There are five State schools, handsome recreation grounds have been laid out on Mount Erica, High Street, and in Greville Street, close to the Town Hall, which do much to beautify the neighbourhood. A large area of ground close to Toorak Station has been purchased and reserved by the Corporation for a recreation reserve. Many of the streets are lined with handsome trees, such as elms and silver poplars. The city of Prahran has adopted the system of wards, and the municipal authorities have effected many improvements, particularly in drainage. The outskirts of the municipality are adorned by very many elegant private houses, the residences of merchants and others in business in Melbourne. Banks: Savings, National, Australasia, Victoria, and Commercial. Population, 36,500. The Prahran *Telegraph* and the *Chronicle*, Saturday, are the local papers.

PRESTON (37° 43′ S. lat., 145° 2′ E. long.) a shire and town, with two post offices, a money-order, and two telegraph offices, in the electorate of Bourke East, and county of Bourke, situated between the Merri and Darebin creeks, 6½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. It has six hotels, State school, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic (with school) churches, a library of over 1,600 vols., two police stations, shire hall holding 600), and three other public halls, one pottery, a soap factory, several tanneries, large brick factories, and ham and bacon curing establishments. Reached by tram and train (four stations); fares, return, 4½d. and 3d. The reservoir here in connection with the Yan Yean waterworks has a storage capacity of 17 million gallons of water. The town is lighted with gas. It is a suburban district. A Court of petty sessions is held here. The shire has area of 13¾ square miles, and contains ratable property of the annual value of £29,794, 621 dwellings, 892 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate. Land under cultivation 1,292 acres. Population of shire, 3,300. Newspaper: *Preston Leader*.

PRINCETOWN (co. and shire Heytesbury), post township on Gellibrand route. Reached by rail to Camperdown, coach thence. Has hotel, boarding-houses and Mechanics' Institute. Good fishing and shooting, and favourite seaside resort. Population 50.

PURNIM (38° 18′ S. lat., 142° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone office, on the Merri Creek and the Mortlake road, 165¾ postal miles W. of Mebourne, 12 from Warrnambool, and 20 miles from Mortlake, in the Warrnambool shire, and county of Villiers and Heytesbury. Presbyterian and Catholic (St. Anne's) churches, a State school (No. 1,016), and a Catholic school, a store, a creamery, shoeing forge, and the Bush Inn and Royal Oak hotels are here. Wheat and potato growing district. Communication is by train or steamer to Warrnambool, coach thence, 12½ miles, fare 2s. 6d. Coach runs to Mortlake. The Stud station known as Bryan O'Lynn is now a dairy farm. The Framlingham Aboriginal station is about 1 mile distant, and the Hopkins Falls about 2 miles. Population, 1,500.

PYALONG (37° 7′ S. lat., 144° 54′ E. long.), a shire and post town with telephone and railway station (fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d.) on Mollison's Creek, 57¾ miles N. of Melbourne (county of Dalhousie, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield). Hotel: White Hart; also wine hall. State school (No. 2,005), Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches (All Saints), police station, shire hall, post-office, and two stores. The district is chiefly pastoral; soil is sandy and rather poor. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £14,400; area 229 square miles, with 220 dwellings, 400 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 1,328 acres. Formation: granitic. Population, 150; including shire, 1,000.

PYRAMID HILL (36° 2′ S. lat., 144° 2′ E. long.), a postal town, county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunbower, shire of Gordon, with money-order, telegraph offices, and savings bank, on Bullock Creek, and a station on the Bendigo to Swan Hill line, 154¾ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Mail coaches run to Yarrowalla, and Durham Ox, Terricks and Bald Rock. Bank: National. State school (1,712) and two hotels, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and mechanics' institute and free library (1,000 vols.), A.N.A. and I.O.R. societies. There are two stores, butter factory, two coach and implement factories, and a police-court, third Wednesday in month. Lighted with kerosene. An agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, and pastoral district. Newspaper: *Pyramid Hill Advertiser*. Population, 400.

QUAMBATOOK (co. Tatchera, shire Kerang), post, telegraph, telephone to Ultimo, and railway (terminus) station, on Avoca river, 207 miles (191 rail). NW. of Melbourne: fares, *viâ* Boort, 34s. 6d. and 22s. 10d. Has hotel, coffee palace, and sundry stores, State school (2,443), Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, police-station, mechanics' institute, M.U.I.O.O.F. and H.A.C.B.S. Lighted with kerosene. Quambatook South 3 miles distant, and has Roman Catholic church, State school, and post-office. Agricultural district. Population of whole district about 3,800. Newspaper: *Herald*.

QUEENSCLIFF (38° 16′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.), county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, police district of Geelong, a municipal town, with post, telegraph, telephone, savings bank, and money-order office and railway station, at the entrance of Port Phillip Bay, lies 12 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 32 miles SW. of Melbourne—68¼ postal miles by land; from Queenscliff to the Gellibrand lightship, *viâ* Cole's Channel, is 26¾ miles, *viâ* West Channel is 26½ miles, *viâ* South Channel 39 miles. A steamer plies daily to and from Melbourne in summer. During the winter months a special coach runs daily, *via* Port Arlington, in connection with a line of steamers, fare 5s., return 9s. 6d., available for one month. A steamer also calls every Saturday, carrying passengers and cargo. It is the terminal station on the railway from Geelong; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Coaches run to Portarlington and Clifton Springs. Hotels: Grand, Victoria, Ozone, Esplanade, Queenscliff, Bendigo, and Royal, which will compare favourably with any in the Australian colonies. In addition to these are numerous commodious and well-appointed boarding-houses. It is situated on a small peninsula, formerly known as Shortland's Bluff, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land, called the Narrows, about 400 yards in width. Lonsdale Bay forms the SW. and Swan Bay the NW. boundaries. Two lighthouses are here, so placed that when seen from seaward in one line they form a leading mark for vessels entering. The width of Port Phillip Heads, between Point Nepean on the east, and Point Lonsdale on the west, is about 4,000 yards, but the navigable channel, called the Rip, through which the tide rushes with great velocity, is only about 1,600 yards wide. The entrance is now very strongly protected. The men of the Victorian Permanent Artillery are stationed here. A Foresters' hall has been erected capable of accommodating eight or nine hundred people, and admirably adapted for popular entertainments. Places of worship: Anglican church (St. George's), built of stone, with stained windows, Roman Catholic church (Holy Trinity), Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. The "Cottage by the Sea," conducted by the Ministering Children's League, is here, also Upton House, a Convalescent Home for aged people. It has many advantages as a watering-place, the baths erected by the borough council being both safe and commodious; there are also hot sea-water baths, splendid bowling-green, asphalt tennis court, and there is a fine pier which is a favourite resort of visitors. Bank: Victoria; State school (No. 1,190), and a private school, Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 2,666 vols., and Masonic, Foresters', Orange, A.N.A. Lodges are among the chief institutions. It is a place of petty sessions. Coaches run to Point Lonsdale and Ocean Grove. The town is lighted with gas. Rain water supply. The ratable property (area 2,173 acres) is valued at £107,320, net annual value being £10,852; 373 dwellings, and 407 ratepayers, rate 1s. 6d. All vessels arriving from infected ports are boarded near Queenscliff by the health officer, from Quarantine Station. It has been a pilot station since 1848. Population, 1,900, in summer months, 3,500. Geological formation: Limestone and sandstone. Newspaper: *Queenscliff Sentinel*, published on Saturdays.

QUEENSFERRY (38° 24′ S. lat., 145° 27′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings-bank, and the port on the Eastern side of Western Port, 59¼ postal miles, SE. from Melbourne, shire Phillip Island, county Mornington. State school amalgamated with Grantville (No. 1414). The nearest railway station is Lang Lang, whence a coach runs to Queensferry, return fare, 6s. An artesian well of mineral waters of a chalybeate character is here. Religious services held in public hall. The whole of the district has been taken up under coal leases; several good seams have also been found along the Bass valley. It is the shipping port for the Great Victoria Colliery Company, from which a tramway runs to water, about 8 miles. Baron von Mueller said the copiousness and elegance of spring orchids here are unsurpassed in the world. Formation: Mesozoic. Population, 80.

QUEENSTOWN (37° 39′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E. long.), post town, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, shire Eltham, and police district of Bourke, on Back creek, 27 miles NE. of Melbourne. It has a hotel, State school (No. 128), mechanics' institute (650 vols.), I.O.O.F., and Church of England. Court of petty sessions is held here. Two coaches run daily to and from Heidelberg, fare, 2s., return, thence train. District devoted to fruit and mining. Water from private tanks. Population, 50 (including five Chinese); with district, 1,250.

RAGLAN (37° 21′ S. lat., 143° 19′ E. long.), a postal township on Fiery creek (county of Ripon, electorate of Ripon and Hampden), 128 miles (115 postal), WNW. of Melbourne, about 3½ miles to the N. of the railway line between Ararat and Ballaarat. Beaufort (6 miles) is the nearest railway station. The Fiery Creek Diggings, at one time about the richest in the colony, are in the vicinity. The gold yield for the year 1899 was 4,760 ozs. There are other workings farther off, and one saw-mill at work in the neighbourhood. Some stations are in the neighbourhood. State school here (No. 523), Primitive Methodist church, hotel, and free library with 218 vols., mining, agricultural and pastoral. Population of town, 300; with district, about 1,500.

RAMAHYUCK (38° 2′ S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.) is a Presbyterian mission station on the River Avon, county Tangil, shire Avon, about 15 miles from Sale, commenced in 1864 on a reserve of 750 acres. The station comprises 14 cottages, missionary's house, church, school, and boarding house for children, arranged so as to form three sides of a quadrangle. The number of blacks on the station (of which Rev. F. A. Hagenaur is manager), is about 60, including 26 children, who attend the native State school under the care of a highly-qualified lady teacher.

RAVENSWOOD (36° 50′ S. lat., 144° 1′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph-office, in the county of Bendigo, shire Marong, electoral and police district of Maldon, on Bullock creek, 90¼ rail miles NW. by W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line; fares, 16s. 2d. and 10s. 9d. The hotel is the Junction. Two State schools (Nos. 1,113 and 1,546), in which Wesleyan Sunday school is held. The district is of a pastoral and agricultural character. Good shooting. Harcourt is 8 miles S., and Kangaroo Flat, 7 miles N. Formation: granite. Population, about 200; with district, 400.

RAYWOOD (36° 30′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, police district of Bendigo, is a borough, with post, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, near Myer's Creek, 119¾ miles NNW. of Melbourne, 19 miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station; fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: White Horse, Gunn's, and McNeill's. The town area is 5,760 acres, with 94 dwellings, 154 ratepayers, and ratable property of yearly value of £2,359, 1s. rate. There is a State school (No. 1,844), and one at Neilborough, Anglican, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan churches, town hall, used as a court-house, and police-station, a mechanics' institute with library of 450 vols., and branch A.N.A., four stores, and some tradesmen's shops, lighted by kerosene. Coaches run to Kamarooka three days a week. There is a reservoir supplying the town with water from the Coliban. The district is of a mining and agricultural character. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz. Population, 480, district about 1,200.

REDBANK (36° 55′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, on Cherry Tree Creek, in the county of Kara Kara, electorate of Stawell, and North-Western police district, shire Avoca, 141 miles NW. of Melbourne, about 66 miles from Ballarat, NW., and 30 from Maryborough. A coach runs daily to Avoca, 15 miles distant, and to St. Arnaud, fare, 5s., with which towns there is railway communication with Melbourne. Mountain scenery. There is one hotel, the Shamrock, a State school (No. 896), and a Wesleyan and Roman Catholic church, mechanics' institute, and police-station. Lighted with kerosene. Mining district, yield 1899, 748 ozs. Population about 300.

REDHILL (38° 20′ S. lat., 144° 50′ E. long.), a post town, in county and electorate Mornington, shire Kangerong, police district Bourke, 45 postal miles SE. from Melbourne three miles from Point Nepean road. Red Hill, so called from being on a hill of that colour, is about 1,500 feet above the sea level, on the Arthur's Seat range, 12 miles distant from Mornington railway-station. A coach from Mornington (after arrival of first train) passes daily within 2 miles of Red Hill; fare, 2s. 6d.; this coach runs to and from Dromana. It has a Wesleyan place of worship, a store, a school (No. 1,301), a post office, a blacksmith's shop, and several large orchards and fruit gardens, about 300 acres being under fruit. The nearest telegraph and money-order office is Dromana. There is a racecourse NE. of the village, 1½ mile distant. The surrounding country is heavily timbered with messmate, gum, and wattle, and is well suited for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Fruit-culture, especially strawberries, is now largely occupying the attention of residents. There is plenty of shooting, viz.: kangaroo, wallaby, opossum, hare, rabbit, and many varieties of birds. Gold is found in small quantities. Population, 150.

REDHILL (37° S. lat., 146° E. long.) was a village settlement, in county and electoral district of Evelyn, police district Drouin, shire Buln Buln, 54 miles from Melbourne, from which rail to Drouin. District is agricultural. It has been abandoned since 1898.

REEDY CREEK (37° 17′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telephone and money-order office, 56¾ miles N. of Melbourne. It is situated on Reedy Creek, in the county and electorate of Anglesey and Dalhousie, shire of Broadford, police district of Kilmore. Hotels: Reefers, Reedy Creek, State school (No. 2,234). Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic. Town is not lighted. Coach runs to Broadford, 8 miles distant, fare, 2s., thence rail to Melbourne. Strath Creek Falls 6 miles distant. Mining and pastoral district. Population, about 300.

REID'S CREEK (36° 20′ S. lat., 146° 41′ E. long.), is 3 miles from Beechworth Railway Station and 175½ miles NE. of Melbourne. Has loose post-bag. It is in the county and electoral district of Bogong, police district and shire of Beechworth. Chiefly a mining locality for tin and gold. The country consists of mountains and valleys, the former (Mount Pilot) commanding extensive views of picturesque scenery, comprising the Falls, the Wool-shed creek, and other points of interest. Climate mild and healthy. Formation: granite. Water from wells. Population, about 100 persons.

RHEOLA (formerly called BERLIN) (36° 37′ S. lat., 143° 56′ E. long.), a postal township with money-order and savings-bank office, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, North-Western police district, 4 miles south of Kingower, on the Kangderaar Creek, 143 miles NW. from Melbourne, deriving its existence from the former gold-fields and agricultural land in its neighbourhood. The means of reaching Melbourne are the coaches from Inglewood (12 miles), fare, 1s. 6d., and Dunolly (20 miles), fare, 2s. 6d., both of which towns are railway stations. Here on the 31st May, 1870, a large nugget was unearthed: it weighed 93lbs. 8oz., and yielded 1,105 ounces of pure gold. It was named after the ruling Governor—"Viscount Canterbury." The celebrated Blanche Barkly nugget, weighing 145 lbs., was found at Kingower, a few miles distant. Two other large nuggets were found here in 1871, one, called the "Precious," weighing 143 lbs., and the other, called the "Kum Tow" (17th April), weighing 792 ozs. The diggings were very nuggetty, the gold lying on or near the surface, hence soon worked out. There are two places of worship—Church of England, and Roman Catholic. two stores, State school (No. 1,069), two hotels, and a police-station. A reservoir supplies water to the town. The alluvial flats are well suited for cultivation, and some of the hills are peculiarly adapted for viticulture, which, with orchards, promises to be a greater source of wealth than even the gold. Melville's cave in district. Formation: granite schist and silurian sandstone. Population, 100; with neighbourhood it is 200.

RHYLL (co. Mornington, shire Phillip Island), on Phillip Island, with a State school (No. 3,132). Farming district. Population, 32.

RICHMOND (37° 50′ S. lat., 145° 1′ E. long.), county Bourke, electoral district of Richmond and Jolimont and W. Richmond, police district of Melbourne, now a city suburban to Melbourne, with which it is connected by good roads and tramway. It is about 2 miles distant from the General Post Office, SE., and is bounded south and east by the river Yarra, north by Victoria Street, and west by Hoddle Street. There is also railway communication with three stations. Fares, 3d. and 2d. Between the metropolis and Richmond is the Friendly Societies' Gardens, also a large reserve known as Yarra Park, in which are the Melbourne and Richmond cricket grounds; also Richmond Park, at eastern end of city (better known as Surrey Paddock), a popular place for picnics. In this park is situate the Royal Horticultural Societies Gardens, beautifully laid out and containing a large pavilion used for flower shows, &c. These gardens are open to the public, and many persons visit them on fine Sunday afternoons. There are fifteen churches of different denominations; St. Ignatius (R.C.) is a handsome bluestone edifice. The National, English and Scottish, London, Savings, and N.S. Wales Banks have branches in Richmond, six State and several private schools, a Roman Catholic convent and school, a free dispensary, and two free libraries of 4,479 and 2,477 vols. respectively, numerous hotels, a large coffee palace, and some good shops. The town hall is a fine building. There are separate buildings for post and telegraph offices at Bridge Road, Swan Street, and Burnley Street, and three police stations. Six miles of underground drainage have been completed at a cost of £60,000, thus efficiently draining all parts of the city. There are 73 miles of private streets or roads: the metalled and gravelled streets under the control of council being 54¾ miles, and unmade three-quarters of a mile. Town is partly lighted with electricity and partly with gas. There are two extensive electric light works in the district. The municipality, which is divided into five wards, returning in all fifteen councillors comprises an area of 1,430 acres, has 7,737 inhabited dwellings, 7,711 ratepayers, ratable property of net annual value, £176,217; rate 1s. 10d. There are numerous manufactories and fellmongeries, &c., also glass, nail, white lead, wax vesta factories, two electric light works, bluestone quarries in the vicinity. Population, 34,310. The *Australian* (George Whitehurst, proprietor, one of the oldest suburban papers in Victoria), and *Guardian* are the local papers.

RIDDELL'S CREEK (37° 40′ S. lat., 144° 65′ E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the Mount Alexander line of railway, 35½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, 1,205 feet above sea level. Fares, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 4d. excursion fares. There are two hotels here—Riddell's Creek, Railway View. It is in the county of Bourke, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield, and police district of Gisborne, and is situated on Riddell's Creek or Macedon river; the country seats of Lord C. Fitzgerald and Judge Chomley are here. A State school (No. 528), also a Roman Catholic school, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and railway station. There are several stores, oatmeal mill, a mechanics' institute, with library of 600 volumes, an excellent recreation reserve, a racecourse, and a splendid nursery. Salvation Army Reformatory for Girls. Lighted with kerosene. Water supply from Bolinda Creek. Principally a pastoral district, with good soil. Population, about 600.

RINGWOOD (37° 48′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and Government savings bank,

county Evelyn, shire Lilydale, 15¼ miles E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Lilydale line, eleven trains daily, fares, 1s. 3½d. and 11½d. Public school (No. 2,997). Hotels: Club, and Coach and Horses; Churches: Roman Catholic, English, Wesleyan, Methodist and Christian Brethren, Oddfellows' and Rechabite societies. Several brickfields and antimony mines are in the vicinity. Water derived from wells and tanks. Mining and agricultural district, Population, about 600.

RIPON SHIRE. *See* BEAUFORT.

ROCHESTER (36° 14′ 20″ S. lat., 144° 40′ 20″ E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station, on the Campaspe, in the county of Rodney, electoral districts of Gunbower and Rodney, and police district of Sandhurst, shire Echuca, lying 370 feet above sea-level, 138¾ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Rail fares, 25s. and 16s. 8d. Hotels: Restdown, Rochester, Commercial, Harp and Shamrock, Victoria, Railway, Bridge, Star, Shamrock, and Criterion. Rochester proper comprises Old and New Rochester; the former, known as Seward's, is on the right bank of the Campaspe river; the principal buildings are the Star hotel, a State school (No. 795), and a Bible Christian church. New Rochester is on the left bank of the Campaspe, and extends from the river to the railway line, and contains a shire hall, I.O.O.F., H.A.C.B.S., Rechabite lodges, and A.N.A. Presbyterian church, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, school and convent, branches of the N.S. Wales and Union Banks, the railway station, and post and telegraph offices, and mechanics' institute (2,000 vols.). A cattle and horse fair is held fortnightly. The Echuca Shire Council also holds its monthly meeting here, and the Agricultural and Pastoral Association and Jockey Club have their offices in the town. Lighted with kerosene. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Three large squatting stations in district. Large exports of wool. Many creameries, a butter factory, and implement factory, are at work. Just above the town the Irrigation Trust have constructed a weir. Lake Cooper is 10 miles distant; and game is plentiful. Population, 1,000 in the town, which is the centre of a district having a population of over 3,000. Local paper, *Rochester Express*, Thursdays.

ROCHFORD (37° 19′ S. lat., 144° 41′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield, and police district and shire of Lancefield, 49 postal miles N. of Melbourne. Lancefield, 3 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, to which a mail coach runs daily, fare, 1s.; coach also to Woodend, 3s. Hotel: Royal. It has a State school (No. 540), Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, creamery, and a deputy registrar's office. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district, noted for its large yields of potatoes, peas, oats, hay, and dairy produce. The soil is very red, impregnated with iron and honeycomb stones; undulating country. A tourists resort in summer, being in proximity to Mount Macedon. Population, 38; of district, about 500.

ROCKBANK (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), post town and railway station, 18 miles W. of Melbourne. Has hotel and State school. Agricultural and pastoral district.

ROCKY LEAD (38° S. lat., 140° E. long.) (county Talbot, shire Creswick) is a railway station with post and telegraph office 87 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. It has a State school (No. 785), Anglican church, and hotel. Mining and agricultural district. Population, 200.

RODNEY SHIRE. *See* TATURA.

ROKEBY. *See* JINDIVICK.

ROKEWOOD (37° 53′ S. lat., 143° 44′ E. long.), a post town, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, 90 postal miles W. of Melbourne (county and electorate of Grenville), on the Kuruc-a-ruc Creek, police district Geelong. A coach runs daily to Leigh Road Railway Station, distant 28 miles, fare 5s.; also to Scarsdale, distant 20 miles, daily, fare 7s., return also to Ballaarat, daily, 5s. return. Hotels: the Rokewood, and Bridge. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; Commercial Bank; A.N.A. and Rechabite societies. Miners' association, also a police station, a State school (No 531), three general stores, draper's shop, and three assurance agencies. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,400 volumes. Mining and agricultural. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 1,000. Newspaper: *Rokewood Gazette*, weekly.

ROMSEY (37° 19′ S. lat., 144° 49′ E. long.), a shire and town, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield, police district of Kilmore, on the road from Melbourne to Heathcote, 37 rail miles N. from the metropolis, on the Five Mile creek. It lies 1,600 feet above sea-level, in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in the colony, the produce of which is wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, and potatoes. In the shire 9,495 acres in all are under cultivation. It has post-office, money-order, and telegraph offices, and savings bank. There are also branches of the National and Commercial Banks, a State school (No. 366), four churches, mechanics' institute, and free library of 3,000 vols. Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabites' lodges. Hotels: Commercial, Union, Shamrock, Post Office, Galway Arms, and Romsey. It is a railway-station on the Lancefield extension, fares 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. Court of petty sessions, electoral revision, and licensing courts are held here. A large milk-preserving factory is one of the chief industries of the town. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £20,886, area 85 square miles, 550 dwellings, 600 ratepayers, rate 1s. The water supply is derived from Bolinda Creek. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 600; of shire, 2,000. Newspaper: *Romsey Examiner*, published on Friday.

ROSEBERY (co. and shire Karkarooc), post office and railway station, on Yarriambrack Creek, 247 miles from Melbourne. Has hotel, store and implement factory. Agricultural district. Population, 100.

ROSEBROOK (38° 30′ S. lat., 142° 15′ E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Belfast) is a post town with a railway station about a mile distant, about 181 miles W. of Melbourne, on the Moyne river. Cheese and butter factories established. Has State school (No. 526), Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship, fellmongery, lime-kilns, cheese and butter factories. Water from tanks. Agricultural district. Tower Hill Island and Lake about 6 miles distant. Formation: limestone. Population about 250.

ROSEBUD (38° 20′ S. lat., 145° 38′ E. long.) is a post town, situated on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, near the foot of Arthur's Seat, 54½ miles S. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Flinders and Kangerong. It lies 3½ miles SW. of Dromana, and is a great resort during the summer months. Visitors land from steamers at Dromana, and are conveyed thence by vehicles to Rosebud, or they may travel by rail to Mornington, thence by coach. A jetty has been erected. The majority of the population are engaged in fishing, the fish being sent to Mornington by conveyance, and thence by rail to Melbourne and Ballaarat. The chief buildings are a State school (No. 2,627), and a mechanics' institute (500 vols.), in which Wesleyan services are held. There are several private boarding-houses, and one store. Limestone formation. Population, about 75.

ROSEDALE (38° 9′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland Central, and police district of Sale, on the river Latrobe, 111½ miles ESE. of Melbourne, and 58 feet above the level of the sea. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; fares, 29s. 10d., and 19s. 11d. The hotels are the Rosedale, Exchange, and Bridge. The district is of a pastoral and dairying character. Rosedale is the centre of Rosedaleshire, and contains one State school (No. 770), three churches—Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Church of England—a mechanics' institute, with 1,500 volumes, branch of the Bank of Australasia, Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, race clubs police-court, and the Shire Council Chamber. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £49,592; area, 860 square miles; dwellings, 785; ratepayers, 825: rate, 1s. Land under cultivation, 2,614 acres. Population of town, 400; of shire, 4,000. Newspaper: *Rosedale Courier*, published on Thursday.

ROSS CREEK (37° 38′ S. lat., 143° 49′ E. long.), a postal station, on the creek of the same name, in the county and electoral district of Grenville, police district of Smythesdale, 100 miles (92¾ postal) W. of Melbourne. State school (No. 803). Wesleyan place of worship. Free public library, 220 vols. The communication with Melbourne is *vid* Smythesdale or Ballaarat. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 196; with neighbourhood, about 300.

ROWSLEY (counties Bourke and Grant Marsh, Bacchus Marsh, from which it is 5 miles south, on Barwan Creek) has railway station, State school. Pastoral district. Population 70.

RUNNYMEDE (36° 32′ S. lat., 144° 39′ E. long.) is a post town, on the Campaspe river and Mount Pleasant Creek, in the county and electorate of Rodney, shire of Waranga, and police district of Sandhurst, and about 3 miles from Elmore on the opposite side of the river, whence train can be taken to Melbourne, 129¾ miles S. Coach from Elmore Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Runnymede, Colbinabbin and Rushworth returning therefrom Monday, Wednesday and Friday in time for afternoon train from Elmore. It has Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, two State schools (Nos. 2,421, 1,248), one store, and hotel—Campaspe. The neighbourhood is agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral. The Campaspe river flows between Runnymede and Elmore. Population, 100, district about 2,000.

RUPANYUP (36° 50′ S. lat., 142° 35′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings-bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Borung, shire Dunmunkle, in the Wimmera district, 184¾ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, situated on the Dunmunkle Creek, an affluent of the Wimmera, 458 feet above the sea-level. Horsham is distant 30 miles, Stawell 36, St. Arnaud 40 miles, and Murtoa Railway Station 9 miles. It is the terminus of a railway line that branches off the main line to Serviceton at Lubeck; fares from Melbourne 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal (coach booking office), and Rupanyup. There is a State school (No. 1,595); in the neighbourhood are three others (Nos. 1,761, 1,834, and 1,758), and a private school. Places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies, Salvation Army barracks, branches of the Commercial and Union Banks are here. It is the shire town, and has a shire hall, Agricultural and Pastoral Society and Turf Club, Good Templars' Hall, mechanics' institute (564 vols.), coach building establishment, Freemasons and M.U.I.O.O.F., four stores and eight tradesmen's shops. Court of petty sessions is held every alternate Wednesday. Coaches run to St. Arnaud, fare 11s. The country is principally plains, intersected by belts of timber, oak, and box, the soil being deep black and red loamy. The whole district takes high rank for wheat-growing. In the shire of Dunmunkle, during 1900, 117,921 acres were under tillage, of which 61,541 were under wheat. Area of shire, 571 square miles; population, 6,000; ratepayers, 1,124; dwellings, 1,050; rate, 1s. 6d.; annual value of ratable property, £58,524. It is also an admirable wool-producing country, and very healthy for stock. About 30,000 fat lambs sold last season to freezing companies for export. Population,

about 300. Newspaper, *Rupanyup Spectator*, published on Thursday.

RUSHWORTH (36° 36′ S. lat., 145° 1′ E. long.), a municipal town, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, 104½ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the road between Runnymede and Murchison, 12 miles W. from the Murchison Railway Station, and 30 miles distant E. from the Elmore Railway Station. It is in the county of Rodney, Northern Province electorate, North-eastern police district, shire Waranga. Coaches run to and from Elmore, Whroo, and Bailieston, fare to Elmore 8s. 6d., to Whroo 1s. 6d., to Bailieston 3s. It is the terminus on the branch railway line from Murchison; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. Principal hotels are the Criterion, Rushworth, Cricketer's Inn, Imperial, Telegraph and Royal. The Commercial and Bank of Victoria have branches; also a State school (No. 1,057), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, treasury, shire and Water Trust offices and shire hall. Social institutions: Freemasons', A.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F. and A.N.A. lodges, mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,000 volumes. Lighted with kerosene. Both alluvial and quartz mining also is followed to a considerable extent. The yield for 1899 was 2,017 ozs. The water supply is derived from a reservoir which can store 11,000,000 gallons. In Waranga shire (area 700 square miles) 65,043 acres are under tillage, 42,486 wheat, 7,884 oats. Annual value of ratable property, £62,663; rate, 1s.; dwellings, 2,000; ratepayers, 1,930. Population, about 1,000; of shire, 5,869. Geological formation: slate and sandstone ranges, and box forests, also ironbark. Principal industry is farming; the butter industry is assuming large dimensions. Newspaper: *Rushworth Chronicle*, published on Fridays.

RUTHERGLEN (36° S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.), a shire and post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 5 miles from the Murray river, 168¾ NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Beechworth, and lies 553 feet above sea level. The communication with Melbourne is by a branch of the North-Eastern line; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Cars to the mines all hours 6d. each way. The hotels are Rutherglen, Victoria, Shamrock, Cumberland, Royal Standard, and Star. Rutherglen is under municipal government; area of municipality 1,280 acres, 460 dwellings, 503 ratepayers, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,264 rate 1s.; of the shire, £32,509. Mining is in a very flourishing state, there being several good dividend-paying mines; Great Southern, Southern No. 1, Southern Consols, Southern Chiltern Valley, North Prentice, and others are in full work. Viticulture and agriculture are also important industries. The vine-growing interest is a most important one; there are 8,300 acres under bearing vines, and about 470 acres under non-bearing. The wines of the district have become very popular, and one grower received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, and several others silver medals. Including vines there are 23,451 acres under cultivation within the shire, the principal crops being wheat, oats, and hay. There are four churches in the town, all good substantial buildings—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational; Presbyterians also hold services; court-house, police-station, town-hall, and public library of 1,700 volumes. Several Insurance Companies and A.N.A., Oddfellows', Druids', I.O.G.T., and Miners' Associations are represented, and the Bank of Victoria and Bank of Australasia have branches, State school (No. 522), and private schools. Rutherglen has a racecourse, reservoir, and public park, which together cover an area of 262 acres. The park grounds are tastefully laid out and planted, and serve for recreation purposes. The reservoir here will hold 27 million gallons of water. Formation: upper silurian. Population, 2,000, and of shire about 5,000. Local newspapers: *Rutherglen News*, established 1875, and *Rutherglen Sun*.

RYE (38° 21′ S. lat., 144° 50′ E. long.) is a beautiful seaside village, with post-office, on Port Phillip Bay, situate about 9 miles W. from Dromana, 6 miles E. from Sorrento, and 35 miles SE. from Melbourne (52 postal), in the county of Mornington, electorate of Mornington, Kangerong, and Flinders, police district of Bourke. Coach to Mornington, thence by rail to Melbourne; in summer by steamer to Sorrento, thence by coach to Rye, fare 1s. 6d. Coaches run to Portsea, Sorrento, Dromana. The Gracefield hotel and the Cliff Boarding House have good accommodation for visitors during summer months. State school (No. 1,667); and Episcopalian church. Mechanics' institute (144 vols.). In the summer it is a favourite resort for visitors, and sporting men find excellent amusement with the rabbit; foxes are also plentiful. The climate is good, in summer being 9 degrees cooler than Melbourne, and in winter 7 degrees warmer. A pier about a fourth of a mile long, with 120 feet of quay in water of 15 to 20 feet deep, is the landing-place for goods and passengers. Back beach is about 3 miles distant. Industries: wood cutting, lime burning, and fishing, in which about 20 boats are employed, the fish being principally sold in Melbourne, but in summer at Sorrento, Queenscliffe, &c., 22,000 bags of lime and 6,000 tons of firewood are exported yearly, about 60 men being employed. Formation: tertiary, limestone, and shell sand. Population of district about 150.

SAILOR'S GULLY. *See* NERRING.

ST. ALBANS (co. W. Bourke, shire Keilor) is a railway station, with post office, 11¼ rail miles N. from Melbourne, fares 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1d. Has State school (No. 2,969) and Anglican church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

ST. ARNAUD (36° 37′ S. lat., 143° 16′ E. long.), borough and township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county, shire and electorate of Kara-Kara; police and mining district Maryborough, and railway station on the St. Arnaud Creek (784 feet above sea-level), 158½ miles NW. of Melbourne. There are two through trains daily; fares, 28s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. Coaches run to Avoca, Moonambel, Stuart Mill, Redbank, Landborough and Charlton, daily; to Stawell and Rupanyup, three days a week. Principal hotels: St. Arnaud, Town Hall, Commercial, Farmers', Manchester, Union, Criterion, Victoria, North-Western, Royal, Family, Plough and Harrow. The district is a mining, pastoral, and agricultural one; the mining is principally quartz. The Lord Nelson Company pays monthly shilling dividends on its 36,000 shares, the gold being obtained at a depth of over 1,400 feet (and yield improving with depth), from a lode varying in width up to 20 feet, and which has been surveyed on the surface several miles nearly N. and S; also Browning's Luck, Bristol, Lord Nelson North, Queensland, Queensland West, and several small companies. There are 500 miners at work in the district. The gold yield for 1899 was 18,543 ozs. Several large cyanide plants treat the old tailings with good results. To the north-west of the town large tracts of some of the finest agricultural lands in the colony are to be met with, immense areas of which have been selected and occupied for farming. Wheat and wool are the staple products of the district: but the land is admirably adapted for the production of all fruits requiring a warm climate and fertile soil. The Victoria, London, Colonial, N. S. Wales, and Commissioners Savings Banks have branches, and there are agencies of the principal insurance companies. There are a district survey office, petty sessions, and county court, school of mines, insolvency and general sessions, also a supreme court, and sub-treasury in the town; good law library, large two-story town hall with fine stage, dressing rooms, scenery, supper room, &c.; a mechanics' institute, with hall, stage, and a library of 4,000 vols.; hospital with 50 beds; also Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Presbyterian places of worship, and Salvation Army barracks, and a State school (No. 1,646), Roman Catholic school and three private schools. M.U.I.O.O.F., A.O.F., A.N.A., Rechabite, Freemason, and L.O.L., H.A.C.B.S. Lodges; several sports clubs. There is another State school at St. Arnaud North, 2 miles distant. Industries: tannery, bone-mills, chaff and wood yards. Geological formation: upper and lower silurian. The great plains north of the town belong to the tertiary group. The population of Kara Kara shire is 5,200, and St. Arnaud is the chief town in it. It has 1,090 dwellings, 1,399 ratepayers, rate 1s. and 3d. special, net annual value of ratable property £51,061; in 1900, 83,977 acres were under cultivation, 49,228 being wheat. Two reservoirs supply the town with water; the main one is capable of storing 50,000,000 gallons, its cost was £14,677. A new supply is being obtained from Mt. Teddington, 20 miles distant, in the Pyrenees Ranges, at a cost of about £28,000; the scheme is nearing completion. The town is lighted with gas (Lord Nelson mine and Malcolm's flour-mill with electricity). Population of borough, 3,500, with 750 dwellings, 692 ratepayers; area, 6,355 acres; ratable property of the net annual value of £17,941, rate 1s. 3d. The *St. Arnaud Mercury* and the *St. Arnaud Times* are the local journals.

ST. JAMES (36° 15′ S. lat., 145° 50′ E. long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. It is a railway station on the branch line from Benalla, shire Tungamah, county of Moira, and electoral district of Benalla and Yarrawonga. North-eastern police district, 141¾ miles NE. from Melbourne; fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d. Banks: Australasia and National. A Presbyterian church, two State schools (Nos. 2,579 and 2,996), M.U.I.O.O.F., several sports clubs, police-station, three hotels, public hall, creamery, and two stores. It lies 451 feet above sea-level. The district is both agricultural (principally wheat) and pastoral. Duck, plover, pigeon, and hare shooting. Population, 250; district, 2,000.

ST. KILDA (37° 52′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), a fashionable watering-place and suburban city of Melbourne, about 3¾ miles S., on the east shores of Hobson's Bay. It is in the county of Bourke, and electoral districts of St. Kilda, Brighton, and Toorak, police district of St. Kilda. Cable tramcars connect it with the city, fare 3d. There is also railway communication by the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, fares, 3d. and 2d. Principal hotels: Prince of Wales, Esplanade, Royal, Beaconsfield and the George. The value of ratable property is £2,166,200, the net annual value being £180,364, number of dwellings 4,108, ratepayers 4,398 rate 2s. The city includes an area of 2,095 acres, with a sea frontage of 3½ miles. Four areas, two for ladies and two for gentlemen, are fenced in for bathing purposes; the fencing is for protection against sharks. The esplanade along the sea beach is a promenade superior to any south of the line. The tramway along the Esplanade enables people to get from Melbourne and suburbs to the north, such as Carlton, Fitzroy, Collingwood, &c., and also those from Prahran, Toorak and other places, to reach the beach, travelling all the way by tram. A large park extends part of the way along the road, and the drive is a pleasant one, except in dusty weather. The park is now within St. Kilda city. The cemetery is large and well kept. The pier, 516 feet long, is the longest pier in the Colonies, at the end of which a breakwater of 100 feet has been constructed, and which it is proposed to further extend. There is a public library, with nearly 4,000 volumes, a town hall, and several assembly halls; also branches of the Australasia, National, Commercial, and Savings Banks, and agencies of the principal insurance companies, two State (Nos. 1,479 and 2,460), and about 30

private schools (2), telegraph (2), savings bank, and (2) money-order post-offices, police-court and police buildings. Masonic, Oddfellows', Orange, A.N.A., Foresters', and Hibernian lodges. The places of worship comprise All Saints', the largest Anglican church in the colony, capable of seating 1,300 persons, where the services are of a very ornate character; Christ church, and Trinity churches (Anglican); Wesleyan (2), Presbyterian (2), Baptist (2), Congregational (2), Free Presbyterian (2), and Primitive Methodist chapels; and two Roman Catholic churches (St. Mary's and Church of the Sacred Heart). Latest population, 19,700. Newspaper: *St. Kilda Mercury*.

ST. LEONARDS (38° 11′ S. lat., 144° 43′ E. long.) is a fishing station and watering place, county Grant, shire Bellarine and electoral district of Barwon, police district Portarlington, 28 miles (7½ postal) SW. of Melbourne, situated on the W. shore of Port Phillip Bay, 30 miles by water. There is a commodious jetty and safe anchorage for small vessels. It has a post-office, one hotel (St. Leonards), and a State school (No. 866), in which services are held. St. Leonards is reached by taking train to Drysdale, thence by hired conveyance 9 miles; or by steamer to Port Arlington, thence by hired conveyance, 7 miles. The land in the district is of an excellent grazing and farming character. From here a fine view of the bay is commanded as well as of landscape. Splendid shooting in district. The locality, formerly known as Indented Heads, is the place where Batman landed and made his first settlement. Facilities for reaching Rye, Sorrento, Queenscliff, &c., by local boats. Cole's Channel, available for vessels up to 18 feet draught, lies a ¼ mile off St. Leonards. Good cycling road. Population, about 100, the majority of whom are employed in fishing, farming, and supplying the Geelong and Melbourne markets. Population, 100.

SALE (38° 6′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland Central, is the principal town in the Gippsland district, and lies 32 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the Thomson river, 3 miles above its junction with the Latrobe. It is 127½ miles ESE. of Melbourne, is on the Gippsland line of railway; two trains run each way daily; fares, 22s. 10d., and 15s. 4d.; return, available for one month 34s. 5d. and 23s. 1d.; excursion, 25s. 9d. and 17s. 3d; trains also arrive and leave daily for Maffra, Stratford and Bairnsdale. The hotels are the Club, Criterion, Royal Exchange, Crown, Star, Albion, Adelphi and ten others. The town is built on an extensive plain, and is the centre of a large and rich agricultural and pastoral district, being the market for the outlying townships of Maffra, Heyfield, Stratford, Clydebank, Toongabbie, Cowwar, Longford, and some other smaller settlements. There are branches here of the National, Australasia, Commercial, Victoria and Savings banks, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. Sale has a mechanics' institute, with free library, erected at a cost of £4,000, containing 5,000 volumes. In connection with this institution is the School of Mines, Art and Technology, which is attended by students from all parts of the district. There are churches of six denominations, Episcopalian (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Mary's); the convent of Notre Dame de Sion is a beautiful building. Freemasons', Temperance, and Friendly Societies halls have been erected by those several bodies, and the Victoria Hall, a handsome building, capable of seating 1,200 persons, has been provided by private enterprise. The public gardens are a picturesque resort. The Agricultural Society has, at considerable expense, provided show grounds with the necessary buildings, &c., at which meetings are held each year, and are very liberally supported. The district hospital is here, a brewery, a foundry, cheese factory, butter factory, creamery and ice-works are in operation. Dairy farming is largely carried on. The town is under municipal government, has an area of 5,442 acres, 790 dwellings, 895 ratepayers, net annual value, £15,632; rate, 1s. 6d. The Supreme Court sittings are held twice, General Sessions three times, and Insolvency and County Courts, four times a year; mining Board; for Government purposes there are a Supreme Court, Court of petty sessions, post and telegraph office, land office, treasury and gaol. There is also a State school in the town (No. 545). The police have their headquarters here. Sale is the head of the Gippsland Lakes navigation. Also the headquarters for the electoral (Mr. W. Patten, returning officer), and mining districts (Mr. H. A. Luke, returning officer), of Gippsland. Steamers ply daily between Sale and the Lakes Entrance (Cuninghame), distant 65 miles, whence large quantities of fish are obtained and forwarded *viâ* Sale by rail to Melbourne. Ocean-going vessels trade between Melbourne and Sale, (freight 15s. per ton), and occasionally between New South Wales and Sale. The shipping is brought into the town by means of a canal alongside the railway line. Gasworks, waterworks, and public baths have been provided by the Corporation. The water supply is obtained from the Thomson river, whence it is pumped into an elevated tank centrally situated; from this tank the town is reticulated. The district around Sale for many miles is devoted to grazing, dairying, and agriculture. It is also a good sporting centre, being headquarters of the N. Gippland Coursing Club, the most prosperous club in the colony. Good fly fishing and shooting are to be obtained. The nearest mines (Walhalla), are 50 miles away. In the mining district of Gippsland, during 1899, 2,704 miners were employed; gold yield 84,143 ozs. Gippsland Mining Board meets at Sale. A coach leaves Sale Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Port Albert, 45 miles distant, fare 17s. 6d., Darriman, Woodside, Yarram and Alberton, returning on alternate days. Mail coach daily to Maffra, 10 miles. There are large tracts of rich agricultural land in the vicinity, much of it densely covered with scrub, and requiring capital for its clearance and preparation for tillage. There is a successful village settlement in the district. About 15 miles from Sale, on the river Avon, is the Ramahyuck aboriginal station. Formation: palæozoic. Population of the borough, 3,479; of the district, about 30,000. The local newspapers are the *Gippsland Mercury*, published on Tuesday and Friday, and the *Gippsland Times*, published Monday and Thursday.

SANDFORD (37° 37′ S. lat., 141° 28′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office at railway station, in the county and electoral district of Normanby, shire Glenelg, on the Wannon river, 329 miles (242½ by rail) from Melbourne, W., and 3 miles from Casterton. The railway from Branxholme to Casterton passes through here, crossing the Wannon by a bridge of considerable length; fares, 43s. 7d. and 29s. Hotels: Commercial, Sandford, and Caledonian. There are several shops and stores, butter factory, Foresters' lodge (No. 3,786, J. S. Anderson, sec.), and hall, Colonial Bank (monthly), a mechanics' institute and free library of 1,150 vols., with large brick hall attached, capable of seating about 350 people, racecourse with fine pavilion, a State school (No. 1,654), and places of worship belonging to Episcopalians (St. Mary's), Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. John's). Beautiful scenery, town being situated in a valley through which the Wannon flows. Water from reservoir. Lighted with kerosene. There is a deputy electoral registrar and a registrar of births and deaths; football, cricket and racing clubs. Agricultural and pastoral district, the soil being very good. Population, town and district, about 1,250.

SANDHURST. *See* BENDIGO.

SANDRIDGE. *See* PORT MELBOURNE.

SANDRINGHAM (38° S. lat., 145° E. long.) (county Bourke, shire Moorabbin), is a railway terminus with post and telegraph office, about 11 miles S. of Melbourne, on Port Phillip Bay. It is a favourite watering-place. A tram starts from here for Cheltenham and Beaumaris, both favourite holiday resorts. The settlement is over thirty years old, and was once called Gipsy Village. Has three hotels, tea gardens, golf links, State school (No. 267), private school, Municipal baths, jetty of steamers, &c., police station, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, Parochial hall, and numerous market gardens. Lighted with gas and kerosene. Yan Yean water supply. Formation: furruginous with sandstone. Population of district, about 1,300.

SANDY CREEK (31° 17′ S. lat., 147° 11′ E. long.) a postal township, in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, a police district of Kiewa, on the creek from which it takes its name, 208½ miles NE. of Melbourne. The diggings are principally quartz, though alluvial is carried on in the bed of the creek. Huon Lane, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Mail arrives and departs by man on horseback. State school (No. 2,024). Roman Catholic church. Sandy Creek is prettily situated in the valley of the creek, lying between hills, mining and pastoral pursuits being followed in the district. Population of district, 200.

SAN REMO (39° 8′ S. lat., 145° 29′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 65 miles SE. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Phillip Island and Woolamai. It lies at the eastern entrance to Western Port Bay. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Stony Point, thence steamer; combined fare, first return, 14s. 6d.; second return, 12s. Hotels: San Remo and Pier; also a first-class private boarding-house. There is a shire hall, police station and a State school (No. 1,369). A court of petty sessions is held here. The district is chiefly pastoral. San Remo is remarkable for its freedom from hot winds, and the coolness of its climate during the summer months, when the thermometer ranges from 10° to 15° below that of Melbourne. It is a fashionable watering-place, backed by hills and slopes which are almost perpetually green. Back Beach, Cape Woolamai, the Blow Hole and the Punch Bowl are within reach. Newhaven, Phillip Island, lies distant about 40 chains by water, and French Island is reached in one hour by boat. Both Islands are well stocked with rabbits, hares, and game of all kinds. Area of shire 258 square miles, with 490 dwellings, 930 ratepayers 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £27,700. Land under cultivation 1,284 acres. The river Bass lies about four miles to its right, and the Powlett river about twelve miles to its left. Both are stocked with excellent fish, including black fish, bream and perch, while fishing is unlimited in the surrounding waters. Coal has been found. Population, 110; of shire, 2,400.

SARSFIELD (37° 44′ S. lat., 147° 41′ E. long.) is a postal town, with telegraph station, in the county of Dargo, electoral district of Gippsland East, and shire of Bairnsdale. It lies on the Nicholson river, 177 postal miles E. of Melbourne, and is reached by steamer to Bairnsdale (7 miles), and coach thence, or by rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence daily. There are two hotels, store, and a State school (No. 1,228). Presbyterian place of worship. Agricultural district, and large areas of maize and hops are cultivated. Sleeper and pile cutting, quarrying. Large quarries have been opened up, from which the stone for the new entrance to the Gippsland Lakes was obtained. There is a vast area of auriferous country. Formation: lower silurian. Population, 260; of the district about 900.

SCARSDALE (37° 41′ S. lat., 143° 40′ E. long.) (county and electoral district of Grenville), municipality Browns and Scarsdale, with post office, telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office on Smythe's creek, 103 miles W. by N. of Melbourne. It is a station on the branch line from Ballaarat

(17 miles), fares from Melbourne, 16s. 5d. and 11s. Has three hotels. Coaches run to Cape Clear, 2s. ; Rokewood, 3s. 6d ; Berringa, 2s. ; Pitfield, 3s. Several of the leading insurance companies have agents. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, police camp, Foresters, A.N.A., and Sons of Temperance societies, tannery, and a State school (No. 980). The free library has 1,653 volumes. Court of petty sessions is held here. Area, 5,670 acres. Number of dwellings, 193 ; ratepayers, 159; rate 1s. in the £. The district is a mining and agricultural one. Water from three reservoirs. Population of borough, 900 ; shire, 950.

SEATON (37° 59′ S. lat., 146° 40′ E. long.) (county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland, shire Maffra, police district of Heyfield), a postal township on Back Creek, in the Gippsland district, 113 miles (134½ postal) E. of Melbourne, and 5 miles from Dawson, whence the train can be taken for Melbourne. State school (No. 1,649). Regular teams of waggons start from Bald Hills to Donnelly's creek, Aberfeldy, and Jericho. Agricultural and pastoral district; the mountains in the district are supposed to be gold-bearing. The population is about 150.

SEBASTIAN (co. Bendigo, shire Marong), post town, with railway and telegraph station, 116¾ postal and 115¾ rail miles N. of Melbourne ; fares, 20s. 8d. and 14s. Has mechanics' institute, two hotels, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches, State school (No. 1,510), and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. District agricultural.

SEBASTOPOL (37° 35′ S. lat., 143° 52′ E. long.) (county of Grenville, and electoral district of Windermere, and police district and borough of Sebastopol) has post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, situated on the Yarrowee creek, 77¼ postal miles W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from the Ballaarat Railway Station. Trams run from Ballaarat ; fare, 3d. The district is a mining one, and several of the mines on what is known as the Sebastopol Plateau are giving excellent returns, especially the Star of the East. There are seven hotels, jam factory, Masonic, Oddfellows', Rechabites', and A.N.A. societies, two State schools (Nos. 1,167 and 1,289). Town lighted with gas ; seven churches, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,719 volumes. Area of borough 1,880 acres, with 600 dwellings, 706 ratepayers, and ratable property of net annual value, £9,620 ; rate, 1s. 6d. The water supply comes from the Gong Gong reservoir. Storage capacity of reservoir is 4,830,904 gallons. Population of shire, 3,000.

SERPENTINE (or JANIEMBER EAST) (36° 20′ S. lat., 143° 55′ E. long.) post town on Serpentine Creek, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, shire E. Lodden, electoral district of Mandurang, and police district of Bendigo. It lies 145 miles (143¾ postal) NW. from Melbourne, and is reached by coach from Inglewood (15 miles) ; fare, 5s. The Serpentine hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,233), a shire hall, and a Roman Catholic church. Court of petty sessions is held here. Loddon United Waterworks Trust within the shire. Town is lighted with kerosene. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and the soil is generally loamy, with a little ironstone in some places and clay on the plains. In 1900 acres in shire under tillage 31,359 ; wheat, 20,357 ; oats, 1,407 ; wheaten hay, 2,232 ; other, 372. Area of shire, 455 square miles : population, about 1,879 : ratepayers, 336 ; dwellings, 341 ; rate, 1s. ; annual value ratable property, £34,117. Population of town, 80.

SERVICETON (county Lowan, shire Lawloit) is a railway station with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 286¼ miles NW. on the line to S. Australia, named after Hon. J. Service. There are coffee palace, railway refreshment-room, public hall, State school, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches — Presbyterian services are held in public hall — and customs house. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Stock inspector stationed at Lockhart Gate, 2½ miles from township. Serviceton railway station is built, on land in dispute between South Australia and Victoria, the latter retaining the revenues, reticulated from reservoir holding 40,000,000 gallons. Formation : limestone. Population, about 300.

SEVILLE (37° 50′ S. lat., 145° 31′ E. long) a postal township, with telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, police district of Lilydale, 31 miles E. of Melbourne, on the Wandin Creek, and on main road to Warburton. A coach runs to Woori Yallock, Launching Place and Warburton daily, to which places there is also telephone communication. There is a State school (No. 2,820), Anglican and United Methodist Free churches, a public park, wine hall, one store, blacksmith's, and saddler. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, fare 2s., thence rail to metropolis. Good road and accommodation for cyclists. It is an agricultural and pastoral and fruit-growing district. There is splendid scenery. Population, 86 ; of district, 400.

SEYMOUR (37° 2′ S. lat., 145° 6′ E. long.), a shire in counties Anglesey and Dalhousie, electorate Anglesey, shire Seymour, 464 feet above sea level. This township is beautifully situated on the river Goulburn, in the north-eastern district of Victoria, 61¼ miles N. of Melbourne, on the main line of road to Beechworth. It is an important station on the North-Eastern Railway ; fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. Seymour is the changing station for the Goulburn Valley line. The principal hotels are the Goulburn, Royal, Canadian, Terminus, Prince of Wales, and Railway Club. The river Goulburn runs through the township of Seymour, and for boating purposes is a source of pleasure to residents and visitors. One tannery, and fellmongeries and saw mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army barracks, and mission hall. There are both State (No. 547), and Convent schools. The other local institutions are a land office, and sub-treasury, also post, money-order, and telegraph offices, savings bank, a court-house, a mechanics' institute and free library of 2,000 volumes, assembly-hall, shire-hall, and branches of the Victoria and Colonial Banks. The town is partly lighted with gas. The water supply is obtained from Trawool Falls, 12 miles distant. Seymour is a good site for factories, there being a splendid water supply with a pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch. The shire of Seymour is almost wholly devoted to grazing purposes, and there is but little arable land. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £34,041 ; area, 382 square miles ; ratepayers on roll, 665 ; rate 1s. Land under cultivation 6,804 acres. Formation : granite outcrops and basaltic outcrops and schistose. Population, 2,000 ; of shire, 3,200. Newspapers : *Seymour Express*, published on Friday ; *Seymour Telegraph*, on Wednesday.

SHADY CREEK (37° 48′ S. lat., 146° 10′ E. long.) is in the county of Buln-Buln, and electoral district of Gippsland West, shire Narracan. It lies 80 miles due E. from Melbourne on the Main Gippsland road to Sale. The communication with Melbourne is by way of Yarragon (10 miles), Buln-Buln (11 miles) railway stations. The surrounding district consists of auriferous mountainous country, thickly timbered, but with land of poor quality. There is one hotel (Shady Creek) 1,500 feet above the sea-level, in the township, but no other public buildings. Tanjil lies 10 miles NE., Crossover diggings 7 miles NW., Moe 13 miles E., and Buln-Buln or Brandy Creek 13 miles W. The district is a mining one, and the population of township is small, that of the district being widely spread.

SHEEP HILLS a post town, with telegraph and railway stations, in the county and electoral district of Borung, police district of Minyip, 229 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Hopetoun *viâ* Warracknabeal ; fares, 37s. 1d. and 24s. 9d. It is also connected with Donald by coach ; leaves twice a week, fare 10s. Hotel : The Railway. There are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic, a State school, branches Commercial and Colonial (once a week) Banks, Mechanics' Institute and public library, having 205 volumes, three stores, a coffee palace, a race club, creamery and tradesmen's premises. It is an agricultural district. Fruit trees and vines grow well. Grain sheds at station will hold 35,000 bags of wheat. At present the township is supplied with water from the Wimmera, 56 miles distant, by means of a channel. Is lighted with kerosene. Formation : deep alluvial. Population, about 350, of district about 500.

SHELBOURNE (36° 52′ S. lat., 144° 0′ E. long.), a post and telegraph town near the Bradford creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Maldon, police district of Baringhup, 98¼ miles N. of Melbourne. It is the terminus railway station on the Maldon line ; fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d. Hotel : Commercial. The locality, formerly a forest, has been denuded of timber, and much of it converted into excellent farms, with every prospect of becoming a fine agricultural district, especially as regards the raising of wheat and oats. There is a good State school (No. 950), and a Primitive Methodist chapel, in which service is regularly held. Coach runs to Woodstock, Eastville, and Laaencoorie. Population of district, 176.

SHELFORD (38° 1′ 17″ S. lat., 143° 59′ 3″ E. long. ; mag. var. 8° 50′), shire Leigh, county and electoral district of Grenville, is a township, with post and money-order office, on the road between Geelong and Portland, 70½ miles WSW. of Melbourne. Leigh Road (11 miles), on the Geelong and Ballaarat Railway, is the nearest station, and to and from this a coach runs daily, fare, 2s. 6d. There are a State school (No. 379), Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist churches, coffee palace, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 589 volumes. Rabbits and hares abound in the neighbourhood. The land on the river banks is very fertile, and is now being cultivated. Formation : basaltic. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of the town, 160 ; of district, about 300.

SHEPHERD'S FLAT (county Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), post township, about 80 miles from Melbourne, reached by rail to Daylesford, thence coach. Has State school. Agricultural and mining district. Formation : volcanic. Population, 100.

SHEPPARTON (36° 22′ 30″ S. lat., 145° 24′ E. long.), a postal town on the eastern side of the Goulburn River, about a mile below where it receives the waters of the Broken River, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, under the control of the Shepparton shire, 113½ miles NNE. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley Railway ; fares from Melbourne, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Hotels : Victoria, Shepparton, Union Court House, Terminus, Farmers' Arms and Royal are the principal. Shepparton has yearly grown in importance, owing to its central position in the large and now well-known district of the Goulburn Valley. The land in the locality is lightly timbered with box and red gum. Land selection has gone on extensively, and a large population now inhabits a district which a few years ago was a sheep walk. In 1900 59,219 acres were under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 34,508 acres. The country is level, and the soil a reddish chocolate with a clay bottom, in which wheat and other cereals grow well. Fruit cultivation is also largely and successfully engaged in. There are in the town branches of the Commercial, Victoria, National, and Australasia Banks, several Insurance agencies, a savings bank, post, telegraph and money-order offices, shire hall, Star theatre, public hall, Temperance hall, police camp, mechanics' institute (with library of 4,000 vols.). State (No. 1,469), and four private schools, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, United Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, Receipt and Pay office, court-house, flour mill, soap, cordial, and butter factories, dye

works, foundries, brewery, &c., &c. Agricultural and Horticultural Society, cricket, turf, bowling, rowing, football, dramatic, and debating clubs and Mounted Rifles. Petty and general sessions, assize and insolvency courts are held here. The town is well lighted with gas. Water from Goulburn Reticulation scheme. Annual value of ratable property in shire (area 208 square miles) is £39,617; ratepayers 1,167, rate 1s. Population, shire 5,000; of town, 2,400. Newspapers: *Shepparton Advertiser* and *News*.

SHORFHAM, postal district, 57 miles SE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bittern, coach thence 10 miles, fare, 2s. 6d. Has daily mail and a telephone office, general store, State school, agency insurance company, creamery connected with Mornington Butter Company. There is a Roman Catholic church, which is claimed to be the most perfect and complete example of Gothic design yet carried out in wood in the country districts. Population, 160.

SKIPTON (37° 42′ S. lat., 143° 33′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the Emu creek (county of Ripon and electorate of Hampden and Ripon), police district of Skipton, at the junction of the Geelong and Ballaarat Road to Hamilton and Portland, 116 miles (111 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and about 12 miles from Linton Railway Station, to and from which one coach runs daily; fare, 2s. 6d. There is also coach communication with Streatham; fare, 5s. Hotels: Ripon and Skipton. Skipton has Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 582), mechanics' institute (with library of 1,300 volumes), a court-house, police-station, and several stores, a pound, and recreation reserve. There are two reservoirs which furnish the water supply. Lighted with kerosene. The district is studded with farms, and has also good grazing qualities. Population, about 500.

SMEATON (37° 20′ S. lat., 144° 3′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office on Birch's creek (county Talbot, electorate of Creswick, police district Kingston), about 94 postal miles NW. of Melbourne; nearest railway station Allendale, 3 miles S., whence a coach runs four times daily to the Commercial Hotel; fare, 1s. A coach also runs daily to Newstead, fare 5s.; to Creswick, fare 1s. 6d. and to Allendale, 1s. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Hotels: Commercial, Cumberland, Farmers' Arms, and Reserve. A.N.A. society. State schools (Nos. 552, 610). Bank: National. Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, containing 1,300 volumes. Pastoral and agricultural pursuits are largely followed, and gold mining also is an important industry. Smeaton has a public park, shire ground, racecourse, and cemetery, experimental farm of 40 acres, creamery, flour mill and show yards used for the annual show of the local Agricultural Society. Formation: volcanic. Population of town, about 750; of district, about 1,500.

SMYTHESDALE (37° 39′ S. lat., 143° 41′ E. long.), a township and borough in the county and electoral district of Grenville, which returns two members to the Legislative Assembly. It is situated in a valley in which flows Smythe's creek, 14½ miles SW. from Ballaarat, and 88¾ miles W. by N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Ballaarat and Scarsdale line; fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Commercial, Eldorado, Court-house, Camp, and others. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. Public offices: County Court and Court of Mines, Mining Survey and Registry, Post, Money-order and Telegraph, Post Office Savings Bank, and Sub-Treasury; also offices for receiving applications under the Settlement clauses of the Land Act; all open daily (Sundays excepted). County Court and Court of Mines held three times a year; Police and Warden's Court held once a week. There is a clerk of courts, and a mining surveyor. The borough council and registrar holds its meetings monthly. Public buildings: Court-house, Judge's and Warden's Offices, Receipt and Pay Office, Lock-up and Police barracks, and Powder Magazine. There is a mechanics' institute and hall, erected at a cost of £1,200, with library of 2,873 volumes; a State school-house (No. 978), a public garden, well fenced, well laid out, and extensively planted with trees, shrubs, &c. There are lodges of Freemasons and Oddfellows, Foresters, and Hibernians; a volunteer fire-brigade, branches of the Union and Australasian Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies. The township carries on a trade with a circle of local townships, such as Scarsdale, Lintons, Carngham, Piggoreet, Skipton, Rokewood Pitfield, &c. The district is principally a mining one, and embraces the boroughs of Browns and Scarsdale, which join that of Smythesdale, the shire of Grenville, and portions of the Leigh, Hampden and Ripon shires. The mines consist principally of deep alluvial leads of considerable extent; yield, 1899, 3,654 ounces. Area of shire, 1,440 acres. Number of dwellings 98, ratepayers 144, annual value of ratable property £1,857; rate 1s. Formation: silurian. Population of the borough, 440. The *Grenville Advocate* is the local paper.

SNAKE VALLEY (37° 36′ S. lat., 143° 30′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, 96 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Grenville, Central police district, and is situated on the head of Baillie's Creek. Hotels: Man of Kent, Greyhound, Prince of Wales, United States. Coaches run to Ballaarat, fare, 2s. return; Carngham, fare, 6d.; Chepstowe, fare, 1s.; Smythesdale, fare, 1s. State school (No. 574) Roman Catholic school. Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There are five stores, a police station, petty session court held 4th Wednesday of month, 2 P.M., mechanics' institute, and free library (1,200 vols.). Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Communication is by cab to Smythesdale (fare 1s.), which is distant 7 miles, thence rail to Melbourne. The water supply is from the local reservoir. Formation: silurian. Population, town 330, district 1,100.

SNOWY CREEK. *See* MITTA MITTA.

SOMERTON (37° 36′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), a village, with post and money-order office, in the county of Bourke, police district of Campbellfield, on the Merri Creek, 13¾ miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the extension from Coburg, fares 1s. 1d. and 10d. Hotel: Somerton. There are a State school (No. 548), Presbyterian church, several dairies, and steam chaff mill in the village. Quail shooting and fishing.

SOMERVILLE (38° 12′ S. lat., 145° 12′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank agency, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, police district and shire of Frankston and Hastings, 33¾ miles SE. of Melbourne. It is 7 miles from Port Phillip Bay, and 3 miles from Western Port Bay. It is well sheltered from hot winds, and is very salubrious. It is a station on the Crib Point railway line; return fares 7s. 10d. and 5s. 4d. It is a fruit-growing and dairy-farming district, and the produce of the orchards has a good reputation in the Melbourne market. There are also several extensive nurseries in the neighbourhood. The Colonial Bank of Australasia has a branch here. It has a place of worship, used alternately by the Church of England and Presbyterians, a Wesleyan chapel, a State school (No. 2,656), a mechanics' institute and free library (1,058 vols., D. Bett, sec.), and wine shop. The soil is a sandy loam with clay underneath. Population, town 162, district 350.

SORRENTO (38° 30′ S. lat., 144° 45′ E. long.), a watering-place, county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Flinders and Kangerong. It lies on the south-east coast of Port Phillip Bay, and about 40 miles (66 postal) SE. of Melbourne. It has three hotels, the Sorrento, Continental, and Mornington, several coffee palaces. A State school (No. 1,090), Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, a mechanics' institute with library of over 1,000 vols., also an excellent pier and commodious bathing-houses. Court of petty sessions is held here. The communication is by sailing craft or by coach from Mornington, *viâ* Dromana. In the summer, however, two large steamers run daily, there and back the same day with visitors, Sorrento being now a favourite place of resort for pleasure-seekers and picnic parties, and on public holidays being largely visited. There is a tramway connecting Sorrento with the ocean beach. Points of interest are "London Bridge," Diamond Bay, Bach Beach, "St. Paul's," Mt. Coppin, Mt. Kerferd, Jubilee Point. The formation is limestone. Near here Colonel Collins landed in October, 1803, and, after a very short stay, hurriedly departed from "so inhospitable a spot." There are numerous seaside residences of wealthy gentlemen from Melbourne in the neighbourhood, which has a settled population of about 500, that in the summer being fluctuating, but averaging about 2,000.

SOUTH BARWON SHIRE. *See* GERMANTOWN.

SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE. *See* FOSTER.

SOUTH MELBOURNE (formerly called EMERALD HILL) (37° 50′ S. lat., 144° 59′ E. long.), county Bourke, was at first a portion of Lonsdale ward of the city of Melbourne, but was separated from the city on the 26th May, 1855, and was the first municipality in active operation under the then newly-passed Municipal Institutions Act, proclaimed a city in 1883, and is divided into five wards with four representatives on the Metropolitan Board of Works. It is situated about half-way between Melbourne and Port Melbourne, on the south bank of the river Yarra, and can be reached by rail, tram, or car; fares, 2d. and 3d.; stations being at South Melbourne, Albert Park, Middle Park, and Montague. The public buildings, comprising town-hall, post-office, electric telegraph station, police court, police barracks, and mechanics' institute, with library of 5,658 volumes, are the most imposing pile out of Melbourne. There is also a free library containing 3,073 volumes. The other public buildings are the police court, Try Boys' hall, Mendes' academy of music—used by Salvation Army, Temperance hall, &c. There are ninety hotels, numerous places of worship, of all denominations, as follows:—Church of England (3), Roman Catholic (2), (St. Peter and St. Paul's), Presbyterian (3), Wesleyan (6), Baptist (2), Primitive Methodist (1), Disciples of Christ (1), Congregational (1), and Chinese Joss House. There are six State schools (Nos. 1,181, 1,253, 1,852, 2,784, 2,086, and 2 815). The South Melbourne College (J. B. O'Hara, principal) is a remarkably successful educational establishment. In the district extensive works have been carried out, such as wharves, swinging basins, &c.; also the raising of low-lying land above flood level suitable for manufactories, which add largely to the wealth and importance of the municipality. The places for recreation purposes are Beaconsfield Parade, the Albert Park, in which numerous cricket, lacrosse, and football clubs meet for matches. The park lake is surrounded by a number of boat-houses, some of which are owned by yachting and rowing clubs. The water has been stocked with fish. All the leading insurance companies have local agencies. There are several building and Friendly societies, and six branch banks: Union, Victoria, English and Scottish, Commercial, Savings, and National. St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage is under the management of the Christian Brothers; and there is a girls' orphanage, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The number of inhabited dwellings 8,167, ratepayers on books 8,800, annual value of ratable property £263,941, rate 1s. 9d., area 2,311 acres. The magistrates hold a court tri-weekly, but minor cases are disposed of daily. The city returns three members to Parliament. It is lighted with electricity and gas. Population, 38,000. Local newspapers, the *Record* and the *Courier*, weekly.

SOUTH YAN YEAN (see also BARBER'S CREEK) (37° 34′ S. lat., 145° 9′ E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, situated on Plenty River, 18½ miles N. of Melbourne, and 571 feet above sea-level, 9 miles from base of the Plenty Ranges, in the counties of Bourke and Evelyn, and police district Whittlesea, electoral district of Bourke, E. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line; fares, 3s. 4½d. and 2s. 5½d. Hotels: Bridge Inn and Lamb Inn. State school (No. 697), Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship and a mechanics' institute and library (1,294 volumes). M.U.I.O.O.F., Rechabite and St. Andrew's lodges. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. The Yan Yean reservoir is 4½ miles N. from township. It is supplied by the Plenty river, and supplies Melbourne with water. The reservoir is formed by closing up the south side of the valley with an embankment 3,159 feet in length, 31 feet in height, and tapering in width from 170 feet at bottom to 20 feet at the top. The water thus dammed up assumes the proportions of a lake, 1,360 acres in area, 9 miles in circumference, 2¼ miles in diameter, and 25 feet in depth at the deepest part, with a capacity of 6,400 million gallons of water. The water is conveyed to Melbourne by an open aqueduct about 7 miles long, and thence by a double service of immense pipes, safety valves being constructed at suitable points to limit the enormous pressure. The Yan Yean reservoir is the most favourable for storage of water in Australia or England. Owing to the large demand for water in summer, other mains have been laid down, and the city is being additionally reticulated. A further water supply is obtained from Wallaby Creek, which rises in the Dividing range, and in its natural course flows into King Parrot Creek, and thence into the Goulburn. The completion of the Watts river aqueduct has increased the Melbourne water supply by 25,000,000 gallons daily, and when the whole scheme is finished, including the Maroondah reservoir and enlargement of the aqueduct by 50,000,000 gallons. Formation: basaltic. Population, 170.

SOUTH YARRA (37° 50′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), an important suburb of Melbourne, and part of Prahran city, lying contiguous to and on the SE. side of the city, in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of South Yarra. The Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Fawkner Park are in the immediate neighbourhood. Tramcars run constantly to and from the city, fare, 3d.; there is also railway communication, fares 3d. and 2d., with trains at intervals of every few minutes morning and evening. The railway department have erected a substantial and commodious station at this point. It is the junction of the Gippsland railway with the Brighton line. The Frankston line joins the Gippsland line at Caulfield, 3½ miles distant. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Wesleyans have places of worship here, and there are a State school (No. 583) and a police station. The streets, which are well made and drained, are lighted, some with gas and some with electricity. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Villas and elegant residences, with spacious grounds and gardens, are plentifully scattered about the district, which is a very favourite dwelling-spot for the merchants, professional men, and higher class of tradesmen of Melbourne. It has a post office savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, and branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, and a coffee palace.

SPOTTISWOODE. *See* NEWPORT.

SPRINGFIELD (county Bourke: electoral district Bourke E. shire Springfield) is a railway station, with post office, 45 postal (56¾ rail) miles N. of Melbourne, reached by coach to Lanceford, thence rail. Has hotel, State school. The district is a farming and grazing one. Bolinda Vale station, the property of Sir Rupert Clarke, is here. Area of shire, 111 square miles; population, 700; 100 dwellings, 160 ratepayers; net annual ratable value, £12,595, rate 1s. Land under cultivation 3,050 acres.

SPRINGHURST (36° 12′ S. lat., 144° 25′ E. long.), a small post town, with telegraph station, in the county of Bogong and electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, shire North Ovens, 160 miles NE. of Melbourne. The Didah Didah creek runs through the township. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 1d.; return, 43s. and 28s. 9d. The line to Wahgunyah branches off here. Hotels: Carriers' Arms and the Albion. There are a State school (No. 1,583), a Roman Catholic church, a store, and the Ovens and Murray Dairy Co.'s butter factory, supplied by five district creameries, besides local supply. It is an agricultural, also a good vine and fruit growing district. Distance from Wahgunyah, 14 miles; from Rutherglen, 9 miles; from Chiltern, 9 miles; from Eldorado, 11 miles; from Wangaratta, 14 miles. Population of town and district, about 300.

SPRINGS. *See* WAUBRA.

STAFFORDSHIRE REEF (county and shire Grenville), post township, 118 miles W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Scarsdale, coach thence. Has hotel, State school and church. Mining district. Population, 150.

STANLEY (36° 28′ 30″ S. lat., and 146° 45′ 25″ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telephone station, and money-order office, in the county of Bogong, and electorate of the Ovens on the Nine Mile Creek, 178 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. The nearest places are Beechworth, 6 miles NW. (to and from which a coach runs daily, coach fare, 1s.), fare thence to Melbourne, 30s. 11d. and 20s. 8d., Yackandandah, 10 miles NE., Hillsborough, 6 miles E. and Hurdle Flat, 2½ miles N. Hotels: Star, Full Moon, and Vine. In the township are Episcopal, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Presbyterian places of worship, Oddfellow, I.O.R., and Forester lodges, a State school (No. 550), a court-house, police camp, a temperance hall, an Athenæum, with popular free library of 3,110 volumes. Stanley is situated on the northern slope of the Dingle range, and owing to its height above the sea level (2,400 feet) snow storms are not infrequent in winter. Mount Stanley (height 3,444 feet), which lies about 4½ miles SE., is a favourite place of resort for picnic and pleasure parties, the view from its summit being a magnificent one. The State forest here supplies the Beechworth district with timber, giving employment to several sawmills. Alluvial and quartz mining is also carried on. Formation: lower silurian. Population 140, including district 1,000.

STAWELL (37° 3′ S. lat., 142° 47′ E. long.), a borough, 150¼ postal miles from Melbourne NW., county Borung, shire and electoral district of Stawell, Wimmera police district, 759 feet above sea level. Railway communication with Melbourne; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. Stawell has been appointed the changing station between Melbourne and Adelaide, and large engine sheds and refreshment rooms have been constructed. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal Exchange, Town Hall, Bull and Mouth, Foresters', Railway, National, Post Office, and Provincial. The banks represented in the town comprise the London, Australasia, Savings and Union. The majority of the insurance companies have agencies. There is a good hospital, one of the finest in the colony; a mechanics' institute, with library of 5,875 volumes, and several places of worship, belonging to the following denominations:—Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), English Independent, Welsh Independent, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, and some others. The buildings of the five first-named denominations command special attention, from their ornamental and commodious character. Other prominent erections are the town-hall, the post and telegraph office, a large and handsome structure, and the court house, which cost about £8,000. It has a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, and two State schools (Nos. 502 and 1,986), school of mines, butter factory, grammar school, &c. The local athletic club is considered to be one of the best in Australia. The town is lighted with gas. Stawell is the centre of the Pleasant Creek goldfield, and is best known in consequence of its rich quartz-reefs, which have been proved to be payable at great depths. One of the deepest paying mines in the colony is here; the Magdala, 2,409 feet, now working under a new proprietary, and having amalgamated with the Moonlight Company, is known as the Magdala-cum-Moonlight Company; rich quartz is obtained at from 1,200 to 1,555 feet from the surface, the monthly yield averaging from 700 to 800 ozs. The Amalgamated Scotchman is another important mine with a varying monthly yield; there are several other rapidly progressing mines. Numerous cyanide works, comprising some of the most extensive plants in the colony, have been erected, and give employment to a large number of men. The quartz mines give employment to about 800 miners and numerous others, and ensure a steady market for the produce of a large agricultural population, which during the last few years has settled upon the lands in the district in various localities included in a radius of 40 miles from the town. It is the chief market town for a large portion of the Wimmera and Richardson districts, and an important loading station for grain and wool. The town is increasing in size, the splendid water supply and beautiful scenery rendering it a healthy and attractive place of residence. The local governing bodies are the Stawell Borough Council and the Stawell Shire Council. The former has ratable property of the annual value of £22,800; area of borough 5,996 acres, 1,800 dwellings, 1,500 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate; area of shire, 1,001 square miles, with 804 dwellings, 1,051 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £45,651. Vine culture has given satisfactory results, and in the immediate vicinity of Stawell, notably at Great Western, the soil is specially adapted for it; further inland it is more suitable for grain crops. According to the returns, March 1, 1900, there were 32,424 acres under tillage, of which 15,294 were wheat, 3,211 oats, and bearing vines 1,122; oaten hay, 3,548. The land generally is a stiff clay, heavily timbered. The gold yield for 1899 was 20,178 ozs. The town derives its water supply from the local reservoir, into which water is led by pipes from Fyan's Creek, the estimated storage capacity of all being 22,981,377 gallons. There are freestone quarries at the Grampians, near here, to which at great expense a tramway has been made. This stone was selected for erecting the front of the Melbourne Parliamentary buildings, in addition to Melbourne General Post Office and other public buildings. Population of the borough 6,506, and of the shire 3,200. Newspapers: the *Pleasant Creek News and Stawell Chronicle* (established 1868), and *Stawell Times* (1887), each published three times a week.

STEIGLITZ (37° 47′ S. lat., 144° 14′ E. long.), a municipal township, with savings bank and money-order office and telegraph station, on Sutherland's creek, county and electoral district of Grant, police district Geelong, 81½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles distant from Meredith, the nearest station on the Geelong and Ballaarat railway. A coach runs daily between Steiglitz and Meredith, carrying mails and passengers; coach fare, 2s.; 3s. return. Hotels: the Court House and Scotts. There are churches of the Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies, a court-house, a police station, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 500 volumes, State school (No. 1,487), mining registrar, a public hall, numerous business places, and Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', and A.N.A. lodges. The district is a mining one. Extensive machinery has been erected; there are five winding and three crushing plants at work; yield, 1899, 2,283 ozs. Population, about 900. Newspaper: *Steiglitz Miner*, published Saturday morning.

STRATFORD (37° 55′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), county of Tanjil, and electorate of North Gippsland, police district of

Sale, shire of Avon, post township with telegraph, money-order office, and post-office savings bank, in the Gippsland district, on the river Avon (here crossed by a bridge 380 feet in length), 138 miles ESE. of Melbourne. It has direct railway communication with the metropolis, fares 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Stratford has two hotels, Swan and Stratford, and temperance hotel, a State school (No. 596), a Catholic school, four churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic, G.U. and M.U. Oddfellows (with resident doctor), shire hall, and offices of the Avonshire Council, and mechanics' institute, with hall capable of holding 400 persons for entertainment (library 1,800 vols.). Court House where petty sessions are held. The Commercial Bank has a branch here (Tuesdays and Saturdays). Town is lighted with kerosene. The district north and east of Avon River is chiefly pastoral, and on south side mostly agricultural. Area of shire 652 square miles, population 2,385, 474 dwellings, 635 ratepayers, 1s. rate, net annual value of ratable property £30,633; 7,330 acres under cultivation. Population of town 450.

STRATHFIELDSAYE (37° 45′ S. lat., 145° E. long.) (county Bendigo, electoral district Sandhurst South), post town and shire on Sheepwash and Emu Creek (railway station, 3 miles distant, is closed, Bendigo, 6 miles distant, being nearest railway station). There are here two hotels, stores, shire hall, police station, State school, and Wesleyan church. In the shire 6,776 acres are under tillage. Area of shire 234 square miles, population 3,860, dwellings 755, ratepayers on roll 592, net annual value of ratable property £18,943, rate 1s. Industries—chiefly fruit growing and wine making. Some gold is being found in the district. Geological formation: lower silurian. Population of district, 106.

STRATHMERTON (co. Moira, shire Numurkah), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, agency, and railway station, 145¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. Has branch Bank of Australasia, two hotels, two general stores, public hall, police station, grain stores, public, reserve, and a number of tradespeople's shops. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, State school (No. 2,790), social institution, temperance, cricket and football clubs. Agricultural district. Grey and chocolate loam and clay subsoil. Population of town, 300, and district, 1,200.

STRATHMORE (37° 47′ S. lat., 142° 8′ E. long.), a township, county Villiers, shire Mount Rouse, electorate Villiers and Heytesbury, parish of Yuppeckiar, police district Dunkeld, situated on the Nine Mile creek, at the junction of the Ballaarat, Hamilton, and Ararat main roads, 28 miles from Hamilton, 38 from Ararat, and 180 miles (170½ postal) W. of Melbourne. Glenthompson (3½ miles) and Dunkeld (8 miles) are the nearest railway stations. Roman Catholic chapel. The neighbourhood is marshy (being the head sources of the Wannon); the swamps afford excellent shooting and fishing; district is pastoral. Population, 12.

STREATHAM (37° 39′ S. lat., 143° 1′ E. long.), a township, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Ripon, electoral district of Ararat and police district of Hamilton, on Fiery creek, about 129 (128 postal) miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Linton's, coach thence 30 miles, 7s. Ballaarat is 48 miles distant NE., Beaufort, 27 miles NE., Ararat, 34 miles NW., Scarsdale, 35 miles, are the nearest railway stations. Hotel: the Streatham. Pastoral district. A State school (No. 844), Presbyterian church (St. John's), stores, public hall, and a blacksmith's shop are here. Water from tanks. In the neighbourhood are several salt lakes, from which during the summer months large quantities of salt are collected. Formation: upper volcanic, with white earthy limestone overlying the basalt. Population, 80.

STUART MILL (36° 47′ S. lat., 143° 15′ E. long., county, shire and electorate of Kara-Kara, police district of Stawell) is a postal township with savings bank and money-order office on the Strathfillan creek. The means of communication from Melbourne, 152 miles SE., is by rail to Avoca, and thence by coach, 30 miles, or to Carapore railway station, 7 miles, thence rail. There is one hotel—Shamrock; police camp, a State school (No. 1,024), Catholic and Wesleyan churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,117 vols.; store. Isis and Greenock chief mines. The racecourse is about 2 miles distant. The country around is principally ranges, traversed by auriferous reefs, the intervening slopes and valleys being cultivated in small farms of 30 to 100 acres. Population of town and district, 245.

SUNBURY (37° 36′ S. lat. 144° 46′ E. long., in the county of Bourke, shire of Bulla, electorate of Bourke West), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph, money-order office, and railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line of railway, 23¾ rail miles NW. of Melbourne: fares, 4s. 2d. and 3s. It is situated on Jackson's Creek, 702 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 1,002) and Roman Catholic school, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (1,054 vols.), flour mill, two creameries, and butter factory, Church of England, Roman Catholic (with school), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, branch Colonial Bank. Hotels: Rupertswood, Royal, Sir John Franklin, Railway, Court House, Ball Court, and Commercial. A lunatic asylum is located here. Court of petty sessions held fortnightly. Town is lighted with kerosene. Near here is the estate of Sir Rupert Clarke, with a palatial residence known as Rupertswood (was the headquarters of a battery of Horse Artillery, disbanded in 1897). The district is a pleasing one, having some features of a pretty English landscape. Much land is under cultivation; grapes and oranges are largely grown. There are a large number of farms in the district. Population, 1,700. Newspaper: *Sunbury News*.

SUNNYSIDE. *See* GLEN WILLS.

SURREY HILLS (county Bourke, shire, Nunawading and Boroondara) is a railway station, with telephone bureau, telegraph, post, and money-order office and savings bank; Suburban to Melbourne about 8 miles E. It has English and Scottish bank, State school (No. 2,778), M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., U.A.O.D., H.A.C.B.S., Boys' Home, and Home for Destitute Children, and I.O.R. lodges, various churches, free library (580 vols.), and two hotels. Town lighted with gas. Fine views to be obtained in the vicinity. Population, 900.

SUTTON GRANGE (county Dalhousie, shire Metcalfe United), post township, 78 miles NW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Elphinstone, coach thence. Has hotel, State school, and church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 50.

SWAN HILL, or CASTLE DONNINGTON (35° 20′ S. lat., 143° 35′ E. long., county of Tatchera, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, shire Castle Donnington, and police district of Sandhurst), is a post town, with sub-treasury, land office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the Wimmera district, on the river Murray, 214¼ miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is the terminal station on the railway line from Bendigo; fares, 38s. 5d. and 25s. 7d. River steamers ply to Echuca and Mildura. Coaches run four times a week to Balranald; fare, 25s.; return £2, available three months. The hotels are the Royal, White Swan, and Commercial. Banks: London and National; Masonic, Oddfellows', Rechabites, L.O.L., H.A.C.B.S., and A.N.A. lodges. Agricultural society. Agricultural and pastoral district. It has a hospital, a State school (No. 1,142), a court-house, English, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and police barracks; area of shire, 3,392 square miles, dwellings 750, ratepayers 1,066, rate 1s., net annual value of property £29,320. The district is principally a pastoral one, but a considerable breadth is now under cultivation, there being in 1900 127,935 acres; of this area 121,568 acres were wheat. The surrounding Mallee district is being settled and successfully cultivated. Geological formation: pliocene tertiary. Population of town 950; of shire, 5,000. Newspaper: *Swan Hill Guardian*.

SWAN HILL SHIRE. *See* KERANG.

TABILK (county Moira, shire Goulburn) is a railway station, with telegraph and post office, about 74 miles NE. of Melbourne, on Goulburn river. An important wine district, Chateau Tahbilk being here. Two hotels and State school. Industries: distillery, creameries, saw-mills. Population about 200.

TAHARA (37° 45′ S. lat., 141° 42′ E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Branxholme, shire Portland, near the river Wannon, 20 miles from Hamilton, 12 from Coleraine, and 225½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. With a State school (No. 1,378), Church of England (Presbyterians hold services in the Church of England school monthly), two stores and an inn—the Waterloo. Communication with Melbourne is by conveyance to Grassdale, train thence. Mail arrives per bicycle. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from tanks and public dam. Formation, volcanic. Population of town, about 70, of district, 160.

TAGGERTY (county Anglesey, shire Alexandra), postal township on the Acheron river, 114 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Alexandra Road, thence coach. Cheese and butter-making industries. Cathedral mountain in the vicinity.

TALBOT (37° 15′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.), county and shire of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca and police district of Ballaarat (in its early days better known under the name of DAISY HILL and BACK CREEK), is a township on the Back creek, in the shire of Talbot, 107½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 9 miles from Maryborough. Height above sea-level, 818 feet. The area of the municipality is 5,578 acres, with 290 dwellings, 402 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property valued at £118,160 (net annual value, £5,908), and the area of the shire is 184 square miles; annual value of ratable property £16,952, rate 1s., dwellings 413, ratepayers 521; land under cultivation 4,800 acres. The route to Melbourne is by rail, *viâ* Ballaarat, Bacchus Marsh or Castlemaine. Fares, *viâ* Ballaarat and Bacchus Marsh, 19s. 4d. and 12s. 11d. Principal hotels are Commercial, Phœnix, Town Hall, Glasgow Arms, Court-house, All Nations, and others. Coaches run to Amherst, Dunach, and Evansford. The town possesses the advantages of having a gas-works, a good water supply, derived from Lake Stewart, at Evansford, storing 182,978,781 gallons, a convenient show yard of 10½ acres in extent, a recreation reserve, a flour-mill, hay and corn and produce stores, and a soap and candle works; creamery; also a post, money-order office and savings bank, and telegraph office, railway station, within three minutes' walk of the township, court-house, sub-treasury, lock-up, police barracks, a good hospital, a free library, 2,500 vols., a large State school, called the Prince Alfred (No. 954), also at Amherst, and Roman Catholic school. The banks in the town are the London Bank Limited and Bank of Australasia. The churches are, Anglican (St. Michael's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Catholic (St. Patrick's). The district is both a mining and an agricultural one. The workings are for the most part alluvial, though the quartz reefs, as far as tested in the district, have been proved highly auriferous. Several cyanide plants running. Large quantities of land have been taken up for farming operations. A large area of old diggings has been taken up for fruit-growing. The geological formation is lower silurian, with outcropping basaltic rock. Population, 1,380; of the shire, 1,650. Newspaper: *Talbot Leader*, published every Friday morning. Robert Allen, proprietor.

TALLANGATTA (36° 12′ S. lat., 147° 15′ E. long.), a post town with a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 212½ miles (215 postal) NE. of Melbourne, on the River Mitta

Mitta, at the junction of the Tallangatta Creek, county and electoral district Benambra, shire Towong. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Wodonga; fares, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. It is the seat of the Towong shire council, and has Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, Masonic and Oddfellow lodges, mechanics' institute, and library containing 1,150 volumes, a State school, Government receipt and pay offices, branches of the Banks of Australasia and New South Wales, a court-house, private hospital, coffee palace, two hotels (the Tallangatta and Victoria), brewery, butter and cordial factories. The township is prettily situated in the midst of a fine pastoral and mining district. Lighted with kerosene. Water from springs and tanks. Coaches run to Mitta Mitta daily, and the Upper Murray three times a week, and to Cravenville and Dark River goldfield twice a week. Formation: metamorphic slate and granite. Population, 600, and of shire, 5,700. Local journal: the *Upper Murray and Mitta Herald*.

TALLAROOK. *See* DABYMINGA. Tallarook has been surveyed out in blocks, and is located on the east side of the Goulburn river, but is at present only a sheep run. Dabyminga is really the township.

TALLY-HO (37° 45′ S. lat., 140° E. long.) is a postal centre in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Oakleigh, police district of Burwood, shire of Oakleigh, 11 miles E. of Melbourne, on boundary road dividing Oakleigh and Nunawading. Communication with capital: horse to Burwood, cab to Camberwell, rail to Melbourne. Hotel, Tally-Ho. State school (No. 454). Church: Primitive Methodist. Good orchard land, with fine clay subsoil, and splendid brick and tile clay. Formation: schistose. Population, about 454.

TAMBO SHIRE. *See* BRUTHEN.

TANJIL (38° 2′ S. lat., 146° 9′ E. long.) is a postal township, on the Tanjil River, county Tanjil, shire Narracan, electoral district of Gippsland Central, and police district of Walhalla. It lies 96 miles SSE. of, and is reached from Melbourne, by way of Moe Railway Station, from which coach 4s. It has a State school (No. 1,517, at present closed), and two stores. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. Formation: sandstone and slate. Population, 30; district, 300.

TARADALE, county of Talbot (37° 9′ S. lat., 144° 22′ E. long.), electoral district of Castlemaine, police district of Bendigo, is a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. It is a railway station, 1,338 feet above sea-level, on the Melbourne and Echuca line, situated on Back creek, ¼ mile W. of the Coliban river, 67¾ rail miles NNW. of Melbourne, on the main Mount Alexander road. Railway fares, 12s 1d. and 8s. 1d. It is the largest town in the Metcalfe shire. The hotels are the Freemasons, Commercial, Oddfellows', Golden Age, and others. A branch of the National Bank, a State school (No. 614), and Roman Catholic schools, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,433 volumes, and free reading-room, five churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Church of Christ, and a court-house are here. Court of petty sessions sits on Wednesdays, and sometimes on Saturdays; wardens' court on Saturdays. A considerable tract of land is taken up in farms, and the later fruits are being largely cultivated. Mining matters attract a great amount of attention, and the yields from many of the quartz reefs and alluvial mines at Metcalfe, Barfold, and Belltopper have made the town a mining centre, the yield for 1899 being 2,605 ozs. New Plutus Consolidated (English) and New Golden Gate Companies are principal mines. Taradale is supplied with water from the Malmsbury reservoir. The railway crosses the valley and creek on a splendid bluestone viaduct at an elevation of 120 feet. The surrounding scenery is picturesque; there is a range of lofty hills 2 miles W., between Taradale and Fryer's Creek, lofty stringy bark ranges to the E. and W., and undulating ranges to the N. Formation: lower silurian and upper volcanic. Along the course of the river is a bed of auriferous alluvial. Population of town, 322; of the Riding, 1,466; shire, 3,760. Newspaper: *Metcalfeshire News*.

TARNAGULLA (36° 40′ S. lat., 143° 50′ E. long.), a municipal township, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly and police district of Maryborough near the Loddon river, 136¾ miles NW. of Melbourne. Dunolly is 10 miles distant S., Inglewood, 14 miles NE., Bendigo, 30 miles distant ENE., and Castlemaine, 35 miles distant SE. It is connected by rail with the capital, the railway line from Dunolly to Inglewood passing through the town; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Mail-coach leaves for Bendigo at 6.15 A.M.; returns at 4.30 P.M. Hotels: The Golden Age, Victoria, and Tarnagulla. There are 214 dwellings, 175 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of the value of £35,000; net annual value, £4,671; area, 5,133 acres. Mining attracts considerable attention, and there is a cyanide works. Yield 1899, 1,018 ozs. The Union Bank has a branch in the town; and the leading insurance companies have agencies. Lighted with kerosene. There is a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,736 volumes, a Court-house, and State schools (Nos. 1,023, 457), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The water supply is derived from a reservoir, whose capacity is 16,000,000 gallons. Three miles to the N. is the township of Llanelly, which is a continuation of the Tarnagulla reefs. Agriculture is carried on to a limited extent. Five miles to the SE. on the River Loddon are the farming districts of Laanecoorie and Newbridge. To the west of the town lie the farming districts of Laurie and Murphy's Creek. Formation: old sandstone and slate. Population, 820. The local newspaper is the *Tarnagulla and Llanelly Courier*, published on Saturday.

TARRAVILLE (38° 40′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, on the left bank of the Tarra rivulet, near its mouth, which here widens into a narrow estuary, navigable by very small vessels at high tide, in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland S., and police district of Alberton. The communication from Melbourne, 136 miles (166 postal) NW., is by rail to Port Albert, thence by road 3 miles, or by steamer to Port Albert from Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, fares 10s. and 5s., taking about 32 hours. There is an hotel, a State school (No. 615), three churches (Episcopal, Catholic, and Wesleyan), court-house, shire hall, mechanics' institute and free library having 550 volumes, four general stores, and one tannery. It is almost surrounded by inlets of the sea, from which it is only slightly elevated. Population, 140.

TARRAWINGEE (36° 24′ S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and railway station (about 3½ miles distant), on Ovens river, 602 feet above sea-level, shire N. Ovens, the county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Benalla police district, 160½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. It is 10 miles from Wangaratta; fares, from Melbourne, 42s. 6d. and 28s. 3d. Two hotels. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,116 and 2,031), Church of England and Roman Catholic (St. John's) places of worship, a flour-mill, wheelwright. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, the soil being of a fairly fertile character. Population, 76; including the district, about 1,500.

TARRENGOWER. *See* MALDON.

TATURA (36° 25′ S. lat., 145° 19′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, 110 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. It is also connected by rail with Echuca, 34 miles distant. It is situated on the Goulburn river, in shire, county and electorate of Rodney, 377 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by fine agricultural country. The principal hotels are Victoria, Criterion, and Commercial. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Free Methodist churches, I.O.O.F., A.N.A. and I.O.R. societies, a State school (No. 1,441), a court-house, and a Mechanics' Institute (1,621 volumes) in the town, as well as numerous stores. Industries: drying raisins and currants, also wine-making on a very large scale, steam flour mill, steam chaff and corn crushing works. Branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks are here. Lighted with kerosene. Much attention is paid to the planting of lucerne, fruit trees and vines. The meetings of the Rodney Shire Council and Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust are held in Tatura. Area of shire 400 sq. miles, with 1,000 dwellings, 1,290 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £53,398, acres under cultivation 79,785, of which 45,591 are in wheat, 6,235 wheaten and 577 other hay, and 4,518 in oats. An urban water trust is also constituted for the town. One of the most important agricultural societies in the Goulburn Valley is established here, with extensive show yards and handsome grand stand, also public gardens and racecourse. Population, 600; of shire, 4,600. Newspapers: *Herald* and *Guardian*.

TEESDALE (38° 7′ 43″ S. lat., 144° 5′ 49″ E. long.) is a post town, in the county of Grant, shire Leigh, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Geelong, on the Native Hut creek. It is about 40 miles (66½ postal) SW. from Melbourne, and 7 miles distant from the Leigh Road station, on the Geelong and Ballaarat line; coach fare, 1s. 6d. There are in the township a mechanics' institute, with library of 450 volumes, a State school (No. 2,065), and Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Good fishing and shooting. There is a capacious reservoir in the township. Formation: Some very fine tertiary (eocene) beds are found to the south along the Native creek, containing well-preserved fossils. The shire has an area of 381 miles, 473 dwellings, 468 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property is £38,847; land under cultivation, 3,123 acres. Population of township 169, of shire 2,300.

TELFORD, a post town in the county of Moira, electoral district Benalla and Yarrawonga, police district and shire Tungamah, 7 miles from the Murray river, 154¾ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a telegraph and railway station on the line from Benalla to Yarrawonga; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. There is a public hall, hotel, State school (No. 2,241), a Presbyterian church, and several stores. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 50; district, 600.

TEMPLESTOWE (37° 46′ S. lat., 145° 12′ E. long.) is a postal village in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Evelyn, police district of Doncaster, shire of Templestowe, on the river Yarra, Ruffey's Creek, 11½ miles due E. of Melbourne. It contains a State school (No. 1,395), Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, two hotels (Templestowe and Upper Yarra), mechanics' institute (596 vols.), and a post-office. Lighted with kerosene. Coach once a day from Heidelberg, 3 miles on the other side of the river, is the best means of reaching the metropolis, fare, 6d. Cab to Templestowe, coach to Warrandyte. The district is chiefly dairying and fruit-growing, with plenty of fishing. The prevailing geological formation in the Templestowe district is azoic sandstone. It exists in strata of high inclination; in most places it is covered with gravel and shales derived from it. The country consists mostly of low rounded hills, the soil of which is inferior, but there are some rich patches of alluvial soil by the river-side, in hollows between the hills, and in situations where the rains have not washed away the results of ancient vegetation. In some places the alluvial overlies diluvial clay and gravel. There are traces of quartz seams in the district. Annual ratable

value of property in shire of 20½ square miles area, £10,392; has 202 dwellings, 296 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 1,581 acres. Population of village 563, of shire 850.

TERANG (38° 14′ S. lat., 142° 54′ E. long.) (county Hampden, electorate and police district of Ripon and Hampden), a post town, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, on Lake Terang (a fine sheet of fresh water), on the main road between Geelong and Warrnambool. There is direct railway communication with Melbourne, being a station on the Warrnambool line, 137¼ miles W. of Melbourne; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Geelong is distant 92 miles NE. Warrnambool 29 SW., Mortlake 14 miles NW., and Camperdown, 13 miles E. The hotels are the Commercial, Terang, and the Wheatsheaf. The Colonial, Victoria, and Australasia Bank and Treasury have branches here, and there are four stores, cordial factory, and coach factory, and several tradesmen's premises. Terang has a State school (No. 617), private school, and five churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian (for whom a new edifice which cost £10,000 has been erected by the widow of the late J. Thomson), Roman Catholic, and Bible Christian; M.U.I.O.O.F., Sons of Temperance, and A.N.A. lodges, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,795 volumes, has a Court of petty sessions, and magnificent roads. Town lighted with kerosene. Lake Terang, which supplies town with water, teems with fish. Pastoral and agricultural district; estates are being cut up into dairy farms Dairying is extensively carried on, there being butter and cheese factory, and three successful creameries in the neighbourhood. Formation: rich loam, with clay subsoil. Population, about 1,800; district, 5,000. Local newspaper: *Terang Express*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

TERRICK TERRICK (36° 10′ S. lat., 144° 15′ E. long.), a post town, county and electorate of Gunbower, shire Gordon, on Piccaninny creek, 151¼ miles N. of Melbourne. A conveyance runs to Pyramid Hill tri-weekly, fare 2s. 6d. It has a State school (No. 1,721), Orange lodge, Roman Catholic church (St. Luke's), and under 50 residents. The district is devoted to wheat growing, grazing and dairying. The township is situated on a low sandhill, from which an excellent view of Mount Hope and Pyramid Hill can be obtained. Formation: sand hills with outcrops of granite.

THOMASTOWN (co. West Bourke, shire Epping) is a railway station, with post-office and postal-note issue, about 12¾ miles N. of Melbourne, on Darebin Creek, noted for fruit growing, market gardening and dairy farming. Has Wesleyan and German churches, school (No. 631), two stores and hotel. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Yan Yean tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 195.

THOONA (co. Delatite, shire Benalla), post township, 18 miles from Benalla. Has hotel stores, and butter factory. It is reached by rail to Goorambat, coach thence.

THORNTON (co. Anglesey, shire Alexandra), postal township, on Goulburn River, 104 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Alexandra, coach thence. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 100.

THORPDALE (co. Buln-Buln, shire Narracan district of Gippsland W.), railway station, with telephone, post-office, savings bank and money-order office, about 92 miles E. of Melbourne. There are two stores, coffee palace, State school, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute, Orange lodge. District is agricultural and pastoral. There are two Thorpdales, the original being, since the opening of the railway, called "Thorpdale South." It is about 2 miles from the station, and is 1,100 feet above sea level, and is a rain gauge station, the average fall for the last ten years being slightly over 50 in. per annum. Thorpdale South has a mechanics' institute (in which religious services are held) and free library (900 vols.), and a well-equipped butter factory and a store. Splendid timber district. Population about 500. Formation: Basaltic, with carboniferous areas.

TIMOR (36° 59′ S. lat., 143° 49′ E. long.) is a mining village, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on Bet Bet Creek, in the county of Talbot and electorate of Dunolly, 117 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. An omnibus runs to the Maryborough Railway Station, 5 miles; fare, 6d. Hotels: Timor, Cornish Arms, Criterion, and others. Free library of about 1,000 volumes; Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, police station, A.N.A. and State schools (Nos. 949, 1,207) are here. Bowen Park (area, 5 acres) has a grand stand, and is used for recreational purposes. Principally a mining locality, with some agriculture on Bet Bet Creek and Wareek plains. Mines working: North Duke and Duke United. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Formation: Bedrock silurian, post tertiary in valleys, with basaltic outcrop. Population of town and district about 700.

TINTALDRA (35° 58′ S. lat., 147° 54′ E. long.) is a township on Murray River, Shire Towong, county and electorate of Benambra, with post, money-order and telegraph offices, about 280 postal miles NE. of Melbourne, 88 miles from Wodonga, *viâ* Tallangatta. There is coach communication with Walwa Creek, Granya, and Wodonga twice a week, and with Albury, *viâ* Bowna, twice a week. Mail from Melbourne, *viâ* Tallangatta and Corryong, three times a week. It has a customs office, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, and State school (No. 3,188). Hotel: Tintaldra. There is bridge communication with the N. side of the river. The township is the centre of six main roads (and on the route to the Yarran-go-billy caves), and the traffic is considerable. Population, township, 30; district (which is pastoral), 300.

TONGALA (shire Deakin, co. Rodney), a railway station, 130½ miles N. of Melbourne, on the Echuca-Deniliquin line, fares 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. Has post and telegraph offices, hotel, store, blacksmith's shop, State school, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and shire hall, branch Bank of Victoria open weekly. Agricultural pursuits. Area under cultivation in the shire 48,217 acres, 32,172 in wheat. Formation: alluvial flats. Population of town 60. Area of shire 366 square miles, dwellings 352, ratepayers on roll 712, rate 1s., net annual value of property £30,134. Population of shire, 1,705.

TONGLO (co. Bogong, shire Omeo), post township, with money-order office, 237 miles E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence. Population, 80.

TOOAN (36° 50′ S. lat., 141° 50′ E. long.), a post town in the county Lowan, shire Arapiles, 238 miles (225¾ postal) NW. of Melbourne, 25 miles SW. from Horsham, and 35 NE. from Harrow. It is situated on St. Mary's Lake at the foot of Mount Arapiles. It contains a State school (No. 1,620) and salt works. Route from Melbourne: rail to St. Mary's station, thence 4 miles. A village settlement has been established. Water from springs. District pastoral and agricultural. Population, about 150.

TOOBORAC (co. Dalhousie, shire McIvor), post township, with railway station. Has two hotels, State school, Mechanics' Institute, and store. Pastoral district.

TOOLAMBA (36° 35′ S. lat., 145° 23′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Rodney, police district of Mooroopna, 103 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Goulburn river. It lies 384 feet above sea-level, and is a telegraph and railway station on the Goulburn Valley Line; fares, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. It is the junction station on the line to Echuca. Toolamba is surrounded by farming and grazing land. In the district are four State schools (No. 1,455 being the principal), United Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a public hall and an hotel. Irrigation channels have been made through the district by the Rodney Irrigation Trust, and fruit growing on a large scale is to be attempted. There is a village settlement in the vicinity. Population of town, 144, and vicinity, 250.

TOOLERN (36° 66′ S. lat., 144° 66′ E. long.) (co. Bourke, shire Melton), a post town on Toolern Toolern Creek, 29 miles NW. of Melbourne; reached by rail from Melton, thence private conveyance. Has State school (No. 946), Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute and free library. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: basalt and sandstone. Population of district about 200.

TOONGABBIE (38° 2′ S. lat., 146° 50′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in Rosedale shire, and electoral district of Gippsland Central (county Tanjil), police district Toongabbie, situated on the Toongabbie Creek. It is a railway station on the Bairnsdale Line; fares, 19s. 11d. and 13s. 2d., and is distant 108¼ miles E. of Melbourne, 11½ from Traralgon, and 20 by road from Walhalla, with which there is coach communication daily. Hotels: Toongabbie and Commercial. In the ranges near Toongabbie there is a fine deposit of kerosene shale and a fine marble quarry. Coal and lignite have been discovered in the ranges. There are Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute and free library, with 764 vols., a State school (No. 856), branch of the Bank of Australasia (once a week). Oddfellows' (M.U.) lodge, stores, and several tradesmen's shops. A court of petty sessions is held here. Butter factory. Water from creek and Council well. Formation: Silurian and Devonian deposit. The population of district, about 700, is chiefly engaged in grazing, carrying, dairying, and the timber trade.

TOORA (co. Buln-Buln, shire South Gippsland) post town, on Muddy Creek, with money-order and telephone offices, savings bank, and railway station, 113½ miles east of Melbourne, fares 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Has two hotels, Anglican church, State school (No. 2,253), Mechanics' Institute, and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. Great Southern Tin Mine here. Agricultural and tin-mining district. Population, about 400.

TOORADIN (38° 13′ S. lat., 145° 19′ E. long.), postal township on Western Port Bay, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, county and electorate of Mornington, shire Cranbourne, 9 miles SE. of Cranbourne, and 37¾ SE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station (2½ miles from township), on the Great Southern line; return fare, from Melbourne, 5s. 6d. State school (No. 1,503), Anglican church, Mechanics' Institute (695 vols.), in which church service is held fortnightly, and two hotels are here. Fishing, shooting and boating. Dairying, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population about 300.

TOORAK (37° 51′ S. lat., 145° 2′ E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak, municipality of Prahran) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, also railway station on the Gippsland Railway, lying suburban to and 5 miles SE. of Melbourne; height above sea-level 121 feet. It is reached by tramcar, *viâ* South Yarra, or by rail, fares 4½d. and 3½d. It has two hotels, and three ladies' schools. There are a Church of England (St. John's), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. Toorak was formerly the site of the vice-regal residence. The private buildings in this suburb are generally of a superior description, wealthy Melbourne men having chosen this locality as a place of residence. The streets are lighted with gas and electricity, while the water supply is from the Yan Yean. It lies high, and affords fine views of the surrounding country and Hobson's Bay. The population numbers about 6,000 persons. The geological formation is schistoze.

TOURELLO (37° 23′ S. lat., 143° 51′ E. long.), a post-town in the county of Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, police-district of Ballaarat, 93 miles NW. of Melbourne, on Coghill's creek, a tributary of Creswick's Creek.. It is a telegraph and railway station on the Ballaarat to Maryborough line,

1,295 feet above sea-level, fares 16s. 8d. and 11s. It has a State school (No. 740). It is a farming and grazing district, of volcanic formation, interspersed with heavy clay pans traversed by Creswick's Creek, which has its rise in Bullarook forest.

TOWER HILL (co. Villiers, shire Belfast), a township, on Tower Hill Lake, about 9 miles from Port Fairy. Has a cheese and butter factory. The scenery in the district is very picturesque, and attracts numerous visitors.

TOWONG (36° 5′ S. lat., 148° 1′ E. long.), a shire and postal hamlet on the Murray, county and electorate of Benambra, 269 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 80 miles E. of Wodonga. (See also Tallangatta, which is the municipal township, 57 miles distant). Has hotel and State schools (2,380). The district is chiefly of a pastoral character. Annual value of ratable property of shire, £55,606; area 2,545 square miles; ratepayers 1,700, dwellings 1,200, rate 1s. Land under cultivation 4,738 acres. Population, 50; shire, 5,700.

TRAFALGAR (co. Buln-Buln, shire Narracan), post town, with money order and telegraph offices and railway station, 73¾ miles east of Melbourne, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d. Has branch Melbourne Savings Bank and Colonial Bank, latter open on Thursdays only; State school, Mechanics' Institute, Anglican Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Criterion hotel, butter, cheese factory and creameries. Agricultural and dairying district, with a population of about 800.

TRARALGON (38° 11′ S. lat., 146° 29′ E long.), in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland South, shire and police district of Traralgon, is a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the main Gippsland road, and the Traralgon creek, three quarters of a mile from its junction with the river Latrobe, 97½ miles from Melbourne E., lying 141 feet above sea-level. The communication with Melbourne is by the Gippsland line, two trains each way daily; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 7d. A line of railway is now open from Traralgon to Stratford and thence to Bairnsdale. Hotels: Grand Junction, Club, Commercial, Traralgon, Royal Exchange, Crown, and Star. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There is a State school (No. 1,328), branches of the Bank of Australasia and Colonial Bank, a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,500 vols., shire hall, court-house, treasury, police quarters, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and a tannery. Court of petty sessions is held here, also meetings of the Traralgon Shire Council. The town is lighted with gas. The Traralgon shire has an area of 199 miles, and property of the annual value of £20,396, dwellings 691, ratepayers 680, rate 1s. Formation: alluvial. Population, 1,385; of shire, 2,150. Land under cultivation, 2,053 acres. Newspaper: *Traralgon Record and Farmers' Journal*, published Tuesday and Friday.

TRENTHAM (37° 33′ S. lat., 144° 21′ E. long.), a township with post, money-order, telegraph offices, and savings bank, 63¾ rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 7 miles from Blackwood, to which place a coach runs, fare 2s. 6d., and 6 miles from Barry's reef, 2s. 6d. It lies 2,264 feet above sea-level, and has a cool and humid climate. It is in the county of Dalhousie, shire and electorate of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke, on the Trent, a tributary of the Coliban. It is a station on the Daylesford Extension; three trains daily; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Commercial, Bank, Cosmopolitan, Forest, and Railway. There are State (1,588) and Roman Catholic schools, a Mechanics' Institute with 958 vols., Freemasons', Oddfellows', Rechabites', and A.N.A. lodges, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, in the township. Lighted with kerosene. Bank: National. It is a place of petty sessions. Has iron foundry. The district is an agricultural, and mining one. A large trade in timber for building purposes is carried on. The Trentham Falls, a mile from the station, are much admired. Population of town, 654, with vicinity, about 2,040.

TULLAROOP SHIRE. *See* MARYBOROUGH.

TUNGAMAH (36° 5′ S. lat., 146° 0′ E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Moira, shire Tungamah, and electoral district of Benalla and Yarrawonga, on the Boosey Creek, 149¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, and a railway station on the line from Benalla to Yarrawonga; fares, 26s. 7d. and 17s. 9d. It is in the shire of Tungamah, and the shire hall is here; the Tongamah Water Trust also conducts its business here. Hotels: Tungamah, Victoria, Farmers' Arms, Sale Yards, Royal, and Commercial. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Masonic Hall, Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic churches, State school, butter factory, court-house, with excellent police quarters, a mechanics' institute and free library of 500 vols., a Caledonian Society and Agricultural Society's show grounds with commodious and elegant grand stand. Town is lighted with kerosene. The water-supply is by reticulation from Boosey Creek. Tungamah is surrounded by a large grain-growing district. There are in the shire 116,100 acres under tillage, 84,140 wheat, 7,570 wheaten and 824 other hay, 4,604 malting barley. Shire area 602 square miles; 1,357 dwellings, 758 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate, net annual value of ratable property £64,453. Fruit growing and drying are successful industries. Population, 408; of shire 5,690. Local newspapers: the *Tungamah Express* and *Moira Independent*, published on Thursday.

TYLDEN (37° 20′ S. lat., 144° 28′ E. long.) a post-town in the county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Kyneton, police district of Bourke, on the Little Coliban river, 56½ rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 3½ miles distant from the Carlsruhe Railway Station, on the Echuca line. It lies 1,884 feet above sea-level. Tylden railway station on the Daylesford Extension is 2 miles from the township; fares, 10s. 8d. and 6s. 9d. A coach runs daily to Kyneton, also to Trentham, fare 1s. Hotels: Noah's Ark, Junction, and Harvest Home. Tylden has a State school (No. 621), police station, and several stores, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist places of worship. There is plenty of good agricultural chocolate and black soil and grazing land. Tylden South comprises the southern extremity of the parish of Tylden. It is about 2 miles long by 1½ broad, and contains about 2,000 acres, about one-fourth being under cultivation. Extensive brickfields are here, and bricks, pipes, tiles, &c, are manufactured. Population, 100.

TYNONG (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) is a railway station, with post and telegraph office, about 43 miles E. Growing timber district. Has mechanics' institute and free library (300 vols.). Granite formation. Population, 100.

ULLINA (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), post township, 100 miles NW. of Melbourne, near Mount Moorookyle. Reached by rail to Clunes, conveyance thence. Has State school, Mechanics' Institute, public park, and racecourse. Farming and grazing district. Population, 80.

UPPER YARRA SHIRE. *See* WARBURTON.

VAUGHAN (37° 9′ S. lat., 144° 18′ E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral and police district of Castlemaine, Mount Alexander shire, a post town, on the river Loddon, at the junction of Fryer's creek, 87 miles N. of Melbourne. Guildford railway station is 3 miles distant and Castlemaine 8 miles, to which the coach (1s.) runs twice daily. Hotel (British Queen), Wesleyan church, Foresters' lodge. The district is a gold mining one. Formation: basaltic lava, sandstone and slate. Population about 80.

VIOLET TOWN (36° 40′ S. lat., 145° 48′ E. long.), in the counties of Moira and Delatite, electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, a postal township and shire, with money-order and telegraph offices, on Honey-suckle Creek and the Sydney road, 585 feet above sea-level, 105 miles NE. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. The district is of a farming and grazing nature. Hotels: Railway, Farmers' Arms, Kialla, and Travellers' Rest. There is a State school (No. 640), a branch of the National Bank and Melbourne Savings Bank, Mechanics' Institute (600 vols.), shire hall, and a creamery. Churches: Church of England, Free Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Rechabite and Druid societies. A court of petty sessions is held here. Formation: lower silurian. Area of shire 359 square miles, dwellings 500, ratepayers 683, rate 1s., net annual value of ratable property £23,936. Land under cultivation, 12,253 acres. Population, 500, shire, 3,000. Newspaper: The *Sentinel*.

WABDALLAH. *See* LEIGH ROAD.

WAHGUNYAH (36° 1′ S. lat., 144° 10′ E. long.), county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, a township, with post, savings bank, and money-order offices, on the Murray river, 174 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is the terminus of the railway from Springs to the Murray; it lies 452 feet above sea-level; fares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. Principal hotels: Wahgunyah, Empire, Union, Endeavour, The Vine and Victoria. Refreshment room at railway station. There is a State school (No. 644), custom-house, flour-mill, wine cellars, court-house, police station, and free library (1,000 vols). Divine service is held in a very neat Congregational church. Masonic lodge. An iron bridge over the Murray communicates with Corowa, in New South Wales. The country in the vicinity of the town is adapted for vine growing, and for cultivation generally. Farther away it is more suitable for pastoral purposes. Population about 400. Newspaper: *Wahgunyah and Rutherglen News*.

WAHRING (36° 2′ S. lat., 146° 26′ E. long.) is a small post town with telegraph office, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, on the river Goulburn, 81¾ miles NE. of Melbourne, and 23 miles from Seymour Railway Station. It is a railway station on the Seymour and Numurkah line; fares, 15s. 1d and 9s. 11d. Hotel: Wahring. There is a State (No. 1,352) and Roman Catholic school, six timber mills, Fresh Food Storage Company, a creamery, and a few stores. The district is pastoral and agricultural. A large inland lake has been formed, Wahring being the head-works of the Goulburn weir, and it is becoming a favourite summer resort. Population of district, about 800.

WALHALLA (37° 58′ S. lat., 146° 26′ E. long.) (county Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland Central) is a shire and mining township, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices, 120 miles (107 postal) nearly due E. of Melbourne. It is situated on Stringer's Creek, in a valley, enclosed by steep hills. Hotels: Empire, Star, Grand Junction, Walhalla, Exchange, and Criterion. The communication is by coach, *viâ* Moe, daily, 8s. single, 13s. 6d. return, or *viâ* Toongabbie tri-weekly; fares, 7s. single, 12s. 6d. return. The quartz reefs in the vicinity are very rich in gold, and Cohen's reef—one of the best in the colony—runs north and south through the hill to the west of the township. Several companies have claims along this celebrated line, the principal ones being the Long Tunnel, Long Tunnel Extended, North Long Tunnel, and Great South Long Tunnel. The two first-named companies have done well, and with the exception of the Mount Morgan mine it is doubtful whether the equal of the Long Tunnel can be found in Australia; since its formation, in July, 1865, the Long Tunnel Company has raised over 28 tons 5 cwt. of gold. The Walhalla Company was also very successful, having paid over £135,000 in dividends (this mine is now merged in the Long Tunnel). Amongst outside mines the New Loch Fyne Matlock has paid over £100,000 in dividends since January, 1894. There are a number of other outside claims at work with varying success. In this locality 900 miners are employed in quartz and alluvial mining, chiefly the

former. Gold yield, 1899, 38,043 ounces. There are places of worship for Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a State school (No. 957), a Masonic hall, eight stores, mechanics' institute and free library of 2,000 vols., and two banks, Victoria and Australasia. The borough has been formed into a shire, annexing the outlying districts of Moondarra and the whole of the country to the Woods Point borough boundary. In the shire (area 409 sq. miles) there are 915 dwellings, 965 ratepayers, and ratable property of the net annual value of £17,723, rate 1s. 0d.; land under cultivation, 366 acres. Formation: upper silurian. Population 2,804, of the shire 3,648; Newspapers: the *Walhalla Chronicle* and *Miner*.

WALLACE (co. Grant, shire Buninyong and Bungaree) is a railway station, with telegraph and post-office, about 62 miles NW. on the Western Moorabool river. Has two hotels, blacksmith's shop, chaff mill and butter factory. Agricultural district. Population about 250.

WALLAN WALLAN (37° 25′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), a post town with a money-order office, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, shire Merriang, and police district of Bourke, and lies 1,040 feet above the sea-level. It is situated a mile W. of the station of the same name on the North-Eastern Railway, 31 postal miles NE. of Melbourne, near the source of the Merri Creek. Fares, 5s. 5d. and 3s. 7d. There is a telegraph office at the railway station, to which a conveyance runs to meet trains, fare, 6d. There are two hotels, Rechabite lodge, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,350 vols., a State school (No. 664), and Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan churches, stores, tradesmen's shops and a public park of 80 acres. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Water from wells and tanks. A village settlement of 100 persons is situated on the Upper Plenty river, about a mile from Wallan. Formation: schist and basalt. Population of town, 100, and district, 600.

WANDILIGONG (35° 47′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 199¾ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Delatite, electoral district of Ovens, shire Bright, and is situated at the junction of the Growler and Morse's Creeks, tributaries of the Ovens. Gold mining principal industry, yield, 1899, 4,069 ozs. Fruit growing is also largely carried on. Bright, the nearest township, is four miles distant. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Bright, thence rail. There is a free library with 1,924 vols., five hotels, and Anglican, R.C., Wesleyan, Presbyterian churches, and Salvation Army, Oddfellows', Rechabites, and Hibernian societies. Formation: sandstone and slate. State school (No. 275). Water from wells. Population of town and district about 1,000.

WANDIN YALLOCK (37° 50′ S. lat., 145° 31′ E. long.), a parish with three post offices and telephone station, in the Eastern Riding of the shire of Lilydale, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 30 miles E. of Melbourne, situated on the Wandin Creek. There are State schools (Nos. 1,033, 1,801, and 2,820) and Anglican and United Methodist (2) churches, Rechabite and Horticultural Halls, mechanics' institute at Wandin South, prosperous Horticultural Society, I.O.R. society, several stores, and a large jam factory. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, rail thence. Coach runs to Warburton. Lilydale to Warburton railway, in course of construction, passes through the district close to the township. Fruit-growing, raspberries chiefly, is the principal industry. Mountain scenery, fern gullies; good fishing. Volcanic formation, with ironstone deposits. Population of town and district about 1,000.

WANDONG (35° S. lat., 150° E. long.) (co. Dalhousie, shire Kilmore) post town, with money-order and telegraph office at railway station, 34¼ miles N. of Melbourne, fare 6s. 1d. and 4s. 1d. Has State school, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, electoral registrar, terra-cotta, eucalyptus, and disinfectant factory, hotel, seasoned timber company, police station. Mining and agricultural district. Formation: old silurian, granite, and basaltic. Population of district, about 700.

WANGARATTA (36° 21′ S. lat., 146° 19′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, in the counties of Bogong, Delatite, and Moira, and electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, police district of Benalla, situated at the junction of the Ovens and King rivers, 493 feet above sea-level, 149¼ miles NE. from Melbourne, the communication with which is by the direct line of rail; fares, 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. The terminus of the narrow gauge rail to the Upper King. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Royal Victoria, Albion, Criterion, Council Club, Bull's Head, and Horse and Jockey. Two bridges are here, a new one spanning the Ovens replacing the old single arch bridge, built at great cost; another crossing the King river, connecting the town with the Oxley flats. In the borough are 464 dwellings, 485 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £14,533, area 3,932 acres. The neighbourhood is eminently agricultural, large quantities of grain being grown, and the grape, orange, lemon, citron, and tobacco and hops extensively cultivated. There are also some large and important sheep and cattle farms in the vicinity. There are two flour mills, a tannery, fellmongery, two breweries, butter factory, creameries, bacon factories, and bicycle factory, and four coach factories. The chief public buildings are the four churches—Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic (St. Patrick's); the last is a very handsome structure, the Wesleyan church is also a handsome building; the hospital, a fine brick structure, with 26 beds; the court-house, the police and post and telegraph offices, the Royal hall, St. George's hall, and St. Patrick's hall. Banks: the London Chartered, National and N.S. Wales. There is an Athenæum, with library of 1,640 vols.; a State school (No. 643), with Nos. 1,272 and 1,580 in the vicinity, a high school, and Catholic and Convent schools. There is a fine showyard belonging to the Ovens and Murray Agricultural Society, with excellent accommodation for exhibits, cricket-ground, and race-course with grand stand, a rifle corps, and gun, race, football, bicycle, and coursing clubs. A large business is done at the stock sales fortnightly at the Corporation Yard. Coaches run to Oxley, Moyhu, Hedi, Bundalong, and Yarrawonga. The water supply is derived from the King river, with full reticulation. Lighted with gas. The population according to the latest returns was 2,390. Local newspapers: *Wangaratta Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WANNON (37° 45′ S. lat., 141° 30′ E. long.), a shire (chief town Coleraine) and post town, in the county and electorate of Dundas, police district of Coleraine, 210½ postal miles W. from Melbourne, 13 from Hamilton, and 10 SE. from Coleraine, situated on the west bank of the Wannon river. It is a railway-station on the line to Coleraine, fares, 37s. 11d. and 25s. 3d. Wannon Inn. There is a State school (No. 1,685). It is a pastoral district, there being three stations in the neighbourhood. The formation of the country is generally hilly. Anglican and Presbyterian services are held every Sunday. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated Wannon Falls, a cascade of water 100 feet high. Shire has area of 753 square miles, 535 dwellings, and 687 ratepayers; annual value of ratable property £66,889, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 5,261 acres. Population, 62; shire, 2,680.

WARANGA SHIRE. *See* RUSHWORTH.

WARBURTON (37° 48′ S. lat., 145° 41′ E. long.) is a postal district, with money-order and telephone office, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, and police district of Bourke, shire Upper Yarra. It lies 48¾ miles E. of Melbourne, on Yarra Yarra river, and is reached by rail to Lilydale, thence by coach; fare, 6s. Hotels: Alpine Retreat and Warburton. It has a coffee palace, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 1,485), shire office, mechanics' institute and free library (370 vols.), three stores, steam saw mills, and public park. Lighted with kerosene. The shire council of Upper Yarra meets every fourth Tuesday in month. The area of the shire is 444 square miles, with 325 dwellings, 500 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, and net annual value of property £9,283. Land under cultivation, 1,117 acres. The Alpine Tourist Club is here. Excellent fruit is grown, and the place, which is remarkable for its romantic scenery, is becoming a favourite summer resort. Formation: granite, sandstone and slate. Population, 210; of shire, 1,600.

WARRACKNABEAL (36° 14′ S. lat., 142° 26′ E. long.) is the principal mallee township in the NW., with land, post, telegraph, and money-order office, situated on Yarriambiac Creek, in the county, shire and electoral district of Borung, 216¾ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 32 miles NW. of Murtoa, with which town, on the inter-colonial railway, it is connected by a line of railway northward Hopetown; fares, 39s. and 26s. 1d. Hotels: Royal Commercial, Club, Railway, Palace, and Warracknabeal. Coach to Aubrey and Jeparit, Tuesday and Friday. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Baptist churches, also Salvation Army barracks, a State school (No. 1,334), several private schools, two coffee palaces, a brewery, ten principal stores, two flour mills, gasworks, two implement factories, two furniture warehouses, two carriage factories, several tradesmen's premises, two brick kilns, two timber yards, three doctors, and three solicitors. Branches of the Commercial and Union Banks. Shire Council of Borung meet here second Friday in month. Among social institutions are a Turf Club, Lyric Club, Coursing Club, Caledonian society, Cricket Club, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, branch of the Australian Natives' Association, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Rechabite Lodge, Mechanics' Institute, Academy of Music, Temperance hall, and Warracknabeal District Hospital. A court of petty sessions is held twice weekly. Lands office sub-treasury. The water supply is derived from the Creek, and is under control of the Warracknabeal Urban Water Trust. The town, which is lighted by gas, is the centre of the largest wheat-producing district in the colony. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. In Borung shire 201,384 acres were under tillage, 150,315 wheat, 4,813 oats; 4,445 acres wheaten, and 35 acres other hay; area of shire 744 square miles, population 7,000, ratepayers, 1,270; dwellings, 1,200; rate 1s. 0d.; annual value of ratable property, £56,774. Population of town 2,500. Local papers: the *Warracknabeal Herald*, bi-weekly, and *Northern Argus*, weekly.

WARRAGUL (38° 10′ S. lat., 145° 56′ E. long.), a shire, with post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, 367 feet above sea-level, on Hazel Creek, 61¼ miles E. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Gippsland railway; fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. The Neerim railway line branches from Warragul. The streets of the town are metalled, and the footpaths asphalted. The town is well lighted with gas. There are several first-class hotels, amongst them are the Royal, the Club, the Railway, Orient, and the Commercial. The public offices are most substantially built two-storey brick edifices, and consist of a court-house with all necessary rooms attached, and a post and telegraph office and sub-treasury, all beautifully and conveniently designed. The police-station is also a well-designed one-storey brick building. Court of petty sessions is held once a week, and the County Court every three months, also the Court of General Sessions. Banks: Commercial, London, Australasia, and Bank of New South Wales.

A very fine mechanics' hall has been put up, with reading rooms, &c., about 1,040 vols. in the library; municipal chambers have recently been erected. Masonic, Druids, A.N.A., Oddfellows' lodges. Several saw-mills are in full work. Fortnightly sales of cattle are conducted. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 2,104), and Roman Catholic school. In Warragul shire 14,444 acres are under cultivation. Several gold mines and reefs are being worked in the vicinity. The Warragulshire occupies 123 square miles, has 3,800 population, and property of the annual value of £35,052, 950 dwellings, 1,200 ratepayers, 1s. rate. The local newspaper is the *Warragul Guardian*, published on Tuesday and Friday. Population, 1,634.

WARRANDYTE (Anderson's Creek), (37° 44′ S. lat., 145° 13′ E. long.), county and electorate of Evelyn, shire of Templestowe and police district of Bourke), is a postal township, with money-order office and telephone, on the Yarra-Yarra river, 17½ miles E. of Melbourne. Hotels: Anderson's Creek, and Warrandyte. It has a court-house, Mechanics Institute, stone State school (No. 12) and teachers' residence, Church of England. The district (which has some beautiful scenery, and is a favourite cycling resort) is a mining, pastoral, and fruit growing one, a good deal of land being taken up in 20-acre blocks under the 49th section: soil is clayey, with rocky formation. A bridge crosses the Yarra here. The communication from Melbourne is by rail to Heidelberg, coach thence (9½ miles) daily, 2.30 A.M., fare, 1s. Population about 350.

WARRENBANE (co. Delatite, shire Benalla), post township, 12 miles SW. of Benalla. Reached by rail to Baddaginnie, coach thence. Has State school, hall, and butter factory.

WARRENHEIP (37° 3′ S. lat., 144° 0′ E. long.), a post town, railway and telegraph station, on high land in vicinity of mountains of the same name, about 96 miles WNW. of Melbourne, and 4 miles from Ballaarat. It is in the county of Grant, electoral district of Warrenheip, and the North Riding of the shire of Buninyong. Height above sea-level, 1,725 feet. The railway passes through the township, and there is a station at which considerable business is transacted, being the junction of the Geelong and Bacchus Marsh lines. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. There are five small hotels, two breweries, nursery, police station, one State school (No. 1,591), and two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. The surrounding land is of good agricultural character. Granite and basalt formation. Spring water. Population, about 500.

WARRNAMBOOL (38° 24′ 17″ S. lat., 142° 28′ 26″ E. long.), a seaport municipal town, county Villiers, electoral district and shire of Warrnambool, and Western police district, is most picturesquely situated on an eminence, on the shores of Warrnambool or Lady Bay; it lies 166 miles to the SW. of Melbourne, and is the nearest port to it on the Western seaboard. Steamers sail for Melbourne three times a week; fares, saloon, 10s., return, 15s.; second saloon, single, 5s. return, 8s. Visitors leaving by steamer from the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, at 5 o'clock P.M. are landed at Warrnambool early next morning. By early train from Melbourne Warrnambool can be reached in 6½ hours. There are numerous hotels. A large palace, called the Ozone, has been erected at a cost of £30,000, for the accommodation of families and tourists. The main part of the town is situated on an elevated spot close to the sea. In the municipality (area 3,262 acres) are 1,450 dwellings, 1,200 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £36,947. It was created a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1863, and a town in 1883. The port is lighted by an upper fixed white light, and a lower fixed red leading light. A fixed green light is also exhibited from the end of the jetty. High water in Warrnambool Bay, full and change, 0h. 37m. P.M., ordinary range 3 feet. To give facilities for loading and discharging vessels a viaduct and breakwater pier, 2,400 feet in length, has been constructed, being a modification of Sir John Coode's original design. By omitting some portion of the works the cost was reduced to £180,000. The jetty is 860 feet in length, where cargo is unloaded, and conveyed by rail about three-quarters of a mile to the railway station at the south end of Fairy-street. The Australasia, National, Victoria, Colonial, New South Wales, Commercial, and Savings Banks have branches here, and the principal Insurance Companies are also represented. The churches comprise those belonging to the Anglican (Christ church), Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Presbyterian (St. John's), Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren, Congregational, "Disciples of Christ," and Baptist denominations. There are several ladies' schools, also two colleges and a grammar school, a State school (No. 1,743), a Roman Catholic school, school for girls, attached to the Convent of Mercy, and a second State school (No. 1,902) at South Warrnambool. There is also a hospital and benevolent asylum (a fine large building on a commanding site), with fifty-four beds. The Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Society is an established institution, with fine grounds, while other societies are kept up, including amateur turf and racing clubs, a rowing club, bowling club, the Warrnambool club, a Battery of Militia, a Masonic Lodge, anglers', and friendly societies, and fire brigade. There is a good race-course, having a handsome grand stand. The steeplechase course is said to be the best in the colony. Two meetings, flat and steeple-chase, are held annually. Public places of resort and recreation are Albert Park (144 acres), the Botanical Gardens, on the Woodford road, with an area of about 20 acres, and the Friendly Societies' Park (12 acres). Jubilee Park of 20 acres on Hopkin's river. The Mechanics' Institute, in Liebig Street, a large freestone building, with a spacious reading-room, has a library of 6,636 volumes. The Art Gallery is at the rear of the Institute. A fine museum is established in the old court-house, purchased for that purpose from the Government. The Post-office, in Timor Street, is a commodious stone building. The Oddfellows' Hall will hold 500, the Orderly Room, built by the Local Volunteer corps, 600, and the Temperance Hall 150. The Town Hall will seat 1,100. Sea-water baths have been made by the Corporation in the town at the cost of over £5,000. The water is pumped by a gas engine direct from the ocean into two large oval basins, one for gentlemen, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide; the other for ladies, 60 feet by 30 feet wide. The baths are constructed of marble, and are luxuriously fitted up, and under excellent supervision, having shower, hot, salt, and fresh water baths, also vapour baths, which can be obtained at any time. A large trade is done from the port; the principal exports are dairy produce (valued at about £150,000) from within 20 miles of Warrnambool, wool, potatoes, pigs, and bacon. There is a flour mill, two machine biscuit factories, two boot factories, five tanneries, and two breweries in the town, and various other business premises. It has a money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, and a day and night telephone service. The streets are lit with gas, the gas-works belonging to the municipality. The water supply is derived from the Merri River pumping scheme. Most of the buildings are constructed of sandstone, which abounds in the locality. Warrnambool, which has the coolest summer climate in the Colonies, is situated on the coast, in a rich agricultural and pastoral district. The land under cultivation on March 1st, 1900, was 23,284 acres, of which 3,140 were potatoes. The river Hopkins flows within a mile E. of the town, and excellent fishing may be obtained. The Merri, a smaller stream, empties itself into the sea a few hundred yards from the landing place. Both rivers, having bars at their mouths, are unnavigable. The shire of Warrnambool includes an area of 610 square miles, with 113 miles of road, and annual value of ratable property £117,628, rate 1s. and 1s. 3d., dwellings 1,650, ratepayers 1,750. Population of the town, 6,690; of the shire 9,600, and of the district 35,000. The geological formation is tertiary. Newspapers: the *Warrnambool Standard* (published daily) and the *Warrnambool Echo* (published at evening, tri-weekly).

WATCHEM (36° 7′ S. lat., 142° 9′ E. long.), in county and electoral district Borung, shire Donald, is a railway station, with post and telegraph offices, 202 miles NW. of Melbourne, on Watchem Lakes. There is a large hotel, a Roman Catholic church, State school (3,224), Mechanics' Institute, in which Anglican and Presbyterian services are held, large grain stores, with a capacity of 20,000 bags, also sheep and cattle yards. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Formation: Lime-tone and clay, with sandy soil. Population of town, 200, and district, about 500.

WATERLOO. *See* Yarragon.

WAUBRA (37° 40′ S. lat., 146° 5′ E. long.), postal village, on Spring Creek a tributary of McCallum's Creek, in the shire of Lexton (county Talbot, electorate of Avoca, Talbot, and of Windermere, police district Learmonth), 95¼ miles W. of Melbourne. It is connected by rail (telephone at station) with Melbourne *viâ* Ballaarat (distant 21¼ miles); fares, 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4d. Coach daily to Lexton, 2s.; thence daily to Avoca, 2s. There are two hotels, Springs and White Hart, a general store, State school (No. 859), mechanics' institute and free library, with 1,200 vols., A.N.A. society, and other buildings. The places of worship are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Ercildoun station is four miles distant. Formation: volcanic, with granite ranges. Rich agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district about 300.

WAURN PONDS (38° 4′ S. lat., 144° 16′ E. long.) is a postal village, on a creek of the same name, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Barwon, Mount Moriac police district, 49 miles SW. of Melbourne, from which it is reached by rail to Pettavel Road station on the Geelong to Colac line. It is on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool, at the junction of the Colac road with the road to Anglesea river and Ceres, Barrabool Hills, and is the centre of a large extent of orchards, fine farms and grazing country. There is a post-office, Wesleyan chapel, literary society, and a State school (No. 1,040). The locality is one of the prettiest about Geelong, from which it is 6 miles distant. The hills on the southern side are covered with orchards and command a fine view of Corio Bay, the higher parts of Geelong, the valley of the Barwon, the Breakwater, the Bellarine hills, Spring Creek, Barwon Heads, Ocean Grove, the entrance to the Heads, Arthur's Seat, and Cape Schanck, with a commanding view of Bass's Straits. Vines, for which the land is admirably adapted, are being cultivated. Waurn Ponds has also some quarries of the finest limestone, easily worked, and valuable for higher architectural work. Large quantities of fossil sharks' teeth, the earbone and canine tooth of a whale have been found in the quarries, and a remarkable deposit of angular quartz gravel has been unearthed between two limestone hills. Formation: limestone with outcrop of bluestone, showing evidence of volcanic eruption. Population, about 250.

WEDDERBURN (36° 25′ S. lat., 143° 37′ E. long.), (county of Gladstone, electorate and shire of Korong) is a mining township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office on Korong creek, 150¾ miles NNW. of Melbourne; it lies 6 feet above sea-level. A branch line of 4¾ miles connects it with the Wedderburn Junction station on the Sandhurst and Wycheproof railway line; fares, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotels: Victoria, Wedderburn, Royal, and Commercial, and Oriental Coffee Palace. There are a court-house, school-house (No. 794), fi

churches, English, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, and Baptist, twelve stores, flour mill, a literary institute, with library of 2,215 vols., a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a shire hall, Friendly Societies, and an Agricultural Society. The office of the shire of Korong is here. Quartz reefing is the leading occupation of the people, this being the centre of the old mining district of Mount Korong. The shire of Korong contains an area of 925 square miles, and ratable property of the annual value of £48,600, 1,850 dwellings, 1,570 ratepayers, 9d. rate. There are under cultivation 73,182 acres, the chief crops being wheat, oats, and hay. The yield for the year 1899 was 1,616 ozs. Wedderburn is now the centre of a fine farming district, producing heavy crops of fine wheat. A considerable area of land is under vines and fruit trees. The water supply is derived from a reservoir, holding 18,000,000 gallons. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz with alluvial drift. Population 1,400, of shire 8,000. Local newspaper: *Wedderburn Express*, Fridays.

WEE WEE RUP (Gunbower) (35° 59′ S. lat., 144° 25′ E. long.) is a district in the county and electorate of Gunbower, shire Kerang, 188 miles NW. by N. of Melbourne, on Gunbower Creek, a branch of the Murray. Echuca Railway Station is 36 miles distant, and is reached by coach tri-weekly; fare, 12s. 6d.; nearest railway station Kerang, reached by mail cart tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a post office, telephone bureau, the Wee Wee Rup Hotel, and a State school (No. 3,088). The district is an agricultural one of importance, much of the land having been selected under the Act of 1869. Wheat and barley are the cereals principally grown. The country about is generally timbered with swamp gum, box, dogwood myall, titree, and several kinds of acacia. Population about 400.

WENSLEYDALE (38° 25′ S. lat., 144° 25′ E. long. is a post town, on Wormbete creek, on the border of the Cape Otway forest, county and electorate of Polwarth, shire and police district of Winchelsea, 79¼ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 748 feet above sea-level. It is the terminal station on the branch line from Mount Moriac on the Geelong and Warrnambool line. A coach runs to Airey's Inlet on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of the Melbourne train; fare, 5s. The only public building is the State school (No. 894), where religious services in connection with the Church of England are held fortnightly. Coal mine being developed. Agricultural and pastoral district. Volcanic formation. The climate is cool and bracing, and soil rich. Population, 140.

WERRACKNABEAL. *See* Warracknabeal.

WERRIBEE (Wyndham) (37° 54′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.), 19¾ miles SW. from Melbourne, on the river of the same name. It is a railway station, with telegraph and post-office, on the line to Geelong; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. Hotels: Club, Racecourse, Camp and Railway. It is in shire Wyndham, the counties of Grant and Bourke, the river Werribee dividing them, and same electorate. Plains of considerable extent, used for grazing purposes, environ the village, which is 77 feet above sea-level. The Volunteer encampments have been held here. A popular racecourse is on the border of the township, and several coursing clubs meet here. The You-Yang mountains form a conspicuous figure in the landscape. State schools (No. 649 and 3 230), Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, butter factory, Mechanics' Institute, and free library, with 1,070 volumes. The Wyndham shire-hall is here. In the district there are 30,180 acres under cultivation, principally with hay and artificial grasses. In the shire (area 275 square miles) of Wyndham the net annual value of ratable property is £55,589, dwellings 410, ratepayers 400, rate 1s. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works farm 4 miles distant. Population 550, of shire 2,050. Local paper: *Werribee Express*.

WELSHPOOL (38° 40′ S. lat., 146° 30′ E. long.) (co. Buln-Buln, shire South Gippsland), post-town on Shady Creek, with telephone and railway station on Great Southern Railway, 119¾ miles; fares 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Has hotel, creamery, State school, used for Anglican services (No. 3,011). Water from household tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Industries: dairying and fishing. Population of district about 500.

WHIPSTICK. *See* Neilborough.

WHITE HILLS (36° 44′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a hamlet, in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Sandhurst; police district of Bendigo on Bendigo Creek, 103½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Cabs run to the Bendigo post office; fare, 6d. Hotels: Farriers' Arms and the Wellington. There are three places of worship, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, a State school (No. 1,916), four stores, a post and money-order office, a police-station, also a well-laid-out cemetery, and a beautiful and well-kept botanical garden. The water supply is from the Crusoe Reservoir, 10 miles S. of White Hills. Quartz reefs have been found which only require capital to develop them; a deposit of potter's clay has also been discovered. A dredging plant is at work on the creek. A fine race-course is about one mile to the NE. Lighted with kerosene. Population, with vicinity, about 600.

WHITTLESEA (37° 30′ S. lat., 145° 10′ E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph and money-order station and savings bank, in the counties of Bourke and Evelyn, and electoral district of Bourke E., and Evelyn, and shire of Whittlesea, lying 27¼ miles NE. of Melbourne, 24½ by road. It is a railway terminus; fares, 3s. 11½d. and 2s. 9½d. Two hotels It is situated on the Plenty river, at the foot of the Plenty ranges, has a State school (No. 2,090). Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan churches, Free Library (1,300 vols.), a public hall, a parochial hall, Rechabite and Oddfellows' Lodges, and a court-house. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Sawmilling and creamery industries. A fine aqueduct of massive masonry, conveying the waters of the Plenty, Wallaby, and Silvery to the Yan Yean, 3 miles S. of the township, passes through Whittlesea. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £18,890; area 134 sq. miles, 400 dwellings, 420 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 4,565 acres. Formation: granite, schistoze. Population of district, 700; shire, 1,640.

WHROO (36° 36′ S. lat., 145° 4′ E. long.), a gold mining township, with post and money-order office and savings bank, 109 miles due N. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Rushworth, shire Waranga. The diggings are both quartz and alluvial. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Rushworth, changing train at Murchison East, thence coach 4½ miles; fare, 1s. 6d. The hotels are the Balaclava, Junction, and Whroo Inns. There is a State school (No. 651), Presbyterian church where service is held alternately by Church of England and United Free Methodists; A.O.F. Society, also a mechanics' institute, and a free library, containing 950 volumes. Has saw-mills and cyanide works. The district is a pastoral and mining one, gold and antimony being found. Formation: upper silurian. The population of town and district is about 150.

WICKLIFFE (37° 39′ S. lat., 142° 44′ E. long.), a township, with post, money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, police district Wimmera, on the river Hopkins, 168 miles (164¼ postal) WSW. of Melbourne, seven miles from Lake Bolac, with which it is connected by telephone, and 42 miles from Hamilton E. The district is at present principally taken up by sheep stations. Wickliffe Road (10¾ miles) is the nearest railway station. Fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d.; coach fare, 3s. 6d Coach runs to Lake Bolac daily, 2s. 6d. Hotel: the Western. Police barracks. Presbyterian church, State school (No. 948). Ararat shire pound. Population, 120.

Wickliffe Road has a post-office, and at about two miles distant on a chain of salt lakes are two salt factories. Population about 50.

WILBY (37° 50′ S. lat., 146° E. long.), a post town, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Benalla and Yarrawonga, and police district of Benalla, on Sandy Creek, 158 miles NE. of Melbourne. Tungamah is the nearest railway station, 8 miles distant, with which there is daily communication, fare 2s. 6d. There are Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (2,288), Mechanics' Institute with free library, Foresters' court, large butter factory (with four creameries supplying), an hotel, two stores, several tradesmen's establishments, and large sale yards for stock. It is an agricultural and pastoral district (clay subsoil), well settled, and only requires for its further advancement railway communication. Population about 100.

WILLENABRINA (co. and electoral district Borung, police district Jeparit), in the shire of Borung, is a post town 237 miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication—rail to Warracknabeal, coach thence; Tuesday and Friday, fare 5s. State school (No. 2,632); Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, mechanics' institute and free library. District, agricultural and pastoral. Population, 24; of district about 400.

WILLIAMSTOWN (37° 52 S. lat., 144° 55′ E. long.), county of Bourke, and an electoral district of Williamstown, is a port and municipality on the S. point of the estuary of the Yarra-Yarra river and SW. shore of Hobson's Bay, immediately opposite Port Melbourne, 9¼ miles SW. from Melbourne, with which a line of railway connects it. Fares, 1s. and 9d. Principal hotels: Steam Packet, Royal, Newport, Prince of Wales, Yacht Club and Pier, and about 34 others. There is also communication with Melbourne by steamboat to Port Melbourne, and rail thence, 5 miles in all, and by short road and steam punt over the mouth of the Yarra. Like Port Melbourne the business of the place is principally with the shipping. There are commodious piers, the Breakwater, Railway, Ann Street, and New Pier, alongside of which ships of the largest burden can be berthed: there is also ample provision for the repairs of vessels, there being patent slips and ship-building yards. The Alfred Graving Dock, which was several years in construction, was opened in March, 1874, Her Majesty's ship *Nelson* being the first vessel to enter it. It was greatly improved during 1897-8. At the extreme end of the peninsula on which Williamstown is situated, called Gellibrand's Point, is a tower formerly used for lighting vessels coming up the bay at night, but which has since been superseded by a light-ship (Gellibrand's light-ship), placed about a mile and a half farther down the bay. A time ball is on the top of the tower, which is dropped at 1 P.M. It has a money-order savings bank and telegraph offices There are branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Australasian, and Commissioners Savings' Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', and Foresters' lodges, three State schools (Nos. 1,183, 113 and 1,409), and several private schools, three Church of England, two Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Congregational, three Wesleyan, Welsh Calvinistic, two Primitive Methodist, one Free Methodist, and two Baptist places of worship, a mechanics' institute—a substantial bluestone building, with a library of 5,000 vols. and Sailors' Rest, with a library of 668 vols., and public buildings—Custom-house, four post-offices, including money-order, savings', and telegraph offices, Government workshops, where several hundreds of hands are employed, pier-master's and chief harbour-master's quarters, &c. Naval depôt and drill-room. Several quarries of superior basalt are worked within a short distance of the town. Brown coal of marketable quality has been found. There is a fine racecourse 2 miles away. Two gas companies are established. Industries: "Shell" Transport Oil Importation Co. (employing 300 hands), Australian Forage

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and Engineering Co., Compressed Fodder Company; woollen mills, glass bottle works, agricultural implement factory, bicycle factory, meat pressing factory, freezing works, ship-building yard. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Large Government railway workshops have been erected at Newport. There are in the municipality (area 2,775 acres) 2,982 inhabited dwellings, 5,200 ratepayers, 2s. rate, and property valued at £727,290 (net annual value £72,729). Population 13,639. Three newspapers are published on Saturdays, *Williamstown Chronicle* (established 1854), *Williamstown Advertiser*, *The Times*. The geological formation is basaltic and basaltic clay.

WILLOW GROVE (cos. Buln-Buln and Tangil, shire Narracan) a post town, six miles from Russell's Creek, 12 miles from Moe, and 92 postal miles E. from Melbourne, with post-office, hotel, State school (No. 2,240), creamery and store. Rail to Moe, coach thence. Tangil is 3 miles distant and Latrobe river 1¾ miles and Tangil river 1½ miles. Trips are made from here to top of Mount Bawbaw. District is agricultural and grazing. Formation: basaltic. Population of town and district 250.

WIMMERA SHIRE. *See* HORSHAM.

WINCHELSEA (38° 50′ S. lat., 144° 0′ E. long.), shire, post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Grant, on the Barwon river and the road from Geelong to Warrnambool, 70¾ miles SW. of Melbourne. Height above sea-level 281 feet. It is a station on the Geelong and Colac Railway, fares 12s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. There are two hotels—Barwon and Winchelsea, a State school (No. 2,015), branch of the Colonial Bank, public library (2,000 vols.), shire hall, and places of worship of Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations, also lodges — Oddfellows' and Sons of Temperance and A.N.A. Winchelsea has also a public park and recreation reserve. A court of petty sessions is held here. In the neighbourhood are Moran's bluestone quarries. The district is mainly of a pastoral character, with patches of agricultural land; 16,218 acres of land were under cultivation in 1900, of which 9,968 acres are laid down with artificial grasses, the remainder being principally oats, peas, and potatoes. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £48,224; area 630 square miles, 559 dwellings, 765 ratepayers on roll; 1s. rate. Water by windmill to troughs. Population, 450; of shire, 3,200.

WINDERMERE (co. Ripon, shire Ballaarat), railway station on Ararat line, 84¾ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, fares, 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d.

WINDSOR (37° 52′ S. lat., 145° 0′ E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, electorate of Prahran, about 4 miles south, and forms part of the city of Prahran. It has postal, telegraph, telephone and savings bank offices, is a station on the Suburban Railway, fares, 3d. and 2d.; trains about every 10 minutes, also tramway along Chapel Street, fare 3d. The extension of the tramway has brought the Esplanade, St. Kilda, into tram communication with Chapel Street. Masonic and Friendly societies. Banks: English and Scottish. Places of worship: Congregational church, Peel Street, and Wesleyan Mission, Albert Street. Lighted with gas.

WINSLOW (38° 15′ S. lat., 142° 24′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district Woodford, on the banks of Lake Cartcarronge (freshwater), 2 miles from Spring Creek, 6 from Merri River, 178¼ miles W. of Melbourne, 13 miles N. of the seaport town of Warrnambool, 7 N. from Woodford, and 7 NE. from Koroit. Hotel: Burke's. Winslow has a State school (No. 654), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, supplied from Koroit and Woodford respectively; Oddfellows' Lodge, mechanics' institute (256 vols.), and a tannery. The route to Melbourne is by coach to Warrnambool, and rail or steamer thence, or coach and rail, *viâ* Terang. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character. Formation: volcanic. Population about 300.

WINTON (36° S. lat., 146° E. long.), (county of Delatite, electoral district and shire of Benalla and Yarrawonga, police district Benalla), is a post town and railway station, with telegraph office, 127 miles NE. from Melbourne. There is a butter factory and creameries, a State school (No. 1,870), public hall, hotel, and Presbyterian church. Town is unlighted. The district is principally a dairying one. Population, about 100; of district, about 300.

WODONGA (36° 7′ S. lat., 146° 54′ E. long.) (county and electoral district of Bogong), the terminus of the North-Eastern Railway, is a shire and post town with telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, with deputy registry and electoral registry office. Court of petty sessions is held weekly, and the county court three times a year. Wodonga is on the Wodonga Creek, an arm of the Murray river, and a short distance from the border of N.S. Wales. It is connected by rail and bridge to Albury, to and from which town cabs run every hour. The Victorian trains run through to Albury, N.S.W., which is the changing station both on the up and down journey. Communication with Melbourne (187 miles SW.) thrice daily by rail; fares, 33s. 7d. and 22s. 4d. Hotels: the Border, Victoria, Railway, Terminus, Half-way House, and Carriers' Arms. There are two banks—New South Wales and Bank of Victoria. Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic. The local cattle sale-yards cover 23 acres of land, and the town was once a great market for store stock and horses, but the stock-tax has reduced the business. There is a literary institute and reading room (1,000 vols.), and commodious hall with stage appliances. It has a State school (No. 37), a Roman Catholic and a private school, a custom-house, Masonic, A.N.A., Hibernian and Oddfellows' lodges, a powder magazine, and brewery. Coaches leave here for Bethanga and Tintaldra. Height above sea-level 538 feet. Water supply from House Creek. Formation: clay on granite. On March 1, 1900, 2,204 acres were under cultivation, principally with wheat and hay. Net annual value of shire property £12,243, dwellings 328, ratepayers on roll, 278, rate 1s. Population 841, of shire 1,707. Local newspaper: *Wodonga and Towong Sentinel*, published on Friday.

WONWONDAH EAST (37° S. lat., 142° E. long.), postal township, in county and electoral district Borung, police district Horsham, shire Wimmera, on Burnt creek. It is 215 miles NW. from Melbourne, from which rail to Horsham; thence coach. It has a State school (No. 2,472). Water from Wartook reservoir. District, agricultural and horticultural. There is a large saw mill in the district. Sheep-farming and vine-growing. Wonwondah South is about 16 miles SW. from Horsham, and has a State school. The soil is clayey loam, and sandy. Population about 70.

WOODEND (37° 19′ S. lat., 144° 34′ E. long.), in the county of Dalhousie and electoral district of Kyneton, police district of Newham, Newham United shire, is a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca Railway, at Junction Daylesford and Ballaarat line, on the Five Mile Creek, 48¼ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Excursion, 9s. 11d. and 6s 7d. Has several hotels, and there is also a large coffee palace on the side of Mount Macedon, three miles from Woodend. The Commercial Bank has a branch here; also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,500 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., and H.A.C.B.S. societies, social clubs, a court-house and police-station. The places of worship are St. Mary's (Church of England), and Roman Catholic (St. Ambrose) and Presbyterian churches. There is a State school (No. 647), and a Roman Catholic school. Town is lighted with kerosene. Coaches run daily to Lancefield, Newham and Rochford. The district is an agricultural, dairying, and pastoral one, and has a court of petty sessions. The celebrated "Hanging Rock" and Camel's Hump (the highest point on Mount Macedon) and Campaspe Falls, are convenient to Woodend. Woodend is 1,840 feet above the sea-level, and is a favourite summer resort for visitors from the metropolis. Good fishing on the Creek. The reserves are the Volunteer Ground and Race Course Hill. The water supply is derived from Mount Macedon, and is noted for its purity; area of Shire, 91 sq. miles. Valuation, £15,307, rate, 1s. in the £; ratepayers on roll, 343, land under under cultivation, 8,402 acres. Formation: Volcanic in part. Population, town, 1,000; shire, 2,330. Newspaper: *Woodend Star*, published on Saturday.

WOODFORD (38° 18′ S. lat., 150° 26′ E. long.) (county Villiers), a postal township, on the banks of the Merri river, 16 miles (172½ postal) from Melbourne W. Warrnambool, with which there is telephone communication, is 6 miles distant S., whence a coach runs daily to Woolsthorpe, *viâ* Woodford. Hotel: Woodford Inn and wine saloon. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches here, and a State school (No. 648), and a Roman Catholic school. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,000 vols. and a good hall, capable of seating 300 persons. Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, recreation reserve, two stores, a tannery, bacon factory, hotel, wine saloon, and police-station. There are numerous orchards in the neighbourhood. The land in the vicinity is remarkably rich, and well-suited for potato and grain growing. Population, about 300.

WOODSIDE (38° 50′ S. lat., 146° 90′ E. long.,) (co. Buln-Buln, shire Alberton), post town, with telephone station, 159 postal miles E. of Melbourne, on Bruthen creek. Communication is by rail to Alberton or Sale thence coach 12 miles. Has mechanics' institute and free library (in which all denominations hold religious services), State school (No. 1,176), hotel. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district. Ninety-mile Beach is distant 5 miles; Corner Inlet about 7 miles. Population, township, 100; district about 500.

WOODSPOINT (37° 36′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.) in the county of Wonnangatta, shire Howqua, electorate of Anglesey, police district of Benalla, an important postal mining township, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Upper Goulburn river, 112 postal miles ENE. of Melbourne, by rail *viâ* Healesville thence coach to Marysville, from thence by horse or coach to Woodspoint; coach from Mansfield to Jamieson, 64 miles from Woodspoint to Mansfield; or rail to Moe, or Traralgon coach, thence to Walhalla, 25 miles, horse on to Woodspoint; *viâ* Aberfeldy, Jericho and Matlock, 42 miles. The hotels are the Reefers', Commercial, Globe, and Star. The hospital has 15 beds, and the Church of England and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. Post-office, Masonic, and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, court house, public hall, powder magazine, State school (No. 789), and police-station. The whole district is very mountainous, with beautiful scenery, and taken up for quartz and alluvial mining operations, the quartz reefs being numerous and rich. Dykes of diorite and granite are found at intervals, and these have contained much rich quartz, the yield during 1899 being about 1,355 ozs. a month. About 9 miles South is Jericho; 8 miles to the S. is Ross Creek, while 6 miles to the E. is Stander's Creek, Matlock's 4½ miles SW., and Gaffney's Creek, 11 miles North are important mining centres. At all these places reefs are being developed, and are yielding good returns. Expensive machinery is employed in obtaining the precious metal. 1,500 miners find employment. The geological formation of the district is lower silurian, with drift of shale and slate. Population, town and district, 2,000. Local paper *Grand Mowers' Standard* (Henderson & Co.).

WOOLSTHORPE (or SPRING CREEK) (38° 10′ S. lat., 142° 23′ E. long.) is a postal town, in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury and police district of Koroit, shire Warrnambool. It lies 185 miles SW. of Melbourne, on the

main road from Warrnambool to Hamilton, has a railway station 4 miles from township on the line from Koroit to Hamilton; fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Warrnambool is 16 miles SE. and Port Fairy 20 miles distant SW., and Koroit 8 miles S. Woolsthorpe is situated on the East bank of Spring Creek, and has an hotel, the National, creamery, two stores, a fine bluestone State school (No. 688), a Presbyterian church, Church of England service and Salvation Army meetings held in the mechanics' institute, the free library containing 828 vols. A daily coach runs to Warrnambool, fare 2s. single, return, 3s. 6d. The district is a pastoral one, with some farming. Water from tanks. Lighted with kerosene. The nearest sheep stations are Union, Quamby, Minjah, and Kilmorey. Population about 200.

WOORAGEE (co. Grant, shire Barrabool), postal township, 187 miles NE. of Melbourne, on Young's Creek. Has two hotels and State school. Timber industry. Population, 300.

WOORAYL. *See* LEONGATHA.

WOORNDOO (37° 54′ S. lat., 142° 48′ E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden, shire of Mortlake, situated on Salt Creek, at the junction of the Geelong, Warrnambool, Ballaarat, and Ararat roads, 48 miles E. of Hamilton, and 145 miles (162¾ postal) WSW. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Mortlake, thence coach; fare, 4s. It has hotel, a State school (No. 1,001), a Presbyterian chapel, and two stores. It is a pastoral district. Population, 110.

WUNGHNU (36° 10 S. lat., 145° 27′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, situated on Nine Mile Creek, tributary of Broken Creek, with station on the Numurkah Railway, 129 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 1d. and 15s. 4d. Coaches run to Karrimba and Mundoona. It has a money-order office and savings-bank and telegraph connection, also Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, mechanics' institute (with library and reading room), Bible Christian chapel, and a State school (No. 1,938). Bank of Australasia. Hotels: Cumberland and Royal. Lighted with kerosene. It is an agricultural district, with chocolate soil and clayey subsoil. Population, 295; district, about 1,000.

WYCHEPROOF (36° 0′ S. lat., 143° 0′ E. long.) is a postal township, in the shire of Wycheproof, county of Kara-Kara, and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, situated at the foot of Mount Wycheproof, 357 feet above the sea-level. It is a station on the Bendigo and Sea Lake line, 190 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 89½ miles from Bendigo. Fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d. A line of railway is constructed to Sea Lake. There is coach communication with Towaninnie, Narraport, Birchip, Swan Hill, and Tittybong. There are 5 hotels: Royal, Royal Mail, Post Office Club, Terminus, and Mount Wycheproof. It has a savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), shire hall, and branches of the Australasia and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 1,757), and Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, A.N.A., an agricultural society, a large roller flour-mill, a butter factory, several general stores, and tradesmen's shops. Town is lighted with kerosene. Water by reticulation from large tanks. Agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral district. Area of shire 1,200 square miles, 1,205 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £43,727 net annual value of ratable property. In 1900 179,182 acres under tillage, 153,901 acres wheat, 3,146 acres oats, 3,438 wheaten and 67 other hay. A court of petty sessions is held here weekly. Population, about 500; of shire, 4,150. The local newspaper is the *Ensign*.

WYNDHAM SHIRE. *See* WERRIBEE.

YACKANDANDAH (36° 18′ S. lat., 146° 52′ E. long.) is a post town and railway terminus with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, prettily situated in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, shire Yackandandah, at the junction of the Commissioners and Yackandandah creeks, 186¼ (187½ postal) miles NE. of Melbourne. Railway fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 6d. Beechworth Railway Station is 15 miles distant SW., to which a coach plies daily, fare 2s. 6d. Coaches also run daily to Huon Lane Railway Station, also to Dederang Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The hotels are the Waterloo, Clarence, Star, Royal, Yackandandah, and Bridge. The diggings, are both alluvial and quartz. Barges are at work on the Yackandandah creek, working out the old bed; while the Twist Creek reefs, which have been lying idle for twenty years, are again yielding good gold. The district is principally a mining one, although a considerable breadth of land has been brought under cultivation. Gold yield, 1899, 12,995 ozs. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia. It has a State school (No. 1,103), and Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. The Athenæum has a library of 2,600 volumes. Court of Petty Sessions and Warden's Court are held fortnightly. There are Oddfellows', Hibernian, Rechabite, and Foresters' lodges, Race and Athletic Clubs, and very successful Agricultural, Pastoral and Horticultural society. The Shire Council holds its monthly meetings at Yackandandah. There are in the town a soda-water factory, flour mills, and tannery. Water from wells, the springs being very pure. Formation: on the west upper and lower silurian, on the east granite. The district is a remarkably healthy one. Mount Stanley, Big Ben, and the Indigo Falls are in easy distance, and Hon. J. A. Wallace's hydraulic sluicing claim are worth a visit. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £32,810, area of shire 561 square miles, with 930 dwellings, 1,030 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 8,446 acres. The number of inhabitants is 800; of the shire 4,100. Newspapers: *Yackandandah Times* and *Benambra and Bogong Advertiser*.

YAMBUK (38° 17′ S. lat., 142° 3′ E. long.), in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, a township, with post, money-order, and telegraph offices, on the Portland Road and the Shaw river, about 11 miles NW. from Port Fairy, and 199 miles W. from Melbourne; having town hall, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, two hotels—the Commercial and Shaw, a State school house (No. 2,458), a Roman Catholic school, free library, M.U.I.O.O.F., one store, large butter and cheese factory, and several tradesmen's shops. The metropolis is reached by taking coach to Port Fairy; fare, 2s. 6d., thence rail. A coach runs on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to Portland, 6s., and returns on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Port Fairy, 2s. 6d. Good fishing and shooting, pleasant drives. Pastoral district. Formation: sandstone and clay. Population, about 200.

YANDOIT (37° 14′ S. lat. and 144° 6′ E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, central police district, shire Mount Franklin, is a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office, on Jim Crow Creek, 91 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by coach and rail *viâ* Guildford, coach fare, 1s. 6d.; or conveyance from Newstead Railway Station; a coach also runs to Daylesford; fare, 3s. 6d. Hotel: Bridge; Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges, mechanics' institute; free library (524 vols.), police station and State school (No. 691); creamery and butter factory, three large stores. It is a place of petty sessions. There is good agricultural land in the district, and much of it under cultivation. Many vineyards have been planted in the locality, and large quantities of "dark and dry" wine are now made. To the NE., about four miles distant, is an extensive bed of good clay, fit for making superior earthenware There is also a mineral spring, whose waters are said to be quite equal to those of Hepburn. There are gold-bearing reefs, running near and through the township, which need developing. The climate is particularly healthy. Formation: volcanic. Mount Franklin is about 4½ miles SE. Population, 192; district, 1,400.

YANGERY (39° 18′ S. lat., 142° 33′ E. long.), in the county of Villiers, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district of Warrnambool, a township on Yangery Creek, between Woodford and Koroit, 176¼ miles W. from Melbourne; communication is by conveyance to Illowa, thence train. It has a State school (No. 690), a loose post-bag, butter factory and creamery. Potato and wheat growing district. Tomethill Lake about 1 mile distant. Formation: volcanic. Population of district about 500.

YANNATHAN (co. Mornington, shire Cranbourne), post township on Koo-Wee-Rup swamp, 16 miles SW. of Drouin. Reached by rail to Monomeith, coach thence. Has church, State school and store.

YAN YEAN. *See* SOUTH YAN YEAN.

YARRA GLEN, a post town (no delivery), with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 30¾ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the River Yarra, in the county of Evelyn, electoral district of Eltham, and police district of East Bourke. It is connected by rail with Melbourne; fare, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 8d. The principal hotels are Yarra Flats, Burgoyne, and Junction. Colonial Bank has an agency here, and there are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, public library, Oddfellows' lodge and a State school. Court of Petty Sessions once a month. Hunt club, good quail shooting. A coach runs to Christmas Hills; fare, 2s. Favourite district for country residences. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Alluvial gold mining at Steel's Creek, 7 miles distant. Population of township 459, and district 900.

YARRAGON, late WATERLOO (38° 10′ S. lat., 146° 1′ E long.), in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West), police district of Waterloo, shire of Narracan, a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, on the Moe swamp, recently drained, and all bought or selected. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 68¾ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 4d. and 8s. 4d. It lies 272 feet above sea-level. Mail coaches run to Allamber. Hotels: Tarragon, Waterloo, and Commercial. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Temperance society and Progress Association, a police station, a large mechanics' hall and reading-rooms, with a good library of 1,000 vols.; Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches; State school (No. 2,178), a saw-mill, and three stores. It is also a place of petty sessions. Pigs, potatoes, and dairy produce are sent from here to Melbourne. There are brick works in Yarragon. Agriculture and grazing are the pursuits followed in the district, which is making rapid progress. The black-wood tree flourishes in the neighbourhood, growing to a fine size and grain. The scenery out of Yarragon is fine, of the forest type; gigantic trees and ferns of all kinds, and all the variety of forest undergrowth. Streets lighted with kerosene. Formation: silurian, mesozoic and carboniferous. Population 300 of town, and district about 2,000. Newspaper: *Yarragon and Trafalgar Express*, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YARRAM YARRAM (38° 34′ S. lat., 146° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with a telegraph, money-order office and savings bank county Buln-Buln, shire Alberton, electoral district Gippsland South, police district of Sale, situated on Tarra-Tarra Creek, 136 miles SE. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach to Sale tri-weekly, 15s.; coaches also run to Alberton railway station, 3¾ miles distant. Mechanics' institute, with free library of 670 vols. Banks: Victoria and Australasia. Shire hall and receipt and pay office. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. Commercial hotel, Rechabite Lodge, and a State school. It is a pastoral

district, and Yarram is the cattle market for the whole of South Gippsland. Dairying is now largely carried on, butteries and creameries have been established and a large trade is being done. Flax is grown in large quantities, and a flax factory is at work. Coal and valuable clays are found within a few miles of the township. Gold and tin are also found, but the country is undeveloped. Yarram district is a beautiful valley, slightly elevated above sea-level; bounded north and west by an amphitheatre of mountains 2,000 feet high, the climate is very salubrious, the influence of hot winds not being felt. Town lighted with kerosene. Population, 400. Newspaper: *Gippsland Standard*, published Wednesdays and Fridays.

YARRAVILLE (37° 28′ S. lat., 144° 56′ E. long.), in the county of Bourke and electoral district of Footscray. A suburb with a station on the Williamstown line, 4¾ miles SW. from Melbourne, situated on the River Yarra; fare, 5½d. and 4½d. It has a post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. There are six hotels; three public halls, the Yarraville, the Jubilee and St. George's; State school (No. 1,501), and one at Yarraville West, and Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Free Methodist churches. The National Bank has a branch at Yarraville. M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. The streets are lighted with gas, which also contain some very good shops. The Yan Yean supplies this suburb with water. Rope, bottle, sugar, chemical factories and an iron foundry have been established here.

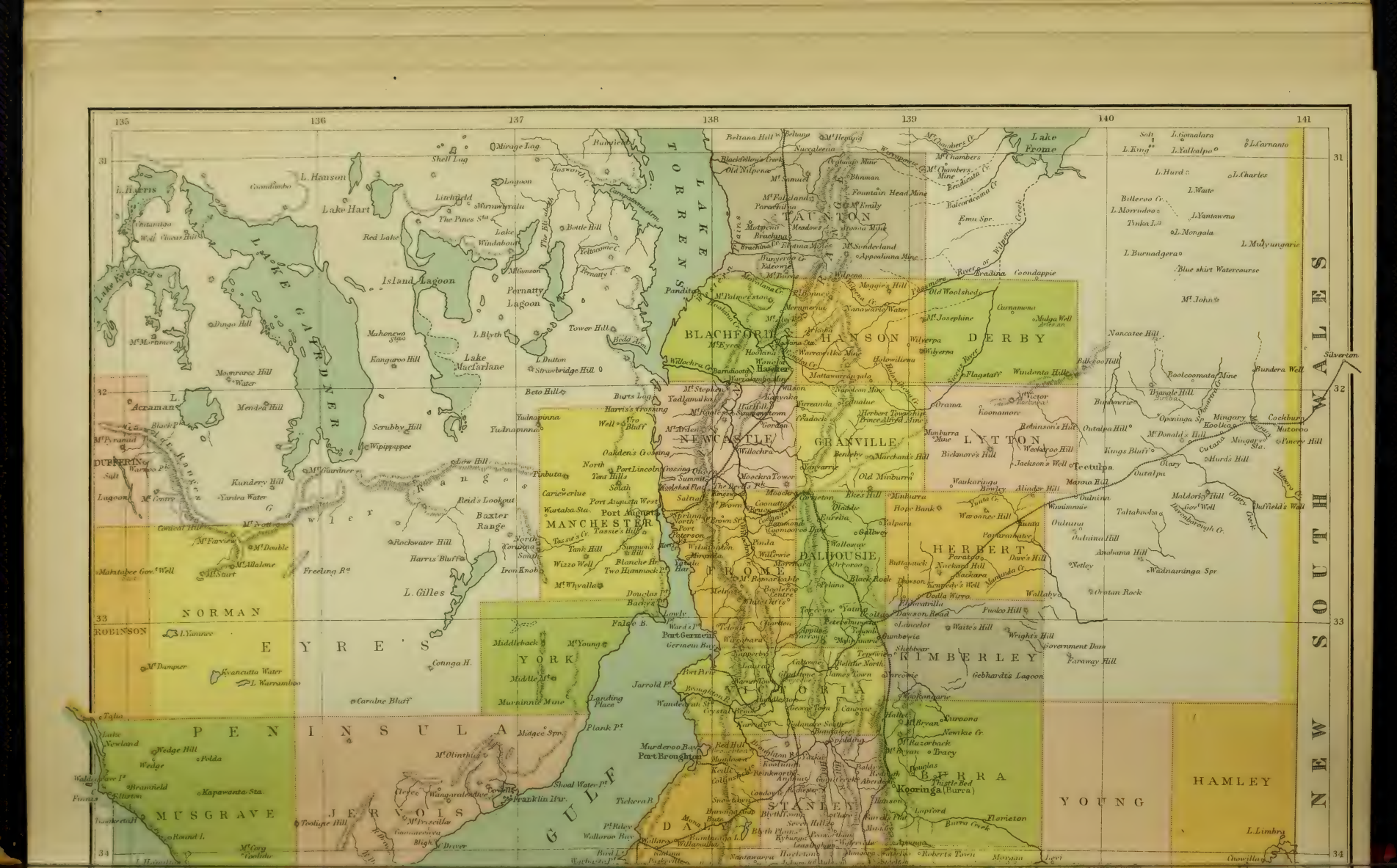
YARRAWONGA (36° 1′ S. lat., 146° 0′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, saving bank, receipt and pay office and electrical registrar's office, on the banks of the Murray, 161½ miles NE. of Melbourne, 420 feet above sea level, and is in the shire of Yarrawonga, the county of Moira and electorate of Benalla and Yarrawonga. It is the terminus of the branch line from Benalla, fares from Melbourne, 29s. and 19s. 4d. Two trains daily, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; other days one train; in summer two trains daily. Within the borders of the town are eight hotels, the Yarrawonga, Commercial, Royal Mail, Exchange, Terminus, Criterion, Farmers' Arms, and Victoria; branches of the Australasia, Commercial and National Banks, a State school (No. 1,819), Congregational, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Salvation Army barracks, convent, county court, insolvency court, court of petty sessions, office of the Inspector of Stock and Customs, and police camp, a mechanics' institute with library (5,000 vols.), private and Roman Catholic schools. There is a flourishing agricultural society here, with one of the best-equipped show grounds in the north-east, also vine and fruit growing association. Three parks—the Alexandra, Victoria, and Athletic, and a splendid, well-appointed race-course. The country is described as first-class pastoral and agricultural land, being red soil, slightly sandy, with rich clay subsoil. Latterly vine and fruit growing has been taken up largely, the climate and soil being especially adapted for their cultivation. Wine distilling has been established, and dairying has assumed large proportions. An extensive water supply scheme (a Trust) has been formed to supply water to stock throughout a considerable portion of the adjacent shire of Tungamah. Town has excellent urban water-works (Trust), the water supply being pumped from the Murray and conveyed by pipes through the streets; it is lighted with kerosene. Yarrawonga has had a most rapid growth; a few years ago it had no existence; it is now one of the most important towns on the Murray. It has besides the places above-mentioned, two saw-mills, a farmers' co-operative grain store, butter factory, a number of general stores, and tradesmen's shops, two flour mills, three cordial factories, brickyard, three public halls for meetings, Masonic M.U.I.O O.F., I.O.O.F., and W.C.T.U., A.N.A. and Hibernian societies, and many private residences. A natural highway approaches the River Murray here on both sides, and a fine bridge has been erected by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales. Coaches run to Wangafatta, Peechelba, Bundalong, Boosey, Invergordon, Burramine, Numurkah, and Katamatite, and to Berrigan and Jerilderie in New South Wales. In the shire 44,806 acres are under cultivation, of which 32,062 are wheat. The area of Yarrawonga shire is 242 square miles; the net annual value of ratable property is £36,577, and population, 3,500, dwellings 700, ratepayers on roll 900, rate 1s. Population of town 1,500. Newspapers; *The Yarrawonga Chronicle* and *Mercury*.

YARROWEYAH, a post town with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, four miles from the Murray, 150 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Cobram railway line; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. Has Progress Association, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 2,425), an hotel, a creamery, and one store. It is an agricultural district. Coaches to and from Tocumwall (N.S.W.) connect with Finlay, Jerilderie and Berrigan; single, 5s., return, 8s. Population about 100.

YEA (37° 12′ S. lat, 145° 26′ E. long.), shire and post town, with sub-treasury, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, police district of Bourke, on Yea river, 79¾ miles NNE. of Melbourne, to which there is communication by railway; fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 8d. Hotels: Commercial, Caledonian, Royal Mail and Railway. State school (No. 699), free library containing upwards of 2,000 volumes; places of worship: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army; M.U.I.O.O.F., Masonic, Orange, Rechabite, and H.A.C.B. societies, a number of sports clubs; court-house, police camp, a branch of the Commercial Bank, municipal sale-yards, a butter factory, and twelve creameries connected with it. The district is principally a pastoral one, being best adapted for fattening cattle, wool growing and dairying, the rainfall averaging over 30 inches. Sporting in the ranges. Some mining is carried on. The town is supplied with water by the Yea Waterworks Trust from the Yea river, and is lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable shire property is £28,800; area, 623 square miles, 458 dwellings, 789 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 1,282 acres. Formation: granite ranges; lower hills, older slate and sandstone. Population of town, 600; of shire, 3,900. The *Yea Chronicle* is the local newspaper.

YENDON. *See* BUNINYONG.

YINNAR (co. Buln-Buln, shire Morwell), post town with telehpone office and railway station, 96 miles E. of Melbourne, return fares 17s. 6d. Has mechanics' institute, Anglican church, State school (2,419), hotel, butter factory, and sundry stores. Agricultural district. Population 50.


135
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NEW SOUTH WALES
Silverton
Lake Frome
TORRENS
LAKE
Lake Hart
L. Hanson
L. Harris
Island Lagoon
Pernatty Lagoon
Lake MacFarlane
LAKE GAIRDNER
Lake Everard
L. Acraman
L. Gilles
DUFFERIN
NORMAN
ROBINSON
EYRE'S
PENINSULA
MUSGRAVE
JERVOIS
GULF
DAMPIER
YORKE
TAYLOR
STANLEY
BURRA
YOUNG
HAMLEY
KIMBERLEY
VICTORIA
HERBERT
LYTTON
GRANVILLE
HANSON
DERBY
BLACHFORD
NEWCASTLE
MANCHESTER
PORT AUGUSTA
PORT PIRIE
PORT BROUGHTON
PORT GERMEIN
PALOUSIE
Baxter Range
Flinders Range
Mirage Lag.
Shell Lag
Lagoon
Goondiwindo
Mosquito Arm
Lake Hart
Litchfield
Wirrumgralia
The Pines Sta
Lake Windabout
Bottle Hill
Red Lake
Island Lagoon
Mainson
Pernatty Lagoon
Mahonewo Sta
L. Blyth
Tower Hill
Reid Rock
Kangaroo Hill
Lake MacFarlane
L. Dutton
Strawbridge Hill
Dingo Hill
Mt Mortimer
Monrearee Hill
Water
Beto Hill
Burts Log
Yadnamunna
Scrubby Hill
Wipipippee
Mt Gardiner
Kundery Hill
Yardea Water
Mendeo Hill
Black Pt
Mt Pyramid
Salt Lagoon
Mt Terry
Central Hill
Mt Fenton
Mt Fairview
Mt Double
Mt Allalone
Mt Barr
Mt Whyalla
Freeling Rge
Mokatabee Gov't Well
Rockwater Hill
Harris Bluff
Iron Knob
Reid's Lookout
Tarbuta
Carieverlue
Wartaka Sta.
Tassie's Hill
Tassie's Gr.
Tank Hill
Simmons Hill
Wizzo Well
Blanche Hr
Two Hummocks Pt
Douglas Pt
Buckys
Lowly Pt
Ward's Pt
Port Germein
Germein Bay
Middleback
Mt Young
Conga H.
Mt Damper
Kvancutta Water
L. Warrambloo
Caroline Bluff
Murninnie Mine
Landing Place
Plank Pt
Midgee Spr.
Taylor
Lake Newland
Wedge Hill
Wedge
Polda
Bramfield
Elliston
Kapawanta Sta.
Franklin Harr.
Shoal Water Pt
Tickera R.
Mt Olinthus
Murderoo Bay
Port Broughton
Red Hill
Mt Bryan
Razorback
Newkae Gr
Tracy
Douglas
Kooringa (Burra)
Thistle Bed
Aberdeen
Hanson
Laptford
Florieton
Burra Creek
L. Limbra
Chowilla
Mt Josephine
Old Woolsheds
Maggies Hill
Wilverpa
Curnamona
Mulga Well
Nancatee Hill
Bundera Well
Boolcoomata Mine
Triangle Hill
Mingary
Cockburn
Koolka
Mutooroo
Vincey Hill
Mt Donald's Hill
Ootalpa Hill
Robinson's Hill
Kings Bluff
Hurd's Hill
Teetulpa
Ootalpa
Olary
Maldoris Hill
Gov't Well
Duffield's Well
Tallaboora
Ootnurina
Ootnurina Hill
Anabama Hill
Netley
Wadnairinga Spr
Oratan Rock
Mt Victor
Waukaringa
Bowley
Alinder Hill
Manna Hill
Mt Victor Tank
Bimbowrie
Koonamore
Minburra Mine
Bickmore's Hill
Jackson's Well
Weekaroo Hill
Old Minburra
Marchand's Hill
Benbelry
Mt Victor Township
Prince Alfred Mine
Napoleon Mine
Orama
Arrowaka
Arreanda
Padnoo
Mt Victor
Mt Victor Tank
Mt Stephen
Yadlamalka
Mt Rodda
Swan Town
Mt Arden
Gordon
Willochra
Hardy Hill
Padnoo
Mt Victor
Herbert Township
Prince Alfred Mine
Napoleon Mine
Orama
Arrowaka
Arreanda
Padnoo
Willochra
Barndioota
Warrawirrangala
Mattawirrangala
Hallewillinna
Mt Eyres
Hookana Sta.
Hookana Ck
Wonoka
Hanover
Mt Palmerston
Mt Lloyd
Mt Josephine
Old Woolsheds
Maggies Hill
Wilverpa
Curnamona
Mulga Well
Nancatee Hill
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THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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South Australia is the name given to the province on the South coast of the continent, and originally comprising that portion of Australia lying between 132° and 141° of E. long., and having the Southern Ocean for its S., and 26° S. lat. for its N. boundary, amounting to nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres. It was established by virtue of an Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 95), passed in the year 1834. By Act 24 and 25 Vict. c. 44, a strip of territory, known as "No Man's Land," comprising 80,000 square miles, lying between South Australia and West Australia, was added on Oct. 10th, 1861, thus extending the western boundary of the province to 129° E. long. The Government having undertaken the task of founding a new colony in the north (by letters patent, dated July 6th, 1863), still further territory was added, being so much of New South Wales as lay to the north of the 26° of S. lat. and between 129° and 138° E. long., and now known as the Northern Territory, comprising 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. The area of the province is now estimated at about 903,690 square miles, or 578,361,600 acres. It covers 27° of latitude, and 12° of longitude. Its greatest length is 1,850 miles, its greatest breadth 650 miles. It is more than fifteen times the size of England and Wales, and nearly twenty-nine times the size of Scotland. The exact position of the boundary line with Victoria is disputed. The existing boundary is at present recognized without prejudice to re-adjustment. A strip of land 1¼ mile wide, but 242 miles long, is claimed by South Australia from Victoria. The detection of the error was due to Victorian observers. A proclamation was issued in August, 1894 (revoking the proclamation dated December, 1847), which defined the boundary of the Colony with Victoria, on the ground that the boundary fixed in 1847 was more than two miles east of the 141st degree of east longitude, which had been fixed by the Imperial Government as the boundary line of the province.

The first discovery of any part of the shores of South Australia was made in 1627, by the Commander of the *Gulde Zeepaard*, he having sailed along the south coast from the westward as far as St. Peter's Island, in Nuyt's Archipelago. The new land was called Nuyt's land from a passenger or seaman on board named Peter Nuyt.

On December 3rd, 1800, Lieutenant Grant, in the sloop the *Lady Nelson*, first sighted the South Australian coast, at a part to which he gave the name of Cape Northumberland.

The survey of the S. coast of Australia was commenced in January, 1802, by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, in the *Investigator* (a sloop of 334 tons); and to him may be ascribed the practical discovery of South Australia. He left Spithead on July 18th, 1801, under the auspices of the Government, the East India Company contributing £1,200 towards the equipment of the vessel. He first sighted the land near Cape Leeuwin, and after a short stay at King George's Sound he commenced the examination of the Southern coast. Proceeding eastward he reached Fowler's Bay, on January 28, and sailed thence, naming the various points and bays he fell in with, as far as Encounter Bay. From his report, a company, with a capital of £50,000, called the South Australian Land Company, of which Colonel Torrens was chairman, was formed in London in 1832, but after some correspondence the negotiations with Lord Goderich were abruptly broken off; and it was not until the following year that an arrangement by a joint stock company, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Whitmore, to purchase waste lands from the Crown, was carried out. Other companies were formed afterwards, and large blocks of land were sold to them and to private persons. Mr. J. H. Fisher (the late Sir J. Hurtle Fisher) was appointed as resident commissioner, and several ships were chartered in England for the new country.

South Australia was first colonized, in 1836, by bodies of emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of the "South Australian Colonization Association," which had in the previous year obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were, that the lands should not be sold at less than 12s. per acre (subsequently altered to £1), that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to an Emigration Fund in conveying poor emigrants, that the control of the Company's affairs should be vested in a body of Commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the Governor should be nominated by the Crown. The first ship despatched was the *Cygnet*, with survey officers—among whom was the late Sir George Strickland Kingston—and stores. The pioneer ship of the expedition reached Kangaroo Island in July, 1836, and the immigrants were here landed until the site of the future settlement was decided upon. An additional surveying staff, under the command of Colonel Light, left England in the brig *Rapid*, on May 1, 1836, and arrived at Nepean Bay on August 20th of the same year. After some little delay a safe and convenient harbour was discovered in Gulf St. Vincent (now known as Port Adelaide); and after considerable disputation a tract of rising land seven miles inland, on the Torrens river, was selected as the *locale* of the future city, being called Adelaide, in honour of the Queen of William IV. The position chosen, though possessed of many advantages, had also serious drawbacks, which time and enterprise have now in a great measure removed, and though upwards of fifty years have passed away since the proclamation of the colony, it is almost unanimously admitted by the colonists that no better site for their capital city could have been selected.

The early days of the embryo colony were attended with much adversity, and the colonists had to suffer great hardships. The first governor of the colony was Captain (afterwards Sir John) Hindmarsh, R.N., who was gazetted in London February 4th, 1836, and arrived at Adelaide in H.M.S. *Buffalo*, on December 28th, 1836, and took possession at Glenelg, where he issued a proclamation, establishing the government of the province, in the presence of the assembled colonists, about 200 in number, under a gum-tree (which is still standing, though in a state of decay). The total population at the time was about 546. In March, 1837, the first sale of town allotments in Adelaide took place, the lots realizing £5 5s. and £6 6s. per acre.

Dissensions soon after arose among the colonists, ultimately leading in February, 1838, to the recall of Captain Hindmarsh. He was succeeded in October, 1838, by Colonel Gawler, in whom were also vested the duties of a resident commissioner, superseding Mr. Fisher, with power to borrow from the Land Fund for the purposes of erecting public works and of carrying on the government more effectually. He vigorously set himself to work to cure the "aggravated and complicated difficulties" in which, as he wrote home to the Colonial Minister, he found the province involved. Under his Governorship, the financial and commissariat departments were placed on a better footing, and the country properly surveyed. He also undertook large public works, that eventually led to the pecuniary involvment of the colony. On June 3, 1837, the first newspaper, the *South Australian Register*, was published. This was the second number of the journal, the first issue having been published in London, under the title of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, on June 18, 1836, just prior to the departure of Governor Hindmarsh and the first band of settlers. The type, presses, and materials for continuing the paper were taken to the colony in the ship *Africaine*. The first bank in the colony, the South Australian, transacted business in a tent till the premises on North Terrace were completed (March, 1837).

On March 27, 1837, the first sale of Crown lands took place, and up to August, 1839, three years from the founding of the colony, 250,320 acres of land had been sold, producing a revenue of £229,736. Several new buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the Government House, Government Offices, Hospital, and Custom House were erected, roads were formed, the survey department extended, exploring parties sent out, a police force embodied, and prosperity—for some time—prevailed. On November 3, 1838, the first vessel cleared out for Great Britain: this was the *Goshawk*, a brig of 245 tons burthen. Her cargo consisted entirely of oil and whalebone. The first Wesleyan chapel in the colony was opened in Hindley Street, in March, 1838. The first independent place of worship was erected in North Terrace about the same time.

Colonel Gawler was recalled in 1841, his drafts on the Home Government, given to meet the lavish expenditure on public works, having been previously repudiated. One of the conditions on which the province was founded was, that it was never to be a charge on the mother country; hence this result. The money was, however, eventually advanced as a loan, and the last portion of it having been overlooked, was only repaid to the Imperial Government a short time ago. Captain (now Sir George) Grey was next appointed Governor, in May, 1841. He inaugurated a very different policy to that of his predecessor, economizing and retrenching in every way, reducing the expenditure in one year from £100,000 to £34,000. This course at first gave rise to much discontent, but being judiciously carried out, eventually laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the colony, and relieved it from the load of debt with which it was encumbered. In 1842 the number of acres of land under cultivation was only 2,503; in 1843 this number had been augmented to 19,790. In 1844, when the colony may be considered to have surmounted its difficulties, upwards of 30,000 acres were under cultivation; the live stock was estimated to be 450,000 sheep, 30,000 horned cattle, 2,150 horses, and 12,000 goats and pigs; the exports, too, had increased to £82,268. About this time the discovery of the existence of copper was made, and this fact had a very great influence on the fortunes of South Australia, second only to the discovery of gold in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. The late Mr. Dutton, with Mr. Charles Bagot, discovered the Kapunda copper mine in 1843; this was the first copper mine worked in any part of Australia.—In October, 1845, Governor Robe arrived, and during his rule minerals became a staple article of exportation. Burra-Burra shares that originally cost only £5, soon realized £100, and, as at a later period, in connection with the Wallaroo and Moonta discoveries, mining became a mania. It was in 1845 that the famous Burra-Burra copper mine was accidentally discovered: this mine, for some years the richest in the world, yielded in the first three years' working 10,000 tons of pure copper, valued at the large sum of £700,000; but the fame of the Burra-Burra has since then declined, and been eclipsed by the Moonta and Wallaroo mines on Yorke's peninsula. Sir H E. F. Young succeeded Governor Robe in August, 1848, and during his administration, the river Murray was first practically navigated by Mr. Randall, who reached a point distant 1,500 miles from Goolwa in a small steamer, and very shortly afterwards it was navigated by Captain Cadell in one of larger tonnage, the *Lady Augusta*, which was taken up to Swan Hill, a distance of 1,300 miles from the starting-point, securing for her owners the bonus of £4,000 offered for the successful navigation of the Murray. About this time the system of local self-government was introduced, the measure authorizing the appointment of District Councils being passed in the Legislative Session of 1852. Up to 1850 the colony grew prosperously, the population

at the time numbering about 63,900 persons; the number of sheep had nearly trebled the return in 1844, the exports amounted to £453,668, and there were 64,728 acres of land under cultivation, 1,307 of which were for gardening purposes, and 282 acres of vines, the remainder being principally occupied with wheat.

In the following year the discovery of gold in Victoria took place, and for some time the progress of the colony was seriously retarded, thousands of the population migrating across the border. A report published about the time states that the streets of Adelaide were deserted, houses were abandoned by their tenants, property was unmarketable, and a general arrest put on all business. This exodus, estimated at 15,000 men, caused an embarrassment to the colony in a financial point of view, and to meet it, the "Bullion Act," enabling the Government to establish an assay office, and to cast into stamped ingots all gold taken in for that purpose, was passed. Subsequently gold tokens were coined, and became for a time "current coin of the realm," overcoming the difficulty of the currency; a supply of the raw material being obtained and maintained by the establishment of a gold escort from the diggings to Adelaide. For the establishment of the escort, and successfully working it, Mr. Alexander Tolmer deserves the credit. A short interregnum having taken place, during which period Mr. B. T. Finniss, for some time Colonial Secretary, assumed the position of acting Governor, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell next became Governor (in June, 1855), and during his term of office the colony resumed its onward progress. Responsible government was inaugurated, railways formed, roads improved, so as quite to change the character of inland travelling for hundreds, the coasts lighted, numerous buildings erected, among which were a new hospital, Parliament House, a new Government House, Government offices, barracks for mounted police, town hall, literary institute and free library, and a post-office, which has since been replaced by one of the finest of the public buildings. Telegraphic communication was opened with all the leading towns and neighbouring colonies, a large extent of country surveyed, river navigation opened up, the city of Adelaide supplied with water, and the Far North explored by Stuart, Goyder, Freeling, Babbage, Macdonnell (the Governor), Warburton and others.

The proclamation of the Constitution was made on October 24th, 1856, the elections for the two Houses of Legislature taking place in March of the following year; the Session of the first Parliament began on April 22nd, the first responsible ministry having Mr. Finniss for its Chief Secretary.

On March 4, 1862, Sir Dominick Daly assumed office, and up to the period of his death the province continued in the main prosperous, though seasons of drought, the occurrence of rust in the wheat crops, and commercial depression affected it in some degree. The feature of his term was the annexation of the Northern Territory. On the decease of Sir Dominick Daly, which took place in February, 1868, the office of Acting Governor was filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley. On February 16, 1869, he resigned the reins of office to Sir James Fergusson, Bart. The event during his term of office was the completion of the overland line of telegraph to Port Darwin, and the subsequent linking of Australia to the mother country in unbroken electric communication. This stupendous work was accomplished in the face of great difficulties, and the courage and enterprise displayed in overcoming them single-handed must for ever redound to the credit of the province. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., was sworn in as Governor on June 9, 1873. He was succeeded March 24, 1877, by Sir William Cairns; his tenure of office was very brief, as ill-health necessitated his resignation a few weeks after being sworn in (on 17th May). Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, took the oaths of office on 2nd October, 1877, and proved himself to be one of the ablest, most popular, and useful rulers the province has ever had, identifying himself with all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and rendering valuable service in connection with the defences of the province. He was transferred to New Zealand on January 9, 1883, and was succeeded on February 19 by Sir W. C. F. Robinson.

On December 28th, 1886, the province celebrated its Jubilee.

On June 22, 1887, the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition was opened by the Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson.

The Earl of Kintore succeeded to the Governorship of the province in February, 1889, and his term of office expired in March, 1895. He left the colony on January 16th, 1895, and the government was assumed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice Way, until the arrival of Sir T. Fowell Buxton on Oct. 29, 1895. Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor of the Province on Feb 18, 1899, and he assumed the office on April 10, 1899.

Boundaries.—Although called South Australia, the province does not occupy the southernmost part of the Australian continent, as nearly the whole of Victoria is more to the south. This is a fact which does not appear to be generally known in Great Britain, and even now leads to confusion in the addresses of letters to Melbourne and other Victorian towns. The colony is bounded on the west by Western Australia; on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; on the south by the South Pacific Ocean; on the north by the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Indian Ocean; and possesses a seaboard of about 2,000 miles. The boundary line on the Queensland side has been defined by a survey party. The work done is of a permanent character, consisting of numbered mile-posts every mile, well banked up, and trenches dug. There is an extra large post every ten miles, with Northern Territory marked on one side and Queensland on the other.

Geological Features.—*Igneous Rocks* (*Plutonic and Volcanic*). *Plutonic*: Granite outcrops in more or less limited area at or near the following localities, namely: Kingston, and in various places in the Ninety Mile Desert; Port Victor, Port Elliott, Murray Bridge, and Mannum; Kangaroo Island; Yorke's Peninsula; Port Lincoln, Franklin Harbour, and between Streaky Bay to Fowler's Bay, Pidinga, Prichard Desert, Warburton Ranges, and the Peake, and in more extensive masses in the North-East, Boolcoomatta, Mount Babbage, and Mount Adams; besides constituting the prevailing rocks forming the Musgrave and Everard Ranges. Porphyry, syenite, granulite, diorite, and other igneous rocks are associated as dykes with the granite, and are also found traversing the stratified primary rocks.

The Gawler Ranges are mainly composed of felspar porphyry.

An amygdaloidal trap rock occurs in the neighbourhood of Wooltana, Lake Frome district, in connection with greenstone, porphyry, and serpentine.

Volcanic Rocks.—Volcanic rocks, consisting of basalt, lava, scoria, ash, &c., occur in the Mount Gambier district, are of a newer age than the older tertiary limestone. Mount Gambier and Mount Schanck are two of the principal points of eruption. Volcanic rocks also occur in the Mount Burr Range, not far from Mount Gambier, and on Kangaroo Island.

Stratified Rocks.—In conjunction with nearly all the outcrops of granite, metamorphic granite, gneiss, syenite, hornblendic, micaceous, and talchose schists, with crystalline marble, and quartzites, and conglomerates, are often associated. These rocks are generally penetrated by igneous dykes. No fossils have been found in them, consequently they are the lowest stratified rocks, and form the base or foundation on which the succeeding formations rest. Where granitic and other dykes penetrate rocks of later formation, the latter are to a great extent metamorphosed, and often present a similar appearance to the dyke itself. In the absence of fossils, or stratigraphical evidence, it is impossible to distinguish between the most ancient (or Archœan) rocks and these. West of Port Augusta and in localities to the eastward, there are quartzites, shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, in undulating and horizontal beds, which are apparently an upper series of rocks, possibly of Devonian age, though hitherto no fossils have been observed in them.

Palæozoic Rocks.—These consist of inclined beds of conglomerates, grits, quartzites, sandstones, limestones, dolomites, clay, and micaceous slates, and shales. The crystalline limestone of Ardrossan contains trilobites and corals, which had been referred to the Lower Silurian period by Dr. Woodward. Subsequent investigation by Mr R. Etheridge, junior, has led the latter to the conclusion that these fossils belong to the Cambrian age. Corals of the family Archœocyanthinæ, which occur also at Ardrossan, have likewise been found at Blinman, Wirrialpa, and Kanyaka, and more recently near Beltana, in the crystalline dolomitic limestone, which is frequently found interstratified with the rocks of the Flinders and other ranges. These Primary rocks, including those of igneous and aqueous origin, extend in more or less continuous ranges from Kangaroo Island in the south to Mount Babbage and Mount Norwest, a short distance south of Lake Eyre, with a north-easterly extension to the Barrier Ranges in New South Wales. Smaller patches occur on Yorke Peninsula, and in the Port Lincoln and Franklin Harbour districts, and in the Peake, Dennison, Warburton and Musgrave Ranges, and in less important outcrops elsewhere.

It is in these Primary rocks that metallic minerals occur. Copper, silver, lead, gold, manganese, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, and iron, in lodes and deposits, have all been discovered, and have been worked more or less successfully. Copper is the metal which has engaged the greatest amount of attention, and enormous quantities of it have been obtained from such mines as the Burra, Kapunda, Moonta, Wallaroo, &c. Silver-lead has been worked to a less extent, whilst manganese, bismuth, cobalt, and nickel have been found in only few places, and have not been mined to any great extent. Gold deposits have been worked for many years at Echunga, Barossa, and in numerous other places in the main range lying between the Adelaide plains and the River Murray, the chief return having been obtained from the alluvial diggings. Of late years many quartz reefs and lodes have been worked in these localities, and other diggings and lodes have been discovered in the North-Eastern district. The latest goldfield is that of Wadnaminga, which promises to yield well in the future, several rich reefs having been discovered, which are now being worked. In washing for gold at Echunga a few diamonds were found. Waukaringa, Teetpula; Uloloo, Yudanamutana, and New Luxemburg are places where gold has been or is now being obtained, either in lodes or by alluvial digging

Mesozoic Rocks (*Oolitic and Cretaceous*).—*Oolitic*: A carbonaceous shale, with hard silico-argillaceous bands, has been proved by boring to exist in the neighbourhood of Leigh's Creek, on the Northern Railway, some 170 miles north of Port Augusta. The greatest depth proved by boring was about 2,000 feet, a bed of coal nearly 50 feet thick being passed through at 1,490 to 1,540 feet. Fossil fresh-water shells and fern-leaf impressions obtained in the shale deposit were considered by Mr. R. Etheridge, junior, to be of Oolitic age, or the same age as the coal measures of the Ipswich coalfield in Queensland. A shaft sunk within about a mile of the deep bore above-mentioned, pierced a bed of coal 36 feet thick at a depth of 250 to 278 feet. *Cretaceous*:—A large portion of the interior of South Australia northward of the main range, extending into Queen-land, New South Wales, and Western Australia, is occupied by rocks of cretaceous age. They fill a depression of which Lake Eyre is the lowest surface area, lying as it does a little below sea-level. In its physical aspects the country exhibits table-topped hills and table-lands, plains, and stony and sandy deserts, with vast salt lakes, such as Lakes Eyre, Frome, &c., into which discharge

large watercourses and creeks, which are liable to floods at long intervals (sometimes of years), caused by rains falling upon the mountain-ranges, which in some cases are hundreds of miles distant. This region was originally a basin, which is now filled with more or less horizontal beds of shale, with sandstone, limestone, &c. The greatest thickness of the deposit, as proved by boring, is some 1,300 feet. This is the chief artesian water-bearing formation, and into it several borings have been made, which have yielded large supplies of good water. This is generally warm, the temperature of the water from a bore at Lake Harry, 1,300 feet deep, being 118° F. Mound springs, *i.e.*, natural artesian wells, are numerous in some parts of this area, and discharge an enormous quantity of water in a continuous flow. Of these the Dalhousie springs are the most extensive, occupying altogether an area of about ten square miles. Fossil shells (marine) are abundant in many places, and they have been proved to be of Cretaceous age. Overlying these cretaceous rocks are horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone, kaolin, and gypseous clay, usually capped by jasper-rock or quartzite, forming the table-topped hills and lands already referred to, which are generally surrounded by stony downs and gravelly plains. This tableland formation is considered as belonging to the Tertiary period.

Tertiary Rocks.—(Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, &c.) The larger portion of South Australia is covered by tertiary and post-tertiary deposits. Older tertiary rocks are found along the coast from the Victorian Border, west of Mount Gambier, to Eucla, on the West Australian boundary. They extend inland for a considerable distance up the Murray River, on the eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges, and occupy smaller areas near Port Willunga, on Yorke's Peninsula, and in various other places, generally at a low elevation above the sea, although, in one or two instances, cappings are found at an altitude of from 600 to 800 feet. They consist of coralline and shell limestones, sandstone, clay, sand, calcareous sandstones, and argillaceous limestones, rich in fossils.

The Nullarbor Plains situated in the west, between Fowler's Bay and Eucla, are composed of hard crystalline limestone, resting on soft chalky limestone containing flints. These beds form perpendicular cliffs rising from 250 feet to 300 feet along the coast between the two places named, the formation extending inland more than 100 miles. Fossils are very plentiful in these rocks wherever found. Middle tertiary beds of limestone, calcareous sandstone, sandstone, shell limestone, &c., overlie the older Tertiaries along the coast, with clay and sand beds below. In the Murray River cliffs there have been found sharks' teeth and bones of whales amongst other fossil remains.

Pliocene Tertiaries.—Old river deposits, which appear to be of the same age as the old gold drifts of Victoria and New South Wales, occur as cappings, covering large areas, at elevations sometimes reaching an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, at the Mount Lofty and other portions of the ranges. These are evidently the remains of an old river system. Where prospected —as at Barossa and Echunga—gold has been found in them. A very large area still remains available for this purpose in the neighbourhood of these goldfields and elsewhere.

Post Tertiary and Recent.—All the previously mentioned rocks are to a greater or less extent covered over in patches by a varying thickness of alluvium, by sand in dunes, as along the coast, or in wide undulating plains and ridges, as in the interior. The areas thus covered in this country are very extensive.

The bones and teeth of diprotodon, and other extinct marsupial genera, have from time to time been found in numerous localities in the formations of this age, from Yankalilla in the south, to the Diamentina River in the north. Reptilian remains have also been discovered in some of the northern localities.

Evidences of Glacial Action.—Examples of undoubted ice action, in the form of polished rock surface and striated markings, exist at Hallett's Cove, at a height of 50 to 70 feet above the sea-level. This discovery was made by Professor Tate, and in other localities there are suggestions of similar glacial action.

Physical Geography.—The boundaries of S. Australia enclose 380,070 square miles, and to that may be added 523,620 square miles, forming what is known as its Northern Territory. Two large gulfs penetrate inland from the Southern Ocean, one of them being 200 miles long. From its northern extremity an extensive lake system commences, these receiving the storm waters of the interior, which, however, are speedily exhausted by evaporation during the heats of summer. Its chief river is the Murray, which extends into New South Wales, and has a navigable length of 2,000 miles, falling into the Southern Ocean at Encounter Bay. The river system comprehends also a few streams of inconsiderable magnitude, which discharge their flood waters into the before-mentioned gulfs or the sea; and others discharge into extensive inland lakes, or temporarily cover the plains, and are soon absorbed or otherwise lost. There are numerous creeks washed out by the rains falling upon the ranges, which occasionally serve to conduct the waters to lower levels, but a very small number of them afford what might be termed permanent supplies. As a rule the water in the lakes is brackish or intensely salt; there are, however, some fine freshwater lakes margining the Murray, and just above its mouth, and in parts of the south-east. There are numerous mountain ranges of moderate altitude, the most important of which have a general direction nearly north and south, and are known as the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges. The highest point in the former is 2,334 feet. There are also mountain groups, and single isolated elevations, some of which, like Mount Remarkable, are as much as 3,000 feet high. Further north the mountain ranges have a strike east and west usually, and occasionally they attain so great an elevation as 5,000 feet, and some of them are exceedingly rugged and picturesque.

The contour of the country conforms to the geological formation, the primary rocks forming the highest points. The highest altitude of the Mesozoic or secondary and of the Tertiary rocks is nowhere more than 800 feet, and they are generally at a much lower level; indeed, in the Lake Eyre district they are below the level of the sea; and there are vast plains and tablelands, alternating with undulating sand-hill and lake country.

Geographical Features.—Mountains.—There are three ranges of mountains in the colony, known as the Mount Lofty, the Flinders Range, and the Hummocks. The first runs from Cape Jervis in a northerly direction, and divides the waters flowing eastward into the river Murray and lakes, from those flowing westward into Gulf St. Vincent. The highest points are Mount Lofty, 2,334 feet above the sea-level—Lagoon Hill, 2,235 feet; Kaiserstuhl, 1,973 feet; and North of the Burra, Mount Cone, 2,601 feet; and Razorback, 2,834 feet. The Flinders range rises on the north-eastern side of Spencer's Gulf, about 10 miles from its shore, extending for several hundreds of miles north as far as Lake Blanche. The highest points are Mount Remarkable, 3,100 feet; Mount Brown, 3,100 feet; Mounts Arden and Serle, each about 3,000 feet. The Hummocks commence near the head of St. Vincent's Gulf and extend northward, nearly parallel with the Eastern coast line of Spencer Gulf. The Gawler Range, in Port Lincoln Peninsula, is a line of rugged mountains to the South of Lake Gairdner, extending from the neighbourhood of Port Augusta towards Streaky Bay, the principal elevation being about 2,000 feet. The highest peaks are Mount Nonning, Mount Sturt and Mount Double. Stuart Range is a low range of hills to the north-west of Lake Torrens. In the south-eastern part of the colony, near the borders of Victoria, are several isolated peaks that were formerly volcanoes, namely, Mount Gambier, Mount Schanck, and Mount McIntyre. Other prominent hills are Mount Pisgah, Mount Hope, and Mount Muirhead.

Rivers.—The chief rivers in South Australia are the Murray, navigable from beyond Albury, in New South Wales, emptying itself into Lake Alexandrina, whence it flows into Encounter Bay by a narrow opening called the Murray Mouth; steps have been taken to make this available for navigation, and it is now frequently used, though far from being unattended with risk, as it is exposed to the full force of the Southern Ocean, and the channels of exit and entrance continually changing; the Barcoo or Cooper's Creek flowing westward from Queensland, the Wakefield, flowing in a westerly direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; the Hindmarsh and the Inman, flowing into Encounter Bay; the Gawler, running in a WSW. direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; and the Torrens, rising near Mount Pleasant, flowing in a WSW. direction, losing itself in large, swampy reed-beds, which drain into the sea. From this river, Adelaide partly derives its water-supply, and the Onkaparinga, rising near the source of the Torrens, flowing south-west to Gulf St. Vincent; from its waters the new reservoir at Happy Valley is filled, ensuring an ample water supply for Adelaide. In the Northern Territory the river Roper has been ascertained to be a fine deep river, navigable for large ships and sea-going steamers for nearly 100 miles from its mouth on the SW. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Adelaide, Victoria, and other rivers in that territory are also navigable for considerable distances.

Lakes.—There are several large lakes in the colony. Lake Torrens is a vast inland salt lake, from 35 to 170 miles north of Spencer's Gulf, averaging 80 feet above sea-level. Lake Eyre is is a large salt basin, 35 feet below sea-level, north of and divided from Lake Torrens by a range of hills; Lake Gairdner is an immense salt lake to the north of the Gawler Ranges, at an elevation of 366 feet above the ocean level. Lakes Gregory, Blanche, and Frome lie to the east of Lake Eyre, and are connected with it in wet seasons. Lake Amadeus lies just north of 25° of S. lat. near the Western Australian boundary. Other salt lakes are Hawdon, Eliza, George, St. Clair, and Robe in the southern portion of the province. The fresh water lakes are Lakes Alexandrina and Albert (through the former of which the River Murray flows, navigable for steamers of light draught), Lake Bonney on the Murray, Lake Hope in lat. 28° 30′ long. 139° 15′, and Frome in the southern portion of the province, also a group of small lakes near Mount Gambier, among which is the notable Blue Lake in the crater of an extinct volcano. The Coorong is a brackish lagoon receiving the overflow of Lake Alexandrina, is from half a mile to two miles in width and about 100 miles long, separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand-hills.

Bays or Gulfs.—The principal indentations on the southern coast line are Fowler Bay, Denial Bay, Smoky Bay, Streaky Bay, Venus Bay, Anxious Bay, Coffin Bay, Spencer's Gulf (in which are comprised many smaller bays—Port Lincoln, Louth Bay, Franklin Harbour, False Bay, Germein Bay, Wallaroo Bay Moonta Bay, and Hardwicke Bay), which consists of a vast wedge-like area of water between the Eyre and Yorke's peninsulas, running northward into the land for a distance of 185 miles, about 47 miles wide at the entrance, and tapering almost to a point at its northernmost extremity. On the eastern side of Yorke's Peninsula is St. Vincent's Gulf, near the centre of the eastern shore of which the city of Adelaide is situated; this Gulf extends far inland, for nearly 85 miles, and is sheltered by Kangaroo Island, which forms two entrances, that on the west being known as Investigator Strait, the eastern entrance being known as Backstairs Passage. In St. Vincent's Gulf are Holdfast Bay, Aldinga Bay, and Rapid Bay. Other bays on the south-east coast are Encounter Bay, Lacepede Bay, Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, Macdonnell Bay, and Discovery Bay. Among the bays on the northern coast are Limmen's Bight, Blue Mud Bay, Buckingham Bay, Castlereagh Bay, Adam's Bay, Shoal Bay, Van Diemen's Gulf, Melville Bay, and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Islands.—The largest island belonging to South Australia is

Kangaroo Island, at the mouth of Gulf St. Vincent, which has a length of 85 miles by a breadth of about 30 miles; other islands are Nuyt's Archipelago, Investigator Group, Whidby Isles, Thistle Island, Sir Joseph Banks Group, Wauraltie Island, Neptune Island, Gambier Island, Torrens Island, near Port Adelaide, Hindmarsh Island, in Lake Alexandrina, and other smaller islands. On the north coast are the Vernon Isles, Bathurst Island, Melville Island, Goulburn Island, Wessel Islands. Groote Eylandt, Sir Edward Pellew Islands. The first settlement made by the South Australian Company was in Kangaroo Island, so called from the number of marsupials which formerly abounded there. The island was soon abandoned, however, by the Company, and till lately has only been sparsely occupied by settlers. It was at one time a noted sealing station.

Capes.—The principal headlands on the west are Cape Adieu, Point Fowler, Point Brown, Cape Westall, Cape Radstock, Cape Finnis, Point Whidby, Point Avoid, and Cape Catastrophe; in Spencer's Gulf, Cape Doddington, Cape Bolingbroke, Cape Lowly, Cape Elizabeth and Corny Point; south of Yorke's Peninsula, Cape Spencer and Troubridge Point; on the southern coast, Cape Jervis, Cape Jaffa, Cape Lannes, Cape Martin, Cape Buffon, and Cape Northumberland; Cape Borda (whence the Mail boats are signalled), Capes Bedout, Marsden, Gantheaume, and Willoughby are on Kangaroo Island. On the north coast are Cape Hotham, Cape Fright, East and West Point, at the entrance to Port Darwin, Charles Point, Cape Van Diemen, Cape Helvetius, Cape Keith, Cape Don, Cape Cockburn, Cape Wessel, Cape Wilberforce, and Cape Arnhem.

Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.—The title "Royal" was graciously conferred by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1886. Branches of the Society have been founded in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland. The Society seeks to advance the interests of geographical science in Australasia by every means possible.

Ethnology.—All the branches of this society, in conjunction with the Royal Societies, are now urging upon their respective Governments the desirability of collecting information respecting the habits and customs of the existing tribes of Aborigines, in order that a comprehensive scientific work on the Aborigines of Australia should be published before this rapidly-decaying people are extinct. The S.A. Government, with commendable promptitude, has acceded to the request of the local branch to assist in collecting information and in photographing typical natives of each existing tribe within its boundaries.

Exploration and Research.—A scientific expedition to examine the regions hitherto unexplored in the MacDonnell ranges, Central Australia, was fitted out in April, 1894, by Mr. W. A. Horn. Mr. Charles Winnecke, the explorer, was selected as leader. Early in May, 1894, the party left Goyder River on its westward journey. It comprised Professor R. Tate, botanist, &c.; Dr. E. C. Stirling C.M.G., ethnologist, &c.; Professor B. Spencer, biologist; Professor Watt, geologist; Messrs. J. A. Keartland and F. W. Belt, collectors, &c.; 2 camel drivers, 2 prospectors, 1 cook, 2 Afghans, and 3 black boys. The organizer, Mr. W. A. Horn, accompanied the expedition for several weeks, and left the party at Idracowra. The expedition returned in August, 1894, having traversed the country between lat. 23° and 26° and long. 130° and 135°. The scientific results have been published.

The Calvert Exploring Expedition was fitted out by Mr. A. Calvert, F.R.G.S., of London, to complete the exploration of the unknown parts of Australia. It left Adelaide in May, 1896, the party consisting of Messrs. L. A. Wells (leader); C. F. Wells (second in command); J. A. Keartland, naturalist; G. L. Jones, geologist, &c.; two others, and an Afghan. The expedition started on its journey to the interior from Geraldton, W.A. At a well, now called Separation Well, Messrs. C. F. Wells and Jones left the main party to go west for about 80 or 100 miles, then proceed north and west again to Joanna Springs. They, however, unfortunately, perished in the desert. The remainder of the party, after suffering great privations, and being compelled to abandon the collection, stores and requirements, managed to reach the Fitzroy river. Mr. W. Rudall conducted search parties from Braeside for the missing men, and Mr. L. A. Wells, after five unsuccessful attempts from the Fitzroy, eventually succeeded in finding their dead bodies on the 29th May, 1897, about 18 miles from Joanna Springs. The expedition was then abandoned, and the bodies of the two men were brought to Adelaide, where they were accorded a public funeral. The cost of the search party was defrayed by South Australian Government.

Antarctic Exploration.—The expedition fitted out by Sir George Newnes (which left London in August, 1898), under the command of W. Borchgrevink, in the *Southern Cross*, called at Hobart on its mission to explore the Antarctic Regions. In April, 1900, the *Southern Cross* arrived at New Zealand on her return voyage, having successfully accomplished the object of the expedition.

The Belgian expedition, under the command of Captain A. Gerlache, which started from Antwerp in August, 1897, has returned, having completed its work; much new land was discovered, while from the furthest southerly point reached, lat. 71° 36' long. 92°, there appeared to be an open sea to the far south.

The largest and most important expedition is now being equipped through public subscriptions, obtained by the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society in London, and it is now likely that financial assistance will be procured from the Imperial Government. This expedition will sail in 1900 or 1901, and co-operate with another that Germany is sending out at the same time.

Aborigines of Central Australia. In the early part of 1901 an expedition, under Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, and Mr. F. J. Gillen, of South Australia, was equipped for the purpose of investigating some of the aboriginal tribes within the territory of South Australia The actual cost of the expedition is estimated at £800, but Mr. David Syme, proprietor of the Melbourne *Age*, has generously offered to defray the whole cost of the expedition.

Sub-Divisions.—The colony, so far ar the settled portion is concerned, is divided into Counties, Hundreds, and District Councils, the more important division being the last-mentioned, as in many respects it has the advantages and gives the powers of a municipality, the ratepayers having the power of levying rates on lands and buildings, of granting licences, etc., and of applying funds arising from these sources to forming and keeping in repair the roads of the district. Counties chiefly serve for electoral purposes, and number 46, their names, areas, and population (by the census of 1891) being as follows:—Fergusson (on Yorke's Peninsula), 1,858 square miles (6,630); Flinders (at the south of Eyre's Peninsula), 1,850 square miles (1,494); Frome, 1,508 square miles (10,197); Dalhousie, 1,230 square miles (7,204), Victoria, 1,431 square miles (13,696); Daly (on the east of Spencer's Gulf), 1,658 square miles (19,190); Carnarvon (Kangaroo Island), 1,680 square miles (599); Stanley, 1,574 square miles (9,984); Gawler, 928 square miles (10,704); Adelaide, 1,141 square miles (150,489); Hindmarsh (on Gulf St. Vincent), 1,025 square miles (10,375); Burra, 2,080 square miles (4,774); Young, 2,076 square miles (74); Light, 839 square miles (15,591); Eyre, 1,415 square miles (6,063); Albert, 2,174 square miles (211); Hamley, 2,194 square miles (480); Kimberley, 1,388 square miles (2,361); Alfred, 1,503 square miles (56); and Sturt (to the east of the settled districts), 1,328 square miles (6,913); Russell, 1,323 square miles (1,231); Cardwell, 1,745 square miles (106); Macdonnell, 1,845 square miles (1,127); Robe, 1,962 square miles (3,027); Grey, 2,044 square miles (10,960); and Buckingham (in the south-east district), 1,791 square miles (1,766). Lytton, 1,381 square miles (603); Derby, 1,484 square miles (90); Newcastle, 1,221 square miles (2,889); Granville, 1,168 square miles (1,431); Blachford, 1,135 square miles (860); Hanson, 1,259 square miles (553); Taunton, 2,147 square miles (574); Musgrave, 2,661 square miles (933); Herbert, 1,532 square miles (1,135); Jervois, 3,475 square miles (470); Robinson, 2,674 square miles (637); Dufferin, 2,623 square miles (35); Way, 2,610 square miles (84); Kintore, 1 418 square miles (134); Manchester, 1,930 square miles (128); Buccleuch, 2,330 square miles; Chandos, 2,620 square miles; Hopetoun, 2,400 square miles; York, 1,320 square miles; Buxton, 1,550 square miles. The largest county is Jervois, the smallest, Light. Total counties, 46; total area, 80,542 square miles. The Hundreds are blocks of country thrown open for agricultural settlement, and no portion can be let for pastoral purposes except on annual leases. There are also three Pastoral Districts: the Western, 204,828 square miles; the Northern, 41,750 square miles; and the North-Eastern, 52,950 square miles.

The total area of South Australia south of the 26th parallel S. latitude is 380,070 square miles, or 243.244 800 acres. In the Northern Territory there are 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres, giving a grand total of 903,690 square miles, or 578,361,600 acres.

The Municipalities number 33 and the District Councils 140. The total ratable value of property on January 1, 1900, for the Municipal Corporations was £1,140,515, the amount payable on assessment being £59,687; for District Councils on 1st January, 1900, it was £1,412,900, the rates amounting to £60,308. The rate of assessment is generally one shilling in the £.

Waterworks.—The waterworks of the colony are now under the control of A. B. Moncrieff, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, assisted by J. W. Jones, Conservator of Water, and C. A. Bayer, M.Inst.C E., Sanitary Engineer.

Adelaide Waterworks.—The city of Adelaide is situated four miles west from the Mount Lofty Ranges, and six miles east from the sea. The three large reservoirs which chiefly supply the city and suburbs with water, namely, Thorndon Park, Hope Valley and Happy Valley, are distant from the city six, seven, and twelve miles respectively. The area supplied by these reservoirs covers over 118 square miles, benefiting a population of about 140,000.

The levels of the city vary from 100 feet to 175 feet above the sea

The more elevated of the suburban townships, such as Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Burnside, Magill, &c., have water supplies independent of these reservoirs. Within the district are situated the towns of Glenelg (a marine summer resort), and Port Adelaide, the chief port of the province. The sources of supply are the Rivers Torrens and Onkaparinga. The catchment areas are about 320 square miles, and consists of very hilly ranges of slate and sandstone formation. The flow in the river is constant, but very variable, the quantity during the summer months not amounting to more than 7,000 to 10,000 gallons per hour, while in time of heavy winter rains the water flows from 4 feet to 6 feet deep over weirs 140 feet and 200 feet wide.

The head works consist of heavy masonry weirs, about 15 feet and 35 feet high, constructed in a narrow gorge of the rivers, and at such altitudes as suffice to give the necessary declination to the aqueducts for conveying the water to the three reservoirs.

The weir on the Torrens is 362 feet above the level of the sea. No filtering appliances are necessary, as the water, after the first of the winter floods has passed over the weir, becomes clear and quite fit for domestic use. The sluice-valve in the weir which governs the intake is then opened, and the water allowed to flow along the aqueduct to the reservoirs.

The aqueduct from the Torrens weir is about three and a quarter miles long, and consists of half a mile of cast-iron pipes 42 inches in diameter, and open channels, which are continued around the spurs of the hills. To avoid any long detours, the channel is taken in a direct course through two tunnels of an aggregate length of one-third of a mile. The channel has a fall

of 1 foot 9 inches per mile, and, when running full, delivers 1,000,000 gallons per hour. The tunnel from the Onkaparinga is 3½ miles long, and has a discharging capacity of 86 million gallons per day.

The construction of the Thorndon Park Reservoir, which contains 138,500,000 gallons, with a depth of 40 feet, was started in the year 1857; water was utilized from it in 1860, and from that time until 1872 it was the only reservoir supplying the City, Port Adelaide, and other suburbs with water. The increase of the population, and the rapid extension of the suburbs demanded greater storage capacity. The larger reservoir at Hope Valley, containing 807,000,000 gallons, at a depth of 51 feet 6 inches, with weir and aqueduct, were therefore determined upon.

Each reservoir is in direct connection with the city; either can be used alone or together. The Thorndon Park and Hope Valley reservoirs are also directly connected by a 21-inch main. A service tank containing 1,041,000 gallons, built of brick in cement, and arched over, has been constructed on the North Park Lands, Adelaide, to act as an independent supply to Port Adelaide and intermediate townships. A tank holding 850,000 gallons has also been built on the South Park Lands, Adelaide, for giving a similar benefit to Glenelg and the places lying between it and the city.

Three mains, 18 inches in diameter, and one 26 inches in diameter, convey the water from the three reservoirs into the city, while secondary mains branching therefrom supply the various suburban townships. The total length of mains within the water district is about 578 miles. The service is high pressure, with constant supply, and, for domestic use, unstinted.

In December, 1891, Parliament passed a Bill for the construction of a new storage reservoir at Happy Valley to be filled from the Onkaparinga River. The works were completed in August, 1896, and cost £500,000. They consist of a masonry weir across the river, from which the water is led through half a mile of steel main, 6 feet in diameter, and thence through an intake tunnel about 3½ miles in length, into the storage reservoir, which is capable of holding 2,950 million gallons, and covers an area of 440 acres; the distance round high-water mark is about 7½ miles. The reservoir is formed by the construction of an earthen embankment 2,645 feet long and 72 feet high; the greatest depth of water is 65 feet, the outlet tunnel is about 1½ mile long, and the supply to the city is regulated by the valve in a masonry water tower. Steel mains convey the water from this tunnel into the city, and are connected with the present reticulation mains.

The consumption fluctuates from about 5,000,000 gallons in winter to about 14,000,000 gallons per diem in the extreme hot summer months, since the completion of the scheme.

The meter system is largely in use. The price of water is at the rate of 1s. 2d. per 1,000 gallons up to the amount of rebate for rates, and 6d. per 1,000 gallons for excess above rebate.

Telephonic communication is established between the residence of the Superintendent at the Waterworks-yard, Kent Town; the Head Office, Victoria Square; Police Station; Fire Brigade Station; the reservoir-keepers (residing at Thorndon Park and Happy Valley), under whose control the reservoirs are placed; and the Superintendent at the Port Adelaide office.

At the foot and partly on the western slopes of the Mount Lofty Range are situated several townships considerably higher than the Hope Valley or Thorndon Park reservoirs. To supply these townships, which cover an area of about 10 square miles, the waters of several springs and creeks have been utilized, and the water therefrom conveyed to covered service tanks containing about 270,000 gallons to 550,000 each, and placed at such levels as to command the several townships.

These supplies are constant, save during the months from December to May, when the supply has to be augmented by pumping water from the Kensington pumping station. The quantity pumped during each season amounts to about 45,000,000 gallons. The rate charged in these high-level districts is 1s. 9d. per 1,000 gallons up to the amount of rebate for rates, and 1s. per 1,000 gallons for excess above rebate.

In addition to the above described auxiliary works, a water tower containing 66,000 gallons has been erected at the Semaphore. This was found necessary to keep a constant service on in the district west of the Port River. The leading main is carried over the Port River by means of the swing bridge. The main is disconnected on each occasion of opening the bridge to allow of the passage of vessels, and water is then drawn from the tank in water tower until the connection with the main source is again resumed upon the closing of the bridge.

Recently a direct large steel main has been laid from Darlington to the Semaphore, *viâ* Plympton, Grange and Henley Beach, which has greatly improved the supply, and rendered this district independent of the water tower when the mains are disconnected at Jervois Bridge.

The Adelaide City, Port, and Suburban Waterworks (including Happy Valley Reservoir) have cost to June, 1899, £1,581,569, and the gross revenue derived therefrom has been no less than £1,623,791.

Beetaloo Waterworks.—These works are of exceptional interest, both from an engineering and a commercial aspect, inasmuch as there is no parallel in any part of the globe of any waterworks commanding such an extensive tract of agricultural and pastoral land with iron reticulation mains. The Beetaloo district comprises an area of over a million acres, extending 25 miles westerly and 75 southerly from the head-works. The whole of this land is held in farms of from ten acres to several hundred acres, and the trunk reticulation mains at present aggregate about 670 miles in length. The mains for the most part are cast-iron, from 12 in. to 2 in., and there has lately been added 75 miles of 10 in., 12 in., 14 in., 16 in., and 17 in., riveted steel trunk main. The important towns of Port Pirie, Gladstone, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta, and many smaller towns are supplied from these works, and the pressure ranges from about 100 lb. to 200 lb. per square inch. The head-works storage reservoir, with a capacity of 800,000,000 gallons, has been constructed by the erection of a substantial concrete dam 110 feet in height. The supply is drawn partly from springs, but chiefly from flood waters The cost of the works to the 30th June, 1899, has been, including the town works, Port Pirie and Gladstone, £992,781. The revenue is obtained by rating and by sales of water.

Bundaleer Waterworks.—These waterworks, now in course of construction, consist of a large earthen dam to impound 1,267,000 gallons, having a catchment area of 144 square miles which can be increased if required to 664 square miles. The head works consist of a weir across Bundaleer Creek, and a channel, 2⅜ miles long, to convey the water to the reservoir. Thirty-two miles of 24-in. and 18-in. steel pipes will convey the water through the district and connect with the Beetaloo trunk main.

Tea Tree Gully and Modbury Waterworks.—These works cost £4,280. The water from springs near Tea Tree Gully is stored in concrete tanks, holding 74,000 gallons, and reticulation mains are laid therefrom.

Gawler Waterworks.—This is a pumping scheme, and cost £28,466. It is one of the best paying works under the department. The works comprise a pumping plant, consisting of two 8 h.p. boilers and engines, two sets of Tangye's three-throw pumps, and one 6 in. deep well-pump, delivering about 12,000 gallons per hour, and 15¼ miles of mains. The quality of the water is excellent; and the consumption about 20,000,000 gallons per annum.

A curved concrete dam, 94 feet high, is now in course of construction on Yettie Creek to impound 1,000,000,000 gallons. The head works will consist of a masonry weir on the South Para River, from which the water will pass through a tunnel 112 chains long to the reservoir. Seven miles of (22-in. and 18-in.) pipes will convey the water to Gawler and district.

Port Pirie.—This important town is now connected with the Beetaloo system, the original head-works reservoir at Nelshaby now serving as a service reservoir. The town and suburbs are reticulated with 47¼ miles of main. The extensive smelting works and the shipping draw very considerable supplies from these works, which cost up to the 30th June, 1899, £67,150.

Port Augusta Waterworks.—These waterworks comprise two storage reservoirs with a capacity of 23,000,000 gallons, and 115½ miles of main, their cost being £177,724. Besides serving the towns of Port Augusta, Port Augusta West, Davenport, and Stirling, a very considerabl area of country lands is reticulated. The water is being used to a considerable extent for irrigating orchards and gardens, to encourage which the price of water has been reduced to 6d. per thousand gallons after 12,000 at 3s. and 50,000 at 1s. have been used. The revenue is obtained partly from rating and partly from the sales of water. An additional storage reservoir, with a capacity of 156 million gallons, has been constructed at Nectar Brook.

Mount Gambier.—This is a pumping scheme the water being lifted from the Blue Lake by two 8 h.p. Tangye's engines. The town and suburbs are reticulated with 19¼ miles of main. The cost of the works has been £30,047, and a satisfactory rating is obtained from rates and sales of water.

Hawker.—An additional reservoir is being excavated to hold 6¾ million gallons. The water will be conveyed from this new reservoir to the existing reservoir by a 6-in. main, and thence to the town of Hawker.

Other Country Waterworks.—The towns of Burra, Mount Barker, Crystal Brook, Mannum, Port Germein, Palmer, and Quorn, are supplied by efficient waterworks fully equal to their requirements. These works are all of a substantial character, and for the most part return a satisfactory revenue on the outlay. The aggregate reticulation amounts to 52 miles. The foregoing are all under the Waterworks Act, No. 269/82.

Wilmington and Lobethal Waterworks.—These two districts are under the Water Conservation Act, No. 392/86, and the Water Conservation Amendment Act, No. 463/89. This Act was passed to encourage the carrying out and management of country waterworks by local boards, but so far has only been availed of by the residents in these two districts. The conditions for payment of interest on the outlay are exceedingly liberal, viz., for the first year, 1 per cent., increasing 1 per cent. each year until a maximum of 5 per cent. is reached. After being in existence for about three years the Wilmington Water Conservancy Board were not re-elected, and the management was taken over by the Government. The departmental management is giving greater satisfaction to the ratepayers, and the revenue from rates is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Act and the cost of maintenance. The works comprise a small weir in Spring Creek, and 15¼ miles of reticulation, with an ample supply of excellent water. The capital cost of the works has been £20,281, including Old Wilmington Waterworks. The Lobethal works which were under the Water Conservancy Board, are now under Government Departmental management, and serve to give a supply of excellent water to the town residents, and also to the extensive and now very successful Lobethal Woollen Tweed Factory. The works consist of a storage reservoir of 6,322,000 gallons capacity, and 1½ mile of mains. The capital cost has been £2,898. The district is rated by the Government to secure interest on the outlay and working expenses. In addition to the above, two districts have been proclaimed under the Water Conservation Act, as follows:—

No 3. Township of RENMARK, in the Irrigation colony of that name on the River Murray. The works comprise a pumping plant to lift water from the River Murray to an overhead tank from which a supply is taken by cast-iron pipes reticulating the principal streets of the town. The works are under the control and management of a local trust, and the revenue is secured by rating the district. Capital cost of works, £2,651.

No. 4. MURRAY BRIDGE.—This district comprises the towns of Bridgeport, Murray Bridge, and adjacent townships. The works are situated at Murray Bridge on the River Murray, at the point where the Adelaide to Melbourne railway line crosses the river. The works comprise a pumping station, from which the water is lifted to a high level tank, and the town reticulated with cast-iron pipes. The supply of water for railway purposes is also given from these new works. The district is under Government management, and rates are levied to pay interest on working expenses. Capital cost of works, £3,428.

No. 5. ORROROO.—This is the water district comprising the township of Orroroo on the Great Northern Railway. Orroroo is an important town in the midst of a large agricultural district, and the want of a permanent water supply has been much felt. This want has now been met by the construction of a head works at a local natural spring, and the reticulation of the township; an abundant water supply is thus secured. The works are to be controlled by the District Council, who will be responsible to the Government for the interest on the outlay. Capital cost of works, £2,588.

No. 6. MORGAN.—This district comprises the township of Morgan, at the north-west bend of the River Murray. The town is a very important one, being the terminus of the railway from Adelaide. The works comprise a high level tank, and the reticulation of the principal streets. The water is supplied by pumping from the River Murray. The works are under Government management, and the district is rated to pay interest on the cutlay. Capital cost of works, £1,820.

The aggregate cost of these Government waterworks amounts to £2,901,199, and the net revenue is 2·105 per centum on the capital cost.

Water Conservation in Country Districts and Interior Pastoral Districts.—The construction of waterworks, the sinking of wells, and the boring of artesian wells to provide an adequate supply of water for general purposes in the farming districts, and a supply for travellers and travelling stock in the interior is undertaken by the Government. The works are in most cases leased under conditions providing for a fair return on the outlay, and for the satisfactory supply of water to the public.

The reservoirs, of which there are a very large number, are for the most part of a simple and effective character, being constructed by an excavation up to 20 to 25 feet deep in clayey ground, and the spoil formed into a retaining embankment on three sides. The capacity of such reservoirs ranges up to 10,000,000 gallons, and the proportion of the rainfall discharged by the catchments is 2½ to 20 per cent. according to the rainfall in a given time.

The rainfall, on which the success of reservoirs depends, varies very much according to the distance from the coast and the elevation of the country. In Adelaide the annual average is 20·462 inches, in the farming districts the average is from 10 to 18 ins., and in the interior pastoral lands the average in some places is as low as 6 to 8 inches.

Where good water is obtainable by moderate sinking, wells are preferred to reservoirs, but over considerable areas the underlying rocks are more or less saline, and the water is brackish or salt. The wells are provided with steam, wind, horse, or manual power lifting appliances.

Considerable attention has been paid to deep boring for artesian water with fair success. A considerable area (about 110,000 square miles) in the north-east corner of the province is occupied by secondary rocks and clays, peculiarly favourable for artesian wells. This region geologically forms a portion of what is known as the Great Central Australian Artesian Basin. A number of borings from 300 to 3,000 feet deep have resulted in flowing wells; the water is of a varying character—in some bores it is excellent, and in the deepest bore (3,000 feet) the thermal temperature is as high as 176° Fahr., with a flow up to 800,000 gallons per diem. Some borings with water of not so good quality give a flow of over a million gallons per diem.

Recent borings at Dulkaninna, 2,226 feet, Kopperamanna, 3,000 feet, and Petermorra, 1,243 feet, have resulted most successfully, the water being of excellent quality, and the supply from 200,000 gallons to 1,000,000 gallons per diem. Three additional bores are in progress in this locality, and it is estimated that the depths will vary from a little over 3,000 feet to nearly 4,000 feet each

The large supply of water from these artesian bores in the dry climate of the northern interior has rendered possible the commencement of a new industry which bids fair to develop into considerable magnitude, viz., the cultivation of the date palm. It has been proved by a small trial plantation that the dates will ripen successfully, and some excellent fruit has been gathered. The plantations are under the management of the Conservator of State Forests.

IRRIGATION.—To a small extent the irrigation of small areas of orchards and gardens is carried out from the chief State waterworks.

The principal purely irrigation scheme is that of Messrs. Chaffey Bros. at Renmark, on the River Murray, where the promoters had a conditional right to 250,000 acres from the Government. The works were started in 1888. In 1896 from various causes Messrs. Chaffey Bros. failed to continue the control of the settlement, and it is now being successfully managed by an Irrigation Trust under the power conferred by an Act of Parliament No. 575, 1893. Over 3,500 acres of land have been sold by the company in 10 acre blocks to settlers, with a perpetual water right. Powerful pumping plant and distributing channels have been constructed by the Company at a cost of £100,000. A large area is under fruit and vines, and the growth has been phenomenal. The chief fruits cultivated are apricots, peaches, lemons, oranges, and muscatel and currant vines. The fruits are dried at the settlements and sent to the Australian and European markets. During 1896 a Select Committee of Parliament sat to consider the necessity of rendering aid to the Renmark Irrigation Trust, and a loan of £3,000 was granted to effect improvement in pumping plant and channels. A Royal Commission sat in 1899-1900 for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of affairs at Renmark.

There are also irrigation works on the River Murray, at the village settlement under the Crown Lands Department. There are eight of these settlements, and the water of the Murray is being successfully utilised for orchards and vineyards by steam-pumping, in some cases to a height of 135 feet.

Adelaide Sewers and Sewage Farm.—The City of Adelaide can fairly claim the unique position of being the best drained city in the southern hemisphere. The system of deep drainage, which was decided on in 1881, has come up to the expectations of its most sanguine advocates; and the consensus of opinion is that it is a pronounced success.

THE DRAINAGE AREA.—That is, the entire district which can, by reason of the configuration of the ground, be benefited by these works—includes the City of Adelaide, the corporate towns of Unley, Hindmarsh, Thebarton, St. Peters, Walkerville, Kensington, Norwood and Unley. The system comprises a length of upwards of 210 miles of main sewers of various sizes, and the connection of about 18,302 houses.

The main sewer, which receives the street sewers, is constructed for the greater part of its length of cement concrete. That portion which extends easterly from the Frome Road, Adelaide, is of earthenware and cast-iron pipes of a maximum diameter of 24 in. The size of the concrete sewer varies from 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., to 5 ft. by 3 ft. 4 in., and is of oviform section. It is designed to discharge 23,000 gallons per minute. Another main sewer, 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., traverses Bowden to receive the drainage of Bowden, Brompton, Thebarton, Southwark, &c. Where these main sewers join, the section is changed to a trough shape, perpendicular sides, and semi-circular top and bottom; it is 5 ft. wide and 3 ft. 9 in. deep. This section is continued until it reaches the straining shed at the sewage farm, Islington.

The sewage farm is situate about four miles to the north of the city, and contains altogether about 546 acres, including roads. The sewage from Adelaide and adjacent towns flows on to the farm by gravitation. The height of Adelaide at the post-office is 154 ft. above sea-level, that of the farm where the main sewer enters being 41 ft. above the sea. All the sewage is strained before being distributed over the land.

The farm is worked on the broad irrigation principle, combined in the winter months with intermittent downward filtration. The filter-beds are thoroughly under-drained, and work most effectually, the effluent carried off therefrom being perfectly clear and pure.

The sewage after being strained is conducted over the farm by means of cement concrete carriers and wooden troughing.

The farm has been divided by fencing into twenty-one paddocks, varying in area from eight to twenty-five acres; and water has been laid on to each for the use of cattle depasturing thereon. The whole of the farm, excepting about 20 acres of land above the level, is now irrigated. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a sandy loam.

A large sum of money has been spent upon buildings on the farm, including manager's house, dairy, stables, cowsheds, pigsties, &c., and the arrangements are most complete.

The dairy, for which most of the buildings were erected, had, after being brought into good working order, to be abandoned by reason of the strongly expressed but unwarranted prejudice against the produce; and immediately dairying operations were abolished, a society erected buildings near the farm, and have for years grazed their cows upon the farm, and have produced and sold a great quantity of excellent butter and milk with no ill-effects.

The farm is also farmed with a view of grazing and fattening stock, and the growth of root crops and other fodder plants.

The production of the land treated with the sewage water has been extraordinary, and it is generally considered that more luxuriant crops could not have been obtained.

The Italian rye, prairie, and pannic grasses, lucerne, and mangolds, &c., find a ready sale at high prices.

The rate charged for depasturing large cattle, ranges from 2s. to 3s. per week, and horses from 2s. 6d. to 4s. Cattle bought as stores, after being in the farm for six months, double their value. The pigs are well worthy of notice, being as fine a lot as could be seen anywhere; they are fed on mangold leaves, pulped mangolds, lucerne, and a little meal, and also the skim milk purchased from a neighbouring dairy farm at a nominal price.

Character of Land.—As might naturally be anticipated from its great extent, South Australia contains a great variety of soils and scenery. Extensive plains, comprising many millions of acres of arable land and chiefly free from timber, extend from Aldinga in the south, to Mount Remarkable in the north. These plains are flanked on the eastern side by a mountain chain of moderate elevation, running from north to south, with occasional breaks, for 300 miles, and terminating at Cape Jervis, the southernmost point of St. Vincent's Gulf. Beyond this range, to the eastward and north-east, and before reaching the Murray Scrub,

the country is broken and hilly, with a good deal of timber, and a large extent of the finest agricultural land. The valley of the Murray river varies in width from half a mile to a mile, and consists of a rich alluvial deposit, timbered in many places with large gum trees. Cliffs of shell limestone, from 130 to 300 feet high, and alternating from one side of the valley to the other, run through nearly its whole extent. On each side of the river, throughout a large portion of its course, the country is a vast waterless scrub, with occasional open grassy plains. Between the Murray and the eastern boundary of the colony, after the scrub is passed, is the rich agricultural and pastoral district of Mount Gambier, with its harbours of Guichen and Macdonnell Bays. The whole of this district exhibits traces of volcanic action. Within the limits of the Colony are to be found almost every description of landscape. "There are," says the late Mr. Forster, "many portions, however, that are sterile and uninviting, and doomed to perpetual aridity and barrenness. Extensive scrubs and sand patches are to be met in the north, which will probably never be available for any useful purpose. But the extent of pastoral and agricultural land is so great, that a few thousand square miles of worthless territory can be dispensed with." (The tapping by artesian wells of vast subterranean reservoirs of water has altogether altered the character of this hitherto supposed worthless country.)

Of the entire area of the colony, excluding the Northern Territory, the land held towards the end of 1900 was as follows:—Held in fee simple, 7,290,856 acres; ostrich farm lease, 5,000 acres; Agricultural College endowed lands, 50,000 acres; Renmark Irrigation Scheme, 30,000 acres; forest reserves, 228,032 acres; granted for University, schools, &c., 58,251 acres; educational lands, 390,063 acres; deferred payments, 539,156 acres; pastoral and annual leases, 62,837,595 acres; miscellaneous leases, 3,463,825 acres; selectors' leases, 185,584 acres; scrub leases, 257,905 acres; reserved lands, 217,724 acres. Ordinary lands—right of purchase leases, 5,740,659 acres; perpetual leases, 4,776,365 acres. Working Men's blocks—right of purchase leases, 39,621; perpetual leases 9,205 acres. Special leases (for fruit trees, &c.), with right of purchase, 989; Aboriginal leases and licences, 87,174 acres; mineral (including gold) leases, 15,978 acres; grazing and cultivation lands, 1,345,934 acres; unoccupied Crown lands (including lakes), 155,674,914 acres.

A Pastoral Commission sat during 1897-98 and reported "that the industry connected with the pastoral occupation of the Crown lands of the province is, and has been for many years, in an extremely depressed and unsatisfactory condition," to be attributed to the following causes:—"The want of length and security of tenure under the Pastoral Acts previous to 1893, which has prevented the proper development of the country; the excessive rents promised at auction by the lessees; the subdivision of many runs into small blocks carrying heavy charges for improvements; the deterioration of pastoral country, caused by the abnormal increase of rabbits and the great loss of sheep consequent upon the ravages of wild dogs; the decline in the prices of wool and stock; the frequently recurring droughts and the unusually protracted one during the past four years."

Village Settlements were established by the Government in 1893, for the purpose of settling the unemployed on the lands of the colony. There are seven settlements (Syrup, Holder, Pyap, Wakerie, Kingston, Ramco, Moorook), with a total of 513 persons, 5,438 acres under cultivation, 4,943 acres are under wheat, and 268 under orchards and 96 under vines, besides many acres under other products. Much good has resulted from the establishment of these settlements.

Climate.—The climate greatly resembles that of Sicily and Naples. During nine months of the year it is agreeable. What is called winter is, in truth, a rainy season, and would be considered in England merely a wet autumn. The coldest months are June, July, and August; the mean temperature of these months for 43 years being 53·5, 51·5, and 54·0 respectively. Sir Charles Todd, the Government astronomer, says:—"During these months, and occasionally, even in September, there are frosts, especially on the high lying plains to the north. During the three summer months, December, January, and February, the heat is often very great, the temperature ranging, in most years, as high as 110°; the mean for these months is 71·3, 74·2, and 74·0 respectively, and the thermometer exceeds 90°, on the average, on 11 days in January, 10 days in February, and 9 days in December. The extreme dryness of the air, however, renders the heat very bearable and healthy." The highest recorded temperature in the shade was 116°·3 on January 26th, 1858, and the lowest 32°·3 on early morning of August 17th, 1859. There is no epidemic disease; intermittent fevers are scarcely known, nor has any serious eruptive fever, excepting occasional scarlatina and measles, yet appeared. Scrofulous diseases are rare; tubercular affections of the lungs are infrequent; epidemic cholera has not visited the colony; but diseases of the eyes are common in summer, being occasioned by the impalpable dust of the streets and roads, or by exposure to the night air after being subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky. The rainfall in Adelaide during the year 1889 was 30·874 inches, and this has proved to be the wettest year at the Observatory since records have been taken. It may be noted that Sir George Kingston recorded 31·505 in 1875, when the Observatory registered 29·209. The average yearly rainfall from 1839 to 1899 has been 20·850 inches. The driest year during that period was 1876, when the rainfall was 13·434. The heaviest rains come from the north-west; the wind usually commences at the north-east, goes round, by north and west, and terminates in heavy squalls at the south-west. The rainfall at the Adelaide Observatory during 1895, was 21·277, during 1896, 15·173, 1897, 15·424, 1898, 20·754, 1899, 18·844. The average death-rate of the colony during 1894 was 11·64: during 1895, 11·25 per 1,000, during 1896, 11·48, 1897, 11·24, 1898, 13·06, 1899, 12·69.

The late Sir G. S. Kingston, who for upwards of forty years (from 1839) carefully recorded the rainfall of the colony, gave his experience as follows:—"A careful examination of the rain register tables has induced me to consider the year as divided into three distinct periods or seasons, thus—during the first four months of the year, namely, January, February, March, and April, the average amount of rain is found to be 3·74 inches, or not quite one inch per month. The next five months, May, June, July, August, and September, give an average amount of 13·361 inches, or 2·627 inches per month; while the last three months, October, November, and December, the rainfall may be expected to reach 4·004, or one and a third inches per month. I am inclined to disregard the usual divisions of the year, and to call the five months, May to September, spring; during this period are carried on all the most important operations of the agriculturist and horticulturist in sowing and planting. The three months at the end of the year, October, November, and December, I regard as the summer or harvest months. During these months our grain crops are generally secured on the plains, except on rare occasions, and in the hills, where the harvesting of grain extends into January. The first four months of the year, January, February, March, and April, as in the old country, following on the harvest, form, to a certain extent, the autumn of this part of the world—the vineyards and orchards then yielding their produce; but, owing to the deficiency of rain, vegetation is very generally at a standstill. Want of moisture in the atmosphere, accompanied by intense heat, putting a stop to vegetation, and baking the surface of the ground, has a somewhat similar effect, in so far as agricultural pursuits are concerned, to that produced by the wet and frosts of the winter in England."

During 1888 the whole of Australia suffered from one of the most disastrous droughts on record. In South Australia most of the observing stations recorded quantities of rain for the year far lower than any previous records, whilst some few in the far north had less than an inch for the twelve months. The driest stations were Cowarie, where 0·280 inches was recorded between January 1st and December 30th, and Mungerame, where 0·240 inches fell during the same period. This drought broke up on the 31st December in the north and on New Year's Day, 1889, over the agricultural districts generally, heavy tropical rains and floods were experienced.

As far as the southern districts of the colony are concerned the year 1891 will rank amongst the driest years experienced, and were it not for the fine rains in the middle of December it would be the driest on record at Adelaide and the south generally. There was an absence of general soaking rain—whenever any large area was affected the fall was, as a rule, light. The interior and pastoral country, and to some extent the more northern agricultural areas, had good rains during the first six months, but during the latter half of the year they also shared in the general drought which lasted until July, 1892.

The years 1896 and 1897 were very dry all over the interior and South Australia generally, especially the northern areas; many stations only recorded 50 to 60 per cent. of the average annual rainfall.

In 1898 more rain fell over the settled districts than during the two previous years, but it nearly all fell in the winter months, the first three and last three months being very dry. June, 1898, in the northern areas was the wettest June on record (the records going back from eleven to seventeen years), but the absolute failure of the spring rains there, ruined the crops. In the more southern districts it was less felt generally, and as the late crops there were well favoured by rain at the latter end of October, and the weather in December was very favourable for harvesting, the returns were very fair and a great improvement on the previous two or three years.

In 1899 very few places in South Australia registered their average amount of rainfall. The autumn rains were fair but light to the north. June was exceptionally wet with a well distributed fall, but July was the coldest and driest on record, the heavy frosts having a most disastrous effect; good September rains saved the season to a large extent, especially in the south, and late crops were benefited also by good rain in November. The harvest in the upper north and western districts was better than 1898, but in other parts it was less, especially in the SE., the average of the whole colony being slightly under that of 1898.

Earth Shocks.—A very extensive and severe earth shock was experienced over the colony on May 10th, 1897, being felt all over the south-east as far north as Port Augusta, and as far west as Port Lincoln. The general direction of the wave shows to have been S.E. to N.W. It was felt most severely on the south-east coast between Beachport and Kingston—houses being cracked, and in some cases levelled, fissures formed in the crust of the earth through which water and sand were forced up. For a month or more subsequently rumblings were heard at Kingston and one or two slight vibrations felt.

On May 2nd, 1899, a sharp shock was felt from Mt. Gambier to the Murray mouth.

Occasional sharp shocks were also felt during 1900.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of South Australia consist of vast deposits of copper, iron, and silver lead, with small quantities of gold, bismuth, tin, manganese, and cobalt, but comparatively very little mining is done. The principal mineral obtained in the colony is copper. The first copper discovery, the Wheal Gawler, was on one of the hills overlooking Adelaide; but the first mine of any importance was the Kapunda, which was found in 1843 by the late Mr. Francis S. Dutton, C.M.G., the first ground being broken on January 8th,

1844, and was the first revelation of the presence of copper in quantity in any part of Australia; the famous Burra-Burra mine, about 90 miles to the north-east of Adelaide, being discovered two years later, in 1845, by a shepherd named Pickitt. Mining operations at the Burra commenced on September 29th in the same year, and in a few days after ground had been broken several drays laden with copper ore found their way into Adelaide. "The history of the Burra-Burra mine is," a writer on the colony remarks, "the history of the commercial progress of South Australia. Farms, land sales, immigration, wharves, warehouses, projected railways, imports, rents, wages, have all rested on the yield of the Burra-Burra." The mine has been closed for some time, but bores have been put down with a view to commence work again. In 1860 a more extensive discovery of copper than even that of the Burra-Burra was made, upon Crown lands leased to Captain Hughes and others (as sheep stations), at the head of Yorke's Peninsula. The works here are known as the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines. The northern mines are Yudanamutana and Blinman. Areas of copper are extensively distributed in lodes wherever the metamorphic and palæozoic rocks occur. The mines in the Colony being worked at that time were Hamley, Moonta, Wallaroo, Kapunda, and Yorke's Peninsula. The other mines are Burra-Burra, Blinman, Doora, Kurilla, Mount Coffin, Victory, Yudanamutana, North-east Moonta, Poona, and Parramatta. The deepest shaft at Moonta is 1,900 feet, at Wallaroo 1,380 feet. Owing to rise in the price of copper, great activity was manifested in 1898–9 in that branch of mining in the north; many of the old closed mines were reopened and new ones were started. Since commencement up to December, 1898, the total value of copper produced in the Colony amounted to £21,472,509. There are 600 miners employed.

Gold has been found at and around Echunga, a village 21 miles south-east of Adelaide; in the Mount Barker hills, also at Barossa, and near Lobethal, and in the north-east at Waukaringa and Manna Hill, and in small quantities in the early days of the colony at Gawler, Gumeracha, and Noarlunga. In 1881, some rich specimens of gold were discovered at Woodside. In 1885–86, golden quartz leaders were found on Kangaroo Island, and trial crushings realized up to 22 oz. to the ton. During 1885 an impetus was given to gold-mining in the colony by the finds obtained in the alluvial drifts near Gumeracha, about 30 miles from Adelaide. A considerable number of miners were attracted to this new field and some nice nuggets, weighing several ounces, were found. At the latter part of 1886 alluvial gold was found on the Teetulpa run, about 20 miles from Manna Hill, and 230 NE. of Adelaide. Many large and beautiful nuggets were found. The Teetulpa alluvial workings have been very successful, and it is estimated that over £300,000 worth of alluvial gold has already been obtained there. Alluvial gold-fields are being worked in the neighbourhood of Echunga, Hahndorf, Barossa, Ulooloo, Forest Range, Teetulpa, Wadnaminga, Lovely Gully, Round Hill, Mount Pleasant, Pennyweight Flat, Blackfellows Creek, Jupiter Creek, and Donkey Gulley. Quartz reefs are being worked near Echunga, Hahndorf, Ulooloo, Waukaringa, Manna Hill, on the Outalpa Run, on Crown lands, Wonna, Mount Pleasant, Blumberg, Wadnaminga, Mount Victoria, Nillinghoo, Lovely Gully, Angepena, Barossa, Luxemberg, Olary, and on private property at Woodside and Balhannah. Gold-mining leases have been granted on Crown lands in the hundreds of Kuitpo, Noarlunga, Hallett, and Para Wirra; also at Waukaringa, King's Bluff, Mount Victoria, north-east, and at the Peake, 630 miles north of Adelaide.

Silver Lead mines are mostly situated in the south part of the colony, near Cape Jervis, and are known as the Talisker, Gorge, and Campbell's Creek mines; silver lead has also been found near Kapunda. Several years ago this metal was found in various places in the hills about 20 miles to the south-east of Adelaide, and created for a time quite a mania, shares changing hands at high prices; but all these mines, including the Alexandria, which yielded a considerable quantity of silver, have long been abandoned. Silver mines recently resumed working at Glen Osmond, five miles south-east of Adelaide. The discovery of silver ore in the Barrier Ranges of New South Wales, although not in South Australian territory, has an important influence on the commercial prospects of the colony. A considerable town has been created at Broken Hill, which draws its chief supplies from South Australian sources, as well as shipping its exports from South Australian ports. The argentiferous formations extend into the colony, and there are announcements of silver deposits being found on the South Australian side of the border. Bismuth has been found at Murninnie, Balhannah and Mount McDonald and, in conjunction with copper, at Daly and Stanley, and considerable parcels of this metal have found their way to England.

Iron is known to exist in large quantities, and Parliament has voted £2,000 as a bonus for the production of the first 500 tons of pig iron.

Coal.—Large seams of brown coal have been found at Leigh's Creek, Wirrabara, Kuntha Hill (110 miles north of Hergott Springs), and at Teatree Gully (12 miles from Adelaide). When the colony has been further explored it is probable that mineral resources as yet unknown will be developed.

Marble of fair quality appears at different places, and quarries are now in regular work.

The Teetulpa Reefs.—There are two sets of reefs or veins in this district; one traversing the bed rock in an east and west direction, and the other striking in a meridianal direction. They are composed of veinstone, consisting of quartz, gossan, carbonates of lime and iron, hematite, brown iron ore, and iron pyrites. Carbonate of bismuth and lead, with traces of copper, have also been noticed. So far the greater part of the work done has been on the north and south reefs. These have a strike ranging from north 10° to 15° and 20° west: the underlay is steep, and inclines from 70° to 80° to the east. They are well defined, and are of considerable width in some of the claims, and have well defined walls. They run parallel to one another in groups of three or four. Numerous shafts have been sunk, the greatest depth at present being about 100 feet. As a rule the gold is very fine, and owing to the ferruginous nature of the stone, is very difficult to see. In the Victoria claim, however, a pocket consisting of quartz and gossan has been found, containing very rich specimens of a wiry, filamentous gold, of a peculiar and remarkable character. Rich reefs have also been found at King's Bluff and Mingary. Crushings from which have ranged from 2 ozs. 11 dwts. to 17 dwts. per ton. Vigorous prospecting is now going on all over the north-east district. Search for gold is now being prosecuted at Mount Ogilvie, about 30 miles east of Farina, and in various other districts of the North and North-East.

In the Wadnaminga district, 25 miles South-East from Mauna Hill, there are numerous reefs, some of which have been opened and have proved themselves to be rich. Notable among the mines on this field may be mentioned the Birthday, Victoria Tower and Countess of Jersey, Earl of Jersey, Virginia, Milo, Earl of Kintore, Golden Stream, Greater Britain and Wadnaminga proprietory. There are a number of reefs not yet explored.

The annual vote for the Mines Department, varying in amount, is awarded in subsidies to mining companies after inspection and favourable report by the Inspector of Mines.

The mineral claims for the year ended December, 1898, numbered 262, extent 8,380 acres; mineral leases issued or ready for issue 129; acreage 5,100. Gold licences or miners rights issued 1,121.

[For particulars of minerals exported, *see* paragraph "Imports and Exports," *post.*]

Natural History.—The native animals of South Australia are similar to those to be found in the other colonies, comprising the kangaroo (*Macropus*), the wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*), the dingo, or native dog; the wallaby, a smaller species of kangaroo; the kangaroo rat, a still smaller species; the opossum (*Didelphis*); the native cat; the flying squirrel, bandicoot. In all, the mammalia number about seventy, of which upwards of forty are marsupial. Among the birds the emu is the largest; others being the turkey; the native pheasant (*Leipoa*); the kingfisher, or laughing jackass; several varieties (upwards of sixty) of the parrot tribe, many of them of brilliant plumage; the honey-eater, curlew, hawk, eagle, black swan, pigeons, ducks, geese, teal, plover, quail, pelican, mutton bird, and penguin. It is estimated that there are nearly seven hundred species of the feathered tribe. Snakes of various kinds, many of them venomous, are too plentiful; and of insects South Australia seems to have been endowed with more than its proper share. Among the woods of the colony the various species of the Eucalyptus, or gum-tree, take the premier position both as regards size and number, the acacia ranking next; of the former there are about thirty species, of the latter about seventy. The grass-tree (*Xanthorœa*), from its peculiar appearance, is a striking object in the landscape in many parts.

Vital Statistics.—The summary tables (as laid before the House of Assembly on October 27, 1891), of the census (the tenth), as taken on April 5, 1891, showed the population of South Australia and Shipping (and The Northern Territory exclusive of aborigines) to be 320,431 souls, of whom 166,801 were males, and 153,630 females. The increase from the previous census of 1881 was 40,566, being at the rate of 14·5 per cent. The aboriginal population was estimated at 5,000.

(For details of Census figures see previous issues of the Australian Handbook.)

Estimated population (exclusive of Northern Territory) at beginning of 1900, 365,755; males 190,053; females, 175,712. Population of Northern Territory at same date was estimated at 4,945 persons; 4,516 males and 429 females, exclusive of aborigines.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.—During 1899 there were registered 9,397 births—4,841 males, 4,556 females; 4,406 deaths —2,362 males, 2,044 females; and 2,265 marriages. Excess of 4,991 births over deaths. Proportion of births to every 1,000 people 25·89, marriages 6·24, deaths 12·69. Thirty-five persons committed suicide during 1899.

"Viewed as a whole," says the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, "1899 was not an unfavourable year. It showed, at all events, a good deal of improvement in comparison with 1898, for its birth and marriage rates were higher and its death rate was lower, while its increase in population was considerably greater."

Aborigines.—At the foundation of the Colony in 1836, the Aboriginal population of the southern portion of the colony was estimated at 12,000. According to the last official census, 1891, their numbers were made up of (exclusive of Northern Territory), males 1,661; females 1,473; total 3,134; of these, the adults, healthy, were 2,378; sick and infirm 250; children 506. During years 1891–99 there have been recorded—births 345; deaths 562, excess of deaths, 217. It has long been apparent that the aborigines of South Australia are not exempt from a reduction in their numbers similar to what takes place when a savage race comes in contact with a highly-civilized one. The disparity in the numbers of the sexes, the small proportion of children to the total population, and the prevalence of disease, prove that the extinction of the race is but a question of time. The protection of the aborigines is provided for by the State; a special department watches over their welfare and interests, consisting of a Protector who has the disbursement of the annual vote (about £4,262), and the control and supervision (assisted by a Sub-Protector in the Far North) of the depôts (about fifty in number) for the distribution of rations, clothing, and medical comforts. It is believed that

the establishment of these depôts in suitable localities, and the judicious distribution of stores, works well in promoting a good understanding between the settlers and aborigines. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the natives and render their labour useful and profitable to themselves, four special reserves have been set apart in the following localities, containing a total of about 670,000 acres—viz., Point Macleay, on Lake Alexandrina; Point Pearce, on Yorke's Peninsula; Kopperamanna, near Lake Hope, Far North, and Hermansburgh, on the Finke River, Central Australia, where missionary institutions, for years past, have been mainly supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of produce raised from stock, land, &c., by the natives themselves, and homes provided for about 500 aborigines, including about 120 children attending schools. Two of these mission stations, Poonindie and Point Pearce, were entirely self-supporting for some years, but the former was closed, and the land resumed by the Government; the few natives remaining being removed to Point Pearce and Point Macleay. The Lutheran mission station at Finke River, which was founded in 1876, and was at first conducted by a local Lutheran Synod, but afterwards given over to the mother mission society at Hermannsburg, in Hanover, was abandoned by the latter society. Their missionary, the Rev. F. Warber, was recalled and sent to India, and their local representative, the Rev. G. A. Heidenreich, of Bethany, was instructed to sell the stock and improvements. This was done, and the station eventually came into the hands of the German Lutheran Church Synod. There are about 1,650 head of cattle, 300 horses, 2,000 sheep, and 300 goats, besides several buildings and other improvements. The South Australian Government has for many years subsidized this station by an annual grant of £200. As an instance of the result of the more comfortable and healthy lives led by the natives attached to these institutions, it was noted at Point Macleay, during a recent period of three years, that the births were 30, and the deaths only 19. The financial returns from the mission stations, for the year 1899, show total voluntary contributions received, £1,488 11s. 6d., total amount of proceeds of produce raised, £8,467 0s. 4d.; total amount of wages paid to aborigines, £1,258 16s.; total estimated value of all stock, produce, buildings, &c., on the stations, £25,540 1s. 4d.

An Expedition under Professor B. Spencer and Mr. F. G. Gillen was fitted out in the early part of 1901 to investigate the habits and customs of the aborigines of Central Australia.

Immigration.—The total number of arrivals in 1899 was 73,557; this includes passengers by intercolonial rail as well as by sea; the departures were 71,966; the excess of arrivals over departures being 1,591.

Religion.—The aggregate number of churches and chapels (exclusive of Roman Catholic, information not obtainable) in the colony at the beginning of 1900 was 969, with seats for 155,085 persons; this was exclusive of about 255 buildings and rooms occasionally used for devotional purposes, having sittings for 14,926. The Church of England has 173 churches with 26,249 sittings, and 44 other buildings with 3,054 sittings.—The Methodists have 500 churches, and 138 preaching places, with total sittings for over 77,359. (It may be noted that the Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians and Wesleyan Methodists have amalgamated.)—The Congregationalists have 48 chapels, with 12,300 sittings, and 16 temporary places of worship with 3,835 sittings.—The Baptists own 69 chapels, with sittings for 13,876 persons; 3,031 worship in 20 public rooms.—The Presbyterian Church of South Australia possesses 27 churches, and 10 other places of worship, with sittings for 5,187 persons.—The Free Presbyterian Church has 5 places of worship and 700 sittings and one other place with 50.—The Church of Christ have 25 chapels and other places of worship, with sittings for 5,000.—The German Lutheran congregations possess 90 places of worship, with sittings for 11,000 persons; there are 20 temporary places of worship accommodating 2,000 people.—The Society of Friends have 1 meeting-house, and 100 sittings.—The Unitarians have 2 churches and 350 sittings.—The Jews, 1 synagogue, with 320 sittings.—The New Jerusalem Church has 1 place of worship, with 150 sittings.—The Christian Church has 24 chapels, with 4,450 sittings.—The United Free Church of South Australia Incorporated, 3 chapels, and 500 sittings.

At the census of 1891 the numbers of the various denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 89,271; Roman Catholics, 47,179; Wesleyans, 49,159; Lutherans, 23,328; Presbyterians, 18,206; Congregationalists, 11,882; Bible Christians, 15,762; Primitive Methodists, 11,654; Baptists, 17,547; Christian Brethren, 465; Methodist New Connexion, 39: Unitarians, 688; Moravians, 139; Friends, 100; New Jerusalem Church, 168; Jews, 840: Protestants, 5,532: unknown, 8,046; 6,940 persons objected to state their religious persuasion, and the religion of 1,590 other religions. The voluntary principle has been in force since the foundation of the colony, no aid from the State being given for religious purposes.

The Church of England is under the management of a synod, consisting of the bishop, all licensed clergymen in the diocese, and lay representatives from each congregation. The Standing Committee having the management of the Church funds is elected triennially by ballot, and comprises the Bishop of the Diocese as president, twelve clergymen, and twenty-two laymen. The See of Adelaide was endowed by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and founded in 1847.

Adelaide was erected into an Archiepiscopal See by Pope Leo XIII. on May 20, 1887, and Dr. Reynolds (now deceased) nominated its first Archbishop. The Most Rev. John O'Reily is the present Archbishop. The Province embraces Southern and Western Australia, having Perth, Port Augusta, and Port Victoria, as Suffragan Sees. A community of the Order of St. Dominick; the first introduced into the Australian Colonies took possession of the church and mission of North Adelaide in September, 1898. The community consists of three fathers, and one brother.

Methodist Union.—The ceremony of signing the Plan of Union by the Presidents of the three Methodist Conferences took place in the Pirie Street Wesleyan Church on May 15th, 1889. The Rev. J. D. Langsford, President of the Wesleyan Conference, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by the Revs. J. Thorne, President of the Primitive Methodist Conference; H. J. Pope, President of the Bible Christian Conference; Dr. H. T. Burgess, J. G. Wright, W. F. James, and A. J. Burt, and the Hons. F. W. Holder, M.P., and A. Catt, M.P. During 1900 "The Methodist Union Act, 1900," was passed, establishing the union of the three Churches under the title "The Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church."

Sunday Schools.—The total number of Sunday Schools in connection with the various religious denominations, exclusive of Roman Catholics, on January 1, 1900, was 833, with 325 male and 4,317 female teachers, and 32,639 male and 41,985 female scholars. Total scholars, 74,624; total teachers, 7,574.

Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.—By the Public Library Act which came into operation on July 1st, 1884, the South Australian Institute, which was erected in 1859, was abolished, and the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and the Adelaide Circulating Library were created in its place, the books formerly belonging to the South Australian Institute being divided between the two Institutions. On June 30th, 1900, the number of volumes in the public library was 43,584; the number of visitors during the year ending June 30th, 1900, was 71,340, to the Museum, closed for two months, 83,717, and to the Art Gallery 95,103. This does not include visitors to the old reading room in the old Institute building. The attendance there was large, but there were no means of registering it. On July 1st, 1900, there were 158 Institutes existing in South Australia. Out of this number, up to July 1st, 1899, 156 had 213,341 volumes, 8,449 members; and an income of £8,324, exclusive of Government grants. The circulation of books for the year ended June 30, 1899, was 489,257 for 156 Institutes. A special feature of the South Australian Public Library is the regular circulation of book-boxes among the country institutes. Of these, 176 English boxes, and 21 German boxes were in constant circulation. The first completed portion of the new Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, on North Terrace, is a handsome building, and was formally opened in Jan., 1895. The completion of the entire building as designed will cost £100,000, and has cost to date £45,000. A number of pictures was purchased in Melbourne by an appointed committee, and temporarily hung in two of the finished rooms of the new building. This temporary art gallery was opened formally by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Prince George of Wales. The pictures largely increased in number, and from 1890 to 1900 they were exhibited in the Jubilee Exhibition building, but owing to the munificence of the late Sir Thos. Elder, G.C.M.G., who bequeathed £25,000 to be expended in the purchase of pictures, the Government decided to erect a permanent building to house the Art treasures of the colony. This has since been accomplished at a cost of £23,000 and the pictures have been removed to the new building, which was opened by His Excellency Lord Tennyson on Saturday, April 7th, 1900. During 1896 the exchange of pictures was in operation between Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Altogether, up to June 30th, 1900, the sum of £19,781 6s. 10d. had been spent upon pictures.

On June 30, 1900, the gallery contained:—Oil paintings, 150; water-colours, 48; black and white drawings, 69; engravings and etchings, 23; Sir J. Barry's works, 1; pieces of statuary, marble, 15; china vases, &c., 2; a stand of 16 medals, and sundry miscellaneous objects of interest. 13.

School of Design and Painting.—In connection with the Public Library there is a School of Design and Painting, which has been well patronized. There are 36 public scholarships, tenable for one year, offered by the Public Library Board, and competed for by the scholars attending the public schools in the city and suburbs, and awarded to those who excel in technical work at the Public Schools November Exhibitions. In connection wi th the School of Design are very successful Needlework and Wood Carving Classes, in which excellent work is done, from ordinary darning up to the highest form of art needlework; and from elementary "chip" and "scratch" carving, to carving "in relief." All the technical art work is designed and executed by the students, and the design becomes the property of the purchaser, and is not repeated. The school has disposed of nearly 1,700 pieces of art needle and carved work. Any information respecting this work may be obtained from Mr. H. P. Gill, A.R.C.A., School of Design, Adelaide.

An important addition was in January, 1900, made to the work of this school when arrangements were finally completed between the Board and the Education Department whereby the whole of the teachers of public schools will during their six years of preparation receive two hours' instruction per week from the staff of this school.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Established by Act of Parliament, No. 296 of 1883-4.)

Board of Governors, 1899-1900:—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Chief Justice, D.C.L., &c.; Vice-Chairman, Sir Charles Todd, K.C.M.G., F.R.A.S.; T. Hargrave, Esq., M.I.C.E., Rev. D. Paton, D.D., E. W. Hawker, Esq., LL.B., W. J. Sowden,

Esq., J.P., R. Tate, F.G.S., F.L.S., T. Burgoyne, Esq., M.P., L. Grayson, J.P., R. W. Foster, Esq., Thos. Gill, Esq., and W. Russell, Esq. General Director, Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Kay; Librarian, J. R. C. Adams; Assistant Librarian, M. J. O'Conor; Director of Technical Art and Master School of Design, and Honorary Curator of Art Gallery, H. P. Gill, A.R.C.A.

Director of Museum, E. C. Stirling, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Education.—The control of the educational system is vested in a Minister of the Crown, who appoints the necessary inspectors and other officers. Schools are of two kinds, public and provisional, the latter being established in sparsely populated districts. No fees are paid for the instruction of children up to the compulsory standard, but one shilling a week is charged for pupils who, being more than thirteen years of age, have passed the examination for exemption, and are taught in a higher class. Four and a half hours a day are devoted to secular instruction, but the Bible may be read before school hours if the parents desire it. Children may attend school at five years of age. If they live within two miles of a school (measured by the nearest road), they are required to be present at least thirty-five days in each quarter between the ages of seven and thirteen and for a like period between nine and thirteen, if there is a school within three miles. In each case exemption is allowed to those who have satisfied an inspector of schools that they possess a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The whole cost of the educational system is defrayed from the general revenue. A certain portion of the Crown lands has been set aside as an endowment, but the rents received are paid to the Treasury; the management of this estate is vested in the Minister of the Crown, who has the control of the rest of the public lands. The total quantity of land dedicated to educational purposes at the beginning of 1900 was 390,063 acres. The salaries range from £66 to £108 in provisional schools, and from £84 to £450 in public schools.

Under regulations relating to manual training, children are taught paper folding and cutting, woodwork in various forms, plaster work, bookbinding, brush and mat-making, rope-making, gardening, agriculture, carpentry, &c.

Local interest in the schools is secured by a system of Boards of Advice (of which there are 96 complete), partly nominated by the Government, and partly elected by the parents of the scholars, but as there is no local rating the Boards can only expend such sums as are placed at their disposal by the Minister of Education. There are two secondary schools in connection with the Department, one devoted exclusively to girls, and called the Advanced School for Girls. The pupils are prepared for the University Public Examinations. The other Secondary School is devoted to boys who have passed the compulsory standard, and who wish to prepare for entrance to the School of Mines, or the Agricultural College. It is called the Agricultural School, and the curriculum is a liberal one. Other boys who require further education than can be obtained at the public schools go to private schools or to the colleges, of which there are four in connection with religious bodies, viz., St. Peter's Collegiate School (Church of England), Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan), Christian Brothers School (Catholic) and Way College (Bible Christian). The boys in attendance at the public schools compete annually for 12 exhibitions, value £20 a year, and tenable for three years, at one of the above-named colleges. There are also 12 bursaries for girls giving the right of free education for four years at the Advanced School for Girls. Lastly nine scholarships are competed for every year, of the value of £35, £30, and £25, and tenable for one year at the University of Adelaide.

After serving their pupil-teachership at the pupil-teachers' school, teachers attend the University for two years for general study and study of school method.

The number of schools in operation on January 1st, 1900, was 677—an increase of 7 upon the previous year. Of these 284 were public schools and 393 provisional. The net number of pupils under instruction in 1899 was 62,316, being an increase of 553 over 1898. At the same time the average monthly roll showed on register 57,006, and the average daily attendance 41,655. The number of teachers of all classes employed in 1899 was—males, 411; females, 872; total 1,283. The schools were inspected and examined as usual (a lady inspector was added to the staff in 1898). The average percentage gained in public schools was 81·48, and in provisional schools 78·34, being an increase of 0·48 and 1·32 per cent. respectively. During the year 657 schools were examined by the inspectors; the total number of children presented was 43,406, against 42,063 in 1898. Out of 6,853 children examined in the fourth class 3,953 succeeded in passing the standard fixed by the Education Act for exemption from further attendance at school. During the year £9,998 0s. 10d. was expended altogether from loan for school buildings, sites, and furniture. Since the passing of the Education Act of 1875, 306 buildings have been erected. The total expenditure on school buildings since the passing of the present Act amounts to £469,954. The expenditure for primary education, after allowing for fees paid into the treasury, receipts for sale of books, and other miscellaneous items, is as follows:—Management and Inspection (including boards of advice), £9,157 19s. 7d. Training College, £607 1s. 2d.; Public and Provisional schools, £128,057 10s. 7d.; Retiring allowances to teachers, £884 11s. 6d.; Compulsory attendance branch, £975 4s. 10d.; Total £139,682 7s. 8d. The cost to the State of each child under instruction was £2 4s. 9¾d., and of each child in average attendance £3 6s. 1¾d. The revenue in aid derived from rent of dedicated lands was £5,965 19s. 3d. The fees received during the year 1899 (from the Advanced School for Girls: 107 pupils) was £1,307 4s. 1d., and the expenditure (including scholarships), £1,189 15s. 3d. There were twenty-one holders of bursaries.

At the end of 1895 a poll of electors was taken, which decided in favour of the continuance of the present system of education, against the introduction of scriptural instruction, and against the payment of a capitation grant to denominational schools for secular results.

A Secondary Agricultural School was opened by his Excellency the Governor in the Old Exhibition Ground on July 1, 1898, and marks an epoch in the educational history of South Australia. There are classes for teaching agriculture at Clare, Jamestown and Narracoorte.

By the census returns of 1891, 236,514 persons were able to read and write; 74,346 were unable to read. Excluding the Northern Territory, there were 80,897 children—40,989 boys and 39,908 girls of school-going age, five to fifteen years. Of these 47,094 were attending Government schools, 13,090 were attending private schools, and of the remainder no information is given.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The South Australian School of Mines and Industries, incorporated by Act of Parliament in December, 1892, has been successfully established, and very satisfactory reports of the work done have been received from the Council of the School. The number of students during 1899 was 1,266; the total number of subjects taught being 31. Day and evening classes were held in mathematics (junior and senior), physics (theoretical and practical), chemistry (theoretical, practical and elementary), drawing (freehand and mechanical), geology, electric engineering, carpentry, cookery and dressmaking, applied mechanics, assaying and metallurgy, bookbinding, machine design, mechanical engineering, mineralogy, mining, plumbing and gas fitting, statics, dynamics and hydrostatics, surveying, shorthand, viticulture, agriculture, horticulture, dairy education, and wool sorting. The curriculum in each department is very full, comprising the usual courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, assaying, drawing, and workshops practice. The full course for the Associateship diploma extends over three years. A fourth year is required in mechanical engineering. Examinations were held at the close of the year with fairly satisfactory results. Provision is made for the diploma of Associate being granted in three departments, viz.:—Metallurgy, Mining, and Mechanical Engineering. Six months' practical work in a mine or mines is required before a diploma is granted to candidates in the mining and metallurgy associateship courses.

The Museum contains a complete collection of the rocks of South Australia, topographically arranged. The rock specimens collected by the Government geologist, and by the exploring expeditions of Gosse, Tietkens, Lindsay, and others, are included among the exhibits.

The mineral cases contain representative collections from the Moonta and Wallaroo copper mines, and the Broken Hill silver mines. Two handsome wood trophies present a clear view of the chief timbers of Australia and New Zealand—full information respecting each species being given on the museum labels.

Free assays are made for prospectors whose specimens are obtained from Crown lands in South Australia. 4,789 assays were made in the Assay Department during the year 1899, 4,196 being free for the public.

There are six scholarships annually awarded.

The Moonta School of Mines is in successful operation, and receives a Government grant of £600.

Drawing has been made a compulsory subject in the State schools, and the students in the Teachers' Training College are instructed in this subject by Mr. H. P. Gill, master of the School of Design, while arrangements have been completed providing for a specially fitted and furnished room in the college for practical scientific teaching.

The event of 1899 was a munificent donation of £10,000 by Mr. G. Brookman towards the erection of a new building.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1874, and in the year 1881 Royal Letters Patent were issued by Her Majesty the Queen declaring that the degrees granted by it should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration throughout the British Empire as if granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

It was the first University in Australia to provide for the granting of degrees to women, as authorised by Act of Parliament in 1880.

The University grants degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music, and Diplomas in Music and in Mining-Engineering and Metallurgy.

The University owes its origin to the munificence and public spirit of the late Sir Walter Watson Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., from each of whom a gift of £2,000 was received for this purpose. Further endowments were granted by Parliament, provision being made in the Act of Incorporation ("The Adelaide University Act, 1874") for an annual grant from the public revenues of a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the capital funds then or afterwards to be possessed by the University, but not exceeding in any one year the sum of £10,000. Under the authority of the same Act an endowment in land of 50,000 acres and a grant of five acres in the City of Adelaide as a site for the University buildings were provided for.

At first the Professorships founded in the University were four in number, their subjects being the following:—(1) Classics and Comparative Philology and Literature; (2) English Language and Literature Mental and Moral Philosophy; (3) Mathematics; and (4) Natural Science. The first and second were established in accordance with the terms of Sir Walter Watson Hughes's

donation, and bear his name ; the third and fourth bear in the same way the name of Sir Thomas Elder.

The academical work of the University was commenced in March, 1876, the number of matriculated students being eight, and of non-graduating students attending lectures fifty-two. The foundation-stone of the University buildings was laid by His Excellency Major-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., on July 30th, 1879, and the buildings were opened by him in April, 1882. Their total cost, including that of subsequent additions, was about £38,000.

In 1883 Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., made a second gift to the University amounting to £10,000, for the foundation of a School of Medicine. The University Council thereupon established a Chair of Anatomy and a Lectureship in Physiology, and made further provision for the first two years of the medical course. In 1886 arrangements were completed for a complete medical curriculum. In 1884 the Hon. J. H. Angas, M.L.C., gave £6,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry, and in the following year the first Angas Professor of Chemistry was appointed. The Chair of Music was established in 1884 and a Professor of Music appointed. This chair had no special endowment, but through the efforts of His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., was supported for the first five years by voluntary subscriptions from the public amounting to £530 per annum, of which sum Sir Thomas Elder contributed £300 yearly. In 1890 the Council established a Professorship of Law in place of the Lectureship in Law which had existed since 1883.

In 1878 the Hon. J. H. Angas gave £4,000 to provide for Scholarships to encourage the training of scientific men, and especially Civil Engineers, with a view to their settlement in South Australia.

In 1892, and again in 1897 and 1899, Robert Barr Smith, Esq., presented to the University £1,000 for the purposes of the Library, which now, in consequence of the large additions rendered possible by these gifts, contains about 9,000 volumes.

On the 6th day of March, 1897, Sir Thomas Elder died, having bequeathed to the University the sum of £65,000, his total gifts to the Institution amounting from first to last to nearly £100,000. By the terms of his will the bequest was apportioned in the following manner, namely, £20,000 to the School of Medicine and £20,000 to the School of Music, while the residue was left available for the general purposes of the University. An Elder Conservatorium of Music was accordingly established in 1898, in which instruction is given in all branches of musical education. The foundation-stone of the Conservatorium building was laid by Governor Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton on September 26th, 1898. The Conservatorium contains a large public hall and an admirable suite of class-rooms for instruction in music, law, &c. It was completed in 1900, and the opening concert was held in May, 1900.

In 1898 the Council was enabled, by means of Sir Thomas Elder's bequest, to make arrangements for a post-graduate course in Mining-Engineering and Metallurgy, and for the granting of a Diploma in these subjects.

The University is governed by a Council, which usually consists of twenty members, elected by the Senate, but which consists of twenty-one members whenever the Chancellor at the time of his election to that office is not a member of the Council. The Senate consists of all graduates of the degree of Master or Doctor, in any of the several faculties, and of all other graduates of three years' standing, besides graduates of other Universities who have been admitted *ad eundem gradum* by the Council. All Statutes and Regulations must be passed both by the Council and by the Senate and approved by the Governor. The Senate was constituted in 1877, there being at that date at least fifty qualified graduates, the minimum number required by the Act of Incorporation.

The number of graduates admitted by examination since the establishment of the University is 218. The number of undergraduates in the year 1899 was 103, and of non-graduating students 208, exclusive of those studying at the Elder Conservatorium, of whom in 1899 there were 270. The teaching staff of the University comprises eight Professors and twelve Lecturers, and that of the Elder Conservatorium, eight Teachers.

Facilities for University examinations have been extended to the country, and local centres with permanent Committees have been formed, for examinations in Music only at Broken Hill, and for the Preliminary, Junior Public, Senior Public, and Music examinations at Mount Gambier, Narracoorte, Port Pirie, Clare, Jamestown, and Moonta, and at Perth in Western Australia. In the interests of education Extension Lectures have also been given in country centres as well as at the University.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses for the session of 1899 was 103, and of non-graduating students, 208. Students attending evening classes numbered 170, while 1,791 candidates presented themselves for various public examinations.

In connection with the Church of England there is St. Barnabas' College at North Adelaide, for the purpose of training theological students for Holy Orders ; there is also the Collegiate School of St. Peter's (founded 1847), which is endowed, and has several scholarships and exhibitions attached to it ; there is also the Pulteney Street Day School, founded in 1848. The curriculum is similar to that of the public schools of Great Britain.

In connection with the Wesleyan body is the Prince Alfred College. Many valuable scholarships are offered, the three highest being worth £50 a year for three years. The attendance is very large ; for the last twenty years it has never been under 300, and twice has reached 400. The chief feature is the Science Laboratory and the practical teaching of natural science. Way College, situated on North Parade, Unley, facing the South Park Lands, was founded by the Bible Christians, who are now united with the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, in memory of the late Rev. James Way. In connection with the institution are founders' and other scholarships.

In connection with the Roman Catholics is the Christian Brothers' College, a boarding and day school, and numerous day schools. A community of ten members of Marist Brothers (Rev. Br. J. G. Hughes, principal) have opened middle and high schools at Port Adelaide.

Products.—Though nearly all the fruits and vegetables that are produced in England grow in South Australia, it is principally remarkable as a wheat, wool, and grape-growing country. In some years sufficient grain has been grown to supply not only the wants of the colony and of neighbouring colonies, but to export many cargoes to England, where the wheat is held in high estimation, and invariably realizes high prices, on account of its dryness and weight. The province in former years has been termed the Granary of Australia. Nature appears to have especially favoured South Australia in adapting her soil, climate and circumstances for the growth of the vine, the fig, and the olive. Of the millions of acres comprised within her boundaries there are very few which could not be most profitably occupied by those prolific sources of prosperity, and it only wants the men with the industry, the capital, and the patience (necessary in all such cases) to develop it to its full extent. The soil of South Australia is nearly everywhere deep alluvium, or over a considerable extent of a calcareous formation, and it is upon the limestone country, or upon similar formations associated with sand and clay, where the vine flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. In the warmer portions of the colony the richest and most generous wines are produced, whilst in the cooler parts towards the south, south-east, and in the hilly districts the more delicate clarets, hocks, &c., are better suited. The former country has been chiefly favoured by cultivators on account of closer proximity to the capital, and because first efforts were directed there, and naturally the production of the richer wines has far exceeded that of the lighter kinds. But wherever growers have attempted the cultivation of the vine in the other localities they have been eminently successful, and it is notorious that the clarets which have taken all the first honours have been grown in the localities mentioned. For the season 1893–94 (later statistics not being collected) there were 17,418 acres of vines in full bearing, and the season's produce was 712,845 gallons of wine. During 1895-96 343,405, value £58,826 ; 1896–97, 391,233 gallons, value £73,316, were exported ; 1897-98, 513,714 gallons, value £82,553 ; 1893-99, 514,065 gallons, value £78,381 ; 1899–1900, 496,610 gallons, value £77,773. The South Australian wines have found a place in the English market. Hop-growing is attracting some attention ; the olive is also being systematically cultivated, and a comparatively large area is now under planting ; the oil manufactured in the colony has been sold at a fair rate, generally realizing about 10s. per gallon. The manufacture of preserved fruits and jams is rapidly becoming one of the staple industries of the province, as is also the drying of raisins and currants.

The Date Palm has been successfully cultivated at Lake Harry and Hergott plantations.

Some attention has been given to sericulture, both the silkworm and the mulberry-trees upon which it feeds, have done well, but no very substantial results have been obtained, though the silk produced has been pronounced by Marseilles merchants to be equal to any ever wound by them.

The salt industry has increased greatly, and with federation it is anticipated will give most encouraging results. In 1889 the exports were only 3,285 tons, but in 1899 they were 35,053 tons, valued at £44,080, and are steadily increasing.

The London Wine and Produce Depot was opened in London on October 1st, 1894.

Woods and Forests.—On June 30th, 1899* there were 216,852 acres of forest reserves and plantations in South Australia ; the total area enclosed for planting operations and natural regeneration of indigenous timber was 573 acres ; the total of all lands enclosed at same date was 13,300 acres. The total number of trees planted was 146,400, of which 92,764 are alive ; these were sugar gum, Aleppo pine, remarkable pine, upright poplar, black Italian poplar, and cork elm. The total area planted during the year was about 300 acres. The number of persons who applied for trees was 1,525, and 236,589 trees were issued. During the 23 years ending June 30th, 1899, the sum of £153,313 has been spent by the Department, the Legislative provision being £150,437. It is now 17 years since trees have been distributed gratis, the grand total so disposed of being 4,582,133, which were given to 19,427 applicants. Vines have been issued gratis for 8 years, the number being 1,258,327, to 6,148 persons.

Agriculture and Stock.—The estimated extent of land under cultivation for the years 1899-1900 was 3,081,846 acres. The gross acreage and produce in 1899-1900 being : Wheat, 1,821,137 acres, 8,453,135 bushels ; barley, 15,767 acres, 188,917 bushels ; oats, 20,229 acres, 218,331 bushels ; peas, 3,842 acres, 52,883 bushels ; hay, 311,440 acres, 229,800 tons ; potatoes, 8,406 acres, 19,716 tons ; vines, 19,438 acres ; wine, 954,367 gallons ; grapes sold, 108,046 cwt. ; raisins made, 5,398 cwt. ; currants, dried, 3,047 cwt. ; almonds, 2,652 cwt. ; oranges, 36,990 cases ; lemons 13,975 cases ; olive oil, 4,865 gals. made. There were 12,182 beehives and 523,981 lbs. honey made. There were 6,619,684 acres held by freeholders, and 29,445,041 acres by leaseholders. In the Central Division there were 1,032,172 acres under cultivation ; in the Lower North, 936,338 acres ; in the Upper North, 828,641 acres ; the South-Eastern, 94,965 acres ; and the Western, 189,730 acres.

* Information not available for 1900.

The Adelaide Chamber of Commerce estimated that the acreage reaped during 1899-1900 was 1,821,137 acres, yielding 8,453,135 bushels, or an average of 4·64.

The standard trading sample was fixed at 62 lbs. per bushel. The exports of wheat for three months ending 31st March in each year since 1894 was as follows: 1894, 3,227,583 bushels, average bushel per acre, 8·8, 1895, 1,412,830 bushels; average bushels per acre, 4·52; 1896, 355,628 bushels, average bushels per acre, 4·22; 1897, 960 bushels; average bushels per acre, 2·46; 1898, 11,425 bushels, average bushels per acre, 2·38; 1899, 97,073 bushels; average bushels per acre, 4·91; 1900, 3,114,781 bushels, average per acre, 4·14.

In 1899-1900 there were 5,667,283 sheep, including lambs; horned cattle, 192,267; milch cows, 83,527; working horses, 121,571. other horses, 47,124; goats, 7,399; pigs, 82,901; poultry of all kinds, 1,122,812.

Butter made in 1899-1900, 5,581,231 lbs.; cheese made, 946,930 lbs.

Butter Industry.—The Butter Bonus Act came into operation on Oct. 2, 1893, when the first shipment of 10 tons was forwarded to London. During 1895, 15,477 cwt., value £70,459, were exported; during 1896, 5,402 cwt., value £26,194; during 1897, 1,484 cwt., value £6,879; 1898, value £25,007; 1899, 12,520 cwt. exported, value, £61,470.

Electric Telegraphs.—An extensive system of electric telegraphs is in operation, communication being had with all the leading places in the other colonies, including now Western Australia. The South Australian portion of the telegraph line to Western Australia was completed to Eucla (the boundary of the S.A. Line) on the 16th of July, 1877, the total cost being £68,205; great difficulties were experienced in erecting the section between Fowler's Bay and Eucla, owing to the extreme scarcity of feed and water, the country traversed being mostly sandy desert, and the long distances that materials had to be carted; but these obstacles were effectually overcome, and the line completed in a thoroughly substantial manner. The Western Australian line is 800 miles long, and the South Australian portion, including the line from Adelaide, about 971 miles long. An additional wire was erected and opened for traffic on December 30th, 1896.

The charge for messages of ten words to and from any two stations in South Australia is a uniform rate of a shilling, and one penny for each additional word, except on the Port Darwin line, for which there are special rates. Between any two of the following stations, viz., South Adelaide, North Adelaide, Norwood, St. Peter's, Goodwood, Unley, Hindmarsh, Kilkenny, Woodville, Alberton, Largs Bay, Port Adelaide, Parkside, Thebarton, New Thebarton, and the Semaphore; also between Adelaide and Magill, Adelaide and Glenelg, Adelaide and Mitcham, Adelaide and Brighton, Norwood and Mitcham, Adelaide and Payneham, Norwood and Payneham, Magill and Payneham, Unley and Mitcham, Norwood and Magill, Hindmarsh, St. Peters, Norwood, Parkside, Unley, Goodwood, South Adelaide, North Adelaide and Thebarton, respectively; Hindmarsh, St. Peters, Norwood, Parkside, Unley, Goodwood, South Adelaide, North Adelaide and New Thebarton, respectively; Hindmarsh, St. Peters, Norwood, Parkside, Unley, Goodwood, South Adelaide, North Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Grange or Henley Beach, respectively; the charge is 6d. for first ten words and 1d. for each additional word. Press telegrams: first fifty words or under, 1s.; every additional fifty words, 1s. From Adelaide to Port Darwin every fifty words, 2s.; *pro ratâ* charges are made for intermediate stations. To Silverton, Broken Hill, Euriowie, Purnamoota, Tareena, Wentworth, Tarrawingie, and Thackaringe, 1s. for the first ten words, and 2d. for each additional word. To Victoria and New South Wales the charge is 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. To Queensland, 3s. for ten words, and 3d. each additional word. To Tasmania it is 3s. for ten words, and 3d. for every word extra. Names and addresses free up to 10 words; all in excess of that number charged for at usual rates. To Western Australia, 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for each additional word. Rates to New Zealand are now a word rate of 6d. per word. The word rate was adopted in International business January 1, 1876.

During the year 1899, of the messages transmitted, 519,542 were inland, intercolonial 423,307, 146,910 *in transitu*, cablegrams, 147,249; total, 1,237,008. The receipts were—local and intercolonial, £55,621; international, £53,285. Total receipts, £115,946. The gross value of international telegrams was £542,681. The total length open in December, 1899, including telephone lines and wires, was 16,937 miles of wire and 5,691 miles of line.

The Overland Line to Port Darwin was commenced in August, 1870, and completed August 22, 1872; the entire length from Adelaide to Port Darwin being 1,975 miles. Considerable delay was occasioned by the withdrawal of the contractors from a portion of the work, and the numerous obstacles that arose when the Government took the business into their own hands. The first message over the line from England was delivered in Adelaide on June 20; but this did not come all the way by the wire; a small section of the uncompleted distance being bridged by a horse express. Very soon after the partial completion of the land line the cable became silent, and remained so for some months. Since October 21, 1872, it has kept in excellent working order, with few interruptions (till the prolonged stoppage which took place in 1876), messages from London reaching Adelaide and *vice versâ* in about six hours. The total cost of the overland telegraph was £370,000, or about £250,000 more than the first estimate. The amount was further increased to £569,725 by the substitution of iron poles for wooden ones, and the erection of a second wire, copper of No. 10 gauge. An interesting account has been given by Sir Charles Todd, to whom both the inception and construction of the line are mainly due, of the difficulties which the construction party had to surmount. In one year and eleven months 36,000 telegraph poles, weighing 5,000 tons, had to be cut, prepared, and carted, for an average distance of eight to ten miles, the maximum being 350 miles. Iron poles, imported from England, had to be conveyed an average distance of 400 miles. In addition to this, 2,000 tons of material had to be carted, and several thousand cattle and sheep driven into the interior for distances ranging up to 1,300 miles. Moreover, tracks 50 feet wide had to be cut and cleared through some 500 miles of forest and scrub. Building materials, batteries, and other stores had to be carried for the use of stations, and nine substantial stations had to be erected and equipped. The line very nearly follows the track known as that of John McDouall Stuart. As a rule it passes over a strip of broken spinifex country that traverses the centre of Australia, and on the western slope has many small creeks. Of the men engaged in the erection of the line, numbering some hundreds, only seven died—a mortality scarcely at all exceeding the normal rate. The natives are found occasionally troublesome on some of the distant stations, and have at times speared some of the operators.

A second wire (harddrawn copper No. 10) was erected from Adelaide to Port Darwin, nearly 2,000 miles, at a cost of about £50,000. It was completed on 2nd December, 1899, and will greatly facilitate the transmission of international cablegrams and prevent delays.

A Telephone Exchange is established, to which persons may become members upon payment of the following subscriptions:—

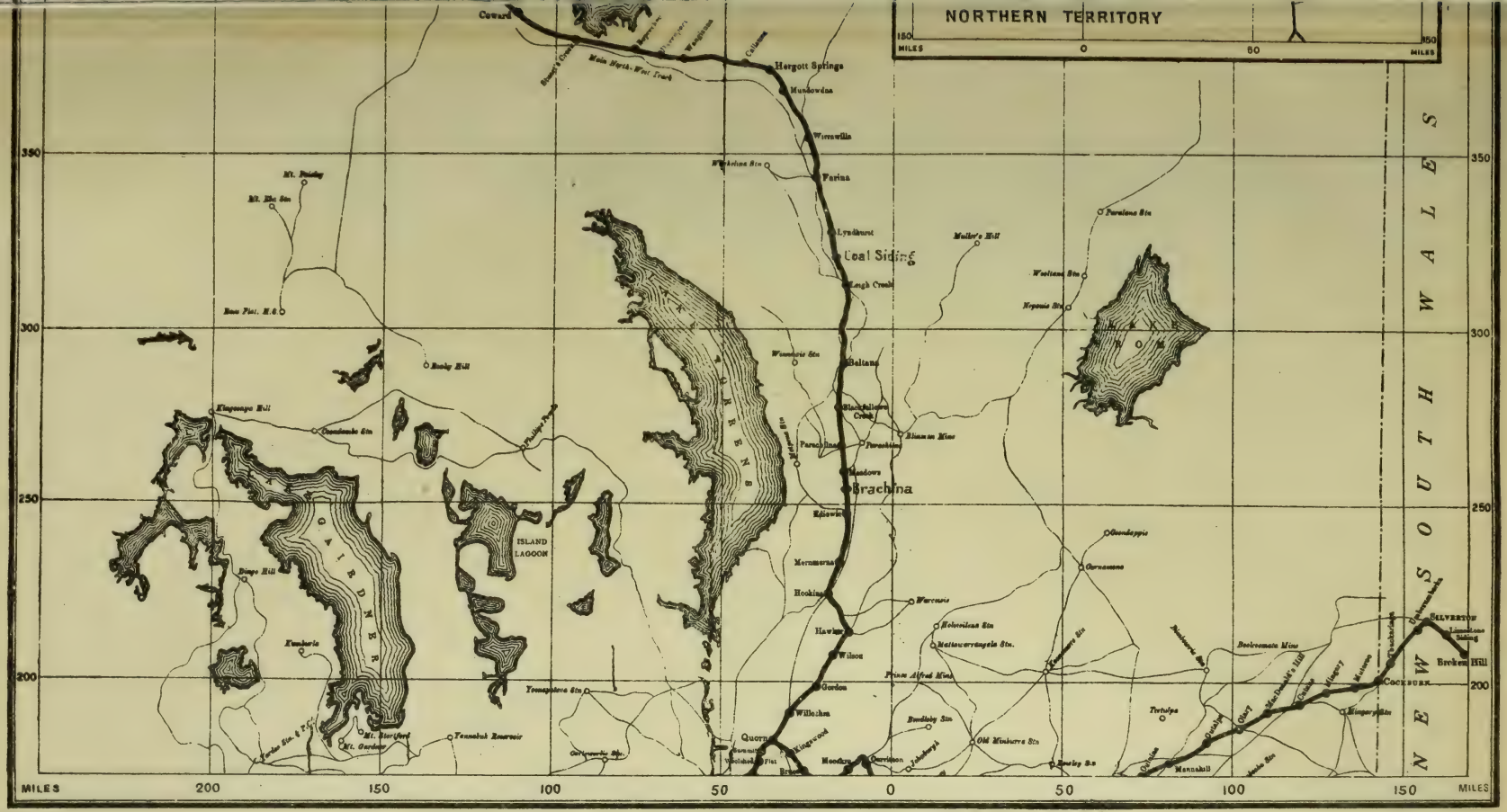
Commercial subscribers, including all places of business, medical and legal practitioners, &c.	£
Within one mile radius of the telephone exchange...	10
One-and-a-half miles radius	11
Two miles radius	12
Two-and-a-half miles radius	13
Three miles radius	14
Every additional quarter of a mile radius	1
Domestic subscribers, including all private houses at which no business is carried on.	**£**
Within one mile radius of the telephone exchange...	5
One-and-a-half miles radius	6
Two miles radius	7
Two-and-a-half miles radius	8
Three miles radius	9
Every additional quarter of a mile radius	1

Each subscriber will be provided with one complete set of instruments connected by a special wire with the telephone exchange to which he subscribes. An extra charge will be made for extension bells, switches, and any additional instruments at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. There are also special rates conferring additional privileges.

Postal.—The postal rates are:—Town and inland letters, half-ounce, 2d.; and 2d. for every additional half ounce. Post cards one penny each. Reply post cards 2d. each. Letters either by land or sea to any other of the Australian colonies, 2d. per half-ounce, or fraction thereof. To all other countries or colonies 2½d. per half-ounce or fraction thereof. Post cards to Great Britain and foreign countries and colonies 1½d. each; reply postcards 3d. each. On all registered newspapers posted for delivery in South Australia, to any of the Australian Colonies except Queensland), each newspaper not exceeding 10 oz., ½d.; each additional 4 ozs. or fraction, ½d.; to Queensland, each newspaper not exceeding 2 oz., ½d.; each additional 2 oz. or fraction, ½d. To the United Kingdom the rate is one penny for each paper not exceeding 4 ozs., and one halfpenny for each additional 2 ozs. To other countries 1d. for each paper not exceeding 4 oz. and one halfpenny for each additional 2 ozs. or fraction thereof. Intercolonial rate of postage on books, book packets, pamphlets, &c., every four ounces, or under, up to 3 lbs., 1d. Magazines, reviews, serials, and all other publications published at intervals of not exceeding three months that do not come within the definition of newspapers; rates of postage to Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, for the first 8 ozs. or under, 1d.; each additional 4 ozs. or under, up to 3 lbs., ½d.; Commercial and printed papers (other than books) every 2 ozs. or under (up to 4 lbs.) 1d.; articles permitted to be sent by small packet post one penny for every 2 ozs. or fraction thereof (up to 1 lb.); the rate to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, printed papers not exceeding 2 ozs., 1d., every additional 2 ounces or under, 1d.; commercial papers not exceeding 2 ozs., 3d., exceeding 2 ozs., but not exceeding 4 ozs., 3½d., exceeding 4 ozs., but not exceeding 6 ozs., 4d., exceeding 6 ozs., but not exceeding 8 ozs., 4½d., exceeding 8 ozs., but not exceeding 10 ozs., 5d., exceeding 10 ozs., but not exceeding 12 ozs., 6d.; each additional 2 ozs. (up to 5 lbs.), 1d.; sample packets up to 12 ozs., every two ozs. or under, 1d. The Inland book rate is 1d. for every four ounces up to 4 lbs.; magazines, reviews, serials, and all other publications published at intervals of not exceeding three months, and which do not come within the definition of newspapers, not exceeding 8 ozs. 1d.; each additional 4 ozs. or under (up to 4 lbs.), ½d.; packets of merchandise, &c., 1d. for every 2 ozs. (up to 1 lb.).

In 1899 there were 692 post-offices, 1,743 employés—including non-official postmasters—(in the Post and Telegraph departments, which are combined), and 15,198 miles of mail route, and the mileage travelled was 3,496,344. There were carried 19,765,396 letters; packets, 1,531,400 and 8,937,040 newspapers. The revenue of the department amounted to £134,709, inclusive of £5,620 from money-orders.


RAILWAY MAP
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
No 1.
MILES
200
150
100
50
0
50
100
150
MILES
600
550
500
450
400
TELEGRAPH LINE TO PORT DARWIN
Angle Pole
Oodnadatta
Mc Dutton
Alberga
Peake Telegraph Stn.
Warrina
The Bluff
Edwards Cr.
Beetheroo
Anna Cr.
William Cr.
Irrapeinna
Strangways
Beresford
LAKE EYRE
Kanitha Hill
Murnpeowie Well
Mintina Stn.
L. Yednacordoonoona
MILES
50
0
50
MILES
BATHURST I.
MELVILLE I.
VAN DIEMEN GULF
CLARENCE STRAIT
Cape Hotham
Point Fisher
Point Charles
PALMERSTON
McMinn's Lagoon
Southport
Southport Rly.
Rum Jungle
Stapleton
Adelaide R.
Goodlla
The Margherita
The Mary River
Berrimah
Brocks Ck.
Yarrawonga
Pine Creek
Daly River
The Katherine
Mt. Stuart
Mt. Wells
Mt. Hayward
Mt. Sturt
Mt. Hopeless
Mt. Chambers
Mt. Finke
Mt. Dare
Mt. Margaret
Mt. Squires
Mt. Lyndhurst
Mt. Barry
Mt. Eyre
Mt. Serle
Mt. Freeling
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Bryan
Mt. Remarkable
Mt. Arden
Mt. Brown
Mt. Lofty
Mt. Crawford
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Barker
Mt. Gambier
Mt. Schank
Mt. Muirhead
Mt. Burr
Mt. Monument
Mt. Boothby
Mt. Benson
Mt. Hope
Mt. Gawler
Mt. Bryan
Mt. Remarkable
Mt. Arden
Mt. Brown
Mt. Lofty
Mt. Crawford
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Barker
Mt. Gambier
Mt. Schank
Mt. Muirhead
Mt. Burr
Mt. Monument
Mt. Boothby
Mt. Benson
Mt. Hope
Mt. Gawler



PUBLISHED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK.1901.


MILES
200
150
100
50
0
50
100
150
MILES
Port Augusta
Pt. Pirie
Pt. Broughton
Port Lincoln
Warrow H. S.
Yorketown
Edithburgh
Minlaton
Maitland
Ardrossan
Pt. Victor
Yorke
Wallaroo
Moonta
Kadina
Snowtown
Blyth
Clare
Auburn
Hoyleton
Balaklava
Halbury
Kulpara
Port Wakefield
Hamurlaka
Gulnare
Crystal Brook
Redhill
Mundoora
Laura
Warnertown
Gladstone
Broughton
Georgetown
Jamestown
Spalding
Booleroo
Quorn
Hawker
Orroroo
Carrieton
Yarrowie
Black Rock
Peterborough
Petersburg
Terowie
Yongala
Gladstone
Yarcowie
Wilson
Hallett
Mount Bryan
Burra
Hanson
Farrell's Flat
Manoora
Saddleworth
Riverton
Morgan
Overland Corner
Renmark
Chaffey Bros' Irrigation Colony
To Wentworth
Mail road to Wentworth
Blanchetown
Eagle's Well
Kapunda
Freeling
Gawler
Rosedale
Two Wells
Smithfield
Salisbury
Mt. Pleasant
Chain Bar
Adelaide
Henley Beach
Glenelg
Port Adelaide
Semaphore
Largs Bay
Port Gawler
Port Parham
Port Wakefield
Port Vincent
Stansbury
Yorke's Peninsula
Spencer Gulf
Gulf St Vincent
Investigator Strait
Cape Spencer
Cape Borda
Kangaroo Island
Penneshaw
Kingscote
Hindmarsh Island
Victor Harbor
Goolwa
Port Elliot
Milang
Meningie
Lake Albert
Lake Alexandrina
Lake Victoria
Murray Bridge
Tailem Bend
Yelta Road
Swanport
Strathalbyn
Langhorne's Ck.
Sandergrove
Finniss
Myponga
Normanville
Yankalilla
Cape Jervis
Encounter Bay
Victor Harbor
Port Elliot
Goolwa



PUBLISHED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK. 1901.

Money-orders are issued on all the leading townships. The commission rates are:—Inland, £5 and under, 6d.; £10 and under, 1s.; £15 and under, 1s. 6d.; £20 and under, 2s. Intercolonial, £2 and under, 6d.; £5 and under, 1s.; £7 and under, 1s. 6d.; £10 and under, 2s.; £12 and under, 2s. 6d.; £15 and under, 3s.; £17 and under, 3s. 6d.; £20 and under, 4s. Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Mauritius, and United States, 6d. for each pound or fraction of a pound, limit of amount, £20. Great Britain and other countries, 6d. for each pound or fraction of a pound; limit of amount, £10. Money-order advices can be sent by telegraph upon payment of the cost of transmission. In 1899 there were 193 money-order offices. The number of orders issued during 1899 was 87,256, representing money to the value of £246,475, and of orders paid 79,853, value £277,110. Number of postal notes paid, 273,061; value, £90,400.

Parcels Post.—Parcels may be forwarded through the post under the following regulations:—Inland (not exceeding 11 lbs.), for first 2 lbs., 9d.; for each additional lb., 3d.; intercolonial (not exceeding 11 lbs.), for first 1b., 8d.; for each additional lb., 6d.; United Kingdom (not exceeding 11 lbs.), for first 1 lb., 1s. 0d.; for each additional lb., 6d. Limit of size 3ft. 6in. in length, or 6ft. in length and girth combined.

Standard Zone Time.—On the 1st February, 1895, a standard zone time was adopted for the Australian Colonies. The mean time of the 150th meridian E long., has been adopted as the standard time for Victoria, N.S.W., Queensland and Tasmania; of the 135th meridian (one hour behind the 150th meridian) for S.A.; of the 120th meridian (two hours behind the 150th meridian) for W.A. London time is 10 hours behind that of the 150th meridian. An Act came into force on May 1st, 1899, reducing the difference of time between S. A. and Victoria by half-an-hour—that is to say the time of S. A. was altered to the 142½ meridian, or 9½ hours E. of Greenwich.

Charitable Institutions.—Among these are the various hospitals throughout the colony, namely, Adelaide, Burra, Mount Gambier, Kapunda, Jamestown, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, St. Pirie, Blinman, and Wallaroo; also casualty hospitals at Port Adelaide and Clare, and Children's Hospital at North Adelaide. There are also Lunatic Asylums at Adelaide and Parkside, and an Asylum for the Destitute Poor at North Terrace, Adelaide; a Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylum at Brighton, a Convalescent Hospital at the Semaphore, an Inebriates' Retreat at Belair, a Boys' Reformatory at Magill, Girls' Reformatories at Redruth and Kapunda, a Female Refuge at Norwood, Church of England and Catholic Orphanages in the City, a Home for Incurables at Fullarton and a Sailors' Home is in operation at Port Adelaide. In the Destitute Asylum and through its country boards for the year ending June 30th, 1900, the number of destitute persons who received relief by ration was 4,104. There are numerous other agencies of a private character, also benefit and other societies for the relief of the sick, poor, and destitute.

At the Lunatic Asylums on January 1st, 1900, there were 983 patients under treatment. During the year there were 252 admissions; 122 patients were cured; and 91 died. The proportion of insane persons to the estimated population was 2·62 per 1,000; males, 2·86; females, 2·35. In England the total is 3·31 per 1,000. The total expenditure for 1899 was £22,457.

Adelaide Hospital for the year ended December 31st, 1899—Number of cases admitted, 3,493; number of deaths of in-patients, 257; average number of days' patients discharged during the year that have been in hospital, 25; annual cost of each in-patient,* £69 7s. 6½d.; number of attendances of out-patients treated, 18,117; total annual expenditure, £18,201; contributions received, including 10 per cent. of all life contributions, £1,266 9s. 9d.; annual amount of fees received for maintenance of patients, £513 18s. 8d.; fees received towards maintenance (based on total average of patients, and not deducted in calculating annual cost) of each patient, £2 2s. 1½d.

The State Children's Department had control of 1,248 children during 1899; 232 in institution and 1,016 placed out, &c. Total revenue from all sources, £1,362; total expediture, £16,740.

Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.—In 1896 (no later statistics available, the quinquennial report will be ready some time this year, 1901) there were fifteen Friendly Societies, having 487 lodges with 42,703 members, possessing an accumulated capital of £475,654, or £11 2s. 9d. per member. These members guarantee the State from a liability for expense on certain contingencies of no fewer than 160,000 souls by providing for their members, their wives and children in sickness and in death.

In 1900 there were forty-two Trades Unions.

Railways.—The first line constructed in the colony was one for horse traction between Goolwa and Port Elliot, 6½ miles, in May, 1854. The first locomotive line was the Adelaide City and Port Railway, the distance being 7½ miles. It was opened for traffic on April 21, 1856, and extended to the Semaphore, another 1¾ miles, in January, 1878, now called the Port line. The north line was opened as far as Smithfield, 18 miles, in June, 1857, and extended to Gawler in October of the same year; to Kapunda in August, 1860; from Roseworthy to Tarlee in July, 1869; to the Burra in August, 1870; to Hallett in May, 1878; and to Terowie, 140 miles from Adelaide, in December, 1880. This is the terminus of the broad gauge, but the main line was extended as narrow gauge to Petersburg in May, 1881. Here a branch line extends west to Port Pirie, 73¼ miles distant, and another branch line east to the New South Wales border, distant 145 miles. The main line north was extended from Petersburg to Orroroo in November, 1881, and to Quorn, 235 miles from Adelaide, in May, 1882. Here the Great Northern Line is intersected; the 25 miles south-west of Quorn were opened for traffic in December, 1879, and 41 miles north-east to Hawker in June, 1880. The extension to Beltana was effected in July, 1881, to Government Gums (Farina) in May, 1882, to Hergott Springs, in February, 1884, and to William Creek, 566¼ miles from Adelaide, on June 1, 1889; on November 1, 1889, to Warrina, 67¼ miles, and to Oodnadatta on the 7th January, 1891, 54½ miles. From Kapunda on the main line an extension of 56¾ miles was made to Morgan on the River Murray in September, 1878.

On January 1, 1870, the line from Port Wakefield to Hoyleton, 28 miles, was opened for traffic, and extended to Blyth another 14 miles in March, 1876, and from Blyth to Gladstone on July 2nd, 1894, thus connecting the narrow-gauge systems. In March, 1878, the horse-power lines between Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta, 20 miles of main line (with extensive sidings to the mines), were purchased by the Government from a company, and Adelaide was connected with these lines by a line from Hamley Bridge (on the north line) to Balaklava, 22 miles, in January, 1880, and from Port Wakefield to Kadina, 34¾ miles, in October, 1878. The line was extended from Kadina to Snowtown, 33 miles, in October, 1879.

The main Southern or Intercolonial line was opened from Adelaide to Aldgate, 21¾ miles, through the Mount Lofty ranges on March 14, 1883, extended to Nairne, 13¼ miles, in November, 1883, and to Bordertown, 148 miles, on May 1, 1886 the 12 miles from Bordertown to Serviceton (the border station) had been previously opened for local requirements. The branch line from Mount Barker Junction to Strathalbyn, 19½ miles, was opened in September, 1884, thus connecting with the older lines from Strathalbyn to Goolwa and Victor Harbour, a portion of which was the first in the colony. A branch line from Sandergrove to Milang, 8½ miles, was opened in December, 1884.

The South-Eastern lines, comprising those from Kingston to Wolseley (near the border), from Beachport to Mount Gambier, and the junction line from Mount Gambier to Narracoorte, 64¼ miles, were first opened in July, 1876; from Kingston to Narracoorte, 52½ miles, extended to Bordertown, another 57½ miles, in July, 1883; and a branch from Wolseley to the Victorian border, 3¼ miles, in January, 1885. The line from Rivoli Bay (Beachport) to Mount Gambier, 51¼ miles, was opened in May, 1879, and the Junction line in June, 1887.

A line of 10 miles, from Port Broughton to Barunga Range, was opened in March, 1876.

On the 14th June, 1887, a line from Petersburg to Cockburn, New South Wales Border, 144¾ miles, was opened for traffic. An extension from this to the Broken Hill Mine, Broken Hill, distance 36 miles, made by the Silverton Tram Company, was opened on January 12th, 1888.

The Port, north and southern lines, are on the broad gauge (5 ft. 3 in.), with 61 lbs. and 80 lbs. steel rails; the other lines are on the narrow gauge (3 ft. 6 in.), with a lighter rail of 40 lbs.

On June 30, 1900, there were: Miles opened, 1,730¼; cost of construction and additional requirements, miles open and completed, £13,014,428; cost per mile, £7,527. The working result for 1899–1900 was—Revenue: Passenger traffic, £259,394; mails, parcels, &c., £78,329; minerals, £340,311; grain, £41,398; wool, £23,910; other goods, £329,114; live stock, £62,998; miscellaneous, £31,033; total, £1,166,987. Working expenses, £657,841; net revenue, £509,146; passengers carried, 7,416,506; merchandise traffic, 1,485,976 tons; number of locomotives, 347; number of coaching vehicles, 407; number of goods and live stock vehicles, 6,154; number of persons employed, 3,779.

The interest on Bonded Debt charged to General Revenue is £9,542,853.

In the Northern Territory the Palmerston and Pine Creek Line, 145½ miles, was opened October 1, 1889. The cost (including jetty) was £1,155,684. The revenue for the year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to £14,799; working expenses, £24,340; showing a loss of £9,541, occasioned by portion of the cost of rebuilding the jetty.

On December 9, 1887, an Act to make better provision for the construction, maintenance, and management of Government railways, and for other purposes, was passed. This Act provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, into whose hands the management and control of Government railways passed. The first Commissioners under the Act, which came into operation on June 1st, 1888, were Messrs. J. H. Smith (Chairman), J. Hill, and A. S. Neill. These retired on May 31, 1895, and Mr. Alan G. Pendleton was appointed sole Railways Commissioner on June 1, 1895.

The Railways are as follows: The PORT LINE, extending from Adelaide to Semaphore, a distance of 9¼ miles, with the following stations: Adelaide, Bowden, Croydon, Kilkenny, Woodville, Cheltenham, Alberton, Port Adelaide, Glanville, Exeter, and Semaphore; branch lines run from Glanville to Larg's Bay, and from Woodville to Henley Beach; trains run at intervals, there being thirty-eight each way in the day: the time occupied in transit is 36 minutes.—The NORTH LINE, extending to Quorn, where it connects with the Great Northern line, with stations at North Adelaide, Ovingham, Islington, Dry Creek, Salisbury, Smithfield, Gawler, Roseworthy, Wasley's, Hamley Bridge, Stockport, Tarlee, Riverton, Saddleworth, Manoora, Mintaro, Farrell's Flat, Hanson, Burra, Mount Bryan, Hallett, Ulooloo, Yarcowie, Terowie; branch to Gumbowie, Petersburg, Black Rock, Orroroo, Walloway, Eurelia, Carrieton, Moockra, Hammond, Bruce, Kingswood, Quorn and Port Augusta; there are two through trains during the day to Terowie, the morning train going on to Port Augusta; to and from Gawler there are twelve

* The cost per head is arrived at by making allowance for attendance and medicines supplied to the out-patients and for medicine supplied to the Destitute Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, &c. Total expenditure includes all these establishments.

trains in all. A branch line to North West Bend or Morgan, 74¾ miles: it leaves the main line at Roseworthy; the stations are Freeling, Fords, Kapunda, Bagot's Well, Eudunda, Deep Creek, Sutherlands, Bower, Mount Mary, and Eba; there are three trains daily to Kapunda.—Broken Hill (N.S.W.) line branches at Petersburg, and has stations at Ucolta, Oodla Wirra, Nackara, Paratoo, Yunta, Winnininnie, Oulnina, Mannahill, Outalpa, Olary, McDonald's Hill, Cutana, Mingary, Cockburn in S.A.—A loop line from Port Adelaide to Dry Creek, 4¾ miles, with four trains a day. A line from Adelaide to Dry Creek, 6½ miles, with stations at North Adelaide, Ovingham, and Islington.—THE SOUTHERN LINE from Adelaide to Port Victor, 81 miles, with stations at Goodwood, Mitcham, Blackwood, Belair, Upper Sturt, Mount Lofty, Aldgate, Bridgewater, Ambleside, Balhannah, Mount Barker Junction, Littlehampton, Mount Barker, Bugle Ranges, Gemmells, Strathalbyn, Sandergrove, Finniss, Gilberts, Black Swamp, Currency Creek, Goolwa, Middleton, and Port Elliot. At Mount Barker Junction the line to connect with the Victorian Line branches off; it is open to Serviceton with stations at Nairne, Callington, Monarto, Murray Bridge, Tailem Bend, Cooke's Plains, Coonalpyn, Tintinara, Keith, Wirrega, Bordertown, and Wolseley. At Sandergrove is the branch line to Milang.—The Wolseley, Mount Gambier, line with stations at Custon, Frances, Binnum, Kybybolite, Hynam, Naracoorte, Glenray, Penola, and Kalangadoo—The Adelaide and Glenelg Line is 7 miles in length; trains run to and fro at intervals of about an hour. The intermediate stations between the terminal points are South Terrace, Goodwood, Plympton, and Miller's Corner. The Port Pirie and Terowie Line, 87¾ miles in length, with stations at Warnertown, Crystal Brook, Huddleston, Gladstone, Caltowie, Jamestown, Belalie North, Yongala, Petersburg, and Gumbowie; there are three trains each way daily. From Gladstone there is a branch to Laura.—The Port Wakefield and Blyth Line, 42 miles long, with stations at Saints, Balaklava, Halbury, Auburn Road Crossing, Hoyleton, and Kybunga; one train runs daily each way.—The Wallaroo and Kadina Tramway, with branch to Moonta.—The Kingston and Bordertown Railway, 109¾ miles in length, in the South-Eastern district of the colony, connecting Naracoorte and Bordertown with the seaboard, with stations at Reedy Creek, Avenue Range, Lucindale, Stewart's Range, Narracoorte, Hynam, Kybybolite, Binnum, Frances, Custon, and Wolseley. Naracoorte and Kingston line with station at Stewart's Range, Lucindale, Avenue Range, Bull Island, and Reedy Creek, one train Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—The Mount Gambier and Beachport Railway, with stations at Burrungule, Tantanoola, Snuggery, Millicent, and Rendlesham, one train on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.—Narracoorte and Mount Gambier Railway, with stations at Glenroy, Penola, and Kalangadoo.—The Port Wakefield and Kadina Railway, 34½ miles, with stations at South Hummocks, Kulpara, Paskeville, and Green's Plains West, one train daily. A branch line from Hamley Bridge (on the North Line) giving through railway communication between Adelaide and Port Wakefield, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta. The GREAT NORTHERN LINE from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta with stations at Stirling, Saltia, Woolshed Flat, Quorn, Willochra, Gordon, Wilson, Hawker, Hookina, MernMerna, Ediowie, Meadows, Parachilna, Blackfellows Creek, Beltana, Leigh Creek, Lyndhurst, Farina, Wirrawilla, Mundowdna, Hergott Springs, Callana, Wangianna, Bopeechee, Stuart's Creek, Coward Springs, Beresford, Strangway's Springs, Irrappatana, William Creek, Anna Creek, Boorthanna, Edwards Creek, Warrina, Algebuckina, and Mount Dutton. A tramway from Moonta mines to Moonta Bay, 3½ miles. A Line from Kadina to Brinkworth, 36¼ miles, with stations at Willamulka, Mona, Bute, Barunga Gap, Snowtown, and Condowie. A tramway from Port Broughton to Mundoora, 9¾ miles. One train daily.

In December, 1899, the Government took over the property of the Glenelg Railway Company.

Tramways.—North Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Kent Town, Kensington, Norwood, Goodwood, Parkside, Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Marryatville, Burnside, Walkerville, Payneham, Paradise, Henley Beach, Enfield, Prospect, Thebarton, Fulham, and Hyde Park, are now connected with the city by tramways.

Shipping.—The shipping returns for 1899 were: inward entries, 1,020 vessels of 1,708,556 tons, 58,740 crews. The outward entries were 1,025 vessels of 1,720,810 tons, 58,753 crews. The total shipping belonging to the Colony is 335 vessels of 50,866 tons. Of these 108 were steamers, of 28,445 tonnage; 227 were sailers of 22,421 tonnage. During the proper season steamers of very light draught navigate the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling. Three regular lines of steamers run between Adelaide and Melbourne. The steamers of the Orient, P. and O., Messageries, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Deutsche-Australische Dampfschiffs Gesellschaft, and Lund's Line call at Adelaide.

Intercommunication.—At the beginning of 1899 there were over 5,000 miles macadamised, and nearly 2,750 miles defined roads. Omnibuses and cars and tramcars ply to most of the localities suburban to Adelaide and the other large towns. Coaches connect with the railway system at several points. On December 31st, 1887, the Road Boards were abolished, and the roads placed under the control of the Corporation and District Councils.

Land and Income Tax. Total receipts for 1899, £162,411; being land, £78,228; income, £84,183. For financial year ended June 30, 1900; receipts for Land Tax, £78,115; from Income Tax, £93,820, or a total of £171,935.

Stamp Duties.—For financial year ended June 30, 1900, £29,389; total receipts for 1899, £29,101.

Imports and Exports.—For the year ended December 31, 1899, the total imports amounted to £6,884,358; the exports amounted to £8,388,396; the excess of exports over imports being £1,504,038. This is the second time in ten years that the imports have exceeded the exports. The staple exports of the colony during the year 1899 amounted to £3,945,045. Flour, 50,071 tons, £338,820; bran and pollard, 6,150 tons, £22,492; wheat, 3,114,781 bushels, £422,439; barley, 3,905 bushels, £678; oats, 8,920 bushels, £853; hay and chaff, 10,695 tons, £25,833; Agricultural implements, £38,157; gold, 3,893 ozs., £15,582; copper, 5,495 tons, £406,208; copper ore, 2,893 tons, £24,682; spelter, 19 tons, £352. The exports of wine were 496,510 gallons, value £77,773; butter, 1,402,261 lbs., value £61,470; jams, 652,037 lbs., value £10,063; wool, 37,386,313 lbs., value £1,511,693; bark, 8,953 tons, value £69,985; beer, 14,899 gallons, value £1,209; biscuits, 31,649 lbs., value £652; eggs, £62,493; fruit (fresh), £32,842; leather, £56,084; live stock, £94,095; meat preserved, 1,243,469 lbs., value £18,212, in pickle, value £370; frozen mutton and lambs, 2,586,726 lbs., £36,289; skins and hides, £245,251; tallow, 623 tons, value £11,337. Of the imports there were from the United Kingdom. £2,040,430; from other British possessions, £217,055; from foreign States, £787,543; and from Australian Colonies, £3,839,330. The total net revenue from Customs was £608,513 (in 1898 it was £587,357).

Revenue and Expenditure.—For the year ended June 30, 1900, and June 30, 1899, the latter being shown in parentheses, the revenue amounted to (£2,665,477) £2,780,858, and the expenditure to (£2,632,840) £2,779,317, showing a surplus of £1,541 in 1900 and £32,637 in 1899. Revenue per head of population, £7 12s. 11d.; expenditure per head, £7 12s. 10d. Of the revenue (£907,504) £864,802 was raised by taxation; (£1,055,093) £1,169,508 from railways and tramways; (£34,030) £34,674 from land sales; total territorial revenue, (£164,376) £143,495; (£253,847) £271,011 from post and telegraph services; and (£92,755) £96,469 from waterworks. Of the expenditure, (£15,400) £15,400 was for the Civil List; (£13,196) £13,585 payment of members; (£10,372) £10,355 Australasian defence force; (£26,983) £26,574 grants-in-aid to Corporations; (£937,377) £957,393 for public debt.

The estimated revenue for 1900-1901 is £2,874,883 (including Crown balance at June 30, 1900, £5,506); expenditure, £2,867,857, an estimated credit balance at June 30, 1901, of £7,026.

Public Debt.—On July 1, 1900, the particulars of the public debt, including the Northern Territory, were as follows:—Bonds in circulation bearing interest at 6 per cent., £666,200; ditto, at 5 per cent., £290,000; bonds and stock at 4 per cent., £16,362,400; ditto, at 3½ per cent., £3,363,000; ditto at 3 per cent., £3,991,210; total, £26,156,180, annual interest, £990,310. Public debt of South Australia proper, £24,492,250; of Northern Territory, £1,663,930. Amount of debt per head of mean population 1899-1900 £67 6s. 11d. (including North Territory, £70 19s. 1d.)

The total loans raised have been, and are to be, applied as follows:

Railways and tramways, £12,913,424; waterworks and water conservation, £4,508,357; harbour improvements, £1,114,631; telegraphs and post offices, £1,003,236; sewers, £636,425; drainage, &c., £273,750; construction of roads and bridges, £1,492,88; defences and Military-road, £254,815; school buildings, £501,661; other works, £630,169; jetties and lighthouses, £169,518; Northern Territory £1,806,470; improvements on pastoral leases, under Crown Lands Acts, £1,116,500; Land Repurchase, £205,208; redemption public securities, £4,332,305.

The Treasurer (Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.), in delivering his Budget Speech on August 23, 1900, said the last year had yielded £115,000 revenue in excess of the previous year. The expenditure, including £25,000 for the war contingents, to 30th June exceeded that of the previous year by £146,000. The credit balance at the end of the year was £5,506. The chief increases in revenue were from customs, post and telegraph and railways. The revenue had fallen short in succession duties and inland rents. The concessions in land rents made during the last four years amounted to £22,000 a year. A loan had been floated during the year of £1,000,000 in London, at a little over 90 per cent. net, and £500,000 in Adelaide at about 95 per cent. net. Money enough was in hand in London to meet all payments due up to 1st April next. A further loan bill would be brought in this session for railways, waterworks and so on. For the coming year, after allowing for the £20,000 which the federal authority would retain, the revenue was estimated at £2,869,377. The expenditure totalled £2,867,857.

Banking.—The bankers of the South Australian Government are Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, Bank of Adelaide, Bank of New South Wales, and Commercial Bank of Australia. The total average liabilities of the eight Banking Corporations carrying on business in the Colony in June, 1900, were £6,763,226, the total average assets being £6,464,415. The average note circulation was £399,264. The dividend declared the previous year averaged from 2 per cent., the lowest, to 9 per cent., the highest (Bank of New South Wales). Deposits were £5,964,006, including £80,152 Government deposits not bearing interest. The rate of discount varies from about 6 per cent. on short bills to 10 per cent. on bills of upwards of four months. The assets include: Coined gold, silver, and other metals, £1,662,026; landed property and bank premises, £474,285. The rate of interest to depositors for 12 months was from 2½ to 3 per cent.

The Savings Bank of South Australia, which is managed by a board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, having 135 agencies in the principal townships, had, on June 30, 1900, 106,122 depositors; amount deposited during year, £1,832,368 16s. 1d.;

the withdrawals for the year, £1,696,373 18s. 3d.; the total amount of depositors' balances being £3,489,082 19s. 5d.; the average amount at the credit of each depositor was £32 17s. 6d. Rate of interest allowed during the year was 3 per cent. Interest is not allowed on sums in excess of £250. Total funds at close of year £3,631,536 12s. 10d.; reserve fund, £108,000; amount lent on mortgage, £1,314,046 1s. 10d. Interest charged on loans 4 per cent. The proportion of depositors to the population (369,439) was one in 3·09, or about 32 in every 100 persons.

State Bank.—By an Act of Parliament, No. 633, assented to December 20th, 1895, and amended November 12th, 1896, the State Bank of South Australia was established for the purpose of making state advances (1) to farmers and other producers, and in aid of industries upon the security of lands in fee-simple or under Crown lease; (2) to local authorities upon the security of their rates, and by the Amending Act, 1896, advances were made available to all persons possessed of the necessary securities. This advance must not exceed 3/5 of the unimproved value of the fee-simple of the land and improvements, and if the land acquires additional value by cultivation as a vineyard or orchard, then plus one-third of such value; no advance to any one person is to exceed £5,000, and the rate of interest is not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum; repayments may be made in cash or mortgage bonds, such bonds being received at their face value and forthwith cancelled. The total amount of mortgage bonds current at any time must not exceed the total amount due to the Bank for State advances, £3,000,000. The Bank is managed by a Board consisting of five trustees appointed by the Governor, such trustees not being removable, except by petition from both Houses of Parliament; each trustee receives two guineas for each Board Meeting he attends, and the Inspector-General of the Bank receives a salary not exceeding £1,000 per annum. At the present time the State Bank of South Australia is prepared to lend money at 4½ per cent. per annum, repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, carrying principal and interest extending over periods from one to forty-two years, the entire cost to the borrower being the fees for registration.

For the year ended March 31st, 1900, the State Bank had advanced £529,881 secured by mortgage, and had repurchased mortgage bonds to the value of £77,000; board fees, salaries and contingent expenses amounted to £3,700 12s. 5d., and the actual treasury balance and cash in hand amounted to £6,035 19s. 4d.

Liens and Mortgages, &c.—In January, 1900, there were 108 preferable liens on wool, the amount being £78,472; sheep, 423,765. Bills of sale numbered 1,504, and the amount £236,912. Amount lent under the Real Property Act, £1,699,237; discharged, £1,308,397.

Manufactories.—On January 1, 1900, the number of manufactories in the Colony was 820. They employed 14,997 hands—12,770 males and 2,227 females. The largest number was that of clothing and tailoring, of which there were 79 factories; iron and brass foundries 31, giving employment to 2,696 men; agricultural implements, &c., 18; breweries, 27; chaff-cutting, 35; sawmills, 22; brick-making, 33; tanneries, 13; printing, 36; coach-building, waggons and trollies, 39; boots and shoes, 27; aërated waters, 19; wine-making, 19; cabinet makers, 39; butter and cheese, 3; candles and soaps, 9; saddlery and harness, 24; and various other factories all in active operation. There are also 60 steam flour-mills in the colony, having in the aggregate 1,974 horse-power, and employing 422 hands.

The Factories Act came into operation on 1st February, 1895.

Patents, &c.—The fees to be paid for filing a petition are: provisional protection, £1, and complete, £2; on every patent before the expiration of three years from its date, £2 10s. 0d.; before the expiration of seven years, £2 10s.; on lodging objections, 10s. 6d.; hearing objections, office copy (per folio of 72 words), 6d.; every search, 2s. 6d. The fee for registering a design for each year is 10s.; registering a book, 2s. 6d.; registering paintings, 5s.; engravings, 1s.

TRADE MARKS.—Fee on application to register each trademark, 5s.; registration thereof, £1; for continuation after fourteen years, £1; search fee, 1s.

Lighthouses.—On Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, a revolving light—a white and red flash alternating every minute, visible, white, 30 miles, red, 15 miles. On Cape Willoughby, same island (SE. point), a revolving white light, flashing every one and a half minutes, visible 24 miles. On Troubridge Island, St. Vincent's Gulf, intermittent bright light, visible 15 miles. On Troubridge Lighthouse, St. Vincent Gulf, red, fixed light, visible 5 miles. Port Adelaide, on south side of outer bar, a revolving white light, flashing every half minute, visible 16 miles, with two leading lights. At Glenelg jetty a fixed red light, visible 8 miles. On Cape Northumberland a revolving light of the first order, white, flashing every sixty seconds, visible 20 miles. On Cape Jaffa, a white light revolving every thirty seconds, visible 18 miles. At Cape Jervis, a fixed white light, visible 10 miles. At the Quarantine station jetty, Port Adelaide, a fixed red light. At Pengui Island, on the north end of Rivoli Bay, a revolving white light of the third order, flashing every ten seconds, visible 12 miles. At the Althorpes, in Investigator's Straits, a revolving white light with red sector, of the first order, flashing every fifteen seconds, visible (white) 25 miles, (red) 17 miles. A bright (white) revolving light, eclipsed every 30 seconds, is shown from the iron pile lighthouse on the Tipara Reef, Spencer's Gulf, visible 20 miles. On Lowly Point, Spencer's Gulf, a third order revolving white light, flashing every ten seconds, visible 10 miles. At Carpenter Rocks, Cape Banks, a second order revolving light showing alternately one red and two bright lights at intervals of 20 seconds, visible, red 8, white 10 miles. A fixed bright light of the third order on Corny Point, Spencer's Gulf, visible 14 miles. A bright fixed light from the sea end of the new jetty at Kingston, visible 10 miles. A fixed white light, with red sector showing over Cockle's Spit at sea end of Port Germein jetty, moored in midchannel leading to Germein Bay anchorage, visible 10 miles. Port Wakefield on Wharf is a fixed white light, visible 6 miles. Port Victor, east end of Granite Island, white fixed, visible 10 miles. Point Charles, entrance to Port Darwin, green, red, and white light revolving every 30 seconds visible 18 miles. Point Malcolm, fixed white light visible 10 miles. At the Semaphore jetty is a fixed green light visible 4 miles; Moonta bay jetty, fixed red light visible 4 miles; Milang jetty, fixed white light visible 5 miles; Edithburgh jetty, fixed white light visible 5 miles; Rivoli Bay (Beachport) jetty, fixed red light visible 5 miles; Port Victoria jetty, fixed white light visible 4 miles; Wallaroo jetty, fixed red light visible 4 miles; Ardrossan jetty, fixed white light visible 5 miles; Kingscote jetty (Kangaroo Island), fixed white light visible 8 miles. At Port Caroline, Kingston, fixed white light. There are 13 light beacons in the Port Adelaide stream and 10 in the channel at Port Pirie. The expenses of management and stores of all lighthouses for year ended 1899 was £7,873 2s. 10d.; light dues received, £24,854 7s. 7d.

Military Forces and Defences.—The local military forces comprise: First, a small permanent Force; Second, the Active Force (which, as an organization, dates back as far as 1854, when under the Militia Act, the Government had power to call out a force of 2,000 men, between the ages of 16 and 46); and Third, the Reserve Force which grew out of the South Australian Rifle Association, a very old institution whose influence brought about the Defence Movement of 1887. A Volunteer Act was passed in 1865-6 authorizing the calling out of a body of men not fewer than 540, and not more than 1,000, the men to be paid at the rate of 5s. per day when out. In 1867 there was an amendment of the Act, and the artillery had higher pay. A cavalry troop was also provided for, the troopers, as now, finding their own horses. The Russian war scare of 1877 created a great amount of loyal feeling in the Colony, and revived the enthusiasm of the entire community to such an extent as to greatly benefit the Volunteer movement. Defence meetings were held all over the country, and this outburst of warlike feeling was repeated in the early part of 1885, when a second and more formidable Russian war scare aroused the military ardour of the people. The first Volunteer Force was armed with the Enfield rifle, which was superseded by the Martini-Henry, the weapon with which the men are now provided. In 1877 Imperial officers with a small staff of drill instructors were obtained from England to organize a body of 1,008 paid volunteers, raised under the Acts of 1865–6–7. These officers were in the first place Colonel Downes, R.A., Commandant, and Major Godwin (of the 103rd Regiment), as D.A.A. General. In 1884 Colonel Downes (now retired as Major-General) took the post of Secretary to the Defence Department of Victoria, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General Owen (Royal Artillery). Major-General Downes was offered and resumed the command upon General Owen's departure in March, 1888, but retired, and was succeeded by Colonel Gordon, late R.A. The post of D.A.A. General was filled by various officers, including Major Fergusson (Rifle Brigade), and Major Jervois, the son of the late Governor (Sir W. F. D. Jervois), and was for some time temporarily occupied by Major Gordon, the officer then commanding the Permanent Military force, then by Major Lovett (13th Somersetshire Light Infantry), afterwards by Major Stuart (S. A. Militia). In July, 1895, Major Stuart vacated the post, which is now held by Major J. C. Hawker, chief staff officer and O. C. Permanent Artillery. In 1881–2 Amended Acts were passed which allowed the force of paid volunteers to be raised to a maximum of 1,500 with reserves of unlimited numbers. In 1878 an Act was passed, amended in 1880, authorizing formation of a permanent military force of 4 officers and 130 men. This was not acted on till 1882, when a force of 1 officer and 20 men (artillery) was raised. In 1885 this force was increased to 2 officers and 50 men, garrison artillery.

In 1886 an amended Act was passed, by which the name of the Volunteer Force was changed to the Active Militia Force, and also provided for a re-engaged corps and a reserve militia, which can be raised by compulsion at any time in the military districts of the colony. The same Act dealt with the Rifle Volunteer Force, altering its name to the Volunteer Force, and giving power to organize mounted infantry companies and a reserve; it also provided for better reorganization generally. In 1890 a further Amendment Act was passed altering the name of the Volunteer Force to the "Volunteer Militia Reserve Force."

In December, 1895, the Bill prepared by Colonel Gordon became law, and "The Defences Act, 1895," was assented to. Under its provisions the forces are subdivided into three classes—first, officers and soldiers permanently employed; second, Active Force; third, Reserve Force. The forces are under the Army Act and Queen's Regulations in peace as well as in war time. They are to serve anywhere in Australia or Tasmania, and can be placed under the command of any officer in the other colonies. Ample opportunities for training are provided, as well as an annual encampment, and a full course of musketry instruction. Many other important principles are embodied in this Act, which it is expected will form the basis for similar legislation in the other colonies. The new force has been raised, and number at present, with military forces, rifle clubs and police, 170 officers, 3,900 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,050 horses, and 21 field guns. A very large Reserve is provided for by the formation of Defence Rifle Clubs under the Act. The military forces are armed with Martini-Metford, Martini-Enfield, and Martini-Henry rifles.

Colonel Gordon was reappointed Commandant under the new Act in January, 1896. He received leave of absence till September, 1899, to fulfil the duties of Inspector of Warlike Stores for the Colonies in London, at a salary of £800 per annum. Colonel Gordon returned to South Australia in November, 1899, but proceeded on active service as a special service officer to South Africa on January 26, 1900; the South Australian command being taken over again by Colonel Stuart. In connection with the war in South Africa, South Australia has furnished four contingents, numbering in all 31 officers and 550 men.

The land defences of Adelaide and its ports (Port Adelaide and Glenelg) consist of two forts, the Glanville and Largs. The first being armed with two 20-ton 10-inch R.M.L. guns and two 64-pounder R.M.L. guns. The latter being armed with two 12-ton 9-inch R.M.L. guns and two 6-inch B.L. guns on hydro-pneumatic carriages.

For sea defences the gunboat *Protector* is provided, commanded by Captain W. R. Creswell, R.N., and is armed with one 8-inch and five 6-inch breech-loading guns, with Hodgkiss and Gatlings for boat service, &c., the small arms are Martini-Henri and the service Navy revolver. There is an auxiliary gun vessel of two Armstrong 6-in. B.L.; and ten torpedoes; the total naval force is 162 officers and men.

Fire Brigades.—There are 107 members, including auxiliaries, in the Brigades of the colony, with five steam fire-engines, one horse and coal van, nine horse-reels, nine hand-reels, three hose carts, one telescopic ladder, nineteen horses, 16,400 feet of hose, and 110 telephone fire-alarms. There were no serious conflagrations during 1899-1900, but there were 111 fires.

Police Force.—The earliest act of the first Legislative Council of this Colony was to pass an ordinance which authorised the formation of a Police Force. This measure was agreed to in the year 1839, and it was then that the force was put on a proper basis. In those early days the need for police supervision was of course extremely limited; but, as the Colony grew, the danger to the peace and welfare of the community by the incursions of the escapees and expirees from the penal settlements in New South Wales and Tasmania, as well as the internal criminal growth, led to the appointment of the late Mr. Henry Inman in April, 1838, as Inspector of Police, with a small staff of subordinates. The records of those days show that the police must have been kept fairly well employed. Towards the end of 1838 the title of this commanding officer was changed from that of Inspector to Commissioner of Police, and within the following fifteen years the office was held by no less than six gentlemen. Mr. Inman was succeeded in 1840 by Major O'Halloran, who was followed in his turn by the Hon. B. T. Finniss in 1843 (the latter gentleman also acting as Police Magistrate). In 1850 the position was conferred on the late Mr. G. F. Dashwood. Two years later came Mr. Alexander Tolmer; and on his resignation in 1853 the office passed on to Major Warburton, C.M.G. The succeeding changes each took place at intervals of about fourteen years. The late Mr. George Hamilton's appointment as Commissioner dated from 1867, and Superintendent Peterswald's from 1882. Mr. Peterswald died in August, 1896, and was succeeded by Colonel L. G. Madley on September 9th, 1896. The force was conducted under the Act 1839 for several years, but from to time amending measures were passed, until, in the session of 1869-70, Parliament agreed to a consolidating Act, under which the police have been worked ever since. The present police force, which is most efficient, is divided into two portions, viz., the mounted, and the foot police (the whole being under the control of the Commissioner of Police), made up as follows:—Mounted police, 2 inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors, 6 sergeants, 9 corporals, 1 saddler, 136 constables, 18 native police, 1 camel, and 299 horses. In the foot police there are 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 1 sub-inspector of detectives, 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, 9 detectives, 170 constables, and 2 female searchers. The total force, exclusive of the Northern Territory, of the colony is 3 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 14 sergeants, 16 corporals, 1 saddler, 303 constables, 2 female searchers, 18 native police, 1 camel, and 299 horses. In the Northern Territory, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 1 senior constable, 14 constables, 25 native police, and 75 horses.

Administration of Justice.—The legal tribunals of the Colony consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, presided over by the Chief Justice or either of the Puisne Judges; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner; Local courts of Civil Jurisdiction (of which there are 79: 75 in South Australia proper, and 4 in the Northern Territory), presided over by stipendiary magistrates, and police magistrates' courts. All cases in the Local Court of Adelaide for an amount exceeding £100 are tried before a judge of the Supreme Court.

Law, Crime, &c.—In the Insolvency Court during 1899 there were:—141 assignments under the Insolvency Act; and 32 adjudications, issued as follows:—On petition of creditors, 5; on petition of imprisoned debtors, 20 (10 in *formâ pauperis*); petition of debtors at large, 7; amount of liabilities shown in schedules, £13,068 12s. 8d.; assets, £10,084 11s. 6d. Amount of deficiency shown, £2,984. There were 11,503 local court summonses issued: total amount of claims was £100,649; total amount of judgments, £8,473. There were 95 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the Supreme Court, and at Circuit Courts. Circuit Courts are held twice a year at Mount Gambier and Narracoorte, and three times a year at Gladstone and Port Augusta.

There were no criminals executed during 1899; 113 prisoners were tried in Supreme Court, 76 convicted and 37 discharged. There were 139 male prisoners in the Yatala Labour Prison in January, 1900. There were 131 death inquests and 19 fire inquests held in 1899.

Constitution.—The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Home Government, and a Council, comprising the Ministry and specially appointed Members. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former, by the Constitution Amendment Act, 1882, consists of twenty-four members, elected by four electoral districts as follows:—No. 1 District—Central. No. 2 District—Southern. No. 3 District—North-Eastern. No. 4 District—Northern; each district returning six members. At the expiration of every third year, the two members who have sat for the longest period for each district retire, and their places are supplied by newly-elected members. The qualifications for a member of the Council are—being 30 years of age, a natural born or a naturalized subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the Members. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he or she must be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or a naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of £50 value, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value. The numberof electors on the roll of the Legislative Council is 48,194—38,348 males and 9,846 females. The House of Assembly consists of fifty-four members, elected for three years by twenty-seven districts, but liable to a dissolution by the Executive. One-third of the members being present constitutes a quorum. The sessions are annual. The number of electors on the roll of the House of Assembly is 151,124—82,946 males and 68,178 females. The sole qualification for an elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age, and a qualification for a member is the same. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges or ministers of religion and aliens are ineligible for election as members. The election of members to both Houses takes place by ballot.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—On December 21, 1894, "An Act to Amend the Constitution" was passed, extending the franchise to women, who now possess and may exercise the right to vote for both sections of the Legislature, as men. The Act came into force on March, 21, 1895.

The Conciliation Act.—The regulations of this act are 112 in number, with 30 forms under Schedule A. They are divided under the following headings:—Interpretation, Duties of the Registrar, Registrar of Unions, Registration of Association, Withdrawing of Unions from Associations, Cancellation of Registration, Industrial Agreements, Local Boards of Conciliation, Electoral Roll, Elections, Meetings and Proceedings of Local Boards of Conciliation, the State Board, Reference of Industrial Disputes, Hearing and Settlement of Disputes, Awards, Reports on Industrial Disputes, and Form and Service of Documents.

Federation.—At a poll taken on June 4, 1898, 35,800 electors voted for the Federal Bill, and 17,320 against. In city constituencies 12,542 for, and 9,663 against; in county constituencies 23,258 for, and 7,657 against. At a poll taken on April 29, 1899, votes for the acceptance of the Amended Commonwealth Bill totalled 65,990; against 17,053. On August 3, 1899, Parliament agreed to the following Address being presented to the Queen:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, members of the House, of Assembly of South Australia in Parliament assembled, approach your Majesty with assurances of our loyalty and sincere attachment to your Majesty's throne and person. We humbly pray your Majesty to be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for passing into law the Federal Constitution for Australasia, which has been accepted by the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania." On June 14th, 1900, the Governor of the Colony was able to make the following announcement at the opening of Parliament: "At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, early in the year delegates were appointed to proceed to England to explain the provisions of the Commonwealth Bill, as approved by the Australian people. The Right Honourable C. C. Kingston was chosen to represent this colony, and has with marked ability endeavoured to carry out the task entrusted to him. The delegates have sought to secure the passing of the Bill by the Imperial Parliament unaltered. Much more serious difficulties than had been anticipated have been experienced and much delay has occurred, but there is now every prospect of the early passing of the measure substantially as desired by the Australians." It is very satisfactory to know that the accomplishment of Federal Union is at hand, and that the whole of the colonies on the continent, as well as Tasmania, are likely to be included in the federation.

Local Self-Government.—By the Districts Councils Act No. 419 of 1887 a system of local self-government was extended to all the settled parts of the province. Omitting municipal corporations, of which there are 33 established under the Municipal Corporations Act No. 497 of 1890, there are 140 district councils, who have the control of the following matters within their respective districts—viz.: public health, roads, dog registration, rabbit and thistle extermination, pound keepers, unleased Crown lands, drainage, fire brigades, weights and measures, slaughter houses, sale of food, drugs and poisons, cemeteries, bush fires act, width of tyres, lights on vehicles, game acts, guns and firearms acts, lodging houses, fisheries, brands, ornamental grounds, and places of public amusement act.

The revenue of the councils consists of sales, rents, and profits of lands invested in them, fines and penalties under their act and under the acts enumerated above, fees under the acts mentioned, and general, special, and separate rates.

Grants are made by the Government to local bodies for maintenance of main roads, and the actual amount of ordinary rates collected is subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent.

The Act empowers the Council to levy a general rate of not less than 3d. and not more than 1s. 6d. in the pound on the assessed annual value of all property within the district, and, if necessary for the execution of any permanent work or undertaking, a special rate can be declared, provided that such rate, with the general rate, does not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound.

A separate rate may be levied on request of the ratepayers for specific works in any portion of the district.

The object of the Act is that all local matters shall be under local management and control, and thus relieve the State of the care of things that can be better attended to by local authorities.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., &c.
Private Secretary, Lord Richard Nevill. Aide-de-Camp, Captain Maurice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., Chief Justice and Lieut.-Governor.
Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Controlling the Northern Territory, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P.
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture and Education, Hon. E. L. Batchelor, M.P.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. R. W. Foster, M.P.
Clerk to Executive Council, L. H. Sholl.

PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 48,194 Electors (38,348 males, 9,846 females).
President, Sir R. C. Baker, K.C.M.G. £600.

MEMBERS.

Hon. J. J. Duncan.
Hon. J. Lewis.
Hon. A. Tennant.
Hon. Sir Richard Chaffey Baker, K.C.M.G.
Hon. W. Wilcox.
Hon. K. W. Duncan
Hon. J. H. Howe.
Hon. John H. Gordon.
Hon. S. Tomkinson.
Hon. James V. O'Loghlin.
Hon. John Warren.
Hon. A. R. Addison.
Hon. E. Lucas.
Hon. A. W. Sandford.
Hon. T. Pascoe, Jun.
Hon. Sir Edwin Smith, K.C.M.G.
Hon. J. L. Stirling.
Hon. G. McGregor.
Hon. R. S. Guthrie.
Hon. J. G. Bice.
Hon. H. Adams.
Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.
Hon. D. M. Charleston.
Hon. J. Vardon.

Clerk of the Legislative Council, Edwin Gordon Blackmore. £600.
Clerk Assistant and Serjeant-at-Arms, John Cummins Morphett. £425.
Members of Legislative Council receive £200 per annum.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. 151,124 Electors (82,946 males, 68,178 females).
Speaker, Hon. Sir Jenkin Coles, K.C.M.G. £600. Chairman of Committees, Hon. Alfred Catt. £400.

MEMBERS.

Albert	A. D. Handyside, A. H. Peake.	North Adelaide	R. Wood, P. M. Glynn.
Barossa	Sir J. W. Downer, J. Hague.	Onkaparinga	R. Caldwell, W. H. Duncan.
Burra (The)	F. W. Holder, W. B. Rounsevell.	Port Adelaide	W. O. Archibald, I. McGillivray.
East Adelaide	J. T. Scherk, J. Hutchison.	Stanley	W. P. Cummins, J. Miller.
East Torrens	F. W. Coneybeer, J. Darling, Jun.	The Sturt	J. G. Jenkins, T. Price.
Encounter Bay	W. H. Carpenter, C. Tucker.	Victoria	J. T. Morris, J. Livingston.
Flinders	A. Poynton, D. McKenzie.	Wallaroo	R. Hooper, H. A. Grainger.
Frome	C. Giles, L. O'Loughlin.	Wooroora	J. W. Castine, J. MacLachlan.
Gladstone	A. Catt, E. A. Roberts.	West Adelaide	E. L. Batchelor, W. J. Denny.
Gumeracha	R. Homburg, T. Playford.	West Torrens	T. H. Brooker, F. J. Hourigan.
Light	Sir J. Coles, F. W. Paech.	Yatala	W. Gilbert, R. Butler.
Mount Barker	L. von Doussa, C. M. R. Dumas.	Yorke's Peninsula	W. Copley, J. W. Shannon.
Newcastle	R. W. Foster, T. Burgoyne.	Northern Territory	V. L. Solomon, W. Griffiths.
Noarlunga	W. J. Blacker, A. McDonald.		

Clerk of House of Assembly, Frederick Halcomb. £600. Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Alfred Searcy. £425.

OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH BOTH HOUSES.

Parliamentary Librarian, J. P. Morice. £320. Office Keeper, J. N. Hines. £270.

Members of Parliament receive £200 per annum. Free railway passes are also allowed. Where there are no railways coach travelling expenses are allowed.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
King William Street.

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. G. Jenkins, M.P. £1,000.
Under Secretary and Government Statist, L. H. Sholl. £600.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Green. £425.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Commissioner of Audit, E. Cooke. £1,000.
Secretary, P. Whitington. £500.
Chief Clerk, E. W. Giles. £425.

PUBLIC ACTUARY.

Public Actuary, H. D. Gouge. £500.

STATE BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
(Not Government Accounts.)

Chairman, J. B. Spence.
Trustees, J. B. Spence, G. Inglis, S. Stanton, J. A. Johnson and G. Fuller.
Inspector-General, G. S. Wright.
Accountant, M. F. McNamara.
Auditors, A. S. Neill, A.T.A.S.A., Ed. Kay, A.T.A.S.A.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Statist, L. H. Sholl, salary as Under Secretary.
Statistical Clerk, F. W. Hood. £250.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Sheriff, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G. £750.
Deputy Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk, J.P. £350.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Registrar-General, G. H. Ayliffe. £450.
Deputy Registrar, J. A. Plunkett. £350.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY OFFICE.
King William Road.

Government Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, C. E. Bristow. £450.
Overseer, H. Brooke. £330.
Clerk and Cashier, W. T. Bendall. £160.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., M.P. £1,000.
Crown Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, J. M. Stuart. £800.
Assistant Crown Solicitor, J. H. Sinclair (salary as Solicitor Court of Insolvency).
Secretary, C. C. Cornish. £600.
Chief Clerk, G. G. Martin. £350.
Crown Law Clerk, G. H. Castle. £350.

PATENT AND TRADE MARKS.

Commissioner of Patents and Trade Marks, and Registrar of Copyrights, F. F. Turner.
Chief Clerk and Receiver of Revenue, H. C. R. Bachelor.
Clerk, John Steel.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE.

Public Trustee, Augustine Stow. £50. Also Registrar of Probates and Succession Duties. £450.
Chief Clerk, W. Wright. £350.

PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES OFFICE.

Registrar, Augustine Stow, £450 (also Public Trustee, £50). Collects Death Duties.
Chief Clerk, W. Wright.
Clerks, A. C. Johnson, £260; G. D. Cook, £220; H. Boothby, £160; E. M. Sabine, £120.

TREASURY.

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. £1,000.
Under Treasurer and Registrar of Stock, Thos. Gill. £550.
Accountant, C. R. Todd £425.
Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock. £395.

AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

Agent-General, Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D. £1,500.
Secretary and Registrar of Stock, T. F. Wicksteed, C.M.G. £550.

LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. G. Russell, S.M.
Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, Arthur Searcy. £550.
Chief Clerk and Receiver of Revenue, R. W. Smith. £425.
Revenue Recovery Officer and Assessor, B. Solomon. £350.
Accountant, A. M. Berry. £250.
Revenue Audit Clerk, J. A. Smith. £235.

STAMP DUTY DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Stamps, J. G. Russell, S.M.
Deputy Commissioner of Stamps, Arthur Searcy.
Accountant and Receiver of Revenue, E. H. Cornish.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P. £1,000.
Secretary and Secretary for Mines, T. Duffield. £550.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director and Secretary, Maurice Holtze. £500.

CUSTOMS.

Collector, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and Registrar of Shipping, T. N. Stephens. £700.
Chief Clerk, C. Parry. £450.
Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell. £475.
Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith. £450.
Warehouse-keeper, S. Harvey. £350.
Sub-Collector, Adelaide, Fred. W. Ringwood. £450.
Inspector of Drawbacks, T. S. Gillman. £270.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke. £425.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Conservator, Walter Gill. £450.

ROADS.

Inspector, &c., C. T. Hargrave. £500.

MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M.P.
Chief Clerk and Registrar, F. C. Ward. £245.

GEOLOGICAL.

Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown, £800.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. R. W. Foster, M.P. £1,000.
Secretary, John Gardiner. £550.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

Engineer-in-Chief, Alexander B. Moncrieff, M.I.C.E. £1,100.
Chief Assistant Engineer, Walter Rutt. £650.
Conservator of Water, James W. Jones. £650.
Sanitary Engineer, C. A. Bayer, M.I C.E. £600.
Chief Clerk, M. J. Mullins. £450.
Accountants: F. Olifent, £370; J. Bee, £370.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Superintendent of Public Buildings, C. E. Owen Smyth. £750.
Accountant, W. G. Randall. £395.
Chief Clerk, H. B. Middleton. £320.

RAILWAYS.

Commissioner, A. G. Pendleton. £1,400.
Secretary, A. N. Day. £300.
Engineer-in-Chief, A. B. Moncrieff. £1,100.
General Traffic Manager, J. B. McNeil. £700.
Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering. £550.
Traffic Auditor, D. N. Simpson. £400.
Paymaster and Expenditure Clerk, J. Bennett. £400.
Locomotive Engineer, Thomas Roberts. £900.
Works Manager, F. Latimer, £550.
Traffic Superintendents:
Midland, H. McArthur. £450.
Western System, J. Henderson, Wallaroo. £330.
Northern System { J. McGuire, Port Pirie. £350. H. E. Ferwood. Port Augusta. £330.
Southern System, E. C. Clucas, Adelaide. £330.
South-Eastern System, G. J. Smith, Naracoorte. £300
Pt. Broughton, J. T. Eley, £222

SURVEY.

Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge. £900.
Deputy Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith. £550.
Registrar (Land Office), M. Doswell. £425.
Chief Draughtsman, E. P. Laurie. £425.
Photo-Lithographer, A. Vaughan. £395.
Chief Clerk, F. R. C. Frost. £330.
Accountant, P. S. Messent. £250.
Receiver of Revenue, A. Duffield. £230.
Storekeeper, S. P. Weir. £210.
Government Arbitrator, E. B. Jones. £450.
Board of Examiners for Surveyors: W. Strawbridge, J.P. (Surveyor-General), Chairman; Sir C. Todd, M.A., K.C.M.G. (Government Astronomer); C. J. Sanders, S. Parsons, J.P., and C. H. Harris, Secretary.

MILITARY FORCES.

Commandant, Colonel J. M. Gordon (late R.A.)
Acting-Commandant, Colonel Jas. Stuart. £500.
Honorary Colonel, Colonel L. B. Mathews.
Chief Staff Officer, Col. J. Smart. £400.
Artillery Staff Officer, Major J. C. Hawker. £310.
Acting Artillery Staff Officer, Major L. Dyke. £270.
Officer Commanding Brigade, Col. F. Makin.
Mounted Rifles—Active Force, Lieut.-Col. J. Rowell, Major G. H. Dean: Adjutant, Lieut. A. E. Cook; Quartermaster, Lieut. J. E. Rowell. Reserve Force—Major G. H. Heaney.
Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Ferguson. Field Artillery, Captain A. E. M. Norton. Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. B. Solomon. Fort Glanville, Captain M. F. Plaisted; Fort Largs, Major W. Scriven.
Infantry, 1st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Lovely, Majors J. C. Genders and R. S. Adams. 2nd Battalion, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Catt and Major V. H. Edwards.
Accountant and Paymaster, Captain F. L. Knowles. £220.
Transport Officer, Major H. Hampson.
Military Storekeeper, Capt. A. Hudson. £190.
Officer Instruction of Musketry, Capt. M. G. Hipwell.
Principal Medical Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. H. Popham.

NAVAL DEFENCES.

Captain C. J. Clare, £350 (also Superintendent Life Saving Service. £100.)

MARINE BOARD.

President, T. N. Stephens. Salary as Collector of Customs.
Secretary and Accountant, John Darby. £330.
Superintendent Mercantile Marine, R. A. L. Smith. £270.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MINISTER.

Minister, Hon. E. L. Batchelor. £1,000.
Secretary, James Bath. £600.
Chief Clerk, G. W. R. Lee. £250.
Clerk, C. P. Cornish. £120.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Board of Inspectors of Schools: L. W. Stanton (Chairman), £525; T. Burgan, £500; C. L. Whitham, £500.
Secretary to Board of Inspectors, also Secretary Board of Examiners of Cadets, H. A. Curtis. £395.
Inspectors of Schools: A. Clark, £475, J. T. Smyth, B.A., B.E., W. L. Neale, Isaac A. Plummer, C. B. Whillas, and Allen Martin, £450 each. Lady Inspector and Domestic Economy Instructor, Mrs. Alice Hills. £200.
Accountant, T. H. James, £330. Revenue Clerk, G. J. De Rose, £270.
Assistant Inspector, J. G. Gold, £240.
Master of the University Training College, A. Scott, B.A., £450.
Master Pupil Teachers' Training School, W. A. West. £450.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Council: Sir J. Langdon Bonython (Chairman), T. Hardy, J.P., F. E. H. W. Krichauff, F.R.H.S., J.P., J. McLachlan, M.P., A. J. Murray, and W. Stanton.
Professor of Agriculture, William Lowrie. £600.
Viticulturist, A. J. Perkins. £600.
House Master and Lecturer on Natural Science, J. A. Haslam, B.Sc., £200.
Lecturer on Physical Science: W. R. Jamieson, B.Sc, £180.

STOCK AND BRANDS.

Chief Inspector and Registrar of Brands, C. J. Valentine. £500.
Deputy Chief Inspector, R. J. Needham. £330.
Inspectors, T. H. Williams, £290; H. A. Dowdy, £250; R. L. Winkler, £220.
Supervisor Animal Quarantine, Station £26.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Chairman, Hon. F. E. H. W. Krichauff, F.R.H.S., J.P. (without salary).
Secretary, A. Molineux. £400.
Horticultural Inspector and Inspector of Fruit, George Quinn, £190.

WINE AND PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.

Manager in London, E. B. Young. £550.
Manager in Adelaide, R. W. Skevington. £240.

SUPREME COURT.

JUDGES.

Chief Justice, His Honour the Right Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart. £2,000.
Judge, His Honour Sir J. P. Boucaut, K.C.M.G. £1,700.
Judge, His Honour W. H. Bundey. £1,700.
Master, Alex Buchanan, S.M. £700.

Registrar of Probates and Commissioner of Inland Revenue. A. Stow. £500.
First Associate and Clerk of Arraigns, H. B. Taylor. £330.
Second Associate, J. P. Boucaut, Jun. £250.
Third Associate, W. L. Stuart. £180.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

Commissioner, His Honour J. G. Russell. £1,300.
Official Receiver and Registrar, Robert Blunt. £500.
Solicitor (also Assistant Crown Solicitor), J. H. Sinclair. £500.
Accountant, James G. Ashton. £330.
Commissioner of Local Insolvency Court at Mount Gambier, H. C. Swann, S.M.; Gladstone, J. P. Stow, S.M.; Port Augusta, J. T. Keats, S.M.; Moonta, T. J. S. O'Halloran, S.M.

MAGISTRATES' AND LOCAL COURTS.

Local Courts—Adelaide, J. G. Russell, S.M. Salary as Commissioner of Insolvency. Clerk of Court—F. R. Burton. £410.
Port Adelaide, &c., William Johnstone, S.M. £450.
Wallaroo, T. J. S. O'Halloran, S.M. £500.
Mount Gambier, H. C. Swan, S.M. £500.
Port Augusta, J. T. Keats, S.M. £400.
Port Pirie, J. P. Stow, S.M. £500.

POLICE COURT, IN ADELAIDE.

Magistrate, James Gordon, S.M. £600.
Clerk, W. J. Hinde. £270.

CORONER.

Coroner, W. Ramsay Smith, M.D. Salary as Chairman of the Central Board of Health.
Deputy Coroner, G. H. Ayliffe. Salary as Registrar-General Births, &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DEEDS.
(LANDS TITLES DEPARTMENT.)

Registrar-General of Deeds, Registrar of Building Societies, and Solicitor, F. F. Turner. £800.
Deputy Registrar, E. J. Heath. £450.
Chief Draughtsman, M. Giles. £450.
Secretary and Chief Clerk, J. M. Thomas. £425.

POLICE.

Commissioner of Police, Colonel Lewis George Madley. £700.
Secretary, G. L. Reed. £475.

GAOLS AND PRISONS.

Comptroller of Labour Prisons, W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., S.M., Salary as Sheriff.
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VICE-PRESIDENTS.—R. E. E. Rogers, Government Printing Office; Benjamin Solomon, Taxation Department.
HON. TREASURER.—A. W. Pettit, Engineer-in-Chief's Department.
HON. SECRETARIES.—J. B. Cooke, Post Office. E. J. Field, Crown Lands Office.
OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.—J. G. Ashton, Insolvency Court; A. M. Berry, Taxation Department; R. D. Champion, Audit Office; H. H. Dolman, Post Office; J. H. Dunstan, Railway Department; E. H. Cornish, Lands Titles Office; F. R. C. Frost, Surveyor-General's Department; W. G. Randall, D. H. Schmidt, Railway Department; F. W. Sims, Supreme Court; A. Vaughan, Surveyor-General's Department; C. L. Whitham, Education Department.
AUDITORS (not members of the Council).—Edgar W. Giles, Audit Office; G. Nisbett, Waterworks Office.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On all goods in the following list the rates and charges named therein:

Rated List.	£	s.	d.
Acetic acid, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity, per lb. or pint	0	0	3
For every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. of acidity, per lb. or pint	0	0	1
Acid—nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic, per cwt.	0	5	0
Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer; cider and perry; limejuice aërated and limejuice cordials, not spirituous, per gallon	0	1	0
Animals, living, viz.—Horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies over the age of six months except in saddle or harness, each	2	0	0
Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams, each	1	0	0
Sheep, each	0	1	0
Pigs, each	0	5	0
Beer, in bottle, per gal.	0	1	6
,, ,, bulk ,,	0	1	2
Fish (dried and salted), and sardines (except in pickle or brine): milk (preserved) and compounds thereof; paraffin and mineral wax: stearine, per lb.	0	0	1
Bacon, butterine, cheese, coffee, roast or ground, fancy soap, ham, per lb.	0	0	4
Barley, per bushel	0	1	6
Beeswax, candied fruits, chocolate, cocoa, manufactured, confectionery, fruit (dried, except dates, currants, raisins), gunpowder, sporting; honey, jams, jellies, mustard, nuts (except cocoanuts), pork (in pickle), preserves, per lb.	0	0	3
Biscuits, blue, butter, candles, curled hair, currants, per lb.	0	0	2
Dates, fish preserved (except sardines); fish paste, per lb.	0	0	2
Preserved fruit, per lb.	0	0	2
Fruit pulp, per lb.	0	0	4
Glue, macaroni, meat, preserved; pepper, raisins, per lb.	0	0	2
Soap (other than fancy), per lb.	0	0	1
Soap (extract of), soap and washing powders, spices, starch, soup, preserved, per lb.	0	0	2
Twines and cord, including fishing lines (except sewing or seaming twines), vegetables, preserved; vermicelli, per lb.	0	0	2
Boots and shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—			
Men's No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs	1	13	0
Youth's Nos. 2-5, per dozen pairs	1	1	0
Boys' No. 7-1, per dozen pairs	0	17	6
Women's No. 3 and upwards, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs	0	19	6
Girls' Nos. 11-2, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs	0	16	0
Girls' Nos. 7-10, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs	0	11	0
Cards, playing, per dozen packs	0	6	0
Carriages:—			
Tilburys, dog carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces, each	10	0	0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, and single or double seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	15	0	0
Hansom cabs, safety, single, and double seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each	20	0	0
Omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers, each	40	0	0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, each.	50	0	0
Cement, per barrel	0	2	0
Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root), Coffee, and substitutes therefor mixed with chicory or coffee, per lb.	0	0	6
Cider and perry, limejuice aerated, and limejuice cordials, not spirituous, per gal.	0	1	0
Coffee raw, per lb.	0	0	3
Chicory, green root, per ton	3	0	0
Cordage—Coir rope, per cwt.	0	5	0
Other (except galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), per cwt.	0	11	0
Galvanized and iron, per cwt.	0	3	0
Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and under, each	0	5	9
,, ,, over 1½ in. and under 1¾ in., each	0	7	6
Doors (except iron doors), 1¾ in. and over, each	0	10	0
Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen quarts	0	4	0
Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen pints	0	2	0
Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen smaller	0	1	6
Fruit (fresh), per bushel	0	1	0
Galvanized iron (corrugated), unmanufactured, per ton	1	10	0
Glucose, per cwt.	0	6	0
Grain and pulse of every description, not enumerated, and whether prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Grain, viz.:—maize, per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Hats, viz.:—boys' and youths' felt hats, and glazed straw hats, per dozen	0	8	0
Men's felt hats, and women's untrimmed felt hats, of any size, per dozen	0	15	0
Boys', youths', and men's hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material not enumerated, per dozen	1	10	0
Hats—known as dress hats, per dozen	2	8	0
Hay and chaff, per ton	0	10	0
Hops, per lb.	0	0	6
Iron or steel columns, girders (rolled or riveted), pipes, tubes, per ton	2	0	0
Lead (pipe and sheet), shot, per cwt.	0	2	0
Malt, per bushel	0	4	6
Marble, slate, stone for building (unwrought), per cubic foot	0	1	0
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for boxes containing 100 matches or under, per gross	0	1	0
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross	0	1	0
Meat (fresh), per 100 lbs.	0	5	0
Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	0	3	0
Nails, screws, onions, paints not prepared ready for use, per cwt.	0	2	0
Naphtha, oils (except kerosene, per gallon, 3d.; cloth, cod, cocoanut, palm, seal, and whale, free), turpentine and varnish, per gallon	0	0	6
Oatmeal, per ton	2	0	0
Opium, morphia, per lb.	1	0	0
Oil, olive or salad, in bulk, per gallon	0	2	0
Paints, mixed, ready for use, per cwt.	0	4	0
Paper wrapping (all kinds of), tissue, per cwt.	0	3	4
Paper bags, not printed, per cwt.	0	10	0
Paper bags, printed, per cwt.	0	15	0
Plaster of Paris, per barrel	0	3	0
Potatoes, per cwt.	0	1	0
Rice and rice flour, per cwt.	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
Salt, per ton	1	5	0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) per gallon	0	6	0
Sashes, up to and including 1¼ in., per pair	0	4	0
,, over 1¼ in., per pair	0	6	0
Soda crystals, per ton	2	0	0
Spirits (on all kinds), the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per proof gallon	0	15	0
Spirits, perfumed, per proof gallon	1	5	0
Spirits and spirituous compounds (on all), the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per liquid gallon	0	15	0
Spirits (of all kinds) used for fortifying wine, the produce of the province, per proof gallon	0	2	6
Spirits, methylated, per liquid gallon	0	4	0
Sugar, per cwt.	0	3	0
Tea, per lb.	0	0	3
Timber — Battens, deals, planks, quartering, spars, per 40 cubic feet	0	2	6
Boards, ⅝ to 1¼ inch, rough or planed, tongued or grooved, per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
Architraves, mouldings, 3 in. and under, per 100 lineal feet	0	4	0
Architraves, mouldings, 3 in. and over 3 in., per 100 lineal feet	0	7	0
Skirtings, per 100 lineal feet	0	7	0
Laths, per 1,000	0	1	0
Palings, per 100	0	0	6
Shingles, per 1,000	0	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	2	9
,, Unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	7½
,, Cigars, per lb.	0	6	3
Snuff, per lb.	0	6	0
Twine, harvest, per cwt.	0	8	0
Vinegar, containing not more than 5 per cent. of acidity, per gallon	0	0	9
For every extra 1 per cent., or part of 1 per cent., of acidity, per gallon	0	0	2
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0	15	0
,, not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, per gal.	0	12	0

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

25 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Air bricks, albums, apparel and slops (not otherwise enumerated), archery materials, **B**ags (canvas), basketware, bedsteads, beer-engines, bellows, and bellows with forges, bells (all kinds), bench screws, bent wood and joinery, birdcages, blacking (including boot gloss, harness dressing and black lead), blacksmiths' tongs, blocks, pulleys and sheaves, boot and slipper uppers, boots and shoes (not enumerated), boot laces (leather), boilers (land and marine), bolts and nuts over ⅝-inch diameter, boring rods and tools, bread cutters, bricks (except Bath and Dinas), bridges and bridge work (manufactured), bright wireware, Britannia metalware, British plate, brooms and brushware, buckets and tubs (all kinds of), buggy hoods (wholly or partly manufactured), **C**abin hooks, camp ovens and covers, candle moulds, candlesticks, carpenters' and joiners' benches, carpet bags, portmanteaux, and trunks (all kinds of), carriages, carts, waggons, and all vehicles (not enumerated), castings (not enumerated), cast steel drills, chisels (cold), corkscrews (wire and steel), copying and embossing presses, cork and other ship fenders, **D**rapery and millinery, unenumerated (except hosiery not enumerated, to be considered as unenumerated), dumb bells, **E**ngines and parts (except gas, portable, and traction engines and pressure gauges), **F**orges and forge backs, feathers, felloes, furniture, furs, **G**as tongs, garden rollers, glass (silvered), grates, stoves, ranges and ovens and parts thereof, gasaliers and parts, **H**ats, not enumerated, bonnets and caps, not enumerated, hammer, (napping, quartz, and spalling), harness and saddlery, made up, hoists and lifts, horse-powers and parts, hydraulic presses, **I**cemaking and cooling machines, iron brackets, doors, gates, kibbles, lasts, and galvanized iron manufactures, **J**ewellery, japanned-ware, jacks (lifting), **K**ettles and pans (copper and brass), knife boards, knife cleaners, **L**adles (iron), lasts (wood), leatherware of every description, not enumerated, leggings, **M**achines (washing), and mangles manufactures of metals, not enumerated (except plough and scarifier shares), mandrels, mantelpieces, mats (all kinds of), millbands (leather), mouldings (gold), **O**rgans (pipe), oars, **P**icks and mattocks, picture frames (except for public institutions), perfumery, plate and plated-ware, not enumerated, pliers, polishing powders and pastes, plummer blocks and brasses, punching machinery, **Q**uarry mauls and picks, **R**efrigerators, **S**addle and harness trees, sails (new), safes (iron), silverware, sieves, staples, sash-weights, scrapers, stationery, manufactured, including labels posting, handbills, and printed bags, not enumerated, shafting (cold, rolled, or turned), and couplings, **T**iles, tinware, tiring plates, troughing, **W**edges, whips and walking sticks, wheels and axles, wigs, winches, windmills, wickerware, woodware, wringers, weighbridges (over 20cwt.), woolpresses, wool scourers, whim bows, winepresses, whim mountings.

20 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Aerated waters, **C**ordials (not spirituous), brown earthenware and stoneware, **F**ireworks, **G**lassware (cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and bottles except medicine bottles), **H**aypresses, hosiery (knitted), **M**achinery, not enumerated, marble, stone, slate (wrought), medicines (patent or so called, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence exported), mineral waters, **S**yrups, **T**ents, tarpaulins, **U**mbrellas and parasols.

15 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Agricultural implements, not enumerated (including corn-crushers), apparel and slops (being mole clothing and imitations thereof), **B**lankets, **C**arpets, carpeting, chinaware and earthenware, not enumerated, cricketware, clocks and watches (or parts thereof), **D**rapery and millinery, viz.: bonnet, dress, mantle, and jacket ornaments, trimmings and fringes, corsets, crapes, embroidery, flowers, gloves, gimp, gossamer, handkerchiefs, lace (cotton, silk, or wool), nets (veil or trimming), piece goods, viz.: silk, and manufactures thereof containing five per cent. of silk, not enumerated, satins, plushes, and velvets, ribbons, rufflings, tablecloths, table and toilet covers (cotton or linen), table napkins, towels and dusters, **E**yeglasses and spectacles (gold or silver), **F**ancy goods, **G**lass (plate and sheet), not enumerated, glassware, not enumerated, **H**ats viz.: (pith), harmoniums and pianofortes, organs (other than pipe); **L**amps and lampware, leather, not enumerated (except roans and skivers), **M**atting, metal services, spoons and forks (except steel table forks), **O**il and floor cloth, **P**lough and scarifier shares, **Q**uilts and **R**ugs, **T**obacconist ware, **W**oollen and flannel piece goods (except dress piece goods), cloths, tweeds, stamenes, and serges, not enumerated.

FREE LIST.

American leather cloth, anchors (over 3cwt.), animals (living), not enumerated, anti-fouling composition, antimony (in ingots), anvils, artificial teeth, artists' colours, canvas, and pallet knives, arrowroot, asphalt, atlases, **B**acks (wooden), for brushes, bagging (Forfar and Hessians), bags and sacks (printed or otherwise), being bran, corn, flour, gunny, ore, and woolpacks, not enumerated, ballast (not being stone), enumerated, barrel and cupboard bolts, bass, hair, and bristles, and other materials for brushmaking, bicycle steel backbones, or tubes and rims unfinished, black sand, blasting powder dynamite, and lithofracteur, bookbinding (cloth), books (printed) boots and hoses, children's, No. 0-3 (present English sizes to be the standard), boot (elastic), boot hooks, boot laces (other than leather), bolts and nuts (⅝in. diameter and under), bolt ends and nuts (⅝in. diameter and under, bone (black), bones, bonnet shapes, bonnets and hats, viz.: straw, chip, willow, tape or braid untrimmed, bottles (indiarubber, braids and bindings, brass, bar, sheet, rod, and rolled, bricks (Bath and Dinas), bushes (patent roller, for block making), buttons (all kinds of), brimstone (crude and flower of sulphur), buckles (all kinds of), bulbs and seeds (garden), bunting in the piece, **C**amera (photographic), cane, canvas, canvas hose, capsules (bottle), cardboard, strawboard, and millboard (plain), carriage trimmings, casks and cases for dry goods, and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported (except glass or stone bottles enumerated), and empty returns, chain cables and traces (not galvanized), chalk, charts, cloth (oil), coal, lignite and coke, cocoa nibs, coin (specie and bullion), coir yarn, combined mower and binder, copper and yellow metal sheathing, sheet, bar, rod, and nails, copper wire (covered), copperas, cordage, viz., steel wire, corks (cut) and cork, cork socking, cornflour, cotton (for hosiery, packing, raw, silicate, waste, wick, and knitting and mending), cotton goods in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered unenumerated), cotton thread (sewing), Crimean and union shirtings in the piece, crucibles, **D**emonstration chalk, dentists' tools and materials, detonators, diamonds (glazier and mining), door knobs and handles (brass, glass, or china), drawing pins, dry plates (photographic), dye stuffs (being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extract, and indigo), **E**bonite and vulcanite bottle stoppers, elastic, emery cloth (powder and paper), engines (gas, portable, and traction, dry air refrigerating machine without engine), eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold or silver), eyelets, eyelet punches and webbing, **F**elt sheathing and paper (roofing), fibre (cocoa), flax, forks (hay and digging), fuse, **G**inger (green), globes (school), gold and silver leaf, grain viz.: wheat (overland), grindstones (guano, and other manures), gutta percha, **H**air (seating and unmanufactured), hames (all kinds), harness minor articles and mountings, harvest twines, up to and including December 31st, 1887, hatters' materials, except felt hoods, pull-over hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, hemp, hides and skins, raw, hinges (except T and hook hinges), hooks and eyes hooks (reaping) holystones, holloware, hose and tubing (indiarubber), **I**mitation cane, indiarubber (stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, buffers, washers and tires for bicycles), ink and ink powder, iron (bar, rod, galvanized iron droppers, galvanised, sheet, plain, girder plates unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanised, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes under 6in. internal diameter), irons (hatters, Italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers', and tailors'), ironmongery—minor articles of—not enumerated, Italian cloth lining, ivory, **J**ute, **K**nife sharpeners and powder, knitting machines, knives (leather machine, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers', chaff-cutting, **L**aces (other than leather), latches and locks (all kinds of), lead ore (pig and scrap), leather (patent, enamelled, kid, hog-skins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof), limejuice in bulk, linen goods in the piece, linseed, lint, lithographic stones, **M**achinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting (including wire cloth and felts), roller machinery and machinery

connected therewith, not enumerated, for flour milling purposes, printing presses and machines, lathes over 3½ tons weight, drilling machines over 2½ tons weight planing machines, over 6 tons weight, punching machines over 7 tons weight, shearing machines over 7 tons weight, plate-bending machines over 5 tons weight, slotting machines over 4 tons weight, shaping machines over 2½ tons weight, bookbinding and ruling machines (except engines and shafting), magnets, maizena, maps, measuring taps, metal toe caps, heel plates, and boot protectors, mill silk, mill stones, mops, mortice-lock furniture and finger-plates, muntz metal, music, myrobalans, **N**atural history cards, needles (all kinds of), nets (fishing), newspapers (printed), nuts, viz. :—cocoanuts, oakum and junk, oil cocoanut, cod (bulk), palm, seal, whale, and black shale, **O**il of rhodium, oil baize, oil cake, oil silk, ores, oziers, **P**aint boxes (toy), paintings and engravings, paper—blotting, copying, felt, marble, albuminized, tracing, coloured surface, gelatine, flint glazed, morocco striped, plaid, printing, and writing (except faint lined), paper fasteners, patent groats, patent roller composition, peaflour, pearl ash, pearl and patent barley, pens and penholders (not fancy), pencils (carpenters' and slate), penelope canvas, phosphorus, picture cards (school), picture-frame mouldings (except gold and solid polished wood), pins, pitch, tar, and resin, plants and trees, platinum or porcelain chemical apparatus, potash (Canadian), precious stones (unset), putty, **Q**uicksilver, **R**abbit traps, raddle, rattans, rice imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into starch therein, rice offal, rivets (steel, iron or galvanized), russian bolt rope yarn, **S**addlers 'bindings and ironmongery, sago, salt rock, saltpetre, sash fasteners and lifts, scales, balances, and weights (not enumerated), scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, scythes and scythe handles, seeds (grass), sensitised paper, sewing machines and slabs, sewing twine and silk, shaft tips, shale, shears, sheep-ear labels, sheep dip and wash, shellac, shoemakers' nails, viz. :—Sparrow-bills, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal. hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarians, cut sprigs, steel bills, tingles, iron and brass rivets, shoe pegs and peg wood, shovels and spades, sickles, silk fags, slates (school), slot irons for carriage building, sock lining, soda ash, caustic, nitrate, silicate, specimens of natural history, spirit level, split peas, springs (door, sofa, and chair), stay busks, steel bar, rod, sheet, fencing wire, standards and droppers, and steel cranks and tires, in the rough, for railways and tramways, strychnine, stump and finger joints, sumach and valonia, surveyors' chains, sulphate of copper, **T**allow, tanks, iron (except galvanized corrugated), tapes, tapioca, tartaric acid, telephones, timber—ash in the rough, balks, logs, sleepers (railway), square over 4in. thick, trenails and spokes in the rough, clear pine in the rough (irrespective of sizes), sawn hickory, sawn blackwood, and staves in the rough, tin (block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin-plates decorated), tinfoil, tools (not otherwise enumerated), transfers and album scraps, tubing metal(except iron), type, **U**mbrella and parasols parts (except covers), upholsterers' trimmings, **V**egetable wax, veneers wood, **W**aterproof materials in which indianrubber or gutterpercha is used in the manufacture, washers rawhide, webbing, whipsockets, window lines (patent), wire of all kinds (except gold, silver, and plated), wooden hoops for casks, wool (mending), wool washed and greasy, works of art (chromo and oleographs), **Y**arn—angora, wool, and cotton (mending), yarn (combed, not being fingerings), **Z**inc ingot (perforated and sheet).

On imported goods not included in the foregoing schedule an *ad valorem* duty of **10 per centum.**

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

UNDER "THE SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT, 1893."

Duties on property derived by any person from a deceased person to be assessed upon the net present value of such property.

I. Where the net present value of the property derived from the deceased person by any widow, widower, descendant, or ancestor of the deceased person is :—

£500, and under £700, a duty of	1½ per cent.
£700, and under £1,000	2 ,,
£1,000, and under £2,000	3 ,,
£2,000, and under £3,000	3½ ,,
£3,000, and under £5,000	4 ,,
£5,000, and under £7,000	4½ ,,
£7,000, and under £10,000	5 ,,
£10,000, and under £15,000	5½ ,,
£15,000, and under £20,000	6 ,,
£20,000, and under £30,000	6½ ,,
£30,000, and under £40,000	7 ,,
£40,000, and under £60,000	7½ ,,
£60,000, and under £80,000	8 ,,
£80 000, and under £100,000	8½ ,,
£100,000, and under £150,000	9 ,,
£150,000, and under £200,000	9½ ,,
£200,000, and upwards	10 ,,

Provided that where the person taking is the child under twenty-one years of age or the widow of the deceased, the duty shall be charged at one-half the foregoing rates, if the net present value of the whole of the estate of the deceased is under £2,000.

II. Where the net present value of the property derived from the deceased person by any brother, or sister, or descendant of a brother, or sister, or by any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased person is :—

Under £200 a duty of	1 per cent.
£200, and under £300	1½ ,,
£300, and under £400	2 ,,
£400, and under £700	3 ,,
£700, and under £1,000	3½ ,,
£1,000, and under £2,000	4 ,,
£2,000, and under £3,000	5 ,,
£3,000, and under £5,000	6 ,,
£5,000, and under £10,000	7 ,,
£10,000, and under £15,000	8 ,,
£15,000, and under £20,000	9 ,,
£20,000, and upwards	10 ,,

III. A duty of 10 per cent. on the net present value of property derived from the deceased person by a stranger in blood to such deceased person.

Duties on property given or accruing to any person under a settlement or deed of gift, to be assessed upon the net present value of such property.

I. Where the person taking the property is a widow, widower, descendant, or ancestor of the settlor or donor, and the net present value of the property is :—

£500, and under £700, a duty of	1½ per cent.
£700, and under £1,000	2 ,,
£1,000, and under £2,000	3 ,,
£2,000, and under £3,000	3½ ,,
£3,000, and under £5,000	4 ,,
£5,000, and under £7,000	4½ ,,
£7,000, and under £10,000	5 ,,
£10,000, and under £15,000	5½ ,,
£15,000, and under £20,000	6 ,,
£20,000, and under £30,000	6½ ,,
£30,000, and under £40,000	7 ,,
£40,000, and under £60,000	7½ ,,
£60,000, and under £80,000	8 ,,
£80,000, and under £100,000	8½ ,,
£100,000, and under £150,000	9 ,,
£150,000, and under £200,000	9½ ,,
£200,000, and upwards	10 ,,

Provided that where the person taking is the child under twenty-one years of age or the widow of the deceased, the duty shall be taken at one-half the foregoing rates if the net present value of the whole of the estate of the deceased is under £2,000.

II. Where the person taking the property is a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister, or a person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the settlor or donor, and the net present value of the property is :—

Under £200 a duty of	1 per cent.
£200, and under £300	1½ ,,
£300, and under £400	2 ,,
£400, and under £700	3 ,,
£700, and under £1,000	3½ ,,
£1,000, and under £2,000	4 ,,
£2,000, and under £3,000	5 ,,
£3,000, and under £5,000	6 ,,
£5,000, and under £10,000	7 ,,
£10,000, and under £15,000	8 ,,
£15,000, and under £20,000	9 ,,
£20,000, and upwards	10 ,,

III. A duty of 10 per cent. on the net present value of property taken by a stranger in blood to the settlor or donor.

COMMERCIAL CHARGES.

Adopted by the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, Incorporated.

ON MERCHANDISE, &c.

On sale of merchandise for cash, if not otherwise arranged	5 per cent.
On sale of merchandise on credit, including del-credere commission	7½ ,,
Brokerage on sales of merchandise payable by vendor	1 ,,
On merchandise withdrawn, invoice value	2½ ,,
On purchase of merchandise, when not in funds	5 ,,
Ditto, when in funds	2½ ,,
On purchase or sale of vessels	5 ,,
On freight or charter procured for vessels, and on freight or passage-money collected	2½ to 7½ ,,
On ship's disbursements or outfits when not in funds	5 ,,
Ditto, in funds	2½ ,,
On money obtained on bottomry or respondentia	5 ,,
On sales or purchase and shipment of gold-dust or bullion	1 ,,
On insurance losses settled and recovered	2½ ,,
On debts, interest, and other accounts, recovered or collected	5 ,,
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit	2½ ,,
On investments made on mortgage	1 ,,

N.B.—All sales to be considered as guaranteed, without special orders to the contrary; and auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.

CHARGES.

For entering ship inward at Custom-House from foreign ports	£5	5
For clearing ship outward ditto for ditto	5	5
For entering ship inward at Custom-House in inter-colonial trade from Australasian ports	2	2

For clearing ship outward ditto for ditto	£2 2
For each ordinary survey on merchandise, each surveyor	1 1
For survey of hatches and stowage of cargo during discharge	3 3

INTEREST.

Interest on advances for duty, freight, &c., and on accounts current, as may be arranged, not exceeding per annum ... ... 10 per cent.

GRAIN BROKERS' CHARGES.

Wheat, ¼d. per bushel.
Barley and Oats, ½d. per bushel.
Flour, 2s. per ton.
Cornsacks and branbags, 1 per cent.

LAND AGENTS' CHARGES.

On sales of land :—

On sales up to £300	5 per cent.
On the amount of sales from £300 to £1,000, or for the additional £700	2½ ,,
On the amount of sales from £1,000 to £3,000, or for the additional £2,000	1 ,,
On the amount of sales above £3,000	½ ,,

ON MORTGAGES, OR MAKING PURCHASES ON BEHALF OF PRINCIPALS.

On loans up to £300	2½ per cent.
On the amount of loans from £300 to £1,000, or for the additional £700	1¼ ,,
On the amount of loans from £1,000 to £3,000, or for the additional £2,000	½ ,,
On all amounts of loans above £3,000	¼ ,,

ON PROPERTIES LEASED.

5 per cent. on the year's rent, or letting properties for 12 months or any less term, 5 per cent, on the total amount of rent ; but on a monthly or shorter tenancy, one week's rent.

ON PROPERTIES LEASED WITH RIGHT OF PURCHASE.

5 per cent. on the first year's rent, for leasing and commission charge (less this first payment) as for a sale; but the commission only to be paid in proportion as the purchase money may come in.

On collecting rents	5 per cent.
On investing money by way of loan, &c., &c. ...	1 ,,

SHARE BROKERS' MAXIMUM CHARGES.

As adopted by the Sharebrokers' Association.

The brokerage chargeable for buying and selling stock, debentures, shares, &c., shall be as follows :—

On bank deposits	1 per cent.
On debentures of every description	½ ,,

On all other investment stocks and on mining shares, as follows: —

	£	s.	d.	
On shares sold up to 6d. per share, inclusive	0	0	0½	per share.
Over 6d. and up to 3s.	0	0	1	do.
Over 3s. and up to 5s.	0	0	1½	do.
Over 5s. and up to 10s.	0	0	2	do.
Over 10s. and up to 15s.	0	0	3	do.
Over 15s. and up to 20s.	0	0	4	do.
Over 20s. and up to 40s.	0	0	6	do.
Over 40s. and up to 60s.	0	0	9	do.
Over 60s. and up to £5...	0	1	0	do.
Over £5 and up to £7 10s.	0	1	3	do.
Over £7 10s. and up to £10	0	1	6	do.
Over £10 and up to £15	0	2	0	do.
Over £15 and up to £20...	0	2	6	do.
Over £20 and upwards...	1 per cent.			

A minimum of 10s. may be charged on any transactions.

LAND TAX.

A Tax of one halfpenny in the £ on the unimproved value of all land. An additional tax of ½d. in the £ is charged on all lands exceeding £5,000 in value owned by any party. An absentee land tax of 20 per cent. on and added to the amount of land tax, and additional tax payable in respect of land owned by absentees.

Exemptions :—Land of the Crown which for the time being shall not be subject to any agreement for sale or right of purchase, or under perpetual lease, without revaluation, subject to Act of 1893, park lands, public roads, public cemeteries, and other public reserves. Land used solely for religious or charitable purposes, or used by any institute under the provisions of the Institute Act.

INCOME TAX.

On all incomes derived from personal exertion, 4½d. in the £, up to £800, and 6d. over that amount, and from property 9d. in the £ up to £800, and 1s. over that amount. Exemption £200.

The incomes of the following are exempt :—Municipal corporations and district councils, companies, public bodies, and societies not carrying on any business for the purpose of gain to be divided amongst the shareholders or members thereof ; and all friendly societies.

MERCANTILE CHARGES AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

INDENTS.

SCALE OF CHARGES BY MERCHANTS ON EXECUTING ORDERS FOR GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Exchange—At the Bank rate at the date of indent.

Commission—On purchases, being the usual charge for cash purposes in London, 2½ per cent. This charge to be exclusive of brokerage, where brokers are usually employed, and of commission incurred in the purchase at the place of manufacture.

Ten per cent. per annum interest on the amount of invoice, and charges as above, from the date of indent until the importer is placed in funds.

Five per cent. commission on the same amount as that on which the above 10 per cent. is chargeable, and the like commission, with 10 per cent. per annum interest on all cash outlay that may be made on the arrival of the goods.

LICENSES.

Auctioneers, Town, £25 ; Country, £10.
Auctioneers' Clerk, £10.
Appraisers, £5.
Pawnbrokers, £10.
Legal Practitioners, £5.
Medical do., £1 1s.
Customs' House Agents, £10.
Publicans—Town and Country—Annual Value £100, £15 ; £200, £20 ; £300, £30 ; £400, £35 ; over £400, £40.
Storekeepers, £10.
Surveyors, £5.
Hawkers, cart and horse, £1 ; servants, 10s. ; pack or foot license, 2s. 6d.
Gun License, 2s. 6d.
Miners' right, 5s.
Packet License—For masters of passenger vessels, £10.
Wineseller—Wine in bottle not consumed on the premises, £3.
Wineseller—Wine to be consumed on premises, £5.
Distiller—£50.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Banknote.—A sum to be paid by Banks quarterly for duty on banknotes issued by them—for every £100, and also for the fractional part of £100, of the average quarterly amount of such notes in circulation	0	10	0
Bill of exchange, cheque, or order payable on demand	0	0	1
Bill of exchange of any other kind whatsoever, and promissory-note of every kind whatsoever, drawn or expressed to be payable, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in South Australia—			
Where the amount of the bill of exchange or promissory-note does not exceed £20	0	0	3
Where it exceeds £20—For every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50	0	0	6

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Bill, note, bond, and debenture issued by or on behalf of the Government of South Australia.
2. Draft or order for the payment of money issued by any duly authorized officer of the Government on account of the public service.
3. Post-Office order or postal note.
4. Cheque or order drawn upon the Savings Bank Bank of South Australia.
5. Draft or order drawn by any Bank in South Australia upon any other Bank in South Australia, not payable to bearer or to order, and used solely for the purpose of settling or clearing any account between such Banks.
6. Letter written by any Bank in South Australia to any other Bank in South Australia, directing the payment of any sum of money, the same not being payable to bearer or to order, and such letter not being sent or delivered to the person to whom payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.
7. Letter of credit granted in South Australia authorizing drafts to be drawn out of South Australia payable in South Australia.
8. Cheque drawn by any registered Friendly Society.

Bill of lading or shipping note for goods exported from colony	0	0	6
Conveyance on sale of any property, real or personal, not otherwise specified—			
For every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale	0	5	0
Grant of land from the Crown (exempt).			
Conveyance on sale on any goods, wares, merchandise, horses, cattle, sheep, or other movable chattels (exempt).			

NOTE.—The term "conveyance on sale" includes every conveyance, assignment, transfer, application under the "Real Property Act of 1861," or Act amending or repealing the same, and every other assurance,

	£	s.	d.
and instrument, and every decree and order of any court, judge, or commissioner whereby, or by virtue whereof, any real or personal property upon the sale thereof is legally or equitably transferred to or vested in the purchaser or any other person on his behalf or by his direction.			
For any deed where the consideration money therein expressed is not more than £100...	0	5	0
For every additional £100 up to a total of £400, a further sum of	0	5	0
For every deed of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specified in this schedule	1	0	0

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES.

1. Instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share, or property of or in any ship or vessel.
2. Wills and testamentary instruments.
3. Certificates of title issued from the Lands Titles Registration Office.
4. Customs bonds.
5. Administration bonds.
6. Bonds to the Crown for the safe custody of an insane person.
7. Bonds on appointment of a special bailiff.
8. Memorandum of association, articles of association, rules and regulations of an incorporated Company, Association, or Society.
9. Marriage settlement and post-nuptial settlement on wife, by whomsoever made.
10. Any mortgage of real property, and mortgage given by way of bill of sale or otherwise, of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, or other personal estate, and every receipt endorsed on either or any of the said documents for the consideration thereof.
11. Leases from the Crown.
12. Leases to the Crown and to any person on behalf of the Crown.
13. Powers of attorney limited to a power to sign and seal leases from the Crown.
14. Conveyances whether on sale or otherwise to the Crown and to any person on behalf of the Crown.
15. All bonds to the Crown.
16. Conveyance on sale of any share or shares in the stock, funds or capital of any corporation or society whatever.
17. Articles or indentures of apprenticeship.

SHIPPING CHARGES.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.—For vessels entering or leaving Port Adelaide under 100 tons, in or out, £2 10s. each way. For every ton register beyond 100, in or out 1½d. One quarter of above rates deducted when steam is employed. The pilotage in no case is to exceed £12.

TONNAGE DUES.—Sailing vessels loading or discharging at the wharves, Port Adelaide, 3d. per ton register; under 100 tons register and in the coasting trade, free; over 100 and under 200 tons, 15s. per trip; over 200 and under 250 tons, 20s per trip. Coasting steamers are charged at the following rates per trip:—Under 100 tons, 10s.; under 250 tons, 15s.; under 400 tons, 20s.; and 1d. per ton for every ton above 400 tons. Steamers trading beyond the Colonies, 1½d. per ton. The time allowed for discharging is—Vessels under 100 tons, six days; 100 to 300 tons, 10 days; 500 tons, 14 days; 500 to 1,000 tons, 17 days; above 1,000 tons, 21 days. Vessels exceeding the time allowed are charged 1s. per ton per day for the extra time.

TOWAGE DUES.—Vessels, in or out only, not exceeding 200 tons, £5; every additional ton, 6d. Vessels in and out, not exceeding 200 tons, £5; every ton additional, 6d.

LIGHT DUES.—Light dues shall be paid on all ships according to the undermentioned scale, viz:—1. From or to any port beyond the Australasian colonies, 3d. per ton in and 3d. per ton out: Provided, however, that—(*a*) On any such ship calling for orders, and neither discharging nor loading any cargo, or landing or embarking any passengers, in this province; and (*b*) On any such ship *en route* to or from any Australasian colony, and discharging or loading a part of her cargo, or landing or embarking a portion of her passengers, in this province, shall be paid only 1½d. per ton in and 1½d. per ton out. 2. From or to any port in the Australasian colonies, 1½d. per ton in and 1½d. per ton out. 3. Any ship sailing or clearing for a port beyond the limits of the province, *viâ* Port Adelaide or an outport or outports, shall, in addition to the above, be charged coasting dues, at the rate of ½d. per ton. 4. On ships trading only within the province, the following coasting light dues shall be paid, viz.:—On each ship—under 30 tons, 10s.; from 30 tons to 50 tons, £1; from 51 tons to 70 tons, £1 10s., per quarter or part of a quarter in advance; 71 tons register or over, ½d. per ton in and ½d. per ton out for each voyage, or 6d. per ton per quarter in advance.

TOWNS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ABERDEEN. *See* REDRUTH.

ADELAIDE, lat. 34° 57′ S., long. 138° 38′ E., the capital of South Australia, and the seat of government, is an episcopal city, on the river Torrens, about 6 miles east from St. Vincent Gulf, Port Adelaide being the shipping port. The road to this port was the first made in the colony, but for many years the Government railway has taken the larger portion of the traffic. Steamers run regularly from the port to Melbourne, with which city a large trade is done, and the P. and O., Orient, M. M., and German, and other steamers can also be availed of. Numerous coasting steamers trade to other Australian ports. Adelaide is now in direct railway communication with Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, the journey to Melbourne occupying 18¾ hours. The mails, per the P. and O. and Orient Companies steamers, are landed at Largs Bay, and brought to Adelaide by railway. The telegraph service places the metropolis in communication, not only with most of the outlying districts of the province, but also with the eastern Australian colonies and with West Australia; Adelaide is the terminus of the direct line to London, *viâ* Port Darwin. The railway to Melbourne runs in a circuitous course through a picturesque range of hills, where a cool and refreshing climate is obtained in the summer, and a number of elegant mansions and villa residences have been erected at stations on this line, of which Blackwood, Mount Lofty, and Aldgate are the most populous. The Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Co.'s cars commenced running in June, 1878, between the city and the eastern suburbs of Kent Town, Kensington, and Norwood. Other tramways are 2 miles to North Adelaide, 2¾ miles to Walkerville; to Hindmarsh, 2 miles; to Mitcham, 4¾ miles, passing through Unley; to Parkside and Glen Osmond to Hyde Park; to Prospect and Enfield; to Goodwood; to Magill; to Payneham and Paradise; to Burnside; and to Henley Beach. The principal hotels are the York, the South Australian Hotel, the Globe, the Clarence, the Langham, the Prince Alfred, Napoleon, Gresham, the Crown and Sceptre, Terminus, United Service Club, Imperial, Southern Cross, Sturt Arcade, International, the Victoria, the Tavistock, and the Newmarket.

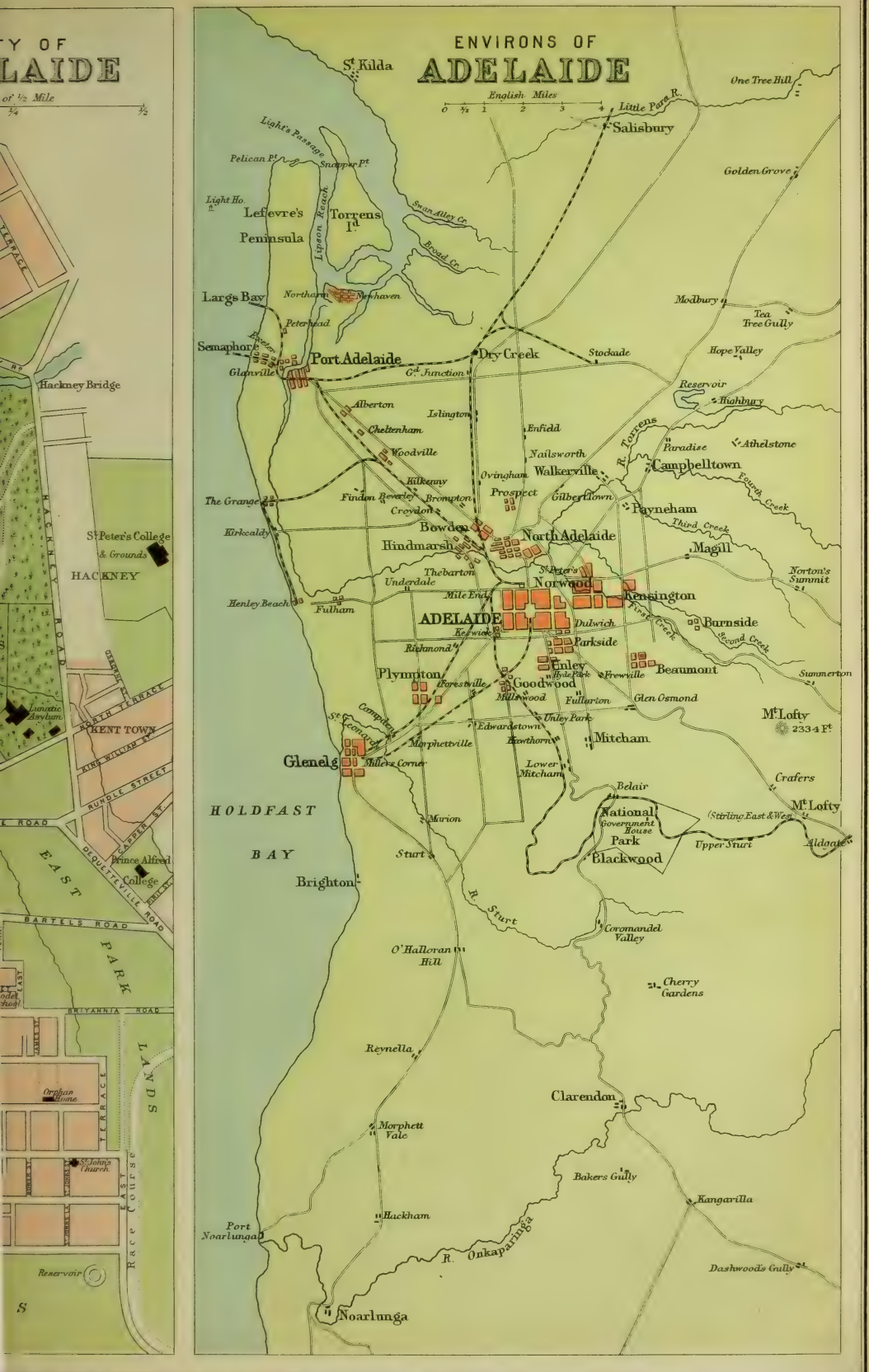
The city was founded in the year 1837 by Colonel Light, who named it at the special request of His Majesty King William the IV. after his consort, Queen Adelaide. Its progress, though not nearly so rapid as that of some other cities in Australia, has been steady and uniform. The discovery of gold in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, and the consequent exodus of a large proportion of the population, for a time retarded its growth; but with the abatement of the gold fever the city gradually resumed its former prosperous aspect, and has up to the present time, with some fluctuation, continued to progress and extend. Adelaide, as originally laid out, comprised 1,042 allotments of an acre each; it is built nearly in the form of a square, with its streets at right angles, many of them planted with trees, and consists of two portions, North and South Adelaide, the latter being the business portion of the city, and the former principally used for residential purposes. A strip of Park land about half a mile wide separates these two portions of the city, through the centre of which runs the river Torrens, which is crossed by five massive iron bridges. The last new iron bridge, the Thebarton, was opened in December, 1885, replacing a wooden bridge. The river was formerly a source of annoyance to the inhabitants and visitors, but has been converted by the construction of a dam, at the back of the gaol, into a magnificent sheet of water. It stretches all the way from the gaol up to the Hackney Bridge, a distance of about 2 miles. The banks have been greatly improved, and promenade walks formed, while near King William Road a splendid rotunda has been placed, where bands discourse good music at suitable times; on the opposite side of the road a fine parade ground has been formed for use by the military forces. The total area of the city is 1,042 acres, exclusive of the streets and park lands, which latter have an area of 2,300 acres. It is pleasantly situated on a large plain; the Mount Lofty range of mountains, at from 4 to 8 miles distance, walling it in on the eastern and southern sides.

The boundaries of South Adelaide are four terraces facing the cardinal points of the compass, and known as the North, South, East, and West terraces. In North Adelaide there are four reserves, named respectively, Wellington-square, Brougham-place, Palmer-place, and Roberts-place. Besides these reserves there are five squares in South Adelaide, named respectively, Victoria, Hindmarsh, Light, Whitmore, and Hurtle Squares. The city is under municipal government, which it adopted in 1840, before either of the other Australian colonies. It is divided into six wards, Hindmarsh, Gawler, Grey, Robe, Young, and Macdonnell, each returning two councillors, the mayor, and aldermen (of whom there are six) being elected by the whole body of ratepayers. The annual value of ratable property was, on December 31, 1899, £429,369; the street mileage is 94, and there are over 9,000 houses. King William Street is a fine broad thoroughfare, running north and south, two chains in width, and in it are located the principal edifices. Rundle and Hindley Streets are the chief business thoroughfares. They run from E. to W., are about a mile and a half long, and one chain wide. Rundle Street is traversed by the Norwood and Kensington and Burnside tramway; Hindley Street by the Hindmarsh and Henley Beach tramway; King William Street by the Hyde Park, North Adelaide and Prospect tramways; Pirie Street by the Parkside tramways: Waymouth Street by the Goodwood tramway; Flinders Street by the Unley and Mitcham tramway; and North Terrace by the Payneham and Paradise tramway.

The public buildings are numerous, and comprise Government House, the Town Hall, with a fine organ, and a lofty tower



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TY OF
LAIDE
of ½ Mile
¼
½
TERRACE
Hackney Bridge
St Peter's College
& Grounds
HACKNEY
HACKNEY ROAD
Lunatic Asylum
NORTH TERRACE
KENT TOWN
KING WILLIAM ST.
RUNDLE STREET
E ROAD
CAPPER ST.
DESAILLY VILLE ROAD
EAST
Prince Alfred College
BARTELS ROAD
PARK
BRITANNIA ROAD
LANDS
Orphan Home
TERRACE
St John's Church
EAST
Race Course
Reservoir
S
ENVIRONS OF
ADELAIDE
English Miles
0 ½ 1 2 3 4
St Kilda
Light's Passage
Pelican Pt
Snapper Pt
Light Ho.
Lefevre's Peninsula
Torrens Id.
Lipson Reach
Swan Alley Cr.
Broad Cr.
Largs Bay
Northern
Newhaven
Peterhead
Semaphore
Port Adelaide
Glanville
Dry Creek
Gt. Junction
Stockade
Little Para R.
Salisbury
One Tree Hill
Golden Grove
Modbury
Tea Tree Gully
Hope Valley
Reservoir
Highbury
Paradise
Athelstone
Campbelltown
Fourth Creek
Payneham
Third Creek
Magill
Norton's Summit
Alberton
Islington
Enfield
Cheltenham
Woodville
Nailsworth
Walkerville
Ovingham
Kilkenny
Findon
Beverley
Brompton
Croydon
Prospect
Gilberton
The Grange
Kirkcaldy
Bowden
Hindmarsh
North Adelaide
Thebarton
Underdale
St Peter's
Norwood
Kensington
Henley Beach
Fulham
Mile End
ADELAIDE
Dulwich
Burnside
Second Creek
Kermode
Richmond
Parkside
Plympton
Forestville
Millswood
Goodwood
Hyde Park
Frewville
Emley
Beaumont
Summerton
Fullarton
Glen Osmond
Unley Park
Edwardstown
Hawthorn
Mitcham
Mt Lofty
2334 Ft
St Leonard
Morphettville
Glenelg
Miller's Corner
Lower Mitcham
Belair
Crafers
Mt Lofty
HOLDFAST
BAY
Marion
National Government House Park
(Stirling East & West)
Upper Sturt
Aldgate
Sturt
Blackwood
Brighton
R. Sturt
Coromandel Valley
O'Halloran Hill
Cherry Gardens
Reynella
Clarendon
Morphett Vale
Baker's Gully
Kangarilla
Hackham
Port Noarlunga
R. Onkaparinga
Dashwood's Gully
Noarlunga

(the Albert, 145 feet high), in which is a peal of eight bells; the Grand Hall is a fine apartment, 108 feet long by 67 feet broad and 44 feet high, with seats for 1,800 persons; the Post and Telegraph office, also towered, is a very fine structure of white freestone; the Victoria tower is 156 feet in height, and is furnished with a clock which chimes the quarters, and strikes the hours, the dials being illuminated at night; the Government offices, two fine ranges of stone buildings; the Supreme, Local, and Police Court-houses; on North Terrace the Houses of Legislature, in which is the Parliamentary Library of 24,000 vols.; an Institute, the foundation-stone was laid by the Governor, on Nov. 7, 1879, this building includes a public reference library and museum, the estimated cost of the whole structure being £95,000, opened by the Earl of Kintore on January 12, 1895; the Elder Conservatorium of Music and a new Art Gallery, both built with money bequeathed by the late Sir Thomas Elder; the Hospital, a large and commodious building in the Italian style, with ward accommodation for about 300 patients, including the new wing; the Adelaide Club; the W. C. T. U.; the Salvation Army Citadel and Maternity Homes; the City Baths; large and well laid-out Cattle, Sheep, and three Produce Markets; the Theatre Royal, Rickard's Tivoli (the old Bijou); the premises of the Union Bank of Australasia, an imposing structure built of cut stone, those of the Bank of Adelaide, of the National Bank, of the Bank of Australasia, as well as the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, a new building in the Gothic style, the State Bank, of the Bank of New South Wales, and of the Commercial Bank of Australasia; and an unusually large number of churches, of which St. Peter's Cathedral, which was consecrated on January 1st, 1878, and St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, are the most important. There are five other Episcopal churches (Holy Trinity, Christ Church, St. Luke's, St. Paul's, and St. John's), besides 2 Mission churches, St. Patrick's R. C. Church, and St. Lawrence's, five Wesleyan churches, three Congregational churches, the Stow Memorial, Hindmarsh Square and Brougham Place, three Presbyterian, St. Andrew's, Flinders Street, and Chalmer's, four Baptist, two Christian, one Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem) church, a Meeting House of the Society of Friends, a Unitarian church, a handsome Jewish Synagogue, a Lutheran Church, and others, representing nearly every one of the religious sects. There are also several charitable institutions; among which are two lunatic asylums, one on North Terrace and the other at Parkside; an asylum for the destitute, Church of England and Roman Catholic orphan homes, a children's hospital, Home for Weak-Minded Children at Fullarton Estate, a Blind School and a Blind Industrial School, a Home for Incurables at Fullarton, a Convalescent Home at the Semaphore, and Salvation Army Home (late Bushmen's Club), recently enlarged, and five Private Hospitals. The Young Men's Christian Association purchased a site at the west corner of Grenfell Street and Gawler Place, on which they have erected a splendid pile of buildings, at a cost of £27,000, which was opened by his Excellency the Governor, on Monday, July 21, 1884. Our Boys' Institute, in Wakefield Street, and the Boys' Brigade are also open. The estimated cost of the western wing of the new Parliament Houses now erected is upwards of £100,000. They occupy a fine situation at the junction of North Terrace with King William Road. The "Royal Exchange," in King William Street, is one of the best buildings in the City. The Australian Mutual Provident Society, Colonial Mutual, Widows' Fund, National Mutual, Mutual of Victoria, Mutual Association of Australia, and other Life Assurance Offices, all have substantially-built places of business, most of them being ornaments to the City. There are also handsome Government offices in Victoria Square, and the Adelaide University on North Terrace. Amongst educational edifices are St. Peter's, Prince Alfred, the Christian Brothers', and Way Colleges. The first is an Episcopalian, the second a Wesleyan, the third a Roman Catholic, and the last a Bible Christian institution, but are patronised by other denominations. St. Barnabas Episcopalian Theological College, opposite St. Peter's Cathedral, was opened on November 26, 1881. Only a portion of the edifice, which is in the Tudor style, is as yet completed. The Jubilee of the Colony took place in 1887, and to celebrate it an Exhibition was held. The space dedicated for the purpose of a suitable building was a piece of open land lying east and north of the University, extending from North Terrace to the Victoria Drive and from Frome Road towards King William Road, the area being about 18½ acres—8 acres on the upper level and the remainder on the lower. The permanent building is used by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and other kindred organizations, and affords accommodation for a Technological Museum, School of Mines and Industries, and Chamber of Manufactures. Mr. (now Sir) E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., was the chief promoter, to whom principally the success of the undertaking was due. The cost of the buildings (permanent building and annexes), was £48,000. The shops, banks, and insurance offices have greatly improved in appearance during the past few years, and many of them will now bear comparison with similar buildings in any part of the world. A State Bank was established by the Government; it conducts its business in the old Union Bank, Pirie Street, purchased by the Government.

A plentiful supply of water is obtained from reservoirs at Hope Valley and Thorndon Park, within a few miles of Adelaide, which derive their supply from the River Torrens, a weir being thrown across the river and the water conducted by an open aqueduct and a 42-inch main to the reservoirs. These reservoirs have a storage capacity of 886,900,000 and 140,500,000 gallons respectively; the street mains reticulate through 165 miles of pipe. A metropolitan reservoir capable of holding over one million gallons of water has been constructed on the Park Lands at North Adelaide. A similar covered service reservoir, capable of containing 850,000 gallons, was constructed upon the South Park Lands at the corner of South and East Terraces. During 1881 a covered service reservoir, capable of containing 560,000 gallons, was built at Burnside South for supplying a portion of the high-level reservoirs district; this district comprises Magill, Burnside, Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Kensington, and parts of Norwood, Frewville, and Fullarton, for the benefit of which places also a pumping-station has been erected at Marryatville. This pumping-station is capable of delivering 500,000 gallons per diem. The average daily consumption of the city and suburbs within the Adelaide water area varies from about 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons. New waterworks for the city and suburbs have been opened during the past twelve months, the source of supply being the Onkaparinga river near Clarendon, the reservoir being constructed at Happy Valley. It has a storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons of water. The city has been lighted with gas since 1863, but since January 4, 1900, King William Street has been lighted with electricity in addition to gas, and in all probability the electric light mains will be extended to the more important of the other thoroughfares. From 1885 Adelaide, and nearly all its suburbs, has been drained by the deep drainage system. The Botanic Gardens occupy an area of about 40 acres, and are very beautifully and tastefully laid out. In the grounds, besides several fern-houses, shade-houses, and the Victoria Regia house, there is a large and handsome palm house, constructed of glass and iron, in which tropical plants are sheltered. A Museum of Economic Botany was erected in 1881, and is open to the public. A large piece of land, in connection with the Gardens, extending northward to the Torrens, has been formed into a park with broad shaded footpaths and wide carriage drive. This, called the Botanic Park, has an area of 84 acres, part of which is used as a Zoological Gardens. A statue of Her Majesty the Queen, presented to the citizens by the Hon. Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., is erected in the centre of Victoria Square. The city is further beautified by a marble statue of "Venus de Medici" placed on North Terrace, and a bronze statue of "Hercules," in Victoria Square, both being presented by Mr. W. A. Horn, and a marble statue of Robert Burns, presented by the S.A Caledonian Society, is erected in North Terrace. A new vice-regal summer residence has been erected at Marble Hill, one of the highest and most picturesque points of Mount Lofty range. It is a fine substantial battlemented stone edifice, with a tower 75 feet high, and cost £21,300 in construction. It is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is distant 12½ miles from the city. It stands in grounds of 400 acres in extent. Around the city are several suburbs pleasantly situated, which are favourite places of residence, cars, omnibuses and tram-lines affording facilities for transit to them. To the East are Rose Park, Kensington, Norwood, Kent Town, Hackney, Stepney, East Adelaide, Payneham, Paradise, Magill, Marryatville, Burnside, and Glen Osmond; to the South, Unley, Malvern, Mitcham, Fullarton, Goodwood, Hyde Park, and Parkside; to the West, Thebarton, Southwark, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton and Henley Beach, and the Grange; and to the North, Enfield, Prospect, Walkerville, Medindie and Ovingham. The population, exclusive of the suburbs, numbered 37,837 on April 5, 1891, estimated in 1900 about 41,000. The population within a ten-mile radius of the post-office approximates to 146,125. The newspapers are the *South Australian Register*, *The Advertiser*, morning daily papers; the *Evening Journal*, and *The Express*, daily evening papers; the weekly papers are the *Adelaide Observer*, the *South Australian Chronicle*, a German newspaper, the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*; the *Christian Weekly*, the *Australian Christian World*, the *Weekly Herald*, *Quiz*, *Critic*, *Southern Cross*, *Standard*, and the *Sporting News*. There is also a monthly, the *Garden and Field*, and several other publications advocating the views of temperance societies, religious bodies, &c.

ALBERTON & QUEENSTOWN (34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.), a postal district, with telegraph, money-order office and railway station on the Port line, suburban to Port Adelaide, 6¼ rail miles W., fares, 8d. and 5d. Hotels: British Standard, Prince of Wales, and Alberton. It is in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Port Adelaide, and the District Council of Alberton and Queenstown. Places of worship: Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels. Public School and Oddfellows lodge. Industries: rope works, chemical works, pottery. Water from Happy Valley.

ALDGATE (34° 59′ S. lat., 138° 46′ E. long.) (co. Adelaide electorate of Mount Barker), post town with money-order office railway and telegraph station on the Adelaide, Nairne to Melbourne Railway; 12 miles E. from Adelaide by road, and 21¾ by rail, lying 1,392 feet above sea level; fares, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Hotel: Aldgate Pump. There are two stores, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, stone quarries, and refreshment rooms. A summer residence of the citizens of Adelaide, and centre for sellers engaged in fruit and vegetable growing. Population of town and district about 500.

ALDINGA (35° 16′ S. lat., 138° 27′ E. long.), a post and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, situated on a creek of the same name on the main southern road to Yankalilla, 27 miles S. of Adelaide, to which a coach runs daily; fare, 4s. 6d. Coaches run to Yankalilla, *viâ* Myponga, Aldinga, Noarlunga, and Morphett Vale. Hotel: Aldinga Hotel. It is in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, police district of Willunga, and District Council of Aldinga, which has a population of 900, an area of 20,820 acres, and an assessment of £5,574.

There are in the town Methodist and Episcopal (St. Ann's) churches, an institute, Foresters' lodge, an agency for the Bank of Adelaide, butter and coach factories; and a commodious school building, with an average attendance of 55. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and hay being principally grown. Formation: Tertiary. Population of township, 250.

ALICE SPRINGS. *See* STUART, Northern Territory.

ALLANDALE EAST (37° 59′ S. lat., 140° 45′ E. long.), a post town in county Grey, electorate of Victoria, and District Council of Port MacDonnell, 319¼ miles E. of Adelaide. It is reached by rail to Mount Gambier, thence conveyance. Daily mail to and from Adelaide. Hotel: Traveller's Rest. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan places of worship, school, cheese and butter factory. Population about 200.

ALLANDALE NORTH (34° 15′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long.), a small post town in the county and electorate of Light, 51 miles N. of Adelaide, on Allan's creek. Conveyance to Kapunda railway station, 3 miles away. Has hotel, school, Bible Christian church. Agricultural district. Industries: Farming, tanning, and vine-growing. Population, about 70.

ALMA (34° 19′ S. lat., 138° 42′ E. long.), a post town, county Gawler, electorate of Wooroora, District Council of Alma Plains, 51½ miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance to the Hamley Bridge Railway Station on the Adelaide and Burra line. Congregational and Church of Christ chapels, two public schools, and Mechanics' Institute. Agricultural district. Population of district, about 250.

AMBLESIDE. *See* GRUNTHAL.

ANGASTON (34° 32′ S. lat., 139° 3′ E. long.), county Light, electorate of Barossa, a post township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the Angaston creek, 53 miles NW. of Adelaide. Mail conveyance and rail *viâ* Freeling are the means of communication. Hotels: Angaston and Commercial. There are here a branch of the National Bank of Adelaide, a public school, places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Baptists; an Institute, having a public room that will seat 300 persons, with a library and reading-room attached, Rechabite and Oddfellows lodges and police station. Vinegar, wine, jam, fruit-preserving factories here. The district is an agricultural one; in addition to wheat, the vine is extensively cultivated. Copper has been found in the neighbourhood. The District Council of Angaston embraces 40,000 acres. Formation: foliated sandstone and lava. Lighted with kerosine. Population about 800; district 2,250.

ANGLEGROVE (33° 38′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long.), county Stanley, 107 miles N. of Adelaide, situated midway between Clare, Snowton and Redhill. Communication by conveyance from Brinkworth, 3 miles distant; thence by rail to Adelaide. Wheat district.

ANGLE VALE (34° 38′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), a postal village near the Gawler river, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Yatala, 23 miles distant from Adelaide by mail route N., but only 20 miles by direct road. There is in the town an agricultural implement works, a public school (45 scholars), a creamery, and a Methodist place of worship. It is in the District Council of Munno Para West, which is an agricultural one, and is occupied for miles around by wheat crops. Lighted with kerosene, water from tanks. Smithfield (5 miles) is the nearest railway station. Population about 40.

APOINGA (33° 50′ S. lat., 139° 3′ E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Burra, 76 miles N. by E. of Adelaide. The nearest water is Tothill's creek, and the nearest railway station is the Burra. It is in the District Council of Apoinga, which is a pastoral and agricultural district. The District Council of Apoinga extends over 91 square miles. Population of district about 600.

APPILA YARROWIE (33° 39′ S. lat., 138° 17′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Frome, hundred of Appila), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, 157 (181½ postal) miles N. of Adelaide. A coach runs daily to the Caltowie Railway station. Hotel: Yarrowie. It has a branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Wesleyan, Anglican (St. George), and Roman Catholic (St. Philip and St. James) places of worship, Public Hall, and a State school. Tarcowie springs in district. It is in an agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

ARDROSSAN (34° 22′ S. lat., 138° 0′ E. long.), post town, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, 169¼ postal miles (*viâ* Moonta) NW. of Adelaide. There is steamer communication Tuesdays and Thursdays with the metropolis, also rail (thrice weekly) to South Hummock, thence coach, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, or *viâ* Maitland to Moonta or Paskeville by coach, thence rail. Hotels: Ardrossan and Royal. It is situated in the county Fergusen, Hundred of Cunningham and Yorkes' Peninsula electoral district, near the head of St. Vincent Gulf. Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school, Mechanics' Institute, and Foresters' lodge. Good cycling roads. Water from Government tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Poultry raising and dairying. Implement factory. Formation: limestone. The jetty is 1,420 feet in length. Population, 150.

AUBURN (34° 3′ S. lat., 138° 41′ E. long.) lies on the river Wakefield, in the District Council of Upper Wakefield, county of Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, 75¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide; it is a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town. Saddleworth, 6 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. The Clare coach passes through the town twice daily to Saddleworth. The hotels are the Rising Sun and the District. The principal streets are lined with trees, and the town is a health resort. The places of worship comprise St. John's Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Bible Christians, with a public school. Bank: National. The other buildings comprise a town hall, and an Institute, with 1,000 volumes. There are Rechabites', Oddfellows', Orange, and Foresters' lodges, and several stores and tradesmen's shops. The District Council sits at Auburn, and it is the head-quarters of the Northern Agricultural Society. The District Council has an area of 61,222 acres. Pastoral, agricultural and viticultural district. The population is 1,450.

BAGOT'S WELL (34° 19′ S. lat., 139° 2′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph and railway station in the county and electoral district of Light, 53¼ miles N. of Adelaide, on river Light. Fares, 8s. 10d. and 5s. 6d. Has State school. Agricultural district. Population about 50.

BALAKLAVA (34° 9′ S. lat., 138° 29′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Savings Bank, rail, telephone, and telegraph station, in the county of Gawler. It is in the District Council of Balaklava, electorate (chief polling place) of Wooroora, and police district of Adelaide, about 63 miles N. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication twice daily; fares, 11s. 2d. and 7s. Hotels: the Balaklava and Terminus. It is on the River Wakefield. It has two hotels, public school, Methodist, Anglican, Christian Disciples', and Roman Catholic churches, an Institute, Druid, Rechabite and Oddfellow societies, a flour-mill, three general stores, an iron foundry, and some small shops. The District Council is partly situated in county Gawler and partly in county Stanley, and is an agricultural and pastoral district, containing a quantity of "scrub land," which is being regularly taken up and settled upon. Balaklava is the outlet of the produce of Dalkey, Stow, and Hall, and portions of Everard. Werocata station in the district. Agricultural show held annually. The District Council of Balaklava covers 282 square miles. Deep clay or sandy soil, with layers of limestone. Population of town about 600; of district about 1,500.

BALHANNAH (34° 37′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph and railway station on the Nairne line, 1,110 feet above sea-level, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral division and District Council of Onkaparinga, 19 miles (28¾ by rail) E. of Adelaide, on the Onkaparinga river; fare, 3s. 8d. and 2s. 5d. Hotel—Golden Cross. It has a Church of England (St. Thomas), and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a State school, bark mill, and butter and cheese factory. A mile from the town is a bismuth and copper mine. Cobalt in small quantities, and antimony and plumbago also exist in the ore. Water from wells. Dairying and agriculture. Population, about 350.

BAROSSA GOLDFIELD (34° 38′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), county Adelaide, a postal township in the county and electoral district of Barossa and District Council of Barossa, near the Para river and Yatta creek, about 33 miles N. of Adelaide, and 5 miles from Lyndoch. Conveyance to Gawler, thence train. Farm district, suitable for vine and fruit growing. The Barossa goldfield was discovered in October, 1868, by Job Harris and mates, who found gold in the gully now known as Spike Gully. Has good school, in which Anglican services are held. Gold-mining and wood-carting industries. Population, 150.

BEACHPORT (37° 30′ 30″ S. lat., 140° 1′ 30″ E. long.) (county Grey, electorate of Victoria, hundred of Rivoli Bay), a Government township, situated at Rivoli Bay North, 228 miles postal (356¼ rail) SE. of Adelaide, with which it has regular steamer communication. Has post and money-order offices and telegraph and railway station. Hotel: Bay View. It takes its name from a former Secretary for the Colonies—Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The town is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half NE. of Penguin Island and Cape Martin. Beachport was opened in 1878. It comprises hotel, three stores, a custom house, railway station, mechanics' institute, Methodist and Anglican churches, and a large public schoolhouse which cost £1,030. Many of the buildings are of limestone from Mount Gambier, and a grey sandstone found in the neighbourhood. It is the sea terminus and head-quarters of the Mount Gambier and Rivoli Bay Railway. Fares from Adelaide, 58s. and 36s. 5d. The harbour is said to be one of the safest and best in the district, well sheltered from the stormy weather. Vessels can load to 16 feet alongside an iron-screw-pile jetty 2,500 feet long, or to 18 feet at anchorage 500 yards off jetty in 22 feet of water; there is also a well-sheltered anchorage 1½ miles from jetty, with 6 fathoms of water, protected by the De Mole and Lipson Reef. A lifeboat with crew and a rocket apparatus (also steam lifeboat, *City of Adelaide*, presented to S. A. Government by Mr. R. B. Smith), has been stationed here. A telephone service connects all the coast stations and lighthouse on the SE. coast, as well as Mount Gambier, Portland and Victoria, enabling steam lifeboat to be quickly communicated with. On Penguin Island there is a lighthouse, from which is shown a fourth order dioptric light, with bright flashes every 10 seconds, visible 12 miles. Beachport is the outlet for the produce of a very large area. A chicory kiln has been erected, and a great deal of chicory is grown in the neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood is Lake George, a fine sheet of brackish water; there is also a salt lake (called the Pool of Siloam), which is said to have curative properties. Population, 250.

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY, or WILMINGTON (32° 39′ S. lat., 138° 4′ E. long.), is a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices in the Southern portion of the Hundred of Willochra, county and electoral district of Frome, and is pleasantly situated at the entrance to Horrocks Pass (a natural road named after its discoverer), through the Flinders Range, on the direct route from Adelaide (473¼ rail miles) to Port Augusta. Adelaide is reached by coach to Hammond, thence rail. It has three hotels (Beautiful Valley, Wilmington and Globe), agricultural stripper factory, a mill, Episcopal,

Wesleyan, and Bible Christian places of worship, and an institute, and is within 25 miles of a first-class seaport, Port Augusta. Bank: National.

BEETALOO is situated on the Beetaloo Creek, in the electorate of Gladstone. It is 149 miles distant from Adelaide, communication with which is by rail to Laura (6 miles), or Crystal Brook (12 miles), from each of which towns there is a good natural road. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. It is near here that the Government "Beetaloo" reservoir, acknowledged to be one of the finest works of its kind in the world, is built across the Crystal Brook Creek. Its construction occupied about five years. It supplies the Beetaloo water district and also the important towns of Port Pirie, Moonta, Kadina, and Wallaroo. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 800 million gallons, and is formed by a cement concrete dam 580 feet long and 110 feet high. It supplies over 670 miles of mains, and commands over a million acres of country. The local scenery is both varied and picturesque, and in the same locality is situated the Wirrabara Forest Nursery and Plantation.

BELAIR (35° 2′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.) (co. and hundred of Adelaide), a post town with telegraph and railway station, 6 miles SE. (by rail 13¾) of Adelaide, in the District Council of Mitcham, is pleasantly situated in the Hills, 1,008 feet above sea-level on Brownhill Creek. One of the principal buildings is "Hope Lodge," used as an Inebriates' Retreat. The Nairne Railway passes through here; fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Has hotel, Anglican church, and private school, Druid and Oddfellow lodges. In the neighbourhood is the National Park, a recreation ground for the people, controlled by an influential commission, and covering an area of about 2,000 acres of choice hill and dale scenery. An ably-managed Home for Consumptives is in the vicinity. Population, about 300.

BELTANA (30° 51′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telegraph station, on the Warrioota creek, in the county Frome and electorate of Flinders, 353½ miles N. of Adelaide, and 143½ N. of Port Augusta, with which it is connected by rail; fare from Adelaide, 58s. 10d. and 36s. 9d. It has hotel—Royal Victoria—a police station and public school, and one store. There is no church in the town, but Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. The Beltana sheep station, whence the place derives its name, is 1½ mile distant. Several copper mines are in the neighbourhood. Copper mining at Ediacara, 18 miles west, where the Government are boring for minerals. Sliding Rock copper mine, 15 miles east, is being worked, and the industry generally is brisk. Puttapa Gorge and Mount Bailey are within easy distance. Population, 150.

BELVIDERE (35° 18′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long.), hundred and District Council, on St. Kitt's Creek, 49 miles (55 postal) N. of Adelaide, in the county of Light. A mail coach runs to Kapunda, rail thence. Has post office. Roman Catholic and two Lutheran churches, a public and two denominational schools. The district is of an agricultural character, 14,000 acres being under cultivation, principally for wheat and grapes. The District Council of Belvidere covers 84 square miles, and meets at Koonunga, the principal town. The district is famed for its marble quarries; as also agricultural implement factory and chaff mills. There are two other Belvideres, one near Strathalbyn and another north-west of Hamilton. Complaint is often made of there being three townships of same name in one province. Population about 900.

BENDLEBY (co. Grenville, District Council Carrieton), postal district and hundred, 16 miles from Carrieton Railway Station, 204½ miles N. of Adelaide. Reached by rail to Orroroo, thence coach 28 miles. Has public school in hall, two United Methodist churches. Hell's Pass in the district. Slate, limestone, and quartz formation. Agricultural and pastoral district.

BETHESDA lies 625 miles N. of Adelaide, in the electoral district of Flinders; nearest railway station, Hergott Springs. Here is a Lutheran mission with school and church (J. G. Reuther, manager) for aborigines, of whom there are about 200.

BEVERLY (34° 53′ S. lat., 138° 34′ E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, 4½ miles, in the District Council of Woodville. Hotels: Kavanagh. Population, 124.

BIRKENHEAD. *See* PORT ADELAIDE.

BLACKWOOD (34° 3′ S. lat., 138° 44′ E. long.), a post town, telephone and railway station, 11½ rail miles SE. from Adelaide, on the Hills line of Railway, which is now connected with the Victorian lines. It is pleasantly situated 835 feet above sea-level: Railway fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. Coach twice a day to Cherry Gardens and Clarendon, and once daily to Kangarella, Meadows, and Ashbourne. There is a store, large brick factory, Methodist, Anglican and Baptist churches; I.O.R. tent and Oddfellows' lodge, one State and private school. Most of the residences are situated upon elevated land close to the railway station, and overlooking the sea, which is six miles distant, with pretty undulating country between. On the other side, the valley of the Sturt, and a range of hills of the same name, afford very pleasant scenery. Rather more than a mile distant are some of the largest strawberry gardens in the colony, extending over several acres each. Oranges and other fruits are also produced in large quantities, and there are preserving factories within a short distance whence jam and preserves are exported to the other colonies. Situated in district council of Mitcham, electorate of Sturt and county of Adelaide. Population, about 400; of the district about 900.

BLAKISTON (35° S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long.) (co. Hindmarsh), a village 1 mile NE. of Littlehampton, 23 road miles from Adelaide. Has butter factory, seed farm, and Anglican church. Adelaide reached by coach to either Nairne, Mount Barker, or Littlehampton, thence train. Desirable summer resort. Agricultural district. Formation: mica schist, with ironstone outcrops. Population of district about 150.

BLANCHETOWN (34° 21′ S. lat., 139° 28′ E. long.), postal township with telegraph and money-order office in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa, hundred of Skurray, and central police district, on the west bank of the River Murray, 90 postal miles N. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice a week to Truro, thence to Freeling, thence by railway. It has a police-station, one public school and Blanche Town hotel. The district is a pastoral one, sheep stations predominating. Water from Murray river and tanks. Formation: limestone. Population, 38.

BLETCHLEY (35° 15′ S. lat., 139° 1′ E. long.), a postal district in the county of Hindmarsh and electorate of Mount Barker, 6 miles E. of Strathalbyn, 4 miles N. of Langhorne's Bridge, and 36 miles (57 miles postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the Bremer creek. Squatting district. Communication is *viâ* Strathalbyn.

BLINMAN (31° 4′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, county Taunton, and electorate of Flinders, hundred of Carr, about 359¼ postal (*viâ* Parachilna) miles N. of Adelaide, 2,020 feet above sea. A small creek runs through the township. Hotels: North Blinman and North Star. State school, Anglican and Wesleyan services, Foresters' Court and hall. The well-known Blinman mine is here. There is a branch telegraph from here to Beltana. Communication is by coach to Parachilna, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, thence by train. Pastoral and farming district. The population, inclusive of the surrounding camps, was reported at 400, of town alone, 200.

BLUMBERG (34° 49′ S. lat., 138° 59′ E. long.) (co. of Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, hundred Talunga), a postal township with money-order office, telegraph, station and savings bank, 28 miles NE. of Adelaide, to which coaches run twice daily; coach also to Balhannah, thence train to Adelaide. Hotel: the Blumberg. There are two churches, a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew), a public school, a German school; an agency for the Bank of Adelaide, and Literary Institute. An extensive trade is carried on in wheat and dairy produce, also in wattle bark. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood. Has flint quarries. It is in the District Council of Talunga, which has an area of 73 square miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 260, mostly Germans.

BLYTH (33° 53′ S. lat., 138° 30′ E. long.), a postal centre, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station in the county and electoral district of Stanley, 92¾ miles due N. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by rail, one train each way; fares, 15s. 6d. and 9s. 8d. Hotel: the Blyth. It is 638 feet above sea-level. Has public school, flour-mill, saddler's, and blacksmith's. Institute, Wesleyan and Lutheran chapels. The railway connects with Port Wakefield and Wallaroo and Gladstone. The District Council of Blyth extends over 114 square miles. Population, 211; of district, which is principally agricultural, 800.

BOOLEROO CENTRE (32° 18′ S. lat., 138° 14′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank in the county and electorate of Frome, 201 postal (*viâ* Orroroo) miles N. of Adelaide, depending principally on the large areas devoted to wheat crops. It has communication with Adelaide by coach to Laura or Orroroo, thence by rail. It has a branch of the E.S. and A. Bank, hotel, a Church of England and a Bible Christian chapel, an Institute and Public Hall, a public school, Rechabite lodge, a foundry, and wheelwright's, blacksmith's, and butcher's shops, stores, and an inn. Gorge Road and St. Germein are points of interest. Population, with vicinity, about 500.

BOOYOOLIE. *See* LAURA.

BORDER TOWN (36° 19′ S. lat., 140° 46′ E. long.), a post town, with railway and telegraph station (testing station between Adelaide and Melbourne), savings bank and money-order office, in the centre of the Tatiara district, in the county of Buckingham, and electoral district of Albert, situated on rising ground on the Tatiara Creek, near the Western boundary of the Hundred about 50 miles N. of Narracoorte, on the old road and direct line of railway between Adelaide and Melbourne (distance, 326 miles), and from Adelaide 183 rail miles SSE. The Victorian boundary is about 12 miles distant. It was founded by Government in 1851 as a depôt for the gold escort to the Victorian gold diggings. Hotels: The Border Town and the Woolshed. It comprises a post and telegraph office of stone, a State school that accommodates 300 scholars, several stores, an Institute, with hall capable of seating 200 persons, and library of over 3,000 vols., Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Congregational places of worship, Baptist services in Foresters' Hall, and a police-station. Has Foresters' and Rechabite societies. A local court is held here periodically. Branch Commercial Bank. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for the growth of vines, and will also produce excellent wheat in favourable seasons. Plenty of good water from wells. Limestone formation. The Agricultural Society holds a show here annually; Government has granted an area of 5 acres. (The Tatiara District Council is 1,500 square miles in area; has a population of 1,800; county Buckingham grows the finest wheat in the colony, Population, 500; district about 1,800.

BOWDEN (34° 56′ S. lat., 138° 33′ E. long.), co. Adelaide, hundred Yatala, is situated 1¾ mile W. of, and suburban to the city, with which it has telegraphic communication and railway connection by the Port Line; fares, 3d., and 2d. Hotels: Globe, Governor Hindmarsh, Oddfellows' Arms, and Tanners' Arms. There are here Church of England and Bible Christian places of

worship, several Friendly Societies, tanneries, glass works, brick kilns and gasometers. It forms a ward in the corporate town of Hindmarsh, and has a population of about 2,600 persons.

BRAMFIELD (33° 25′ S. lat., 134° 58′ E. long.), a small coast post town in the Hundred of Ward, Co. of Musgrave, and is 300½ postal miles W. distant from Adelaide. Has hotel, State school. The surrounding country is thickly timbered, and chiefly settled by farmers. The products are wheat and wool. Communication by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence per coach, 105 miles, or by coasting steamer to Waterloo Bay. Population about 50.

BRIDGEWATER (35° 2′ S. lat., 138′ 47′ E. long.) Cox's Creek) lies on Cox's creek, 23½ postal miles E. of Adelaide. It is a post-town (issuing postal notes) and telegraph and railway station on the Adelaide and Nairne Railway; fares, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. In county Adelaide, electorate Mount Barker and Onkaparinga, and district council Stirling and Crafers. Has public school, Bible Christian church, Dunn and Co.'s steam and water mills. Hotel and Rudd's store. Market gardening is mainly followed in the district. Land is heavily timbered with stringy bark. A healthy resort for invalids, 1,310 feet above sea-level. Population, about 300.

BRIGHTON (34° 4′ S. lat., 138° 32 E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Sturt, hundred Noarlunga, a municipal seaside town and watering-place, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Vincent, 10 miles S. of Adelaide. Tram to Glenelg, thence rail. The hotels are the Thatched House Tavern, and Brighton Inn. It is a favourite seaside resort for the citizens, having esplanade, jetty, and splendid beach. There is an Institute and Town Hall, Episcopal church (St. Jude's) and a Wesleyan chapel, public school, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges. Portland Cement Company's works here, cost about £20,000, and employ 50 hands. An asylum for the blind and deaf and dumb is here. It cost £5,000 in its erection. Part of the cultivated land is laid down in vines. Population, about 900.

BRINKWORTH (33° 39′ S. lat., 138° 23 E. long.), co. Stanley, a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and railway station on Blyth and Gladstone line, also junction Moonta, Kadina, and Snowtown lines, 104¼ rail miles NNW. of Adelaide. Coach daily to Koolunga, Red Hill, and Port Broughton. Has one hotel, Institute, branch of E.S. and A. Bank (two days a week), Methodist church, I.O.O.F. lodge. Agricultural and pastoral district. Fortnightly sales of cattle, sheep, and horses. Limestone and sandstone formation. Population of district, about 500.

BROMPTON. *See* Hindmarsh.

BROUGHTON. *See* Redhill.

BUGLE RANGES (35′ 10′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long.) post town with telegraph and railway station in Co. Hindmarsh, electoral district Mount Barker, 27 miles (40 by rail) ESE. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by a good road. It is a station on the Southern line, fares, 5s. 8d. and 3s. 8d. A coach runs to Macclesfield. Hotel: Morning Star. It lies 1,163 feet above sea level. The River Angas flows about 6 miles distant. There are here a Government school, in which Anglican services are held, and a Methodist chapel. Not lighted. District is very hilly. The timber is mainly gum, shea-oak, and wattle. Farming and grazing principally carried on. Population about 200.

BULL'S CREEK (35° 14′ S. lat., 138° 48′ E. long.), a postal town, on Bull's Creek, 33 postal miles SSE. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Kondoparinga, co. of Hindmarsh, electorate of Noarlunga. A public school, Rechabite lodge, Band of Hope, Methodist chapel, creamery, shoe factory, and one store are here. Communication with Adelaide is by coach to Blackwood, thence rail. Pretty scenery and good cycle road from Adelaide. Farming locality. Industries: Dairying, fruit-growing (fine apple district), pig-raising. Tertiary formation. Population, 142.

BURNSIDE (34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 44′ E. long.) a post town with telephone station, suburban to Adelaide, at a distance of about 4 miles, and is the tramway terminus; fare, 6d., on First Creek. It is in the electorate of East Torrens, and the District Council of Burnside, on elevated ground at the foot of the Mount Lofty range, commanding extensive views of the metropolis, reached by tram. Hotel: the Burnside. It has three places of worship, Episcopal, Baptist (at Knightsbridge) and Church of Christ, public school, Rechabite lodge, and St. David's Hall. Waterfall Gully about two-and-a-half miles distant, a favourite resort. District abounds in vineyards. Sir Samuel Davenport's wine and olive industries are carried on at Beaumont close by. Dunstan's quarries and vineyards. Penfolds, vineyards and cellars (one of the largest in the colony) is in the district, also the Stonyfils Olive plantation and factory employ a large amount of labour. Population of town about 500 district 8,500.

BURRA. *See* Kooringa.

CALLINGTON (35° 8′ S. lat., 139° 5′ E. long.) (Co. Sturt, electorate of Onkaparinga) is situated on the Bremer creek, 36½ miles (45 by rail) SE. of Adelaide. The overland railway to Melbourne passes through here, three trains run daily, fare, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 2d. Hotel: Callington. It has a post, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station. Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Wesleyan places of worship, and a public school. Government buildings: police station, school, and post office and railway station. Wheat and barley are principally grown in the district. Copper also abounds, and two or three mines have been worked in the vicinity. Farming and grazing. It is in the Nairne District Council. Population, 150.

CALTOWIE (33° 13′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station, with money-order office, 148 miles by rail (183¾ postal) N. of Adelaide, situated on an open plain 1,237 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the line from Port Pirie to Petersburg, 44 miles from Port Pirie; fares, 7s. and 4s. 6d.; through fares from Adelaide, 24s. 8d. and 15s. 5d. Hotels: Caltowie and Commercial. Bank: Bank of Adelaide; also savings bank, a public school, two large stores, a flour-mill, a handsome institute with a large hall, R.C. church (St. Killian's), Anglican (St. Mary Magdalene), Wesleyan and Lutheran chapels, and adult and junior branches A.O.F. Is a centre for the storage and purchase of wheat. It is in the District Council of Caltowie, county Victoria, and electorate of Gladstone. The District Council has an area of 89 square miles. Population, 338; of district, 1,457 (census 1891).

CAMPBELLTOWN (34° 53′ S. lat., 138° 43′ E. long.), a suburban postal township on the River Torrens, in the District Council of that name, county Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, 5 miles E. from Adelaide to which is a service of horse trams at frequent intervals. At a short distance is situated the Thorndon Park and Hope Valley reservoir. Episcopal church, with school; Wesleyan chapel, and M.U. Oddfellows' with Hall. The District Council of Campbelltown, with an area of 9 square miles: embraces Campbelltown, Sydenham, Paradise Newenham, Paradise Park, Thorndon Park, Athelstone, Newton, Hectorville, Peckham, East Payneham, Finchley, Murray Park, Stradbrooke, Woodforde, and Maghill, having several churches, schools, halls and friendly societies. Principal points of interest to tourists: lovely gardens along Torrens Valley and the wild gorges among the hills on extreme fringe of the district. The land is mainly taken up for market-gardening purposes. Population of township, 300; district, about 1,800.

CAPE BORDA (36° 45′ 45″ S. lat., 136° 36′ 15″ E. long.), 108 miles (159½ postal) SSW. from Adelaide, is a post, telegraph, and lighthouse station on the North Western coast of Kangaroo Island, in the electorate of Encounter Bay, and is chief signalling station of South Australia. Three lighthouse keepers and telegraph master with their families (about 17 in all) form the population. Here also is the telegraph signal station for English mail steamers, Orient liners, and all over-sea ships. The lighthouse is a square tower, 510 feet above sea level, with one revolving bright light visible 30 miles, and red 15 miles alternate half minute, shown from SW. by S. to NE. by E. Has private school. There are several fine caves in the neighbourhood, in which fine stalactites abound. Iron and limestone formation.

CARRIETON (32° 34′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the hundred of Eurelia, co. Dalhousie, and electorate of Frome, 188¾ rail miles N. of Adelaide, on the Main North road, and the Terowie and Quorn Railway. Through fares from Adelaide, 33s. and 20s. 8d. Hotels: Eureka and Carrieton. Bank: National. Roman Catholic (St. Raphael's) opened in March, 1882. Bible Christian, and Episcopal churches, two girls' and Roman Catholic schools, and Mechanics' Institute. Wheat growing district. Population of town and district about 700.

CHAIN OF PONDS (35° 50′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long.), a post town, 19 miles NE. of Adelaide. There is coach communication twice a day with the metropolis. Hotel: Morning Star. It is in the District Council of Para Wirra, electorate of Gumeracha, county of Adelaide, and has Methodist place of worship, school, one store, and 140 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long.), postal township on the Onkaparinga river, in the county of Adelaide, police district of Woodside, and electorate of Onkaparinga, 36¾ postal miles E. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Balhannah, thence by coach. Hotel, the Charleston. Sawn timber and wattle bark exported. One school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Sheep are kept here, and thrive. Mangold wurzel and potatoes grow well, and large quantities of butter, bacon, &c., are weekly sent to the metropolis. Gold and plumbago have been found. Population, district, about 80.

CHERRY GARDENS (35° 4′ S. lat., 138° 42′ E. long.), a postal township on the creek of the same name, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Noarlunga, 16 postal miles SE. of the metropolis. Coaches, fare 1s., return 2s., ply twice daily to and from Blackwood, thence rail to Adelaide. Institutions—public and private schools, Rechabite hall, and a Wesleyan chapel. Agricultural and pastoral district. Unworked silver mines in neighbourhood. Population, township and district, 300.

CLARE (33° 52′ S. lat., 138° 36′ E. long.), a municipality, with post, telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, offices of the Midland Licensing Bench, telegraph station, and local and police-courts, on the Hutt river, 90¼ postal miles NNW. of Adelaide. It is in the county and electorate of Stanley, and is prettily situated, being environed by gently wooded timbered slopes or hills. Lines of coaches run to Saddleworth (S. 22 miles), Farrell's Flat (E. 12 miles), and Blyth (N. eight miles), to meet the trains. Six hotels—Ford's, the Northern, Stanley, the Globe, Commercial, and the Clare. In the town are a court-house, a large town-hall, branches of the National, and English and Scottish Banks, an Episcopal (St. Barnabas) and R.C. church (St. Michael), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist chapels, and Salvation Army barracks, one public and five private schools, an Institute, police-station, a casualty hospital, Oddfellows', Rechabites', Foresters', and Freemasons' societies. It possesses a local Agricultural and Horticultural Society whose show is one of the largest in the colony. Area of municipality, 400 acres. In Clare there is an agricultural implement manufactory, a mill, a tannery, steam chaff and wood yards and the usual complement of shops of every descrip-

tion. A butter factory is at Clare, with its creameries at Watervale and Mintaro. The town, which is lighted with kerosene, is surrounded with orchards and vineyards. Stanley Wine Co. have erected large cellars. There are numerous farms in the district, and in the more distant country are several sheep and cattle stations. Water from wells. Formation: slate and ironstone. Population of municipal district 1,100. Local paper, the *Northern Argus*, published Fridays.

CLARENDON (35° 10′ S. at 138° 40′ E. long.), a township with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, is situated on the Onkaparinga river, in the District Council of Clarendon, county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, 23½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. There are two coaches daily to Blackwood. Hotel—the Royal Oak. Anglican, Wesleyan, Bible Christian and Salvation Army; three general stores, butter factory, a very neat Gothic court-house and police-station, Oddfellows' hall, an excellent Government school, attended by about 100 pupils, and Druids' hall, and branch of agricultural bureau. There are also several vineyards in the neighbourhood, and large quantities of wine are produced. A very large reservoir is being constructed by the Government at Happy Valley, near Clarendon. The country in the environs is picturesque and the banks of the river are romantic and pleasing. The District Council has an area of 55 square miles. Population 371, the district under the control of the local council numbering 1,700.

CLINTON (34° 8′ S. lat., 138° 0′ E. long.), post-office in the county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo, lying 86 miles N. of Adelaide, on St. Vincent's Gulf, reached by train and coach. Principally pastoral country. Population in the district, 1,500.

COCKBURN (32° 5′ S. lat., 141° 0′ E. long.), a post and telegraph town, with money-order and savings bank office and railway station. Area of town about 100 acres, in the electoral district of Newcastle 240 miles north-east of Adelaide. Distance by rail 298¾ miles; fares, 49s. 8d. and 31s. 1d. This township is the terminus of the South Australian Railway on the N.S. Wales border. A tramway runs from here to Broken Hill and Silverton. Hotel:—Cockburn Hotel. Has public school, Bible Christian church, custom house, institute, G.U.O.O.F. lodge. Mining and pastoral. About £13,000 yearly is collected from stock tax between New South Wales and Queensland. Population about 200.

COLLINSFIELD (33° 38′ S. lat., 138° 11′ E. long.), a post town in a large pastoral district, 124¾ postal (*viâ* Redhill) miles N. of Adelaide (county Stanley, electorate of Stanley). Communication with Adelaide by coach to the Brinkworth Railway Station. It has a public school, Primitive Methodist place of worship. Population about 22.

COLTON, a post town, 306½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide, on Lake Newland. It is situated in the hundred of Colton, district of Flinders. Agriculture is the principal industry. Communication with Adelaide, *viâ* coach to Port Lincoln. Has hotel, Government school, Roman Catholic church. Lighted with kerosene; water from tanks and wells. Limestone formation. Population, about 200.

CONCORDIA (34° 34′ S. lat., 138° 48′ E. long.), post district on the North Para in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Barossa, and District Council of Barossa, 30½ miles N. of Adelaide. Gawler is 4½ miles distant, and is the market town, and nearest railway station. There is a good schoolhouse. Agricultural district. Population, partly German, 110.

CONDOWIE (33° 47′ S. lat., 138° 18′ E. long.), postal village (with parcels post) 97 miles N. of Adelaide (110¾ rail), county Stanley, hundred of Boucaut, situated midway between Angle Grove and Snowtown, on Magpie Creek. Bible Christian chapel and two Government schools are here. Large quantities of wheat are grown. Salt swamps in the district. Communication by rail (thrice weekly, the siding being 4½ miles from the P.O.); fares, 18s. 6d. and 11s. 7d.

COOLATOO (36° 32′ S. lat., 139° 50′ E. long.) is in the electoral district of Albert, on the Coorong river. 120 miles E. from Adelaide, 32 from Kingston Railway Station. Coaches from Kingston to Cantara pass once a week. Grazing locality, with fishing and duck-shooting. Formation: limestone. A few aboriginals in the district. The place, which is 3 miles from Cantara, is almost entirely deserted.

COROMANDEL VALLEY (35° 4′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), a postal village, with money-order office, on the River Sturt, in the county of Adelaide, District Council of Clarendon, and electoral district of Noarlunga, 13½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. Blackwood Railway Station is 1½ miles distant, The district is principally of a farming character. The Almanda Mine is about 3 miles distant, but is not now worked. Train to Blackwood, thence coach. There are two stores, a large biscuit and jam factory, butter and bacon factory, three places of worship—Methodist (two) and Church of England (St. John's), an Institute, literary society and Rechabite lodge, and a public school.

COX'S CREEK. *See* BRIDGEWATER.

CRADOCK, a post town with money-order and telephone office, in the county of Granville, electorate of Frome, 228¼ miles N. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Carrieton (30 miles), thence rail; coach also runs to Wilson (11 miles). Hotels: Cradock and Wirreanda. Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship. State school, police-station, institute and library. Agricultural district. Population, about 50.

CRAFERS (35° 1′ S. lat., 138° 43′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office. 21 postal miles SE. of Adelaide. It is in the District Council of Crafers, electorate of Onkaparinga, and county of Adelaide. The railway to Nairne passes close to the township, the station being known as Mount Lofty. It supplies the metropolis with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. An Institute, a Bible Christian chapel, and a public school are here. Hotel—Crafers. Fruit is largely grown in the neighbourhood, and gives full employment to a jam factory. The district council of Crafers covers 12 square miles. The population of the district is 1,691 (census 1891).

CROYDON. *See* HINDMARSH.

CRYSTAL BROOK (33° 31′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order town, telegraph and railway station on Port Pirie-Terowie Line, in hundred and on creek of same name, county of Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, 115¼ postal miles (151¼ by rail) N. of Adelaide (*viâ* Brinkworth); fares, 25s. 2d. and 15s. 9d. It has agency Bank of Adelaide, two hotels, Royal and Crystal Brook, a mill, foundry, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Anglican places of worship, an Institute, a public and a private school, M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges; cricket, jockey, coursing, and other clubs; agricultural bureau, agricultural and horticultural society (which holds annual show in September), a stone railway station and goods shed, and several stores. The principal business of the place is as a depôt for the purchase of wheat and fruit-growing. Head office of Beetaloo water district is here. The hundred has an area of 98½ square miles. The town has an excellent water supply. Population of township, 650.

CURRAMULKA (34° 45′ S. lat., 137° 45′ E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings-bank, 221 postal miles W. of Adelaide, situated in the hundred of Curramulka, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, and county of Fergusson. Hotel: Curramulka. Churches: Baptist and Wesleyan; Anglican and Roman Catholic services held in Institute. Government school (80 scholars). Institute, with hall, library, and reading-room and Rechabite lodge. Communication is by coach to Pt. Vincent, thence steamer, also coach, *viâ* Moonta. Water from Government well. Caves in the district (which is agricultural) are worth visiting. The hundred has an area of 105 square miles. Limestone formation. Population, town 80, district 250.

CURRENCY CREEK (35° 30′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.), a postal village on the creek after which it is named, in the District Council of Port Elliott, in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Encounter Bay, 52 miles (66½ rail) S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by rail, fares, 10s. and 6s. 4d. It is 12 miles from Middleton and 15½ from Strathalbyn. Hotel, the Currency Creek. Has Wesleyan chapel and district schoolroom; also a store and a blacksmith's shop. Population, 61.

CUSTON (UNIVERSITY BLOCK), a post-town, with railway station on the Kingston and Border Town line, 196½ rail miles SSE. of Adelaide and 14 miles SE. of Border Town; fares, 31s. 8d. and 19s. 11d. It is in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Albert. In the vicinity is a large area of land dedicated to the Adelaide University for educational purposes. Population about 50.

DALKEY (34° 5′ S. lat., 138° 29′ E. long.) is a postal station county Gawler, Hundred Dalkey, and electoral district of Wooroora, 80 miles (71½ postal) NE. of Adelaide, communication with which is by way of Balaklava. Has Bible, Christian and Lutheran chapels and Church of Christ. Public school. Agricultural district. Formation: limestone. The population of the district, 200.

DASHWOOD'S GULLY (35° 10′ S. lat., 138° 43′ E. long.), a postal township in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, and Clarendon police district, 28¼ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, reached by coach to Blackwood (fare, 3s.), thence rail, 1s. 2d. Nearest township is Kangarilla. The district is of both an agricultural and grazing character. Population, about 66.

DAVENPORT. *See* BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

DAVEYSTON (34° 26′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.), a post township, in the District Council of Nurioopta, county and electoral district of Light, 41½ miles N. of Adelaide. Has hotel, the Old Nain, Lutheran church, public school, district council office. Communication with Adelaide is by coach to Freeling (4 miles), thence rail; coach runs to Angaston. Agricultural district. Population about 90.

DAWSON (33° S. lat., 138° 17′ E. long), a post town in co. Herbert, and Frome electorate, 170 miles N. of Adelaide, with which the connection is by coach to the Petersburg railway station. Coach to Petersburg twice a week, thence rail, or coach to Oodlawirra once a week, thence rail. It has two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic; one hotel, two State schools and a private school, Mechanics' Institute, I.O.R. lodge. Water from Government well. Population, about 200.

DELAMARE (co. Hindmarsh), Postal township, four miles SW. of Second Valley. Reached by mail coach, 34 miles, or boat. Has Anglican and Wesleyan churches, school (of 60 scholars), M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, circulating library, institute, and council hall. Agricultural and mining district. Water from springs and tanks. Population, district, 400. Rapid Bay is a shipping place about 3 miles distant.

DRY CREEK (34° 52′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), a postal and telegraph station in county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala north, 6½ rail miles N. of Adelaide. Omnibus also runs twice daily; fare 1s. Has school; Wesleyan church; smelting works, and Yatala Labour Prison and Guards' quarters. Prison is lighted with gas made within its walls. Water from Hope Valley reservoir. Agricultural district. Railway station is at Quarries, 3 miles distant. Formation: quartzite. Population of district, 1,100.

DUBLIN (34° 30′ S. lat., 138° 15′ E. long.), co. Gawler, is a post town with telephone station, 37 postal miles NW. from Adelaide, reached by mail coach daily. Has hotel, State school, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches and Institute. Water from Artesian wells. Game shooting on Baker's Creek.

Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, township and district, 250.

DULWICH, a suburb about two miles East of Adelaide, in the electorate of East Torrens, county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside. It has a Government water supply and a post-office. Population, about 200.

DUTTON (34° 20′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long.), a postal township on Pine Creek, in the co. of Eyre, electorate of Light, district council of Truro, 62 miles N. of Adelaide, with which there is rail and coach communication *viâ* Freeling. It has a public and two German schools, three places of worship, two Lutheran and Congregational, two or three tradesmen's shops, lighted with kerosene and tallow; water from dams. Mount Rufus and Leake's Look-Out are points of interest. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of township and district, about 360.

EASTWOOD post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, two miles S. of Adelaide, in the county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside. Free Gardeners' lodge. The town is lighted with gas, has deep drainage, and Government water supply. Boot factory. Population, about 2,000.

ECHUNGA (35° 7′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, 21 miles (30¾ postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the road to Strathalbyn, Milang. It is in the electorate of Mount Barker, and partly in county Adelaide, and partly in county Hindmarsh. Communication by rail from Adelaide to Aldgate, and thence by coach. Hotels: Hagan Arms and Bridge. The district is partly agricultural, and in part a mining one. The council covers 69 square miles. Fruit, hay, pease, onions, and potatoes are principally raised. A considerable quantity of gold has been yielded by the workings in the vicinity of the town. The alluvial diggings of Jupiter are situated about three miles out of the township. Silver is also found; and from time to time numerous diamonds of small size have been unearthed. Gold was first discovered on Echunga Gold-diggings in August, 1852, by Chapman and Hampton; the first day's washing with the dish yielded 10 ounces. For this discovery the party received a reward of £500 from the Government. Has Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Wesleyan churches, Institute, opened in April, 1886; public school, Oddfellows' and Hibernian lodges, and creamery. The climate here is very salubrious, and the neighbourhood is a favourite resort during the summer months of pleasure parties from the plains of Adelaide. Population 200.

EDEN VALLEY (34° 40′ S. lat., 179° 6′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telephone with Mount Pleasant, situated on the Eden creek, 44½ miles NE. of Adelaide, in the District Council of South Rhine, county of Sturt, and electorate of Gumeracha. The district is taken up by farms and stations. The metropolis is reached by conveyance *viâ* Mount Pleasant, or coach and rail *viâ* Angaston and Freeling. The schools are Government. Hotel: Eden Valley. There are Baptist and Lutheran chapels. The district is fertile for wheat and vine growing, &c., the crops being best when the season is not very wet. Population, 117.

EDITHBURGH (35° 5½′ S. lat., 137° 45′ E. long.), a pleasant watering-place and municipality, with post, money-order, telegraph, and Savings Bank, 103 postal miles (57½ by water) (*viâ* St. Vincent) W. of Adelaide, on the eastern shore and electorate of Yorke's peninsula, in Fergusson co., Melville Hundred. There is steamer communication with Port Adelaide twice a week. Hotels: Edithburgh, and Troubridge. Also Anglican and Wesleyan churches, Custom House, Bank of Adelaide (open weekly), an Institute, a public school, M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.R. societies, A bright white light, visible about 5 miles, is shown at night from the outer end of the jetty. The jetty is 500 feet long, and has at the outer end a depth of upwards of 12 feet. Water from underground tanks. The district of Melville has an area of 148 square miles. Industries: salt, lime and flux. Formation: limestone. Population, 240; district, 1,500.

EDWARDSTOWN (34° 59′ S. lat., 138° 36′ E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, in the District Council of Marion on west side main south road, District Council Unley and Mitcham on east side, about 4 miles distant SW. Buses run frequently during the day. Has post-office, telephone station, two hotels. Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Methodist churches; public and private school, Institute; furniture factory, chaff mills, wine and fruit industry. Products: wheat, hay, wine, fruit, almonds. Population, about 500.

ELLISTON (33° 39′ S. lat., 134° 52′ E. long.), a post town and District Council, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, 293½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, in county Musgrave and Flinders electorate, on Waterloo Bay. Coach to Port Lincoln, thence steamer to Port Adelaide, also by sailing vessel direct. It has hotel, Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, public hall, public recreation ground, court house and public school, literary society and institute. Stipendiary magistrate holds court every 4 months. Much wheat is grown in the district, and a large area is utilised for squatting purposes. The wheat and wool are shipped from Waterloo Bay, the port of the district. Wild and rugged coast scenery. There is here life-saving and rocket apparatus, with trained crew. In the early days of the Colony the police and station hands drove 200 natives (who had murdered a white man) over the cliffs into the sea hundreds of feet below. Water from wells and underground tanks. Formation: limestone, with large outcrops of granite. Population of town, 150; district, 1,000.

ENCOUNTER BAY. (*See* Port Victor.)

EUDUNDA (34° 7′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.), co. Eyre, railway station, with post, money-order office, telegraph and telephone station, and savings bank, on the Kapunda and Morgan line, 69 miles NE. of Adelaide; fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d.; three trains daily. Hotels: the Eudunda and the Royal. There are here a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, large wheat stores, recreation park, local court, and police-station, flour-mill, foundry, a State school, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Lutheran (2) churches, German club. M.U. Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges. It lies 1,350 feet above sea-level, and is very picturesque. It is in the District Council of Neales, county of Eyre, and electorate of Light. It is the centre of a large wheat-growing district. Wool, wheat, and firewood are the products. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 600; mostly German.

EURELIA (32° 34′ S. lat., 149° 35′ E. long.), shire of Newcastle, county Dalhousie, a post town, money-order office, telegraph and railway station, on the Great Northern line and the Main North Road, 189½ miles N. from Adelaide. Fares, 31s. 6d. and 19s. 9d. It has two stores, blacksmith and wheelwright's shop, one hotel (Eurelia), public school, Bible Christian place of worship, and lighted with kerosene. Copper, manganese, and flux found. Population of district, which is pastoral and agricultural, about 2,000.

FARINA (Government Gums), (30° 8′ S. lat., 138° 17′ E. long.), post, a money-order office, savings bank, railway (thrice weekly), and telegraph station, 408¼ rail miles N. of Adelaide, 198½ N. of Port Augusta, in the Flinders electorate, on Leigh Creek. Fares from Adelaide, 68s. and 42s. 7d. Coach runs to Oontoo (Q.), Innamincka, Murnpeowie, and Haddon Douns. Hotels: Transcontinental and Exchange. Public school and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and police-station. Extremely hot in summer, but healthy. Water from reservoir. There are numerous pastoral stations in the vicinity. Highly mineral district, but water needed. Formation: sandstone, with red clay, gypsum, crystalline veins. Population, about 300.

FARRELL'S FLAT (33° 54′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), county and electorate of Burra, District Council of Hanson, a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, on the North Line, 88 rail miles NE. of Adelaide. There are two trains each way daily; fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 1d. Hotel: Hanson. Churches: Wesleyan and Roman Catholic (Holy Angels). School. Institute. It lies 1,418 feet above sea-level. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good shooting on Porter's Lagoon, 6 miles distant. Formation: slaty. Population 148.

FINDON (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long.), a post town, suburban to Adelaide, in the District Council of Woodville and the electorate of West Torrens, 3¾ miles NW½W., or 39° N. of W. from Adelaide Observatory, on the river Torrens. It can be reached from the Woodville Railway Station, from which it is 1¼ mile distant. A Bible Christian chapel is here. The country is a plain formed by alluvial and diluvial deposit of stiff marly clay, of a rich chocolate colour, slightly mixed with limestone rubble to a depth of 15 to 20 feet, overlying loose calcareous tufa, which is barely covered with vegetable mould, and is sometimes used for building purposes. Water from Happy Valley. Lucern very extensively cultivated. Population, about 300.

FINNISS VALE. *See* Second Valley.

FLINDERS TOWN. *See* Streaky Bay.

FOWLER'S BAY (31° 59′ S. lat., 132° 49′ E. long.), county Hopetoun, a post and telegraph station with money-order and savings bank office, on the coast, about 879½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide. Communication by coasting schooners, or overland fortnightly mail to Point Lincoln, thence steamer. Has hotel, State school, and police station. It is a squatting locality, and much wool is grown about here. Salt swamps. Population, 40; district, 300.

FRANCES (35° 32′ S. lat., 140° 59′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, telegraph, and railway station, in the co. of Macdonnell, electorate of Albert, 216¼ rail miles E. of Adelaide, fares, 35s. and 22s., and about half a mile from the Victorian border. It is 76½ miles from Kingston on the sea coast, with which it has daily rail communication. Has hotel, school, Roman Catholic church, and institute. Farming and grazing district. Population, about 200.

FREELING (34° 28′ S. lat., 138° 48′ E. long.), 37 rail miles N. of Adelaide, a postal, savings bank, and money-order town, telegraph and railway station: fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d., in the county and electorate of Light, district Council of Nuriootpa, on the Adelaide, Gawler, and Kapunda line, 627 feet above sea-level. It is the centre of a large wheat-growing district, and the place where the main road from the Murray at Blanchetown meets the Railway. Hotels—Freeling, and Railway. There are several large wheat stores and other places of business, an Institute. Wesleyan and Lutheran churches, and public school. Coaches leave here twice daily for Angaston, once daily for Truro, and twice a week for Blanchetown. Population, 137.

FREWVILLE, a postal town in the electorate of East Torrens, county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside, is situated 2½ miles S.E. of Adelaide. Trams pass frequently; fare, 3d. Government water supply. Number of houses, 55. Population, 197.

FRIEDRICHSWALDE (34° 8′ S. lat., 183° 58′ E. long.), a post town in the county and electorate of Light, and police district of Kapunda, 67 postal miles direct N. of Adelaide, communication with which is *viâ* Marrabel and Kapunda. It lies between the River Light and the Julia creek, each 3 miles distant W. and E. It has a school, a church (Lutheran), and a store. It is a hilly, fertile, agricultural district. Population, under 60, principally Germans; in the district about 260.

FULHAM (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), a postal town, suburban to Adelaide, about 5½ miles W., in a straight line from Hindley Street, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district

of West Torrens. It is the central part of the "Reed Beds." A Wesleyan chapel is here, also a Government school, and a stud farm. Henly Beach tram to city. Water from wells. Industries: lucerne growing, dairy and poultry farming, quarrying. Population, about 200.

FULLARTON (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), a ward of the Corporation of Unley (which see). It is 3 miles from Adelaide. Has usual postal facilities. In the township is the Fountain Inn, large State school, several churches, institute, and friendly societies, the Home for Incurables, which has been in existence seventeen years, supported by private subscriptions, supplemented by Government. Several market gardens are in the neighbourhood. Has about 450 residences, and a population of 2,200.

FURNER, a postal town 351¾ miles SE. of Adelaide, county Grey, is situated on the banks of the Reedy Creek Drain, about 18 or 19 miles from Millicent in a northerly direction. There is a Council office, which is also used as a school-house, Presbyterian church, one hotel (Kintore), a general store, and a few dwellings. Communication is only to be had by mail (horse) twice weekly, or by hired trap. Water from wells and tanks. Population about 400.

GAMBIERTON. *See* MOUNT GAMBIER.

GAWLER (34° 39′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), a municipal township, with post, money-order, savings bank offices, and telegraph station, in the county and police district of the same name, and electorate of Barossa, at junction N. and S. Para river, 176 feet above sea-level, 24¾ rail miles NE. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication, several trains running daily each way; fares, 4s. and 2s. 6d. A railway station, costing £3,000, was opened February 21, 1880. A tramway leads to it from the extreme end of the town (fare, 3d). Two lines of omnibuses meet every train. There are several well-conducted hotels: the Commercial, Prince Albert, Globe, Old Bushman, Old Spot, Exchange, and Gawler Arms. The municipal area is 560 acres, and is lighted with gas. It is one of the most thriving places in the colony; its prosperity being mainly owing to its being the centre of an immense wheat-growing district. There are in the town several mining and agricultural implement factories, James Martin & Co.'s engineering works, also establishments for coach building, foundries, saw-mill, three large flour-mills, brewery, and a large cordial manufactory. The places of worship are numerous, comprising St. George's Episcopal church, St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, and chapels belonging to the Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist bodies. There are Freemason, Oddfellow, Forester, Druid, Rechabite, and Hibernian lodges, and several sports clubs. The following banks have branches in Gawler:—Union, National, and savings bank; and there are agencies of several of the leading insurance companies, and the stores and shops are second only to those at Adelaide. Silver, copper, lead, and gold found in the neighbouring ranges are being prospected. The town possesses a fine Institute, with a hall capable of accommodating 700 persons; and library and reading-room, also an Oddfellows' hall, Foresters' hall, and Town Hall. There is a large exhibition building and grand stand on a fine recreation ground. At the North end of Murray Street is a monument to J. McKinley, the explorer. A reservoir, holding 279,000 gallons, pumped up by powerful engines from a deep well, provides the water-supply of the town, but another scheme is in progress. The county of Gawler includes the District Councils of Alma Plains, Dublin, Dalkey, Grace, Mudla Wirra North, Mudla Wirra South, Port Gawler, and portions of Balaklava, Port Wakefield, Rhynie, and Stockport. Population numbers 2,260. The suburbs in the immediate neighbourhood bring up the population to about 5,000. Lighted with gas. The *Bunyip* is the local newspaper.

GEORGETOWN (33° 18′ S. lat., 138° 14′ E. long.), on Yackamoorundie Creek, in the District Council of Georgetown, electorate of Victoria, and county of Victoria, a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 129 miles (129¼ by rail) N. of Adelaide, with which it is in daily communication; fares, 21s. 6d. and 13s. 5d., situated on a rich alluvial plain (Gulnare) between two low ranges of hills. Has two hotels, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, Church of England, convent school, and public school, an Institute, creamery, and one machine works, and Bank of Adelaide. The district council covers 87 square miles, land under cultivation in county Victoria, 255,186 acres; wheat extensively grown; Huddlestone is 7 miles from Georgetown, and is a railway siding. Population, 200; district, 1,433 (census 1891).

GILBERT TOWN (34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of North Adelaide, is a post town suburban to Adelaide, from which it is 2 miles distant. Conveyance, tramway; fare, 3d. Inn: the Buckingham. Gilbert Town is in the Walkerville District Council. Lighted with gas.

GILES CORNER (co. Light, electoral district Woorroora, district council Stockport), a county postal township, 58¾ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Marorara Creek. Has one school and United Methodist church, plough factory. Agriculture and viticulture. Population, about 100.

GLADSTONE (33° 16′ S. lat., 138° 17′ E. long.), a corporate town, with a telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office, and railway station, 738 feet above sea-level, 134 miles N. of Adelaide (136¼ by rail). Communication is by rail *viâ* Blyth and Terowie, or rail and steamer *viâ* Port Pirie. There are three trains daily from Port Pirie, fares, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 5d.; fares from Adelaide, 22s. 8d. and 14s. 2d. Hotels: Commercial, Booyoolie, and the Gladstone. It has an Institute opened in 1878, a town hall, police head-quarters, and two large chaff mills. Bank: National. Insolvency and Circuit Courts are held here. Places of worship: St. Alban's (Episcopal) church, St. Peter's (R.C.), and Methodist chapels. One side of the railway is Gladstone and the other Booyoolie. A large gaol, which cost £21,600, is here. Fine cattle and sheep-yards have been erected by the Corporation, at which sales are conducted monthly. There is a branch of the Agricultural Bureau. Gladstone is in the county of Victoria, and chief polling place in electorate of Gladstone. Its area is 116¼ square miles. The population of the town is 800. Newspaper: *Areas Express.*

GLENBURNIE (37° 52′ S. lat., 144° 44′ E. long.) is in the county of Grey, electoral district of Victoria, and district council of Mount Gambier East, 290 miles SE. of Adelaide. Coach runs to Casterton *viâ* Mount Gambier. It is 4½ miles E. from Mount Gambier, and 6 miles W. of the east boundary of the colony, on an old sea-bed. A Wesleyan chapel and national school-house (60 pupils) are the only public buildings. Water from wells. Agricultural, fruit culture, and dairying district.

GLENELG (34° 39′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long.), a watering-place and municipality, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, on Holdfast bay or the Patawalonga creek, 6½ miles SSW. from Adelaide. It is in the county and police district of Adelaide, and electorate of Sturt. It is a favourite place of resort during the summer months. The hotels are Pier, Family, Jetty, Terminus, St. Leonard's, Berkshire, Globe, and Broadway. The places of worship are Episcopal (St. Peter's), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (Our Lady of Victories), Congregational, Church of Christ, and Primitive Methodist. There is a Town Hall, in which the Glenelg Institute (with 2,400 vols.) has accommodation, and there are also several relics of the early days. Has Masonic, Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, and Rechabite societies. A State school and several private ones. Swimming baths. Two Government railways connect it with Adelaide, trains running each way about half-hourly. A fixed red light on an iron lighthouse—the lantern being 39 feet above high-water mark—is placed on the head of the jetty (which is 1,356 feet in length, with a depth of 11 feet of water at the outer end). It was off Glenelg, better known as Holdfast Bay, that H.M.S. *Buffalo* anchored in 1836, when South Australia was proclaimed a British province by Governor Hindmarsh, under the historical "Old Gum Tree," which is situated about half a mile from the beach, and on the 18th June, 1887, young gum trees were planted around the old one to perpetuate its memory. Glenelg is supplied with gas and water. Agricultural district, of sand, sandstone, and conglomerate formation. Area of municipality 560 acres, property of annual rateable value of £37,398. Population of the municipal district about 4,000.

GLENGROVE. *See* DASHWOOD'S GULLY.

GLEN OSMOND (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.) (Hundred and County of Adelaide, District Council of Burnside and corporation of Unley, and electorate of East Torrens), a pretty suburban village, 4 postal miles SE. of Adelaide, noted for its stone quarries, from which about two-thirds of Adelaide is built. Has post office and telephone bureau. Tramway connection with Adelaide; fare, 6d. Some of the first silver mines were opened here, shortly after the site of Adelaide was laid out, but could not be made to yield a paying return, and were consequently abandoned, after a great expenditure in buildings. A remnant of the works there erected is still a conspicuous object in the shape of a large white chimney about the middle of the hill, which serves as a landmark at sea. Has hotel (Vine Inn), State school, Episcopal church (St. Saviour's, with parish hall), Baptist chapel, St. Paul's Retreat (R.C.), occupied by Passionist Fathers, and an Institute (the second oldest in the province), with lecture hall attached, and library of 2,000 vols. M.U.O.O.F. lodge, with Juvenile branch. The Archbishop of Adelaide resides here. Several stone-breaking machines are in use at the quarries for reducing the stone for road-metalling. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population, about 400.

GOODWOOD, a large and flourishing suburb, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Sturt. Corporate town of Unley. Three rail miles south from Adelaide. It has a post office, telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank. Hotel: Goodwood Park. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Wesleyan places of worship, State school, Oddfellows and Druids lodges, and Institute. Communication by rail, fare, 6d. and 3d. return, and by tramway, fares, 2d. and 3d., single. Population, 3,600.

GOOLWA (35° 31′ S. lat., 138° 50′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, hundred Goolwa, electorate of Encounter Bay), a corporate town of two wards, north and south, on the west bank of the Murray, 7 miles from its mouth, about 60 miles (71½ by rail) S. of Adelaide, is the oldest established port in connection with the trade of that river and its tributaries. A small river trade is being done. One of the chief industries is fishing, which gives employment to a large number of men. Several tons of fish are sent to Adelaide and Melbourne markets weekly. Communication with Adelaide is by rail daily; fares, 10s. 5d., and 6s. 11d. Hotels: Corio, Australasian, and Goolwa. Goolwa has a custom-house, telegraph, post, savings bank, and money-order offices, morgue, police-station, Marine Surveyor's office, court-house, Wesleyan chapel, and Church of England (Holy Evangelist), Roman Catholic church, a large State school, Mechanics' Institute, with hall attached; numerous stores, I.O.R. and I.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F., Freemasons' lodges, patent slip (the only one on the rivers), and building yards for building and repairing steamers. The municipality covers 2 square miles. It is connected with Strathalbyn, Port Elliot, and Victor Harbour (10¾ miles distant) by rail, and also with Hindmarsh Island by means of a ferry across the Murray. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character, and the soil is alike suitable for both purposes.

Water from Government rain-water tank. Formation: post tertiary. It is considered that Goolwa, with its important geographical position, will, with the advent of Inte-Colonial free trade and the abolition of the preferential railway tariffs now existing on the Bourke (N.S.W.), Echuca (Vict.), and Morgan (S.A.) lines, eventually become the New Orleans of Federated Australia, and the chief outlet for the trade of the largest river in Australia. Population, about 700.

GORDON (32° 7′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long.), a post village, with telegraph and railway station, 236 miles (255½ rail) N. of Adelaide, district and county of Newcastle, hundred of Kanyaka, on the direct line of the Port Augusta and Government Gums Railway. It is 45½ miles from Port Augusta, fares, 7s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.; from Adelaide, 42s. 6d. and 26s. 7d. Hotel: Kanyaka. Bible Christian and Roman Catholic places of worship. Public school. Wheat is extensively cultivated. Water from Kanyaka springs. Copper abounds in the vicinity, and Kanyaka mine now being worked. Population, 58.

GRACE (34° 30′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long.) which has post-office, is 40 miles N. of Adelaide, co. Gawler, hundred Grace, district of Yatala. It has Bible Christian church, and a State school. Products, wheat, wool, &c. Communication with Adelaide by rail to Mallala, thence irregular conveyance.

GRAND JUNCTION (34° 53′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.) is in the county of Adelaide, hundred of Yatala and electorate of West Torrens situated near the Dry Creek Railway Station, about 6 miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance is by mail coach or railway: fare, 1s. Hotel: Cavan Arms. The Government school on Sundays is used as a place of worship. Partly agricultural district, but very swampy.

GREENOCK (34° 30′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long.), post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township on the creek of the same name, 45 miles N. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Nuriootpa, and county and electorate of Light. Coaches ply twice daily to Freeling to meet the trains. Hotels—the Greenock and the Greenock Creek. The Wesleyans, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics (St Boniface's) have churches here. There is a State school, an institute, branch Bank of Adelaide, Oddfellows' and Foresters' societies. There is a large extent of land in the district available for agricultural purposes. Wheat takes precedence of other crops. Population, 300.

GRUNTHAL (35° 2′ S. lat., 138° 51′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, on the Onkaparinga river, 29¼ postal miles E. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach to Ambleside, thence rail. Coach also runs to Hahndorf and Grunthal, distance by rail 27½ miles, road 17 miles. Hotel: Stanley Bridge. It is in the electorate of Onkaparinga. There are some orchards and gardens, and copper mining to a limited extent has been carried on. Has Bible Christian church, public school. Water from tanks and wells. Pastoral district. Population of town and district, 200.

GUMERACHA (34° 50′ S. lat., 138° 56′ E. long.), a township 23 miles NE. of Adelaide, situated on the Torrens, on the main line to Mannum, in the District Council of Talunga, county of Adelaide and electorate of Gumeracha. There is mail coach communication twice daily with Adelaide. Hotels: District and Kenton Arms. There are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Baptists; a branch of the Bank of Adelaide, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, a flourishing cheese and butter factory, a police station, school, Rechabite and Oddfellow societies, court-house, and an Institute. Gumeracha is one of the prettiest townships NE. of Adelaide, and the surrounding scenery is very fine. It is admirably adapted and extensively used for a summer resort. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 500.

HAHNDORF (35° 3′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long.) (county of Adelaide, electorate of Mount Barker), 17 miles (31¼ postal) E. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Echunga. There is coach communication twice daily to Ambleside railway station, one and a half miles away. Hotels: German Arms and Union. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, Institute and library, and an agency for the Bank of Australasia. There are two Lutheran churches, an Anglican church, a flour-mill, and a jam factory. There is a splendid avenue of elms and Spanish chestnuts in the centre of the town nearly two miles long. The Hahndorf College has taken a high place among the educational establishments of the colony. Wattle bark, onions and potatoes are extensively grown in the district. Sailors' Gully and Saw Mill Gully are gold-fields situated about 1½ miles respectively from this township; there are several gold-bearing reefs. This locality was settled in 1838 by Germans, religious refugees from Prussia. It is a favourite resort for artists. The town is named after Captain Hahn, who commanded the *Zebra*, one of the two ships in which they sailed. Population, 500, the majority of them being Germans.

HALBURY (34° 5′ S. lat., 138° 30′ E. long.), co. Stanley, on Halbury Creek, is a post town with railway station, 74 rail miles N. from Adelaide. Has State schoo', Bible Christian church, and District Council hall. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population of township and district about 100.

HALLETT (33° 27′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, money-order office, and railway station, on the North Line, 1,970 feet above sea level, 119¾ rail miles NE. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. 8d. and 12s. 5d. Hotels: Unicorn and Hallett. It is in the county and electorate of the Burra. It has a public school, some stores and other buildings, Methodist chapel, and an Institute, built of stone. Mount Bryan is a point of interest, about 6 miles distant. The District Council of Hallett covers 300 square miles; annual assessment, over £5,000. Mainly pastoral. Population of town, 250.

HAMILTON (34° 13′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Light) is a money-order township, situated on the River Light, 58 postal miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail to Kapunda, thence by coach. The Bible Christians have a place of worship here, and there is also an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), M.U. lodge, implement factory, and a public school. A large tract of land in the district is devoted to the growth of wheat. The District Council extends over 64 square miles; Population, about 50.

HAMLEY BRIDGE (34° 21′ S. lat., 138° 42′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station—on the North Line—in the county of Gawler, electoral district of Wooroora, and district council of Alma Plains, 44½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the River Light, very near its junction with the Gilbert, 377 ft. above sea-level. Two trains run each way daily, fares, 6s. 11d. and 4s. 7d.; the lines to Blyth, Port Wakefield and Gladstone branch off from here. Hotels: Hamley Bridge, Alma, and Dublin. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic and Congregational. State and Roman Catholic schools and four stores. Has institute and Rechabite society. Agricultural district. Population, 300.

HAMMOND (32° 26′ S. lat., 138° 16′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station, on the line from Petersburg to Quorn, lying 1,036 feet above sea-level, 45⅝ miles E. of Port Augusta, and 213½ miles N. of Adelaide, fares, 35s. 6d. and 22s. 3d. Coach to Wilmington. It is in county Frome and Newcastle electorate. A branch of the Bank of Adelaide is here. Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Methodist places of worship. Town Hall. State school, creamery and butter factory, agricultural district. Hotel: Hammond. Population about 200.

HARROGATE (34° 56′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Sturt, district council of Nairne, and electorate of Onkaparinga, 42¾ postal miles E. of Adelaide, on the Bremer river. It has school and United Methodist place of worship. It is rough, hilly country, but suitable for farming and grazing. Reached by rail to Nairne, conveyance thence. Population, 118.

HAWKER (hundred of Wonoka, county Blachford, electorate of Newcastle), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 65¼ miles N. of Port Augusta; fares, 11s. and 7s., and 248 miles (275¾ by rail alternate days) N. of Adelaide; through fares, 45s. 10d. and 28s. 8d. It is on the Great Northern Line, and lies at an elevation of 1,030 feet above sea-level. Hotels, Royal and Wonoka. There is here Mechanics' Institute, a Wesleyan chapel, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches and Salvation Army; Rechabite, Forester and Oddfellow societies. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Population 900. The Hawker District Council supervise the roads, &c., of the surrounding country.

HERGOTT SPRINGS (electorate Flinders), a station on the Great Northern Railway, 440¼ miles nearly due N. of Adelaide. It has a post, money-order, savings bank and telephone and telegraph office, and a date-palm plantation (with about 300 palms producing good fruit) near the township. There is also a plantation at Lake Hairy, 20 miles N.E. of Hergott, containing 2,700 young palms watered by an artesian bore. Supply, 100,000 gallons daily. It is 231 miles N. of Port Augusta by rail, trains running alternate days; fares, 38s. 8d. and 24s. 2d.; from Adelaide, 441¾ rail miles, 73s. 6d. and 46s. Coach to Birdsville, Q. Has hotel—Great Northern—and Government school, Methodist church. Water from artesian bore, about 50,000 gallons daily. Pastoral, with a little copper mining. Population, about 150 Europeans and 50 Afghans.

HINDMARSH (34° 56′ S. lat., 138° 33′ E. long.), a suburban post town, with money-order office, Government savings bank and telegraph station, on the River Torrens, 2½ rail miles NW. of Adelaide. Rail and tramway communication. This corporate town comprises Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton, Brompton Park, Carrondown, Ridleyton, Hindmarsh West, New Hindmarsh, and Croydon. It contains about 2,500 dwelling-houses, has an area of almost 3 miles, and property annually rated at £51,000. The National Bank, Bank of Adelaide, and savings bank have branches here, and among the public buildings are a Town Hall and Institute, two public schools and several private ones, Church of England, Roman Catholic and chapels belonging to the Congregationalists, Baptists, Church of Christ, Methodist, Salvation Army, and Christian Disciples, and numerous friendly societies There are numerous hotels, and several manufactories are carried on, there being a number of tanneries, and fellmongeries, one brewery, gas works, 2 potteries, rope manufactory, 4 soap works, 2 glass bottle manufactories and 1 woollen flock mill, and numerous brickyards. Town is lighted with gas. Formation: clays, mammaliferous drifts. Population about 10,000.

HINDMARSH ISLAND, 55 miles (77 postal) S. of Adelaide, situated near the entrance to the River Murray, in co. Hindmarsh, hundred of Encounter Bay. Reached by rail to Goolwa, thence ferry. Has State school, Wesleyan chapel. Products: butter, cheese, wheat, barley, oats, &c., horned stock and firewood. Water from underground tanks. Population, about 120.

HOG BAY (35° 45′ S. lat., 137° 48′ E. long.), 68 miles (56½ postal) SSW. of Adelaide, is a small village on Kangaroo Island, situated on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, in co. Carnarvon, hundred Dudley, electorate Encounter Bay. Has post and money-order office. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and barley is principally grown. Good land. Communication twice a week by steamer. Wesleyan and Church of England places of worship. Government school. Population about 80.

HOPE VALLEY (34° 47′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), a post town on the creek of the same name, in the county of Yatala, electoral and police district of Gumeracha, and District Council of Highercombe, 10¾ postal miles distant from Adelaide, NE. by

E. Hope Valley is on the main line of road from Port Adelaide to the river Murray, and is reached from Adelaide by the railway to Dry Creek, thence by mail coach each day to Ardtornish, which is within one mile of Hope Valley; a tram from Paradise. Hotel—the Bremer. Half a mile from here is the reservoir, whence part of Adelaide is supplied with water. Places of worship—Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels and Lutheran church; also M.U. Oddfellows' lodge of 118 members, and a public school. Wine and fruit-growing industries. The adjacent country is fertile and undulating. Population of district, about 50.

HORROCK'S CREEK, 200 (245 postal) miles N. of Adelaide, co. Frome, hundred Woolundunga, district Newcastle, situated at the foot of Flinders Range. Population scattered, and chiefly engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits. Products: wheat, wool, sheep, cattle, and firewood. Communication by mail coach.

HOUGHTON (34° 38′ S. lat., 138° 44′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Adelaide, district council of Highercombe, and electorate and police district of Gumeracha, 14 miles NE. of Adelaide. Conveyance by mail coach; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Travellers' Rest. A Government school and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels are here. Formation: ironstone. Population, 115.

HOYLETON (34° 3′ S. lat., 138° 34′ E. long) (county Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, Hall district council) is a post town, money-order, and savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, on the Hamley, Gladstone and Port Pirie Railway, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 3d., and lies 79½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, and 9 miles W. of Auburn. It has an hotel (Hoyleton), public school, a Wesleyan chapel, Lutheran church, and Forester lodge. Water from Peak Springs. It lies 636 feet above sea-level. Population about 80.

HUMBUG SCRUB (34° 38′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), 25 (38¾ postal) miles NE. of Adelaide, small postal village in the hundred of Parra Wirra, electorate Gumeracha. Gawler nearest railway station. There are several gold and copper mines, the Parra Wirra being in work. Wesleyan chapel and public school. Population about 30.

HYDE PARK (electorate of Sturt, co. Adelaide, and part of the corporation of Unley), is situated two miles from Adelaide, of which it is a residential suburb. It is lighted with gas, and has Government water supply. Hyde Park Hotel. Bible Christian church. A.O.F lodge. Tram communication from Adelaide; fare, 3d.

INGLEWOOD (34° 48′ S. lat., 138° 46′ E. long.), a post town 15½ miles NE. of Adelaide. It contains one hotel. Products: firewood, fruit, and vegetables. Mail coach runs twice daily. Population, 70.

INMAN VALLEY (35° 30′ S. lat., 138° 31′ E. long.), a post town, on Nixon's Creek, in the co. of Hindmarsh, and electorate of Encounter Bay, 56½ postal miles S. of Adelaide, *viâ* Yankalilla. Pastoral and agricultural district, watered by the Nixon and Inman streams. Yankalilla is 8 miles distant. Has one school and Methodist church. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, about 200.

JAMESTOWN (33° 13′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Burra, a post and corporate town, having four wards with money-order and savings bank office, telegraph and railway station (on the Port Pirie and Terowie line), distant from Port Pirie 52½ miles, fares, 8s. 8d. and 5s. 5d. (through fares from Adelaide 26s. and 16s. 3d.), 155½ rail miles (176 postal) N. of Adelaide, from which there is communication by rail. It lies 1,495 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Commercial, Globe, Railway, and Jamestown. A handsome Institute, hospital, public library, a public school, branches of the National and Union Banks, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. James's), Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics (St. James's). Has Masonic and Foresters' lodges and branch of the H.A.C.B.S. Lighted with kerosene. A court of limited and full jurisdiction is held monthly. There is a volunteer mounted infantry corps, agricultural society, and racing club, a roller flour-mill, agricultural implement factories, aerated waters, cordials, and tomato sauce factories, stores, and cattle and stock salesmen. It is a compact, pleasing-looking township, standing on both sides of a three-chain road, which is ornamented by two rows of splendid trees, comprising about 10 varieties of the Eucalyptus family. It has also many reserves and plantations in and around the town. The town is surrounded by park lands, and there is a splendid 40-acre paddock, laid out as a recreation reserve, and planted with trees of all kinds. Within the district, and a few miles from the town, there is a Government forest reserve of several thousand acres, where hundreds of thousands of trees are planted, and their growth show the suitability of the climate and country to this industry. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Copper and silver are found in the hills, but in unpayable quantities. The geological formation of the hills and plains is a stiff alluvial soil to great depth. The average rainfall is about 17 inches per annum. Population, town 1,100, and district, about 2,500. Newspaper: *Agriculturist and Review*.

JUPITER CREEK (35° 8′ S., 138° 48′ E. long.), a goldfield, with post-office and telegraph station, about 3 miles from Echunga, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 15 miles SE. of Adelaide. Daily communication by coach to Aldgate, thence rail to metropolis. Has two hotels, State school, church, and Oddfellows' lodge. Agricultural and pastoral. Population fluctuates according to the number at work on the goldfield, averaging 200.

KADINA (34° S. lat., 137° 40′-E. long.), a corporate town (four wards), with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, situated in the northern part of Yorke's peninsula, 118½ postal miles (117¼ by rail) NW. of Adelaide, with which there is daily rail communication by land (fares, 19s. 6d. and 12s 2d.), and less frequent communication by sea *viâ* Port Wallaroo. The principal hotels are the Exchange, Wombat, Kadina, White Lion, and Miners' Arms. It is 6 miles distant from Wallaroo Bay. It is in the county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo. Kadina owes its prosperity originally to the rich copper mines in the vicinity, which have for some time been in active operation, giving employment to a large number of men when in full work. The principal mines are the Wallaroo and Kurilla. The National Bank and Union Bank have branches here, and there are places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics (Sacred Heart), Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Episcopalians (Christ Church), and Congregationalists; also a public school, and an Institute (opened in June, 1883), and office of District Council. The municipality covers 1 square miles. Of late years a very important agricultural district has sprung up north and east. Population of the municipal district, about 1,700; adjoining mines, 2,500. Newspapers: *The Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, Wednesday and Saturday, *Plain Dealer*, Saturdays.

KAINTON (co. Daly, hundred Clinton) is a post town 114½ postal miles (*viâ* Taskeville) NNW. of Adelaide. Paskeville is nearest railway station. Coaches run to Maitland and Arthurton. Has two State schools, Council chambers, and Bible Christian church. Water from Beetaloo. Agricultural district, with a population of about 250.

KANMANTOO (35° 5′ S. lat., 139° 4′ E. long.) is situated within a short distance of the river Bremer, 33¼ miles (33¾ postal) ESE. of Adelaide (District Council of Nairne, county of Sturt, electoral district of Onkaparinga). Post and money-order office. Communication by rail to Nairne, thence per coach. Hotel: the Kanmantoo. There are three places of worship, a Primitive Methodist chapel, Wesleyan chapel, a church, St. Thomas's, belonging to the Roman Catholics, and two schools. There are several copper mines in the vicinity of the township, but not in work. The country surrounding Kanmantoo is taken up by farms and stations. The vine is grown in quantities in several places. Population, about 200.

KAPUNDA (34° 21′ S. lat., 138° 57′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Light), mining township, municipality, has telegraph station, savings bank, post and money-order office, 52 miles (48 rail) to the NNE. of Adelaide. It lies 765 feet above sea-level on river Light. There are three trains each way daily; fares, 7s. 10d. and 4s. 11d. The principal hotels are the North Kapunda, Sir John Franklin, Prince of Wales, and Lord Palmerston. The Bank of Adelaide and the National Banks have branches here, and several of the insurance companies have agencies. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship (St. Rose) and a convent, and the Episcopalians a good church (Christ Church), and an imposing schoolroom, and there are large churches belonging to the Methodists (who have a lecture-hall), Baptists, and Congregationalists. Masonic and Friendly Society lodges. There are one large State school and two private schools, one creamery and butter factory. A commodious Institute, with lecture-hall. A school of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and is having a very successful career. One flour-mill working. The fire brigade is in charge of a permanent fireman, the station being in the Main street. Among other principal buildings are the court-house, post and telegraph offices, and railway station. The town is lighted with gas, and is provided with a recreation ground, 40 acres in extent, part of which serves for a cricket and football ground. Also an agricultural show ground of 13 acres. The water supply is derived from a reservoir at Taylor's run, about 5 miles NW. of the town, estimated to hold forty-one million gallons of water. The copper mines in the neighbourhood have long borne a world-wide celebrity. They were discovered in 1843, on Captain Bagot's sheep run, by the late Mr. F. S. Dutton, the first ore being raised in January of the following year; they have been in almost constant work till 1879, when they were closed. There are quarries of fine marble in the neighbourhood. A large quantity of the marble is used for monumental and ornamental purposes, as well as building work, and the new Parliament House in Adelaide is built of Kapunda marble. The stone is of the finest quality, and of every shade of colour, from a very deep blue to pure white, as well as variegated colours. Area of municipality is 560 acres. The county is a large wheat-growing district, and covers an area of 69,861 acres. The hospital, which is a fine commodious structure, is principally due to the liberality of the late Mr. F. H. Dutton, of Anlaby, who also subscribed £1,000 towards the public recreation park known as Dutton Park. Population of municipality, about 5,000. The *Kapunda Herald*, published once a week, is the local newspaper.

KEILLI, a post town, 129½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide, co. Daly, hundred Redhill, district Stanley. It is situated at the foot of Ingram's Gap, Barunga Ranges. State school and Bible Christian place of worship. Products: wheat and wool. Communication by rail to Brinkworth, thence by coach. Water from Beetaloo works. Population, 30.

KENSINGTON. *See* NORWOOD.

KERSBROOK (34° 47′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a postal township on the Chain of Ponds creek, 3 miles from the main line of road, where the coach passes twice daily to Adelaide, from which it is distant 22 miles NE.; fare, 3s. 6d. It is in the county of Adelaide, and electorate and police district of Gumeracha. It has a Wesleyan church and Bethesda Chapel (Christian), a public school, a District Council Chamber, and Rechabite tent. Humbug Scrub diggings are 9 miles distant. The district is an agricultural one. Chief products—fruit, potatoes, wattle bark, and firewood. Adjoining is a small township

called Maidstone; it has no post office, but there are places of worship, and a council chamber. Maidstone was the original name, but both places are now more generally known as Kersbrook. Population, with Maidstone, 300.

KEYNETON (34° 34′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long.), a postal township in county Eyre, electorate of Barossa, 64 miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Evandale Creek, a tributary of the N. Rhine. Much land is also taken up for farming and grazing. There are grape-growing, fruit-drying, wine and honey making industries. In the township are Lutheran (St. Peter's) and Congregational churches, and Rechabite society, a public and a private school, several tradesmen's shops, and a large temperance hotel. Coach to Freeling, thence rail. Population of town and district, 470.

KINGSCOTE. See QUEENSCLIFFE.

KINGSTON (36° 50′ S. lat., 139° 55′ E. long.) (named after the late Sir George Kingston), known also by the mercantile marine as PORT CAROLINE, is situated on the banks of the Maria creek, on a rather flat spot at the head of Lacepede Bay, 293¾ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by train Monday, Wednesday and Friday; fares, first class, 47s. 10d., second class, 30s. 1d.; return, first, 71s. 9d., second, 45s. 2d.; or coasting vessel. Steamer to and from Port Adelaide weekly, 25s. saloon; 15s. steerage. Hotels: the Royal Mail, Crown, and Kingston Arms. It is in the District Council of Lacepede, county and electorate of Albert. The general name Kingston is applied to a collection of small townships extending over a stretch of nearly two miles of coast, north and south of the Maria Creek. These are the Government and private townships of Kingston and Cooktown to the south of the creek, and Lacepede and Rosetown to the north. The harbour is a very commodious one, containing, it is estimated, 67 nautical square miles of good anchorage, with water sufficient for vessels of the largest tonnage, and considered one of the safest in the colony, though it is apparently an open roadstead. There are in the town Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army, an Institute, with library of over 1,400 volumes, a State school, two bark mills, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, a court-house, a custom house, and a handsome post and telegraph station, with money-order office, savings bank, four large wool stores, and a pier 3,555 feet long, in a depth of 14 feet of water. This pier has a single line of rails, and terminates in a working head 480 feet long, with moorings on both sides. Since July 15, 1880, a bright fixed light of the 6th order has been exhibited from the sea end of the new iron pile jetty. It is the shipping port for London and European ports for a large quantity of wool, wheat, bark, and other produce. Formation: sandstone and inferior limestone. Kingston is 53 miles from Narracoorte, 28 miles from Robe, and about 275 miles from Melbourne. Earthquake tremors were felt during 1898. Population about 700.

KOOLUNGA (33° 35′ S. lat., 138° 15′ E. long.), in the hundred of that name (co. Stanley), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 112 (107½ rail) miles N. of Adelaide, situated on a bend of the Broughton river. There is coach and rail communication *viâ* Brinkworth 8 miles distant. Hotel: Koolunga. Two stores, creamery, agricultural implement factory, public school, saddler's shop, wine cellars, a number of neat private houses, three churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan—and an Institute. Has good stone for building purposes. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district about 960.

KOONUNGA (35° 18′ S. lat., 138° 15′ E. long.), post town, 54 postal miles N. of Adelaide. Co. and district Light, hundred Belvidere (which *see*). Rail communication with Adelaide, 54 miles, *viâ* Kapunda. It has a State school, with 24 scholars. Wheat and wool growing industries. Water from tanks and springs. Marble quarries and vineyards. Population, 150.

KOORINGA (33° 44′ S. lat., 138° 56′ E. long.) (Burra), county and electorate of Burra, is situated on the Burra creek, 1,551 feet above sea-level, 101¼ rail miles N. by E. of Adelaide, with which it has direct railway communication. There are two through trains daily, fares, 15s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. Hotels: Burra, Commercial, Kooringa. It is 50 miles from Kapunda, has a money-order office, post-office savings bank, and telegraph station, and municipal council. The Burra Burra copper mine is in the immediate neighbourhood. It was discovered by a shepherd named Pickitt in 1844, and operations were begun in September of that year. Until a few years ago an average of 10,000 to 13,000 tons of ore were raised yearly, yielding pure copper to the amount of about 2,500 tons, valued at about £200,000. Owing to the unremunerative price of copper only a few tributors have hitherto found employment. A new company (the South Australian Mining Company) has re-opened the old mine, and the Government has lent a diamond drill free of charge for two years. Copper has been found in other localities in the vicinity of Kooringa, and also silver and lead ore, and other minerals. Large quantities of land, north of and surrounding the township, are now under wheat cultivation in the county. There are two creameries. Banks: the National, and Bank of Australasia. Places of worship: St. Mary's Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Methodists, also R.C. Church (St. Joseph's). Burra Institute, hospital, State school, Masonic, Forester, Oddfellow, Rechabite and Hibernian lodges. Two iron bridges over the Burra creek connect Kooringa with Baldina and the Eastern plains. Population of municipal corporation 2,600. Agricultural and pastoral. Good water supply. Newspaper *Burra Record* (Wednesday morning).

LAKE PLAINS (35° 24′ S. lat., 139° 5′ E. long.), postal district on the Bremer river in the hundred of Bremer, and electorate of Mount Barker, co. Hindmarsh, 47 miles (64 postal) SE. of Adelaide, reached by rail from Milang. It has a Government school and a creamery. The district is wheat-growing and pastoral. Lake Alexandrina is in the district. Formation: a series of strata of limestone, sandstone, and clay. Population about 100.

LANCELOT (UCOLTA) (33° 1′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), co. Kimberley, is a post town, 165 postal miles N. of Adelaide, reached by buggy 3½ miles to Ucolta, thence train. Has hotel. State and Roman Catholic schools. Agricultural district. Population about 50.

LANGHORNE'S CREEK (35° 19′ S. lat., 139° 11′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), a township on the Bremer creek, 44 miles (60½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, named after a Mr. Langhorne, an overlander. It has a post, telephone and money-order office. The district is taken up for farming purposes, there being some rich land caused by the overflow of the creek. Vines also grow strongly. A coach runs every day to Strathalbyn, thence rail to Adelaide. Hotel: Bridge. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a public school. The Episcopalians and Christians hold regular services in Oddfellows' Hall (M.U.I.O.O.F.), which is capable of seating 200 persons. Water from tanks and wells. Wine, agricultural and dairying industries. Population about 300.

LARGS BAY. *See* PORT ADELAIDE.

LAURA (33° 12′ S. lat., 138° 14′ E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, is close to the Rocky river, 143¼ rail miles N. (202½ postal, *viâ* Teronie) N. of Adelaide, 7 miles from Gladstone by rail, and is described as a beautifully situated, populous, but scattered town, and one of the prettiest of all the urban settlements seen in the Areas, and is an agricultural, pastoral, and gardening district. Fares from Adelaide, 23s. 10d. and 14s. 11d. Hotels: The Laura, Beetaloo Reservoir, and North Laura. Union Bank. Places of worship: Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic Church (St. John's), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and there is the local court-house, an Institute, with stage appointments, a public school, Freemasons, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.O.F. and I.O.R. lodges, a fine mill, several stores, and a number of excellent private residences. Country in the neighbourhood wooded and undulating. A coach runs to and from Wirrabora daily; fare, 4s. each way. It is in the District Council of Booyoolie, which has a population of 1,200 persons. It is a municipality having three wards. Beetaloo Reservoir is 4 miles due west of town. Water from tanks and wells. Newspaper: *Laura Standard*, published on Fridays.

LEASINGHAM (34° 0′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.) (co. Stanley), electoral district of Wooroora, a postal village on the main north road between Auburn and Clare, very pleasantly situated on the Kooringa and Port Wakefield road, 80½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Saddleworth is the nearest station; coach to and from it twice a day. The land is good, well timbered and watered. Wesleyan church. A vineyard of 50 acres in extent is in the vicinity. Population 80.

LINWOOD (34° 23′ S. lat., 138° 47′ E. long.), county, hundred, and electorate of Light, district Nuriootpa, 43 miles (52¼ postal) N. of Adelaide, on river Light. Post office and State school. It is four miles distant from Stockport, with which there is railway communication. Agricultural district. Population about 40.

LIPSON AND YARANDALE (34° 16′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.), two postal towns adjacent, county and electorate Flinders, about 280 miles N. of Adelaide, on Burrawing Creek, reached by steamer. Contains public school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and hotel. The Burrawing copper mine is in the vicinity. Products: wheat, wool, and copper. Communication by steamer. Population about 200.

LITTLEHAMPTON (35° 3′ S. lat., 139° 1′ E. long.), post town, issuing postal notes, county of Hindmarsh, electorate and district council of Mount Barker, 22 miles (33½ miles by rail) E. of Adelaide, with which there is now railway communication, fares, 4s. 5d. and 2s. 11d. Telephone to Mount Barker. One hotel—the Great Eastern, two stores, Government school, Anglican and Methodist United churches, brewery, bacon factory, and three brickyards. Wattle bark industry. It is situated at the head of Mount Barker Creek, and is surrounded by hilly agricultural country. Water from wells and tanks. Population about 400.

LOBETHAL (34° 55′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.), a thriving township, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, romantically situated in a girdle of hills, principally occupied by Germans, on the Western Branch creek, a short distance W. of the Onkaparinga river. It is in the county of Adelaide and electorate and District Council of Onkaparinga. A coach runs twice a day to Balhannah, thence rail to Adelaide, 27½ postal miles E. Hotels: Rising Sun and Alma. The district is an agricultural one—wheat, barley, rye, oats, hops, and potatoes being extensively cultivated. Large quantities of grapes, too, are grown; a great deal of fruit, both green and dry, is sent from the district. A tweed and woollen factory here employs a considerable number of hands. A 30-h.p. engine works the machinery; there are twenty looms. The cloth, blankets and flannel manufactured is of excellent quality. A large reservoir supplies water to the factory and town. There are two schools—German and English—numbering about 120 pupils, and three Lutheran churches. New Institute (Presbyterian services are held). Bank: Bank of Adelaide. At Forest Range, a locality about 3 miles distant, a considerable quantity of gold has been found. Population, 220.

LOWER MITCHAM. *See* MITCHAM.

LUCINDALE (36° 56′ S. lat., 140° 19′ E. long.), co. Robe, Albert electorate, has post, telegraph, and money-order office, 261¼ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. It is a station on the

Kingston and Naracoorte Line, and is distant 21 miles E. from Naracoorte. Fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 2d.; from Adelaide (261¼ rail miles), 42s. 6d. and 26s. 9d. Hotel: Scott's. It has one large store, a blacksmith's shop, a store and boarding-house, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a State school with teacher's residence, Mechanic's Institute, and several private houses. Grazing is the chief industry. The District Council of Lucindale has an area of 150 square miles. The area in the county under cultivation is about 500 acres. Population about 73, and 574 in district (census 1891).

LYNDOCH (34° 17′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.), co. Adelaide, electorate of Barossa, District Council of Barossa, a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, 33¾ postal miles N. of Adelaide, on the main road between Gawler and Tanunda. A conveyance runs to the former place to meet the trains. Hotels: Barossa Inn and Travellers' Rest. Bank: English and Scottish. An Institute is here, also Episcopal (Holy Trinity) and Bible Christian, Baptist and Lutheran churches. Copper has been found in payable quantities, and the gold indications are promising. The Barossa diggings township is within about 4 miles, and the Humbug Scrub gold-fields (reefing) are about 8 miles from the township. None of the claims nor the copper mines are now at work. The district is an agricultural one.

LYRUP (34° 25′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long.), a post town on the Murray, 255 postal miles N.N.E. of Adelaide, in co. Alfred, hundred Paringa, it is reached by rail to Morgan, thence steamer or coach. It is a Co-operative Fruit drying and Farming colony, started by the South Australian Government on teetotal lines. Products—butter, cheese, bacon, potatoes, onions, vegetables, wheat, wool, raisins, dried apricots and peaches, and all other farm produce. Has State school, Church of Christ, Sick and Benefit Fund; branch Agricultural Bureau, and Domestic Society. Plenty of fish and game and beautiful scenery. District is agricultural. Fruit growing and drying industries. Soil is light, loamy and limestone. Water from river by splendid pumping and irrigating system. Population, 112; district, 5,000. Newspaper: *The Reform*.

MACCLESFIELD (35° 12′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker) has postal, savings bank, and money-order office and telegraph station, 27 miles (36¾ postal) SE. of Adelaide, to and from which mail coaches run twice daily. Hotels—Deavenport Arms, and Macclesfield. There are an Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic church (St. James's), Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels in the township, an Institute, and a brewery. The district is agricultural. The District Council of Macclesfield extends over 45 square miles. The population of the township is about 250.

McGRATH'S FLAT (35° 53′ S. lat., 139° 27′ E. long.), 100 miles SE. of Adelaide, a sheep station, situated on the Coorong River, county Caruwell, electorate Albert. Mail once a week.

McLAREN VALE (35° 15′ S. lat., 138° 33′ E. long.), a postal township in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, and district council of Willunga, 24½ miles south of Adelaide, to which there is a coach twice daily. Coach also to Willunga, Hotel—the Bell Vue. It has telephone office, an Institute, a public school, and two private ones, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, Druids' lodge, three general stores, and an agency for the Bank of Adelaide. Farming locality. There are also extensive vineyards and wine cellars. Population. 200.

MAGILL (34° 56′ S. lat., 138° 42′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, suburban to Adelaide, some 5 miles from the city due E., in the District Councils of Burnside and Campbelltown, county of Adelaide, and electoral district of East Torrens. Tramcars run hourly during the day, fare, 6d., 4s. per dozen. Coaches to Norton's Summit and Forest Range. Hotels—East Torrens and World's End Inn. It is situated on Third creek, at the foot of the Mount Lofty ranges, the low land producing supplies of the finest vegetables during the summer months for the Adelaide market. The gentle elevation of this locality above the city and surrounding plains renders the prospect delightful, the view overlooking Gulf St. Vincent, Yorke's Peninsula being seen in the distance. The slopes of the hills are covered with vineyards and olive plantations, from which a very large quantity of wine and olive oil is made and exported. Social and public institutions are—Episcopal (St. George), Baptist, and Methodist Union churches, State school, two private schools, three potteries, boys' reformatory (very successful), recreation ground with pavilion, brass band, Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. The water supply is derived from tanks at Hornsell's creek, which have a storage capacity of 56,000 gallons, and Hope Valley. Population, 500.

MAIDSTONE. *See* KERSBROOK.

MAITLAND (34° 17′ S. lat., 137° 49′ E. long.), co. Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, a corporate town, with post telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 111 miles (135 postal. *viâ* Paskeville) W. of Adelaide. Hotels: the Maitland and Yorke Valley. Bank: Union. Places of Worship: Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Bartholomew's), United Methodist and Congregational chapels, State school, Oddfellows', Foresters' and Rechabite lodges, police station. Institute, at which district Council Office. Coach runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday to the Moonta Railway Station (22 miles); Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to Paskeville, thence rail to Adelaide. Farming district. Population, 300.

MALLALA (34° 27′ S. lat., 138° 31′ E. long.) (co. Gawler), electorate of Yatala, District Council of Grace, a post town, has telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, 36 miles N. of Adelaide, in the centre of a grazing and agricultural district. Rail from Adelaide to Wasleys, thence a direct coach, or coach *viâ* Two Wells. Hotel: Mallala. It has Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Christian chapels, an Institute, Rechabite lodge and a State school. Water from underground tanks. Population of town and district, 500.

MALVERN, in the electoral district of Sturt, and in the corporation of Unley. Has post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. Tram to Adelaide (3 miles), fare 3d. The Methodists, Congregationalists, Anglicans, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army have places of worship; there is also a State school and an institute. This is a fast-rising suburb.

MANNAHILL (32 36′ S. lat., 140° E. long.), township; 233½ rail miles NE., with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices and railway station. It has communication with Adelaide by rail twice daily. Fares 38s. 10d. and 24s. 4d. Pastoral district. There is hotel and a refreshment-room. Gold-mining district. Population about 80.

MANNANARRIE, 169 miles N. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Yongala, thence rail. County Dalhousie, electorate of Frome. Post-office, one hotel, institute, store, Primitive Methodist chapel, and State school. Farming and pastoral district. Population of township, 40.

MANNUM (34° 57′ S. lat., 139° 16 E long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, District Council Mannum, county of Sturt, and electoral district of Gumeracha, about 52 miles ENE. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach, twice daily. *viâ* Palmer, and steamer to Murray Bridge, thence train Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Hotel: Mannum. This place is one of the chief ports on the Murray for the shipment of goods for places up the river, and has a dry dock. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Baptist, Lutheran, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Anglican and Roman Catholic services held in Mechanics' Institute. National and two Lutheran schools. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from reservoir. Has patent plough-share factory, foundry and flour mill. Foresters' and Rechabites' lodges. The District Council embraces 235 square miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. The population of the town is 550, district 2,500.

MANOORA (33° 2′ S, lat., 138° 51′ E. long.), on Gilbert river, post-town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the district council of Saddleworth, county of Light, electorate of the Burra, and police district of Auburn, about 74¼ rail miles NE. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by the North line, two trains daily; fares, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: the Manoora and Burton. It is located on the River Gilbert, 1,283 feet above sea-level. Churches: Episcopal (Immanuel), and Roman Catholic (St. Anthony's of Padua), and a Methodist chapel. It has a wheat store, steam chaff mills and agricultural machinery yards, two general stores, Government school, an Institute, and an agency for the E. S. and A. Bank. It is a highly productive wheat-growing country, well timbered, and has beautiful park-like scenery. There are traces of gold, copper and iron. Excellent slate and stone quarries are in full operation. Formation: tertiary, clay-slate, and sandstone. Population about 350.

MARION (35° 18′ S. lat., 137° 8′ E. long.), suburban postal township and district council 7¼ miles S. of Adelaide, in the electorate of Sturt. Coach twice daily plies to and from Adelaide. Dairying, vine-growing and brick-making are carried on in the district. The District of Marion embraces the townships of Sturt, Marion, Edwardstown and Darlington, and numerous smaller townships, and contains three hotels, school, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Anglican churches, institute and district hall, and has a population of about 1,400, and is generally spoken of as The Sturt. Population of township, 280.

MARRABEL (34° 8′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, situated near the River Light, in the county and electorate of Light, police district of Kapunda, 63 postal miles N. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Saddleworth, thence by coach. Hotel: the Marrabel. There are here a State school, Oddfellows' lodge, a Methodist, Anglican, and Roman Catholic (St. Agnes) churches, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, flour-mill, and two stores. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation in the district, principally for wheat. It is in the District Council of Hamilton. Population of township, 70.

MEADOWS (35° 12′ S. lat., 138° 48 E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, district council of Kondoparinga, 34 postal (29 miles road) miles SE. of Adelaide, on creek same name. There is daily communication, 6 a.m., with Adelaide by coach, *viâ* Clarendon, Coromandel Valley, and Blackwood; fare, 4s. 6d. Inn: Meadows. Bull's creek flows one mile to the S., and Meadows creek about half a mile NW. The social and public institutions comprise an Episcopal church (St. George's), and Methodist place of worship, a State school, two stores, District Council office, circulating library with over 1,500 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite societies, and literary institute. Gold has been found in small quantities. Principal industry is dairy-farming, there being large butter factory with four creameries. Water from wells and tanks. Considerable quantities of fruit (principally apples), bark, gum and firewood, are sent to Adelaide. Favourite run for cyclists from capital by way of Glen Osmond, Aldgate, and Echunga, to view hill scenery, returning by Clarendon and Happy Valley. There is also a fine view of Lake Alexandrina from top of range above township. Formation: ironstone, slaty rock, and quartz. Population, 160; district, 711.

MELROSE (32° 49′ S. lat., 138° 1′ E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Frome, shire Port Germein, and

hundred of Wongyarra, at the base of Mount Remarkable, 231¼ postal miles (*viâ* Gladstone) NNW. of Adelaide, to which mail coach to Laura, thence rail. The Port Germein District Council meet here. Hotels: Moran's and North Star. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, M.U. Oddfellows, local court, several sport clubs, an institute, with reading room, an Episcopal church (Holy Trinity), a Wesleyan place of worship, Roman Catholic church (St. Clement), and Salvation Army, a branch of the Union Bank, a public school, several stores, police-station, creamery, and a brewery. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, much of the land being purchased property, but some thousands of acres have been surveyed and opened for selection to the NE. and S. of Mount Remarkable (3,178 feet above sea-level, and from which splendid views of Spencer's Gulf are obtainable), and this land has been settled upon. Country auriferous in hills with indications of copper. Population about 400.

MENINGIE (34° 43′ S. lat., 139° 21′ E. long.) is situated on the eastern side of Lake Albert, in the county of Russell, electorate of Albert, and police district of Wellington, 93 miles (102½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, and is a post-town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. Communication is by steamer across the lakes to Milang, thence by train; fare in all, 13s. 9d., or by way of Wellington, 28 miles, and Tailem Bend R. S., 34 miles. Anglican and Methodist Union churches, creamery, and institute. One hotel (the Meningie), and a State school. It is an agricultural and pastoral district (good soil), with limestone hills. On the flats, adjacent to salt lagoons, is a hard level crust, called swamp stone, varying from 3 to 8 inches in thickness, very useful for flagging. Lake Albert is fresh water, 8 miles by 13 miles, fed from Lake Alexandrina, an expansion of the Murray. There is excellent shooting on the lakes and on the Coorong, a strip of salt water following the coast, 90 miles long and 1 mile wide. Population, town and district, 350.

MIDDLETON (35° 30′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), electorate of Encounter Bay, a seaside postal town telegraph station, with railway, and nearly midway between Goolwa and Victor Harbour. It is 56 miles (74½ by rail) S. of Adelaide. Fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 2d. The district is purely an agricultural one. Has one hotel, large mill, public school, institute and library, and United Methodist chapel. There is a fine beach with bathing and other accommodation. Population, 130.

MILANG (35° 26′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker), an important town, is situated on the border of Lake Alexandrina, through which the River Murray runs, 48 miles (64½ rail) SE. of Adelaide, to which it acts as a port for the river Murray traffic. Railway connects Milang with Adelaide; one train arrives 11.10 A.M., leaves 2.20 P.M.; fares, 9s. 8d. and 6s. 2d. Steamers regularly from Milang to river ports. Hotels—the Lake and the Pier. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station and police station in the town, chapels belonging to the Congregationalists and Christian Brethren, and Oddfellows, Rechabites, and Band of Hope societies; large wool stores, State school, an Institute with reading-room, butter factory, also sundry clubs. The district is good for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Population, about 400, including West Milang.

MILLBROOK (34° 50′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a postal township (with P. Note issue), 18 miles NE. of Adelaide in county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, on the creek of the same name, and the main road from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant. Coach communication. It contains hotel, one place of worship, Wesleyan, a large steam flour-mill, the Millbrook Inn, a school and stores. The country is rugged and hilly, and gold, iron, and copper have been found in the neighbourhood. Fruit-growing, dairying, and wattle-bark industries. Formation: ferruginous sandstone, with quartz and slate. Population of district, 200.

MILLICENT (37° 36′ S. lat., 140° 16′ E. long.) is a township and railway station on the Rivoli Bay (Beachport) and Mount Gambier line, has telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, between Robe and Mount Gambier, 44 miles from Robe, 29¾ miles SW. of Mount Gambier, and 334¾ rail miles SE. of Adelaide. The nearest port is Beachport, 22 miles distant; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 1d.; from Adelaide, 54s. 4d. and 34s. 1d. From there the steamer can be taken to Adelaide. Overland the route is by rail *viâ* Mount Gambier. Hotels: the Millicent and Somerset. It is situated in what is known as "the drainage" country, a large tract of rich, flat country, at one time submerged in the winter. The Government, by proper drainage, have reclaimed several hundred thousand acres of very fine land. Heavy crops of wheat have been gathered from some of this soil, which is extremely rich and suitable for roots and pasture, as well as the production of cereals. The drained lands are now divided into four districts, Mayurra (including Millicent), Mount Muirhead, Tantanoola and Kennion. The control of all the drains has now been made over to the Councils of the respective districts. The total length of the drains is 165½ miles. Millicent is in the hundred of Mount Muirhead, county Grey, electorate of Victoria. It has Episcopal (St. Michael's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic (St. Aloysius) places of worship, Roman Catholic convent and school, a new court-house, several stores, an institute, with a library of over 1,000 vols., flour-mill, saw-mills, branches of the Union and English and Scottish Banks, the post-office, tradesmen's shops, and a school. A rabbit-canning factory, dealing with 5,000 rabbits a day, was established in 1897, and has given an impetus to trade. Its buildings are principally of white freestone, found near the Up and Down Rocks, and a hard sandstone that prevails in the neighbourhood. George Street is the principal thoroughfare. Population about 800. Newspaper: *Millicent Times*.

MINLATON (34° 53′ S. lat., 137° 37′ E. long.) (county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula), in the district council of Minlaton, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 192 miles W. of Adelaide, *viâ* Moonta. A coach connects Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the railway at Moonta. Steamer Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Hotel: Minlaton. Bank: Bank of Adelaide; public school, and Mechanics' Institute, Oddfellows and Rechabite societies. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan and Baptist. Hardwicke Bay has fine shelly beach. Wheat-growing district. Good cycling roads. Population, 250.

MINTARO, CENTRAL (33° 50′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), in the county, electorate, and district council of Stanley, a postal township, savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and railway station (Mintaro) (4½ miles E., to which coach daily), on the North line near the Wakefield river, 82½ rail miles N. of Adelaide. There are two trains daily. Fares, 13s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. Hotel: The Mintaro. It is situated in the centre of a splendid agricultural district, 1,369 feet above sea-level. Government buildings are a post office and police barracks. Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. There is a State school, with teacher's residence attached, an Institute, and Oddfellows and Foresters. The principal business places comprise two general stores, one carpenter's and wheelwright's shops, a saddler's shop, two blacksmiths' shops. There is also a district council chamber. About a mile from the town are the quarries of the far-famed "Mintaro slate stone." Population, 201.

MITCHAM (35° 2′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, situated on Brown Hill Creek, about 4 miles (5¼ rail) S. from the city, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. It is a station on the Inter-colonial Railway; fourteen trains daily; fares 4d.; and is also connected by tramway with Adelaide. Fare, 4d. The hotels are: Mitcham Inn, Edinburgh, Blythwood, Torrens Arms, and Hawkeston Arms. Mitcham includes Lower Mitcham and West Mitcham, Clapham, Hawthorn, Cottonville (a new settlement of homestead blocks), and the Brown Hill Creek, all in the county of Adelaide and district council of Mitcham. The scenery of Mitcham is charming, and the township is very English in appearance; there are beautiful drives in and around the hills, with magnificent views of Adelaide and the Gulf. The Brown Hill Creek gullies contain some magnificent market gardens, and in the other parts fruit of superior kind is largely grown. There are St. Michael's (Episcopal), Our Lady of Dolours (Roman Catholic), Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian churches, five schools, police station and an institute with library. There are Rechabite, Oddfellow, Druid, and Hibernian lodges. The soil is good, and the water supply from Brown Hill Creek and Happy Valley is perfect. Mitcham is noted for its road metal quarries, freestone, and other building stones; is lighted with gas. The National Park, Belair, containing about 2,000 acres, is two miles distant. It has a population of 2,000 persons. The population in the district council of Mitcham is 3,750. Number of houses, 780.

MODBURY (34° 48′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a small postal village in the District Council of Teatree Gully, county of Adelaide, police district and electorate of Gumeracha, 9½ miles NE. of Adelaide. Coach communication twice daily; fare, 1s. 6d. It is on the main road from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant, to which there are two coaches daily. It contains Modbury Hotel, several stores, a Methodist chapel, State school, and an Institute. Agricultural district. Population, 173.

MONARTO (35° 7′ S. lat., 139° 17′ E. long.), a scattered agricultural and pastoral district, 46 miles (51¼ by rail) E. of Adelaide, county of Sturt, electoral district Onkaparinga, Hundred Monarto. It is a station (about 4½ miles from township) on the overland line to Melbourne, three trains daily; fares, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 10d. The only public institutions are a post-office (postal notes issued), council hall, two school-houses, and Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Copper and rich arsenic is found in the district. Population about 150, district about 700.

MONTAGUE. *See* DRY CREEK.

MOONTA (34° 5′ S. lat., 137° 36′ E. long.) (county Daly, electorate Wallaroo), mining and postal township and municipality on the shores of Spencer's Gulf, 102 miles NW. of Adelaide, with which there is communication by steamer *viâ* Port Moonta, or by rail (134½ miles); fares, 22s. 4d. and 14s. Hotels: The Prince of Wales, Globe, and the Royal are the leading ones. There are several copper mines in the vicinity, but the most productive of all are the mines bearing the name of the town. These were discovered in 1861, and have since then been systematically worked, usually giving employment to upwards of 1,000 hands. There are 27 shafts on the mine, the depth varying from 162 feet to 2,400 feet. On the expiry of the leases for these mines they were renewed by the Government for a further period of 14 years, on payment of a fine of £10,320, and are now held on a 99 years' lease from the Government. For many years this mine produced about 20,000 tons of copper ore per annum, containing over 4,000 tons of fine copper. There are in the town an institute, Masonic and Friendly Societies' hall, a court-house, numerous stores and business premises. Branches of the Union Bank and National Bank and the savings bank in connection with the post, money-order, and telegraph offices; several places of worship—All Saints (Episcopal), St. Francis (R.C.), and Methodist chapel, two public schools, School of Mines, and steam flour-mills. Lighted with gas. The municipality covers 300 acres. The population of the

municipal district is about 1,700; including that of the neighbouring mines, it is estimated at 10,000 persons. Newspapers: the *Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser* and *The People's Weekly*.

MORGAN, or North-West Bend (34° 3′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long.), county Eyre, electorate of Light, hundred of Eba, the river terminus of the Kapunda and North-West Bend Railway, is an important Government township, 104¾ rail miles NE. of Adelaide; fares, 17s. 4d. and 10s. 10d. Hotels: Commercial and Terminus. A wharf nearly 400 feet in length with 4 steam cranes is provided for the shipment and discharge of goods to and from the interior. Morgan is the chief place for shipping goods and stores to stations on the river, and receiving their produce, particularly wool. A goods and engine shed are here, a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, Church of England, Oddfellows' lodge, flour-mill, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Steamers carrying mails and passengers leave weekly for Wentworth. Morgan is in daily communication with Adelaide by rail. Large quantities of fish are sent from here to Adelaide. Population, 361.

MORPHETT VALE (35° 8′ S. lat., 138° 34′ E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, situated on Anderson's creek, in a valley on the Great South road, 15½ miles S. of Adelaide, to which mail coaches run twice daily. Hotel: the Emu. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's and a Free Presbyterian (John Knox) and Baptist chapel are the places of worship in the township, and there is a Rechabite tent, literary society, an institute and State school. There are several productive vineyards around the township: wheat is also extensively grown. The District Council covers 24 square miles. Population, in township 70, with district about 700.

MOUNT BARKER, the largest town south of Adelaide (35° 5′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long.), (county Hindmarsh, electorate and District Council of Mount Barker), a postal, telegraph, and money-order office, station (1,050 feet above sea-level) on the southern branch of intercolonial railway, and savings bank agency town, 22 miles (34½ by rail) E. of Adelaide, at the foot of the mount whose name it bears. Fares, 4s. 8d., 3s.; return, 7s., 4s. 6d. Hotels: Mount Barker and Gray's Inn. There are Episcopalian (Christ Church), Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Francis de Sales) churches, Methodist and Baptist chapels, and Salvation Army barracks, and fine institute and museum. The Wesleyan church, the gift of Mr. Dunn, cost £4,000; the same gentleman has also generously presented the residents with a recreation ground with grand stand and fountain. The town was founded (January, 1839), on the first special survey taken up in the colony. Wheat grown here took gold medals at London, Paris, and Vienna. The beautiful climate of the place makes it much patronized as a health resort in summer, there being several splendid mansions in the vicinity. Water is laid on from a large reservoir The Mount Barker district is specially adapted for the production of farm and dairy produce and fruits. All kinds of root crops are grown to perfection, and the dairying industry has assumed large proportions. There are extensive orchards and vineyards throughout the district, and others are being planted. Cattle, sheep and pig markets are held bi-monthly, and the wattle bark industry is profitable and prosperous. There are Masonic, Oddfellows, Rechabite, and Druid Lodges held in the town. The National Bank and Bank of Australasia have branches here. Among the local industries are several engineering works, large tannery, and a flour-mill, founded in 1844. The District Council covers 35½ miles. The population of town is about 2,000. It is a populous centre. The *Mount Barker Courier* (the largest provincial journal in the colony) is the local paper.

MOUNT BRYAN, county and electorate Burra, post town, with telegraph and railway station on the North line, 110½ rail miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. 4d. and 11s. 6d. It lies 1,701 feet above sea-level. Hotel: Kingston. Bible Christian church. Lighted with kerosene. Pastoral. The District Council covers 87 square miles. Population about 250.

MOUNT GAMBIER (37° 50′ S. lat., 140° 50′ E. long.), the largest of the south-eastern towns, is situated in the county of Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, police district of Mount Gambier, on the northern base of the extinct volcano from which it derives its name, 305¼ rail miles SE. of Adelaide. Mount Gambier was named after Admiral James Gambier by Lieutenant Grant, who discovered it on December 3, 1800, when passing in the *Lady Nelson*. Port Macdonnell, which is the nearest port of the district, is distant 18 miles S., Penola 32 miles N., Robetown 75 miles NW., Portland (Victoria) about 65 miles SE., and Melbourne 300 miles W. It comprises the original township (Mount Gambier proper), an adjacent one laid out by Government (Gambierton), Claraville, Rosaville, North Gambier, Williamstown, and Sutton Town. It is a Railway station on Beachport (Rivoli Bay) and Mount Gambier line, and the southern terminus of the Mount Gambier and Adelaide line, which connects it with the general railway system of Australia. Fares from Adelaide, 49s. 10d. and 31s. 4d. Several hotels, among which are the South Australian, the Mount Gambier, the Town Hall, Globe, Mac's, Farmers' Inn, and Commercial, a temperance hotel, and a good number of boarding-houses. It is the centre of a fine agricultural district, possessing a soil (being of volcanic nature) and climate very favourable to luxuriant vegetation. and permitting the abundant growth of English fruits, potatoes, grain, and grasses. Hops, too, are cultivated. The district has been called the "garden of the colony," and a large number of sheep and cattle are yearly fattened for the market, and one of the chief sources of income is wool. The public buildings include commodious churches and chapels, with seats for upwards of 3,500 persons, comprising the Roman Catholic church of St. Paul (the finest ecclesiastical structure out of Adelaide), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Salvation Army, and Wesleyan churches, a German Lutheran church, State school, Roman Catholic school (taught by Sisters of Mercy), a High School, and several ladies' schools. Among the Government and social institutions are a telegraph station, post, savings bank, and money-order office, gaol, courthouse, police station, a fine Institute, with large hall, museum, picture gallery, and reading-rooms, and library of over 5,000 vols., a large Oddfellows' hall, a commodious and well-conducted hospital, pleasantly situated on an eminence north of the Valley Lake, now one of the finest institutions of the kind in Australia; and Town Hall and chambers, with tower and clock. There are three banks—the National, Commercial of Australia, and the English and Scottish; a large number of stores, several of them both handsome and complete. Most of the buildings are constructed of the white Coraline limestone and grey and red dolomite which abounds in the neighbourhood. The principal manufactures are such as belong to an agricultural district. There are two flour-mills, having in the aggregate over 100-horse power, two breweries, and a distillery. The municipality, proclaimed a corporate town on May 25, 1876, includes the town proper, with its suburbs of Claraville and the Government township. The area (inclusive of the Lakes reserve) is about 2,048 acres, number of houses, 600; assessment, £18,800. A marble fountain has been placed in the reserve, and a public park at the north-west corner of the town has been purchased. The town is lighted with gas. There are lodges here of most of the Friendly Societies, including Masonic, Oddfellows (M.U.), Foresters, Rechabites, and Sons of Temperance, also Hibernian, Caledonian, and German, Athletic, Cricket, Football, and Chess Clubs. The communication with Adelaide and Melbourne is by rail. The railway to Rivoli Bay (51 miles), connecting the town with the seaboard, was opened in May, 1879. Circuit courts are held here twice a year—in April and October; the local court has a fortnightly sitting. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds two shows annually. It has a good show-ground of 13 acres, with suitable buildings and a handsome grand stand, the whole enclosed by an iron fence. The Blue Lake (about 165 acres in area) and Valley Lake (containing an area of 97 acres); they are fine sheets of water of great depth, from 80 to 320 feet deep generally, but the Blue Lake in one spot is 675 feet deep. From the Blue Lake the water supply of the town is derived. Population of municipality, with adjoining District Councils, is about 8,000. Two newspapers, both bi-weekly, are published at Mount Gambier—the *Border Watch* and the *South-Eastern Star*.

MOUNT LOFTY (35° 1′ S. lat., 158° 43 E. long., including Stirling East and West), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the Hills Railway, County Adelaide, District of Crafers and Stirling, which now forms part of the intercolonial line to Melbourne and Sydney; 11 miles from Adelaide, 19½ by rail. This is occasioned by the railway winding round the hills to attain the elevation, which is, at the station, 1,613 feet, while the top of the Mount Lofty is 2,240. The ride is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful in the colonies, and is a favourite one with tourists. Railway fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 6d., excursion, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. The climate being ten to fifteen degrees cooler than Adelaide, makes Mount Lofty a favourite residence, especially in the summer. Many of the leading merchants, professional men, and civil servants have summer residences erected, whilst others are making it a place of general residence. All the English fruits thrive in the gardens There are nine public and some private schools in the district, and the following places of worship:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Bible Christian, Congregational, Christian Disciples, Salvation Army, and Wesleyan. The principal business places are, a jam factory, and some valuable building-stone quarries; post and telegraph office, court-house, refreshment rooms. Hotels: Crafer's and Halfway. There is an Institute and public library, also numerous benefit societies. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are grown in the adjacent gullies, and taken along good macadamized roads to Adelaide. The District Council is called Stirling, and consists of five members. The population of the district is about 5,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT (34° 47′ S. lat., 139° 3′ E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, and district Council of South Rhine, a postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, situated on the eastern source of the Torrens river, 35 miles NE. of Adelaide, to and from which coaches run twice a day, 6 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. The hotels are the Talunga and Totness. The district is principally an agricultural one, wheat being almost exclusively cultivated. but there are also several sheep runs in the neighbourhood. There is a copper mine at Kanappa (14 miles distant). Gold-mining is also carried on. There are Mechanics' Institute, Agricultural bureau, Oddfellows' lodge, Rechabite tent, a steam flour-mill, wattle-bark mill, creamery, butter and cheese factory, Episcopal (St. John's) and Presbyterian places of worship, and branch of the Bank of Adelaide. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: silurian. Population, 350.

MOUNT TORRENS lies 41¾ postal miles from Adelaide, NE., county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha. Post, telephone and money-order office, and an agency for the Bank of Adelaide. A coach plies daily to Balhannah, thence rail to Adelaide; also a coach to Gumeracha. There is one hotel. There are here Episcopal (St. George's), Methodist, and Lutheran churches, two public schools, Mechanics' Institute, M.U.I.O.O.F., Band of Hope. The district is a farming one (under the district council of Talunga), flour-mill, wattle bark mill, and cyanide works. There are promising copper and alluvial gold indications in the

locality. Black wattle bark of the very highest quality is obtained in the district, and large quantities exported annually. Lighted with kerosene. Formation : quartz and limestone. The population is a fluctuating one of between 800 and 1,000.

MURRAY BRIDGE (35° 5′ S. lat., 139° 20′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station, on the Murray river, county Sturt, district Mobilong, and electorate Onkaparinga, 60¼ rail miles E. of Adelaide. It is on the overland line to Melbourne, and is an important shipping port for the upper river trade ; trains daily ; fares, 9s. and 5s. 9d. Hotels : Bridgeport, and commodious Temperance Hotel. State, Lutheran, and Anglican schools, Episcopal, Lutheran and Wesleyan places of worship. Has police-station, custom-house, institute with reading-room, assembly hall, Masonic and Druids lodges, and there is good fishing. Freestone and granite of best quality, and good for building purposes, abounds in the neighbourhood, which is agricultural and pastoral. Population about 650.

MYPONGA (35° 24′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.) (county and electorate of Encounter Bay), a postal township, situated 4 miles S. of Sellick's, and 36¼ postal miles S. of Adelaide. The mail coach passes daily. Has Temperance hotel, two schools, Episcopal (St. Matthias') and Bible Christian places of worship. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of town and district, 240.

NAIRNE (35° 3′ S. lat., 138° 19′ E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Onkaparinga, post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on the Nairne creek, 25 miles E. of Adelaide (34¾ by rail), 1,245 feet above sea-level. A railway runs from Adelaide to here, forming the first section of the intercolonial line between Adelaide and Melbourne *viâ* the Murray Bridge. The line, on account of the engineering difficulties and the gradient, 1 in 51, has been the most expensive railway in the Colony. It was opened on Nov. 27, 1883 ; fares, 4s. 8d. and 3s. The hotels are the District and Millers' Arms. There are in the neighbourhood several farms and stations. Much land is now laid down for grazing purposes. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels here, and there are a neat post-office and telegraph station, a large flour-mill, several general stores, and an agency for the Bank of Australasia. Area of district council 105 square miles. Population, about 400 ; in the district, 1,200.

NANTAWARRA (34° 2′ S. lat., 158° 14′ E. long.), a post town and money-order office, 95½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the hundred of Goyder, county and electoral district of Stanley. Contains Christian and Wesleyan churches and two schools, and hydropathic institution. Wheat-growing district.

NARRACOORTE, or NARACOORTE (lat. 36° 55′ 22″ S., long. 140° 47′ 57″ E.), a thriving town and money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the banks of the Narracoorte creek, which discharges itself into Garey's Swamp ; in dry weather it is little more than a chain of water holes. Narracoorte is on the old overland route to Melbourne, 240½ miles SE. of Adelaide, and 64 miles north of Mount Gambier, in the county and district of Robe, and electorate of Albert. A railway to the seaboard Kingston (Lacepede Bay), is completed and in operation, and this line is extended inland to Border Town, a distance of 57½ miles beyond Narracoorte, and thence connects with Adelaide, to which place the fares are 39s. and 24s. 6d. The hotels are the Temperance, Globe, the Commercial, the Narracoorte, and a coffee tavern. The name is said to be an imitation of the aboriginal word Narcoot, bestowed by the blacks on a large waterhole in the vicinity. Narracoorte is the oldest township in the south-eastern district, having been founded in 1848 by Mr. W. MacIntosh. To the east, north, and south it is enclosed by small hills, and viewed from any of them the town, which is built in a pleasant valley, presents a rather pretty appearance. The town consists of Narracoorte East, where the Government school, the pound, and most of the private houses are situated ; the central portion of Narracoorte, formerly known as Kincraig, where are three Banks and nearly all the business places ; and Narracoorte West, where are the police-station and court house. The buildings of any note are the post-office and telegraph station, court-house, and police-station, the Anglican (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic (St. Thomas), and Presbyterian churches, the Wesleyan chapel, the National Bank, and Union Bank, the Institute (a large building, with hall, which cost £2,000), with library of 5,000 vols., the hospital, the State school, a handsomely designed building, with an average attendance of 180 scholars, a flour-mill, butter factory, District Council office, and several fine stores. All the substantial buildings are constructed of stone, quarried in the neighbourhood. There are agencies here of several Insurance Companies, also Freemason. M.U.I.O.O.F., and Sons of Temperance lodges. Pastoral and Agricultural Society has fine ground and buildings, used also for recreation purposes, and has up-to-date cycling track. There are numerous sporting clubs and a Caledonian society. Seven miles distant, in the range to the south-east, are the Mosquito Plains Caves. In point of magnitude and splendour, and in a scientific view, these caves do not yield in importance to such wonderful caves as the Adelsburg Caves, the caves in the Peak of Derbyshire, the Guardian Caves, and those in New South Wales and Tasmania. A new cave, called the Victoria, has recently been opened, and it is rich in beauty. Formation : sandstone. Area of district council, 800 square miles. The district is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Population of the town is 1,900. The population of the hundred is 2,100. Local paper, the *Narracoorte Herald*, published twice weekly.

NARRIDY (33° 26′ S lat., 138° 19′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and money-order office, 220 miles NW. of Adelaide, county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone. It has one hotel, Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, State school, stores, and private dwellings. Agricultural district. Communication with Adelaide by coach to Georgetown, thence rail. Water from tanks.

NAVAN (34° 13′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), a township in the county of Light, electoral district of Wooroora, District Council of Gilbert, 66½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert river. Tarlee R.S is 4 miles distant. There is here a Roman Catholic church. The land around is of first-class character, slightly wooded, and is utilized by farmers and pastoral tenants of the Crown. Water from tanks. Volcanic formation. Population, 78.

NEW RESIDENCE (co. Albert, hundred of Alfred) was a village settlement on the Murray, about 20 miles SW. of Renmark. Boat to Morgan, thence rail to Adelaide. Settlement closed at present. Formation : limestone ridges ; good chocolate soil in the gullies.

NOARLUNGA (35° 10′ 20″ S. lat., 138° 28′ 45″ E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, a township, savings bank telegraph, and money-order station on the banks of the Onkaparinga river, a short distance from its mouth, 20½ miles S. of Adelaide, with which there is communication twice daily by coach ; fare, 3s. Hotels : the Horseshoe Inn and Noarlunga. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Episcopalians a church (St. Philip and St. James). Public school. Bank : Bank of Adelaide. The only industry of any note is a steam flour-mill. There are three stores, besides brickyards, and an Institute. The port is at the mouth of the river, about three miles distant, and summer residences have been erected. The spot is considered to be a good sanatorium. There is good fishing and boating. The harbour is said to be both safe and convenient ; the jetty is 600 feet in length. The district is an agricultural one, wheat-growing being principally followed. Area of District Council, 39 square miles. Population, 150 ; in the district there are about 900.

NORMANVILLE (35° 27′ S. lat., 138° 22′ E. long.), a seaport postal township, also called PORT YANKALILLA, 48½ miles S. of Adelaide. It is situated on Bungala creek, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Encounter Bay, and District Council of Yankalilla. A mail coach goes daily to and from Adelaide ; (fare, 8s. 6d.), and three times a week to and from Victor Harbour. Public-house : the Normanville. The cable to Kangaroo Island goes from this port. One of the prettiest waterfalls in the colony is situated about 7 miles from the township. Beautiful ferns and mosses grow in great profusion, and the spot is greatly resorted to by picnic parties during the summer months. There are in the town one store, also a fine block of Government buildings, comprising post-office, money-order and telegraph station, local court-house and clerks' offices, customs-office, and police station. Local court sittings are held once in two months. Has State school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. A jetty affords facilities for shipping purposes. The beach at Normanville is a fine one. Industries : Wattle bark cultivation, dairying, and sheep farming. Population, 192

NORTH-WEST BEND. *See* MORGAN.

NORTON SUMMIT (34° 56′ S. lat., 138° 44′ E. long.), a post town and telegraph station on Third creek, in the county and hundred of Adelaide, and electoral district of Onkaparinga, 8½ miles E. of Adelaide. It is on the eastern road, commanding a view of Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and the Gulf. Hotel : Scenic. Has Baptist chapel and Church of England (St. John's , an institute, also public and private schools. A country residence for the Governor has been erected in the neighbourhood, in the Mount Lofty Range, about 4½ miles distant from here. Horticultural district mainly. Formation : clay slate. Population, town and district, 400 ; district council, East Torrens.

NORWOOD (34° 55′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.) (electorate of East Torrens), a suburb of Adelaide, 2 miles NE. from the centre of the city. A tramway, as well as cabs, afford frequent means of communication. Fare 3d. With Kensington it constitutes a municipality having 4 wards. It covers an area of 1½ square miles. There are several places of worship, including St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's Episcopal churches, St. Ignatius (Roman Catholic), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Christian chapels. It has a substantial post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, fourteen hotels, college, two State schools and several private schools, police-station, Oddfellows, Masonic and Druid lodges, town hall and assembly room, an institute, with lecture hall and offices. There is constant high pressure supply of water, and town is connected with Adelaide sewerage system. Industries : Brewery, cordial, paper bag factory and market gardens. Formation : Upper tertiary. Newspaper : *Free Press*. Population about 13,000.

NURIOOTPA (34° 30′ S. lat., 139° E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town in the county of Light, and electoral district of Barossa, police district of Angaston, 49 postal miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gawler river. A coach runs to and from the Freeling Railway Station twice daily ; fare, 4s. return ; coach also runs to Angaston and Freeling. Hotels : Nuriootpa and Angas Park. There are two stores, branches Bank of Adelaide and E. S. and A. Bank, Government and German schools, an institute, Anglican mission, German Lutheran church, park and racecourse, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, chemist, two brickmakers, one tannery, aerated water manufactory, a large distillery and two extensive wine cellars, and about a dozen other tradesmen's shops. The District Council is an agricultural district. Area, 98 square miles. Population, 400 ; district council, 2,000.

OAKBANK (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a postal town in the county of Adelaide and electoral district and District

Council of Onkaparinga, 20¼ miles (30¾ postal) E. of Adelaide, situated on the Onkaparinga river. A coach runs daily to and from Adelaide. Principally a mining and agricultural district. The Balhannah bismuth and copper mine is situated about 1¼ mile from the township. Gold has also been found in many places in the neighbourhood, and there are mineral traces in every direction. The township contains a large brewery and soda-water factory, a school and mechanics' institute, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and has a fine race-course. The drive through the township is one of the prettiest in the colony, from the many vineyards and orchards to be seen on the mountain sides. The principal varieties of grapes here grown are the Red Madeira, Shiraz, and Riesling. Population, 111.

OAKLANDS (35° 5′ S. lat., 137° 35′ E. long.), a post town, 50 miles W., in county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Communication with Adelaide, mail cart to Stansbury, steamer thence, or coach to Moonta, thence rail. It has a State school. There are salt lakes in the vicinity. Products: Salt (most important), wheat, wool, and firewood. Water from tanks and wells. Limestone formation. Population of town and district about 250.

O. B. FLAT (37° 53′ S. lat., 140° 44′ E. long.), a district, 310 miles SE. of Adelaide, in the county of Grey, electorate of Victoria and police district of Mount Gambier. Communication is *viâ* Mount Gambier. It has a Government school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district with good rich soil, chief produce being potatoes, oats, barley, hay, and wheat. Industries: chaff mills, creamery, sheepdip. The somewhat peculiar name of this locality is derived from the cattle brand used by the first settler on the land. Population of district, about 250.

ORROROO (32° 43′ S. lat., 138° 31′ E. long.), county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, hundred of Walloway, a post town on the Pekina Creek, with money-order office, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station, 176 rail miles N. of Adelaide. Banks: Union and National. It has daily rail communication with the metropolis and daily mails by coach to fourteen towns, and is the largest agricultural centre in South Australia. The line from Petersburg to Quorn passes through here; fares, from Adelaide, 29s. 4d. and 18s. 4d. Hotels: Orroroo, Commercial, and Imperial. Among the buildings are Episcopal (St. Paul's), Baptist, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic churches, and an institute, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges. The hundred of Walloway is principally agricultural. Within radius of District Council the population is 3,000, and the town proper 700. Water by pipes from Pekina Creek. Newspaper, *The Orroroo Enterprise*, published on Fridays.

OULNINA, a railway station (224¾ rail miles from Adelaide) on the Broken Hill line, 1,425 feet above sea-level, is an almost abandoned goldfield.

OVERLAND CORNER (34° 10′ S. lat., 40° 25′ E. long.), a postal town with money-order office and telegraph station on the north bank of the River Murray, in the county of Young, central police district and electoral district of Burra, 133 miles (148¼ postal) N. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach and steamer to Morgan, thence rail. It is on the main road route from Adelaide to New South Wales, and all travelling stock from New South Wales to Adelaide must pass here. Government buildings, a stone-built telegraph station, and sheep inspector's residence. Principally a grazing district, of limestone formation. Population, 30.

PALMER (34° 52′ S. lat., 139° 11′ E. long.), a postal and growing township in the county of Sturt, electoral district of Gumeracha, and police district of Palmer, 42 postal miles NE. of Adelaide, and 10 miles from the River Murray. Communication is by daily mail coach; fare, 8s. There is one public-house—the Palmer—a telegraph station, money-order office, Institute, Government and a German school, two German Lutheran churches, and a police-station. Water from springs. New Reedy Creek Gold Mine and creamery. It is surrounded by a mineral, agricultural, and pastoral district, with an aggregate population of about 500 persons.

PARADISE, a post town in the county of Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, six miles from Adelaide. Communication by tram, fare 6d. Hotel: Paradise Bridge. Episcopal place of worship, and about 100 residents. Gardening locality.

PARKSIDE (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), an important suburb of Adelaide, 1½ miles SE., part of corporate town of Unley, electoral district of Sturt, co. Adelaide, having a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. The town is lit with gas and has deep drainage. Communication by two tram lines, cabs, &c., at short intervals, fares 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Waverley, Earl of Leicester, Parkside, and Fountain Inn. Has Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army places of worship. Has two State schools and several private schools, Institute, also branches of various Friendly Societies. Many of the business men of the metropolis reside here in handsome villas. This suburb comprises Malvern, Malvern Extension and New Parkside, and is lighted with gas. The Parkside Lunatic Asylum is in the district of Burnside, and a new wing for women has been erected. Population about 4,300; and 890 houses.

PASKEVILLE (co. Daly) is a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, 105½ rail miles NW. of Adelaide. Coach runs to Maitland, 30 miles distant, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Has one hotel, State school, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches. It is 12 miles east of Kadina and Wallaroo Mines. Oddfellow (M.U.), with hall, and Rechabite lodges. Water from Beetaloo Reservoir. Agricultural district. Limestone formation. Population of district, 250.

PAYNEHAM (34° 55′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), 3½ miles E. of Adelaide, on the river Torrens, electoral district of East Torrens. It has post, money-order office, telegraph and public telephone station, savings bank, hotel, Anglican and United Methodist churches, two schools, institute, U.A.O D. and Foresters' societies. Celebrated for its numerous orangeries, nurseries, and gardens. Large quantities of fruit are annually exported to the other colonies and Great Britain. Tram-cars every fifteen minutes to city. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops. There is a pottery in the district. Formation: deep alluvial soil in flats, chocolate loam on clay bottom on higher ground. Population, town and district, 1,800.

PEKINA (32° 38′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long), a postal town, in the county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Frome, situated on a creek of the same name, 177 miles due N. of Adelaide. Rail 185 miles *viâ* Orroroo, thence conveyance, are the means of communication. Hotel: Pekina. Roman Catholic church (St. Catherine's), and public school. Agricultural district. Water from Government dam. Copper has been found in various parts. Splendid flux gold, silver, and copper have been found. Population of district about 300.

PENOLA (37° 22′ S. lat., 140° 47′ E. long.), county Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, township, and District Council, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the old overland route to Melbourne, from which it is distant 304 miles. It lies to the SE. of Adelaide, at a distance of 274½ rail miles, and is only 8 miles from the frontier line. There is communication with each city by rail. Coach runs to Casterton (Victoria), Wednesdays and Saturdays; return, Tuesdays and Fridays. It is about equidistant (32 miles) between Mount Gambier and Narracoorte. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Royal Oak. Penola was first settled about 1840 by Messrs. Cameron and McArthur. Penola North was surveyed and laid out as the Government township, and here are the official buildings. The public buildings comprise a handsome Presbyterian church, a substantial towered edifice belonging to the Episcopalian (St. Mary's); also a Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph's), the court-house, mechanics' institute with a library of 3,600 volumes and a hall, Foresters' and Oddfellows' societies, police-station and a commodious Foresters' hall and Temperance hall. Local Court monthly. Full Court alternate months. There are several well-appointed stores. Schools: public school, with accommodation for 180 scholars, and St. Joseph's. Bank: National. Penola is the centre of a large pastoral district. Agricultural pursuits take a secondary position. The Pastoral and Agricultural Society holds its show here annually in September. The soil and climate are suited for the growth of the vine and other fruits, some of the gardens ranking among the best in the south-east. Coonawarra (1,900 acres laid out by Mr. J. Riddoch) is within 4 miles of Penola, and in connection therewith there are a school, co-operative store and wine celalrs. Population of the district 1,800.

PENWORTHAM (33° 56′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), a postal township in the county and electorate of Stanley, district council of Clare, 84½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail and coach *viâ* Saddleworth. Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, and provisional school here. Agricultural, fruit growing and wattle stripping industries. Population: village 80, district 104.

PETERSBURG (32° 57′ S. lat., 138° 46′ E. long.), county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, hundred of Yongala, is a municipality, in a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, 1,747 feet above sea-level. Petersburg is the junction of four lines of railway, and, therefore, the next railway centre of importance to Adelaide, which is 154¼ rail miles south. Through fares to Adelaide, 25s. 8d. and 16s. 1d. Hotels: Railway, Junction, Federal, and Petersburg. It lies 1,746 feet above sea-level. It has a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Episcopal church, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, an Institute, and several fine stores, a town hall, court-house, locomotive workshops, Government cyanide works, butter and produce factory, refrigerating works, fine show ground, race course, and is the headquarters of a large railway staff. The town, substantially built of stone, is in the centre of an important and prosperous wheat-producing district, and is the head-quarters of the NE. licensing bench and police district. Mining is also causing considerable attention, which has been augmented by the Government cyanide works now erected. There is a State school, also a Roman Catholic (conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph) and several private ones. Population about 3,500. Newspaper: *The Petersburg Times and Terowie Advertiser*, published on Fridays.

POINT McLEAY, a postal town near lake Alexandrina, in the county of Russell, and electoral district of Albert, 63 miles (73 postal) SE. of Adelaide. Point McLeay takes its name from a prominent bluff on the southern shore of Lake Alexandrina. Near to the bluff is Reidtown, a mission station of the Aboriginal Friends' Association, founded by the late Rev. G. Taplin. The surrounding district is occupied chiefly by squatters. The Point McLeay P.O. is on the mission station. The number of natives on the station varies from 100 to 300. Farming operations, boot-making (3,000 pairs hand-made boots are turned out yearly), and tending a few thousand sheep give employment to some of the natives the greater part of the year. In the wool season wool-washing is carried on successfully by them, each year seeing an increase in the quantity washed. The majority of the natives are able to read and write, and are intelligent. There is a school with 75 children

on the roll, and an average attendance of 60. The mission boat does all the carrying across the lake. About 3 miles to the east is the Government or Point McLeay jetty, which is used by the residents of the district, it being a point of call for the mail steamers. Communication *viâ* Milang twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, steamer returning next day. Fare, 5s. Area of station, 4,113 acres.

POINT STURT, a postal township in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 56 miles (71½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the shores of Lake Alexandrina. There is a Church of Christ, provincial school The surrounding district is of a farming and grazing character, the formation being sand, with limestone. The nearest township and railway station is Milang, 7 miles distant, and 7 miles nearer Adelaide. Water from wells and tanks. Dairying and barley-growing industries. Population of district, 300.

PORT ADELAIDE (34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Port Adelaide. It is, as its name implies, the Port of the City of Adelaide, with which a railway (double track) 7½ miles in length connects it; fare, 10d. and 6d Hotels: Exchange, Britannia, Ship, Royal Arms, Railway, Commercial, and about 25 others. It is situated on an estuary of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is about 9 miles from mouth of the river, and is governed by a mayor and corporation. It dates its founding from the year 1840. The whole of the harbour from the Corporation Wharf, 400 feet above Jervois Bridge down to the S. A. Company's No. 1 Quay, has been deepened to 21 and 22 feet at low water, while the channel has also been widened. It is considered that there is enough water in the harbour for any ordinary ship which comes up at high water to lie afloat at low water, it being, of course, understood that ocean steamers use the special wharves provided for their accommodation down the river. These wharves are extensive and convenient, being furnished with steam hoists, cranes, tramways, pipes supplying fresh water from the mountains for the use of shipping, and all appliances of a first-rate wharf. Cool storage chambers were erected in 1895. A sandy tongue of land about two miles wide, known as Lefevre's peninsula separates Port Adelaide from the shore of the Gulf; on it are situated numerous small townships comprising the municipality of Semaphore, governed by a mayor and corporation, which is connected with Port Adelaide by railway. There is a pier in Larg's Bay between the semaphore pier and the mouth of the river, off which is a safe anchorage, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie in all weathers. The pier and railway were opened on December 23, 1882. Near the pier is a handsome hotel with 50 rooms, called the Larg's Pier Hotel. The railway joins the semaphore line at Hawker's Creek, and, including sidings, is 2 miles 10 chains in length. Has a dock with area of 5 acres, a wharf frontage of 2,000 feet, a depth of water of 21 feet. Large warehouses are erected here for storage of wool. Suburban townships are Alberton, Queenstown, Yatala, Rosewater, Kingston-on-the-Hill. A tramway connects some of these with Port Adelaide. Banks: Adelaide, National, Union, New South Wales, Australasia, and Commercial of Australia. Churches: Episcopal (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (Immaculate Conception), Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Bible Christian. Schools: a public school capable of accommodating 800 children, and several private ones. Societies: Masonic, Foresters, Oddfellows, Druids, Rechabites, and Orange. Principal buildings: Customs and marine board offices, custom-house, court-house, post-office, money-order office, police-office, telegraph office, sailors' home (Prince Alfred), Town Hall, that will hold about 1,000 persons, Oddfellows' and Freemasons' hall, Institute and Museum, casualty hospital. Industries: extensive silver and copper-smelting works, five steam saw-mills, one brewery, a gas works, sugar refining, rope works, five flour-mills and yacht-building sheds, Globe Salt Works, two patent slips, where vessels of large tonnage can be repaired and a Government freezing works. The municipality covers 2,118 acres. Port Adelaide is entered from Gulf St. Vincent, between two large sand-shoals. A lighthouse outside the bar well marks the entrance. The light is a first order revolving holophotal light, with a local plane of 80 feet above high-water mark. For the defence of the Port, two forts have been erected, in accordance with the recommendation of Sir William Jervois. They mount 2 10-in. guns, each of which weighs 20 tons, and 2 68-pounders; they are known as the Fort Glanville batteries. Town is lighted by electric light. Population of town and district, about 21,000.

PORT AUGUSTA (32° 29′ 42″ S. lat., 137° 45′ 46″ E. long.) county Frome, electorate of Newcastle, the northernmost port in South Australia, is a municipality on the east bank of Spencer's Gulf, about 4 miles above Curlew Point, at the head of navigation (259¼ miles by rail), NW. of Adelaide, having a fine natural harbour with a good depth of water right up to the wharves. The approach has been deepened to 28 ft. 6 in. at low water at buoys, so that the largest steamers afloat can comfortably reach the harbour—in fact, large colliers are sent to this port to discharge 1,000 and often more tons of coal that they may be able to get into Port Pirie channel. Steamers ply between Port Adelaide and the intermediate ports of Wallaroo, Piric, Germein, Lincoln, Edithburgh, and Franklin Harbour to Port Augusta; fares, varying from £3 to £1, return; and rail communication *viâ* Terowie; fare from Adelaide, 43s. 2d. and 27s. Hotels: Flinders, Great Northern, Port Augusta, Globe, Terminus, Hannahville, Taylor's, and Royal, with other suburban hotels. Public buildings are State school, custom-house, court-house and police quarters, telegraph station, post and money-order office, savings bank, and casualty hospital. There are also many fine merchants' premises, a flour mill, brewery, &c. The gaol is situated 3 miles E. of the township. There are several good wharves and jetties besides the Government wharf, which has 22ft. 6in. of water at low tide, the average rise of tides being over 12ft. Has berthing for large vessels. The direct exports from Port Augusta, consisting of wool, wheat, flour, copper, copper ore, hides and skins, and tallow, are considerable. Extensive finds of copper, silver, iron, and other ores have been proved in every direction, and during 1900 valuable gold quartz reefs have been found at Tarcoola; Government smelters are promised. A 40 feet seam of coal exists at Leigh Creek 170 miles north. The transcontinental telegraph wire branches from Port Augusta connecting Adelaide. The main line also duplicates the line running inland, crosses the gulf one mile above the town, going to Eucla, thence to Western Australia, *via* Kalgoorlie, &c. Port Augusta is the repeating station for English cables, *viâ* the Northern Territory, Banjowangie and Western Australia. Churches:—Church of England (St. Augustine's), Roman Catholic Cathedral, Presbyterian, and United Methodists. There are two banks—National and Adelaide. The Institute has a public hall, 48 feet by 30 feet. Freemason, Oddfellow, Forester, Druid, Rechabite and Sons of Temperance societies. The town is provided with waterworks from springs at Woolundunga, holding 660,000 gallons, with a reservoir at Nectar Brook (holding 200,000,000 gallons), 22 miles from, and with a fall of 400 feet, give a pressure of over 100 lbs. to the square inch. The municipal area is 320 acres. The town hall, which is the finest out of Adelaide, is lit by electricity, and was built at a cost of nearly £7,000, is capable of seating 600. The roads and footpaths are all well formed and laid out, eucalyptus and pepper trees growing luxuriantly in many of the streets. Port Augusta is the starting point of the Great Northern line. The largest ostrich farm in the world (about 700 birds) is situated about eight miles to the north of Port Augusta. Population of municipal district, about 2,340. Newspaper: *Port Augusta Dispatch* (weekly).

PORT BROUGHTON (33° 38′ S. lat., 137° 58′ E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, county Daly, and electorate of Stanley, 152 miles (143½ postal, *viâ* Redhill) NE. of Adelaide. Contains one hotel—Reynold's; Episcopal and United Methodist churches, and State school; institute, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges. Butter factory and flour-mill. Large shipments of wheat are made from the port during the season. The district is agricultural. Communication by coach and rail *viâ* Redhill and Brinkworth daily; *viâ* Kadina on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and *viâ* Bute on Thursdays. A railway extends from here to Mundoora (10 miles). Population, 350.

PORT CAROLINE. *See* KINGSTON.

PORT ELLIOT (35° 35′ S. lat., 138° 43′ E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, shire Port Elliot, a seaside town, on the shores of Encounter Bay, 50 miles (77¼ by rail) S. of Adelaide; has post, savings bank, and money-order offices, rail, and telegraph station. There is railway communication with the metropolis once daily, and twice on Saturday; fares, 11s. 10d. and 7s. 6d. Hotels: Royal Family and Railway. There are Congregationalist, Episcopalian (St. Jude's), Roman Catholic (St. John's) and Christian places of worship, two schools; there is also an institute, M.U. Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges. The country around Port Elliot is principally taken up for wheat growing, also pastoral. The town and Port Victor, from which it is distant 4¼ miles, are favourite resorts during the summer months, and there are numerous boarding houses. Water from underground tanks. Lighted with kerosene. The District Council embraces 168 square miles. Population in district, 1,300.

PORT ELLISTON. *See* ELLISTON.

PORT GAWLER. *See* TWO WELLS.

PORT GERMEIN, county Frome, electorate of Frome, hundred of Telowie, a District Council, with post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, 172 miles (245¾ postal) N. of Adelaide. There is daily coach communication with Adelaide, *via* Port Pirie. Hotels: Brown's and the Pier. It has a jetty upwards of 5,500 feet long, running out to a depth of 13½ feet at low water. From its outer end a fixed light, visible at 10 miles distance, is shown. Germein Bay is considered a safe and commodious anchorage, with good holding ground. Bible Christian and Episcopal places of worship, State school (80 scholars), Oddfellows' lodge, and an Institute. Bank: National of Australasia. There is a Government water supply laid on from Flinders Range in which is the picturesque Telowie Gorge. Much wheat is shipped from here. Population, about 400.

PORT LINCOLN (34° 44′ S. lat., 135° 51½ E. long.), county and electorate of Flinders, a seaport town, with telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, 187½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, situated nearly at the apex of Eyre's peninsula. A steamer sails periodically for the metropolis. Fares, £2 10s. and £1 10s. The principal hotels are the Pier, Northern, and Port Lincoln, and there is a mechanics' institute and library, Freemason and Oddfellow lodges, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a casualty hospital, St. Thomas's Episcopal church, St. Mary's (R.C.), and a Wesleyan chapel. The district is mainly occupied by sheep stations. The harbour is described as the best and most commodious in South Australia, admitting vessels of any draught. It consists of Boston Bay, Port Lincoln proper, and Spalding Cove. The jetty is 700 feet in length. A rocket apparatus is stationed here. A few miles from Port Lincoln is the Poonindie aboriginal station, which was founded by Dr. Hale (late Bishop of Brisbane) in 1850. The district council of Lincoln is 104 square miles in extent. Formation: chiefly limestone and ironstone. Population, of district, about 1,000.

PORT MACDONNELL (38° 4′ S. lat., 140° 41′ E. long.), county Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, is one of the trading ports of the south-east district; it was opened in 1856. Hotels: Victoria and Port MacDonnell. The harbour has few natural advantages; it is, in fact, little more than an open roadstead, and is subject to occasional heavy gales from SWS. and SE.; only a small shipping business is done. The jetty is 1,060 feet long. A lifeboat, with crew and rocket apparatus, is stationed here. It is situated on a flat part of the south-east coast, about 2 miles E. of Cape Northumberland, 18 miles S. of Mount Gambier, and 323¼ postal miles distant in a south-easterly direction from Adelaide, reached by coach to Mount Gambier, thence train. The following stations and lighthouses are in constant communication with main line, and through Mount Gambier with each other—(telegraph by day, telephone by night and on Sunday):—Portland (V.), Robe rocket and lifeboat station, Penguin Island lighthouse, Beachport steam lifeboat and rocket station, Cape Banks lighthouse, MacDonnell's Bay and Cape Northumberland lighthouse, rocket and lifeboat station. There are Methodist and Episcopal churches, latter built 1896 (Presbyterian services are held in the Wesleyan chapel), the Government building, a national school-house, a Friendly Society's hall, the institute, with library of 1,200 volumes; Foresters and Oddfellows' societies, council chamber, and some large stores. There are wool scouring and bone crushing works, tannery and fellmongery. A commodious bathing house and enclosure have been made. There is post, money-order office here. Most of the buildings are of stone. There is a considerable export from here of wool, potatoes, ground bark, and dairy produce. The District Council includes the whole of the hundred of MacDonnell and the greater part of the hundred of Caroline, proclaimed 19th March, 1885. A local court is held on the second Monday every alternate month. The population numbers about 440 inhabitants; including the district it is about 940.

PORT MORGAN. *See* MORGAN.

PORT PIRIE (33° 10½′ S. lat., 138° 1′ E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, is a corporation, with post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph offices, 154 miles N. (168¾ by rail) of Adelaide, in the south-east bight of Germein Bay, and is reached by steamer, or by rail *viâ* Blyth and Gladstone, fares, 28s. 2d. and 17s. 7d. Principal hotels: Central, Globe, Royal Exchange, Railway, Pilot, and Port Pirie. It is described as "an important town, and unquestionably the metropolis of the North, with well laid-out streets, handsome shops, and commodious warehouses;" has a wharf frontage of nearly a mile and a half, with substantial wharves; branches of the National, Union, Australasia, and Adelaide Banks; Episcopal (St. Paul's), Congregational, R. C. (St. Mark's), Christian, Salvation Army, and Methodist places of worship, an Institute, two State and six private schools. Industries: smelting and refining, ironworking, foundry, ice and butter factory. The water supply is derived from Beetaloo, also from a reservoir, which is at Nelshaby, which is estimated to contain 25,700,000 gallons of water. The waterworks in all cost £54,151. Gas laid on. The harbour is being much improved. During the wheat season Port Pirie presents a very busy appearance. Population, town and district, 11,000. Newspaper, *Port Pirie Recorder* (bi-weekly).

PORT VICTOR (35° 33½′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electoral district Encounter Bay, seaport, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, on the shores of Victor Harbour, a small bight of Encounter Bay, 64 miles (81 by rail) S. of Adelaide; fares, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 11d. Has coffee palace, private hotels, and Austral, Crown, and Grosvenor hotels, the last-named a fine building. Bank: Union. Places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Augustine), Congregationalists, an Institute, model school, customs house, sawmills, butter factory, and M. U. I. O. O. F. and Rechabite lodges, Choral Society, clubs, &c. A jetty, a mile in length, along which is an iron tramway, connects the mainland with Granite Island, from which a causeway projects into deep water for the accommodation of large wool and other ships, several of which are now loaded and despatched direct to London. A railway connects this seaport with Goolwa, the river Murray port. This is one of the prettiest resorts by the seaside during the summer months in South Australia. At Waitpinga, about 14 miles distant, tin ore has been discovered. The lode has been traced from near the seacoast in a north-easterly direction for nearly four miles. The harbour is somewhat exposed to the Southern sea; in the daytime it can be entered with safety, but there is considerable difficulty experienced by vessels leaving when the wind is easterly, or from east to north. A breakwater has been completed, which has rendered it safe and commodious. The breakwater is about 1,000 feet long, and runs out from the NE. corner of Granite Island, in the direction of the obelisk at Port Elliot. Berths are now available for ships up to 1,500 tons, and for intercolonial steamers, where they can load and discharge at the jetty in any weather. Several large steamships for London are regularly loaded at this port, as vessels of 6,000 tons can lie at moorings. A lifeboat with efficient crew and a rocket apparatus is stationed here. Town has made great strides of late years, and is a favourite holiday resort. The District Council of Encounter Bay covers an area of 166 square miles, and has a population of about 1,000. 27,270 acres are under cultivation in the county Hindmarsh. Population of the town 250, with district about 1,800. Newspaper: *Southern Argus*, weekly.

PORT VICTORIA, (34° 80′ S. lat., 137° 15′ E. long.), a seaport, with post and telegraph station and money-order office and savings bank, in county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, on the western side of Yorke's Peninsula and the eastern coast of Spencer Gulf, about 80 miles (170 postal *viâ* Moonta) NW. of Adelaide, reached by coach to Moonta, thence rail, also coach to Stansbury, thence steamer. The harbour is reported to be commodious and safe. One hotel (Wauraltee), and Wesleyan and Episcopal churches, flour mill, public school and institute. A fixed white light is shown from the end of the jetty, which extends over 900 feet. About five miles SE. is a salt lake named "The Glue Pot"; due west is Wauraltee island, which has a remarkable cave. Large limestone flux company at work. Agricultural and pastoral district; population about 112.

PORT WAKEFIELD a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, 60 miles (82½ postal) N. of Adelaide, to which vessels run regularly. There is also daily communication by rail (82¾ miles); fares, 13s. 10d. and 8s. 8d. The nearest townships, and connected with it by the railway, are Balaclava, 15 miles distant, and Hoyleton, 30 miles distant. By the completion of the railway extension from Blyth to Gladstone direct communication with Broken Hill now exists. A line from Balaclava now connects with the North Line at Hamley Bridge. Hotels: the Terminus and Rising Sun. It is in the District Council of Port Wakefield, electorate of Wooroora, and county and police district of Gawler. There is a Government wharf, about 500 yards long, and one private wharf. The National Bank has a branch here, and there are places of worship belonging to the Church of England (St. Alban's), Roman Catholics (St. Vincent de Paul), and Wesleyans. There are Foresters' hall, mechanics' institute, one school, and a police station. A Local Court is held monthly. The surrounding country is flat and dry; fair agricultural, but better grazing land. The principal businesses in the township are a patent roller flour-mill and Government loco. workshops. The District Council is 180 square miles in area. Population 526.

PORT YANKALILLA. *See* NORMANVILLE.

PROSPECT (34° 36′ S. lat., 138° 3′ E. long.) is about 2 miles N. of Adelaide, separated from North Adelaide by the North Park lands. It is in the county of Adelaide—under the jurisdiction of the District Council of Prospect—and the electoral district of North Adelaide; is mostly a place of residence for persons engaged in business in the city. Hotels: Hampstead, Reepham and Windmill. Places of worship: Wesleyan and Methodist. The principal industry carried on is that of lime-burning. The situation is elevated, and an extensive view of the plains with the Gulf beyond is obtained from any part of the village. The soil is good, of a limestone formation. Hay and wheat crops thrive well around the village. Places of worship—Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Church of England, Baptist, and Salvation Army. Population, 3,900.

PYAP (34° 30′ S. lat., 140° 29′ E. long.) (co. Albert), postal station and village settlement on river Murray. Boat to Morgan, thence rail to Adelaide, 215 miles S. Has State school, in which religious services are held. Water from Murray. Plenty of game. Agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral district. Formation: lime and sandstone. Population about 150.

QUEENSCLIFFE (35° 40′ S. lat, 137° 39′ 50″ E. long.) is a postal town, with money-order office and telegraph station, 76½ postal miles from Adelaide, on the W. side of Nepean Bay (in the electorate of Encounter Bay), in the NE. part of Kangaroo Island. The Bay is one of the best-sheltered in the colonies, being completely land-locked by a sand-spit which runs out about 6 miles. It has a splendid anchorage and good jetty. Boats travelling east or west utilise the Bay in rough weather. For nine months in the year the climate here is delightful, the remaining three being wet, but not cold. The Bay is a fine one for all kinds of boating and fishing. Township, which is half-a-mile S. of Old Kingscote, has hotel, State school, Anglican church, police-station, local court, and public hall. Industries: flux quarrying, firewood, fishing, eucalyptus oil distilling, Yacca gum gathering, also furred skins. Several distilleries in district. Weekly steamer to Port Adelaide, thence rail. The first white settler in South Australia landed in this particular spot of Kangaroo Island, now called Queenscliffe, in *July* of 1836, whereas the first landing of Europeans on the mainland did *not* take place till *December* of the same year. The first burial of a European in South Australia took place here. Formation: limestone. Population of district, 500.

QUEENSTOWN. *See* ALBERTON.

QUORN (32° 22′ S. lat., 137° 50′ E. long.) is a post town and municipality with four wards having money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and it is a railway station on the Great Northern line, lying 959 feet above the sea-level. It is 24¾ miles from Port Augusta, fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 7d., and 265 miles (234½ rail) N. of Adelaide, through fares, 39s. and 24s. 5d. Hotels: Criterion, Pinkerton, Grand Junction, and Trans-continental. There are branches here of the National and Adelaide Banks; Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), R.C. church (Immaculate Conception), Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels, Salvation Army, Government and Catholic schools, two flour mills, implement factories, institute, Oddfellows', Druids', Rechabite, Hibernian and Foresters' lodges. The north line has its junction here with the Port Augusta and Government Gums Railway. It is in the Hundred of Pichi Richi, county of Newcastle, and electorate of Newcastle. The tree growth (plantations and in streets) gives the town a very picturesque appearance. Mount Brown Forest, Devil's Peak, and Pichi Richi Pass are in the district. The Kanyaka District Council have their headquarters here. Population, 700; district about 1,300. Newspaper: *Mercury*.

RANDALLSEA. *See* SECOND VALLEY.

RAPID BAY. *See* DELAMARE.

REDHILL (33° S. lat., 137° E. long.), post money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 124¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide, on the Broughton. The National Bank has a branch here, and there is a public-house (Eureka), an institute, a public school, United Methodist chapel, Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), Roman Catholic church (St. Martin's), M.U.I.O.O.F., Rechabite, and Hibernian societies, and stores. Communication is by way of Brinkworth Railway Station and coach; also coach to Mundoora. Redhill is in the hundred of the same name, county Daly, and electorate of Stanley. Population, 260.

REDRUTH (33° 43′ S. lat., 138° 56′ E. long.), part of town of Burra, with a postal, railway and telegraph station on the Burra creek, in the county, police, and electoral district of Burra, 102 postal miles NNE. of Adelaide. Hotel: Courthouse. Public buildings comprise Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches; a police-station, Girls' Reformatory, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and court-house. Kooringa is distant 1 mile south. Pastoral, mining, and agricultural district. Population about 340.

REEVES PLAINS (34° 30′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long.), a postal centre in the electoral district of Yatala, 36½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. It has a school and Primitive Methodist church. The surrounding country is principally flat plain surfaced with scrub, and adaptable for tillage.

REIDTOUN. *See* POINT MCLEAY.

RENDELSHAM (37° 30′ S. lat., 140° 10′ E. long.), post town in co. Grey, electoral district Victoria, 342¾ rail miles SE. of Adelaide, on the Mount Gambier and a siding on Beachport railway line, is situated on the margin of a very large drained peaty swamp. Chicory grows luxuriantly, but the crop is very liable to be destroyed when just above ground owing to prevailing NNW. winds and the shifty nature of the peaty soil, which is as black as coal dust. There is a State school, and a large wheat and produce store, and the Presbyterians have a place of worship. Formation: limestone ridges surrounding peat flats, in which potatoes are largely grown; chicory also grown. Nearest town: Millicent, 8 miles distant. Population of district about 150.

RENMARK (34° 15′ S. lat, 140° 35′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, on the river Murray, in the co. of Hamley and electorate of Burra, 180½ postal miles ENE. of Adelaide, with which, and to Murray Bridge, the communication is *via* Morgan, by steamers leaving there weekly; also twice a week up and down by mail coach to Morgan. This is one of the Irrigation Colonies established by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. There is at present an area of upwards of 2,000 acres planted with vines, apricots, peaches, olives, oranges, and lemons. There are four pumping stations of various sizes employed in elevating the water from the river to the land under irrigation. There are three grades in the elevation of the water—the highest grade is 60 feet above the river at summer level. Twenty-six feet is the highest direct lift. There is a public school capable of accommodating 110 children. A foundry is being successfully worked. The Church of England, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Salvation Army hold services. The Renmark Hotel is controlled by a committee of ratepayers, whose manager holds the license. All profits have to be devoted to some object approved by the minister in promotion of art, science, and horticulture. There are branches of the Agricultural Bureau and a public library. A Co-operative Fruit Packing Union is working successfully, having handled during the three seasons past large quantities of fruit and other products. The geological formation is composed of undulating country of a sandy nature, intersected along the river banks with clayey flats, and bounded by a double sandstone ridge. Newspaper: *Renmark Pioneer*. Population about 800.

REYNELLA (35° 7′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, Morphett Vale District Council, post town on the Pandlotinga creek, 13½ miles S. of Adelaide, and 2 miles distant from Morphett Vale. Has hotel, school, and Wesleyan place of worship. The district is viticultural, pastoral and agricultural. There is coach communication with the metropolis. Population, 113.

RHYNIE (34° 25° S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), a postal township, 66¼ miles N. of Adelaide, in county Gawler, electorate of Wooroora, situated on Springs Creek and the main road from Adelaide to Clare and the far north. Coach to Riverton (3½ miles), rail to Adelaide. It has Methodist and Anglican churches, one hotel, a school, and store. Farming and grazing district, wheat principally grown. Copper and tin are both found in the vicinity, and the former has been worked. Population, township, 65.

RIVERTON (34° 10′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), county of Light, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Gilbert, postal township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and railway station on the Gilbert river, 63 rail miles N. of Adelaide. It lies 881 feet above sea-level. There are two passenger trains daily; fares, 10s. 4d. and 6s. 6d. Railway refreshment room. Hotels: the Riverton and Mill Inn. Places of worship: Methodist Union chapels and Episcopal church (Holy Trinity). Roman Catholic services in institute. It has an institute. State and High (for girls) schools, butter and cheese factory, a local court-house and police station, post and telegraph office, Freemasons', Druids' (E. Scholtz, secretary), Foresters', Oddfellows' lodges, debating society, National Defence League, a half company of Militia, and branches of the National and English, Scottish and Australian Banks, flour mill, two large chaff mills, two implement works, flag and kerbing quarries, and wine cellars. Good cycling roads. Pastoral, agricultural, and viticultural district. Water from wells and tanks. Formation: limestone on rises, red and black clay on plain. Population 600.

ROBE (37° 9′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long.), county Grey, electorate of Albert, is a seaport on the south side of Guichen Bay, about 195 miles (320½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, 27 miles from Kingston, 30 miles from Beachport, and 81 miles from Mount Gambier. It was founded in 1845, and was for years the only port on this part of the coast. The shortest and best communication is coach to Kingston, thence rail. Hotels: Robe and Criterion. Robe enjoys a salubrious climate, and was once the viceregal marine residence. The coast scenery is picturesque, and the existence of a number of lakes in the neighbourhood (Eliza, Robe, St. Clair, and Hawdon) gives a special character to the place. The bay is capacious, and has an excellent bottom, with good anchorage, varying from five fathoms. Its margin is a clear sandy beach, forming with its splendid jetty, 1,020 feet long, a favourite promenade. A lifeboat with crew is stationed here. The principal buildings are a police station, court-house, an institute, with library of 2,400 volumes, Roman Catholic and Anglican (St. Peter's), and Wesleyan churches. Has State school, customs house, telegraph station and post office, with money-order and savings bank office, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and several stores; The District Council embraces the whole of the Hundreds of Waterhouse, Bray, Ross, and Smith. The Agricultural and Pastoral Society here holds its annual show in October. The population of the District Council is about 500. Of the township alone about 180.

ROBERTSTOWN (33° 52′ S. lat., 139° 0′ E. long.), a post town, 82¾ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Eyre, hundred of English, and electorate of Light. Mail coach to Eudunda (14 miles), thence train to Adelaide; coach runs to Floreton and Bundy twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. There are two Lutheran and one Methodist churches, State and Lutheran schools, branch of Agricultural Bureau, one hotel, two stores, creamery and butter factory, saw-mills, corn-crushing mills, and blacksmith's shop. Silver has been found in the district. Water from wells. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population of township, about 100.

ROCHESTER (33° 43′ S. lat., 138° 29′ E. long.), post township, county and electoral district of Stanley, 108 postal miles N. by W. of Adelaide. The Magpie creek flows within a mile of the township. The Broughton river is about 10 miles distant. Communication with Adelaide, *viâ* the Brinkworth Railway Station. Hotel: Rochester. Public school. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Most of the land is the freehold property of Messrs. Hawker Bros. and is known by the name of the Burgaree Run. The locality has a good supply of slightly brackish water, obtained from wells at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface. Population, 15.

ROSENTHAL (34° 33′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a postal township, mostly occupied by Germans, on the Gawler (North Para river), 33¾ postal miles NNE. of Adelaide. It is in the County of Adelaide, and the District Council of Barossa. There are two places of worship, one of which is the German Lutheran Church (St. Martin), with school attached, and the other St. Johannis. General store and a blacksmith's shop. The district is a wheat-growing one, with a few vineyards, and is of a hilly character. There is no direct communication with Adelaide, but the route is by way of Gawler, thence rail. The population comprises 120 persons.

ROSE PARK, a pleasant and fashionable suburb of the city, is situated 1½ miles E. of Adelaide, in the county of Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, and District Council of Burnside, was originally Prescott's farm. It has a Government water supply, deep drainage, State school (650 pupils), Congregational church, and literary society, also various sports clubs. Communication by tram and carettes, fare from city. 3d. Pleasant drive through park lands. Rapidly becoming a leading suburb. Population about 1,000

ROSEWATER, a postal township (using postal notes), with telephonic communication, in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Port Adelaide, lying 9 miles SE. of the metropolis. Rail from Alberton. Has two hotels and Anglican and Methodist churches. Lighted with gas. Water from Happy Valley Reservoir. Population, with neighbourhood, 2,900.

ROSEWORTHY (34° 33′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and savings bank, and telegraph office, 30½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, at the junction of the North and Morgan lines of railway, fares 5s. and 3s. 2d. It is in the county of Gawler, District Council of Mudla Wirra South, and electoral district of Yatala, 374 feet above sea-level. Hotel—the Junction. Place of worship—Primitive Methodist chapel. District, a farming one. The Government Agricultural College, a fine structure surrounded by the experimental farm of 1,500 acres, is situated four miles west of the township. The College Farm and Vineyard are under the direction of the Professors of Agriculture and Viticulture, and a highly efficient staff; students are received from all the Colonies and from England. Agriculture, viticulture, œnology, surveying, fruit culture, veterinary science, chemistry, and farm bookkeeping are thoroughly taught. Fermenting room and wine cellars, on modern scale, erected. A paper called *The Student* is published at the College. Population, 180.

ROWLAND'S FLAT (34° 34′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.), a postal village on the North Para river, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Barossa, 37½ miles NE. of Adelaide. The village is near the foot of the Barossa range, and is environed by vineyards, whence is derived the wine that has obtained a high reputation throughout the colony. Cheese-making industry. Has Lutheran place of worship and State school. Communication, train from Adelaide to Gawler, thence coach. A coach runs to Tanunda. Population about 160.

SADDLEWORTH (34° 6′ S. lat., 138° 47′ E. long.) (county Light, electorate of Burra), a township, railway station, and hundred on the North line, on the Gilbert river, 68¼ rail miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,053 feet above sea-level. It has post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. Two trains run daily; fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d. Coaches run to Clare *viâ* Auburn, Leasingham, Watervale, and Sevenhills; Black Springs *viâ* Waterloo; Kapunda *viâ* Marrabel and Allendale. Railway and the Exmouth are the hotels. There is an agency of the E. S. & A. Bank, a Savings Bank, Methodist and Baptist chapels, Anglican (St. Aiden) and Roman Catholic churches (St. Stephen's), public school and institute with library, Oddfellows' and Rechabites' lodges. The surrounding country is principally cultivated for wheat. Area of District Council 62 square miles. Population, town and district, 1,101 (census 1891).

SALISBURY (34° 46′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.) (county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and district council of Yatala North), a rising township, 12½ rail miles NE. of Adelaide, 110 feet above sea-level, in a parallel line with the Great Main North Road, in the district of Yatala North on the Little Para River. Four trains daily each way to the metropolis; fares, 2s. and 1s. 3d. Hotels: Governor Macdonnell, Salisbury, and Railway. It is a post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, and is the nominating and principal polling place for the district of Yatala, being surrounded on each side by a large and influential farming population. It contains an assembly room, Baptist, Roman Catholic (St. Augustine), Congregational, and United Methodist chapels, St. John's Episcopal church, an Institute, police station, and court-house, a mill, a Government school with 170 pupils, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabite and Hibernian societies, and several stores. Much wheat and fruit (especially oranges and grapes) are grown in the vicinity, where also valuable quarries are worked. It is 7 miles to the E. of the St. Kilda beach; which in summer time is a seaside resort, much frequented by the inhabitants and pleasure-seekers of the district. Population, nearly 500.

SANDERGROVE (35° 18′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long.), a postal village and railway siding, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Mount Barker, 56 rail miles E. of Adelaide, on the Angas river. Five miles from Strathalbyn, fare from Adelaide, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 4d. Water from wells. Farming and grazing country.

SANDY CREEK (29° 29′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long.), co. Adelaide, a postal centre in the hundred of Barossa, and electoral district of Barossa, 28¾ postal miles N. of Adelaide, between Gawler and Lyndoch valley. A good roadside inn (the Sandy Creek) is here; also a mechanics' institute and a public school-house. Agricultural district. Communication is by conveyance to Gawler, thence by the railway.

SECOND VALLEY (35° 31′ S. lat., 138° 13′ E. long.), or Rapid Bay, a postal centre, telephone, and money-order station, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalilla, 57 miles S. by W. of Adelaide (reached by coach), on the Paramanacoona creek. In the district, which takes in Randallsea and Finniss Vale, are one hotel, one school, Wesleyan place of worship, M.U. Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, and bark and flour-mills. It is a mining, farming, and grazing district. Water from spring. Formation: dark earthy schist, with beds of white and blue marble. Population, 60; of district, 140.

SEDAN (34° 34′ S. lat., 139° 19′ E. long.), a post-town in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa, and district council of North Rhine, distant 69 miles NE. from Adelaide, communication with which is *viâ* Freeling Railway Station. Hotel: Sedan. There are in the township Lutheran and Congregational places of worship and a public school. Wheat is extensively grown in the locality. Population, about 120; district, 500.

SELLICK'S HILL (35° 20′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.) is a postal town situated about 1½ miles E. of Aldinga Bay, 32 miles S. of Adelaide. There is daily communication by coach. Hotel: Mannion Victory. It is in the district council of Aldinga. Public school (50 scholars), Wesleyan chapel, Salvation Army services held in school. Once a wheat-growing district, but out-cropped; now chief products hay and wool. Main road to Yankalilla, and Cape Jervis runs through township. Swan and wild geese in lagoon. Good deep sea fishing. Mild winter resort. Water from wells and tanks. The population of the township is 150.

SEMAPHORE (34° 51′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.), a corporate town, with five wards, in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Port Adelaide, police district of Port Adelaide, 9½ rail miles from Adelaide. It is on the coast, and is considered one of the chief watering places of the Colony. There is a pier, 1,800 feet in length, for the convenience of boarding vessels arriving and departing, also a post and telegraph office, and telephone exchange; a lighthouse and lifeboat shed, an electric time-ball, a water tower for supplying water to neighbourhood when supply is cut off through the opening of the Jervois Bridge; boarding and custom house stations, and numerous private seaside residences; town hall and institute with library, reading rooms and gymnasium, splendidly arranged baths. There are two State schools and numerous private schools; also a convalescent home (St. Margaret's), erected and maintained by private benevolence. Communication by rail with Adelaide. Hotels: Jetty, Semaphore, Largs Bay, and several others. The places of worship are Episcopalian (St. Bede's), Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Baptist. Population, about 8,000.

SERVICETON (county Lowan, shire Lawloit), named in honour of the late Mr. James Service, once Premier of Victoria, is the site of the junction of the railway systems of Victoria and South Australia. There is a post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. It is 196½ rail miles from Adelaide, and 286½ (*viâ* Bacchus Marsh) from Melbourne. The fares from Adelaide are 32s. 2d. and 20s. 3d. A State school, coffee palace, store, an institute, and substantial Government offices; a customs officer is stationed here. Anglican and Presbyterian services held in public hall alternate Sundays, Roman Catholic once a month. District agricultural and pastoral chiefly. Sheep farming. Serviceton is in the strip of territory in dispute between South Australia and Victoria, the latter retaining the revenues. Population about 300.

SEVENHILL (33° 54′ S. lat., 138° 39′ E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Stanley, police district of Clare, 86¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide, to which coach to Saddleworth, thence the rail, are the means of conveyance; coach fare, 3s. 6d. Hotel: the Black Eagle. The Hutt Creek is the nearest water. The church of St. Aloysius, for beauty of design and material, is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the colony, and is three-quarters of a mile distant. The stone used is obtained from a quarry in the neighbourhood. There are two schools—Roman Catholic and State, and branch H.A.C.B.S. The district around Sevenhill is of an agricultural character. Population of town 120, district about 700.

SHEA OAK LOG (35° S. lat. 140° E. long.), postal township on Greenock Creek, 36 miles N. of Adelaide, county of Light, shire Nurioopta. Conveyance to Gawler or Freeling, thence the railway, are the means of reaching Adelaide, though the inhabitants generally prefer the route to Roseworthy, 5½ miles distant. Freeling is about the same distance. The district is one of the largest wheat-growing localities in South Australia. Has Temperance hotel: the Shea Oak Log, public school, Wesleyan church. Water from private tanks. Population about 200.

SMITHFIELD (33° 40′ S. lat., 138° 43′ E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and District Council of Munno Para West), a post township, with money-order, telegraph and railway station on the North Line, on the north bank of Smith's creek, 18¾ rail miles N. of Adelaide. There are four trains daily; fares, 3s. and 1s. 11d. Hotel: the Smithfield. The Presbyterians and Bible Christians have chapels here, and there is an institute and a public school. Town lighted with kerosene. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Population about 150.

SNOWTOWN (33° 51′ S. lat., 138° 11′ E. long.), is situated between Barunga and Boundary Creeks on line of rail—Kadina to Brinkworth, connecting Adelaide and Port Pirie line. It is in the county of Daly, hundred of Barunga, and electorate of Stanley, District Council Snowtown. To NNW. of Adelaide 117¾ rail miles, 150¾ postal and 96 road. It has a post-office, savings bank, money-order office, and railway and telegraph station, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank; Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Canice), and Methodist places of worship; Government school (114 scholars), hotel, I.O.O.F. and M.U. and Freemason lodges, and Institute. Inexhaustible supply of salt on Bumbunga Lake, 8 miles distant. Formation: clay, loam on E. side of Hammock's range, sandy on W. Farming and grazing locality. Plenty of wild game and good scenery. Population, town 250; district, 2,500.

SOUTH PETHERTON (34° 49′ S. lat., 139° 7′ E. long.), a postal township, 35½ miles ENE. of Adelaide, in the county of Sturt, electorate of Gumeracha, and police district of Mount Pleasant. A coach runs daily to Adelaide from Mount Pleasant, 3½ miles distant, fare, 6s. The district, while good for stock raising and farming purposes, is also a mining one. Has district hotel, creamery, bee farm. One school, with average attendance of about 50, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Formation: ironstone, limestone, and quartz with copper ore.

SPRINGTON (34° 39′ S. lat., 139° 10′ E. long.), a postal township with telephone office, in county Sturt, Gumeracha electorate, and district council of South Rhine, 40 miles N. of Adelaide, with an hotel—the Springton, Episcopal, Baptist (at Salt Creek), Lutheran, and Presbyterian churches, and public and private schools. Daily coach communication. There are several farms and vineyards in the neighbourhood. Population about 105; district about 600.

STANSBURY (35° 10′ S. lat., 137° 48′ E. long.), county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, district council of Dalrymple, a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, on the Eastern shores of Yorke's Peninsula, about 209 miles W. of Adelaide, *via* Moonta, or 57½ postal miles by steamer. There is steamer communication twice weekly with Port Adelaide, or the coach to Moonta can be taken, thence rail to Adelaide. Hotel: Jetty. It has Episcopal (St. Augustine's), Baptist and Wesleyan places of worship. Government school, institute, and Rechabite lodge. Industries: salt, lime, flux, wine, fishing, and dried fruit. Splendid beach, with jetty about 1,000 feet in length. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of district about 400.

STEELTON (34° 8′ S. lat., 138° 54′ E. long.) is a postal village 75¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Light, district council of Waterloo. The Saddleworth Railway Station is 7 miles distant, to which coach. The buildings comprise Primitive Methodist chapel, and a post office and store. Agricultural district. Population, 20, principally Germans.

STIRLING EAST. *See* Crafers.

STIRLING NORTH (32° 33′ S. lat., 137° 46′ E. long.), hundred of Woolundunga, a postal town in the county of Frome, and electoral district of Newcastle, 255 postal miles N. of Adelaide, and 5 miles E. of Port Augusta. Stirling is famed for its fruit gardens, and a large trade is done in the season with Adelaide, Broken Hill, and the Far North. The fruits (grapes, peaches, apricots, &c., ripen here much earlier than about Adelaide) are of the very finest qualities. Pichirichi Pass and Horrock's Pass

within easy driving distances. A good water supply from the Woolundunga Springs in the Flinders Ranges is available for irrigation purposes. The Woolundunga District Council has its centre here, and has a very commodious hall. Hotels: North Stirling and Traveller's Rest. The weekly steamer from Adelaide to Port Augusta is a means of communication, or the railway *viâ* Quorn. State school, United Methodist Church. Agricultural Bureau. Population, 150; district 500.

STOCKPORT (34° 21′ S. lat., 138° 46′ E. long.), counties Light and Alma, electorate of Wooroora), a township, with post, telegraph and money-order office, and railway station, 49¼ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert River. There are two trains daily from Adelaide, time occupied in transit about 2 hours; fares, 8s. 2d. and 5s. 1d. Places of worship—Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Celestine); there is also an institute, branch of the Agricultural bureau, and State school. Agricultural and pastoral. Ironstone formation. Population, about 300.

STOCKWELL (34° 27′ S. lat., 139° 8° E. long.), a postal centre with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, 52¾ miles N. of Adelaide, in the co. of Light, electorate of Barossa and District Council of Angaston, Hundred Belvidere. It is reached by train to Freeling, thence coach. It has a public school, and an hotel—the Stockwell. Wheat growing and farming district. Geological formation: ironstone and quartz reefs. Population about 200.

STRATHALBYN (35° 16′ S. lat., 138° 55′ E. long.), a municipal township, has Government Savings Bank, post, money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, 35 miles (51 by rail) SE. of Adelaide, on the main road to Milang and Wellington, and overland to Victoria. Fares from Adelaide, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 10d. The Terminus, Victoria, Commercial, and Robin Hood are the hotels. The road between Adelaide and Strathalbyn runs along the foot of Mount Lofty, traversing a route difficult and precipitous, and is regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. It is one of the most picturesque towns in South Australia, the river Angas flowing through it (on the banks of which the Corporation have planted willows and shrubs), and is a very popular week-end resort for bicycle tourists and amateur photographers. There are in the town branches of the National and Savings Banks, and churches belonging to the Presbyterians, Methodists (two), Church of England (Christ Church), Catholic (St. Barnabas), Salvation Army and Christians. There are also a flourishing institute, Masonic hall, a mill, and cheese and butter factory; and a number of local societies, clubs, and Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', and Rechabite lodges are in operation. The town is lighted with gas, and water laid on from Railway reservoir. The municipal area is 1⅝ square mile. The district is agricultural, and pastoral, and the soil being of excellent quality the average yield is very high. In the immediate neighbourhood there are several rich mineral deposits, which are being developed. District continues to show increasing signs of prosperity. Population of corporate town is about 1,100, but in the district and neighbourhood the number of residents is about 2,500. The *Southern Argus* is the local newspaper.

STREAKY BAY (Flinders Town) (32° 37′ S. lat., 134° E. long.), a post town and repeating station on W.A. telegraph line, has money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the sea coast, in county Robinson, electorate of Flinders, 393½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide. Hotels: Criterion and Flinders. The township is on the shores of a pleasant landlocked bay, which has a depth of water of from three to four fathoms, which extends to about half a mile from the shore: there is a fine jetty 1,095 ft. long, at which vessels can unload. There is an Episcopal church (St. Augustine's, E. Archer, catechist), State school, mechanics' institute. Fine oysters are to be obtained, but in small quantities. It is reached by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence coach, also by train to Port Augusta, thence coach *viâ* Yardea. Water from wells and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: limestone. Population, 201; district, 736.

STURT (35° S. lat., 138° 34′ E. long.), a post town in the electorate of the same name, county of Adelaide, and police district of Brighton, 8 miles S. from Adelaide, of which it may be considered a suburb. Conveyance by coach: fare, 1s. Hotel: Flagstaff. There are three places of worship and two schools. Agricultural district. Population, 111.

ST. JOHNS (34° 22′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long.) is 53 miles N. of Adelaide, situated in the county and electoral district of Light. Conveyance to Adelaide is by way of Kapunda. There is one store, a school, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The district is of a farming and agricultural character.

ST. PETERS, suburban to Adelaide two miles, to which it is connected by tramway. It is a very populous suburb, with post, telegraph, and money-order offices, savings bank, large town hall, institute, Druids' lodge, public school, private schools, St. Peter's and Hardwicke (Girls') Colleges; Anglican, Wesleyan, Christian, Baptist and Congregational places of worship, and other public buildings. Has preserving company, two distilleries, and a brewery. It is a corporate town. Lighted with gas. Population 8,000.

SUMMERTON (34° 58′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), a post town about ten miles E. of Adelaide, with which it has daily coach communication, in the county of Adelaide and electorate of Onkaparinga. Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels are here, also an institute, Temperance hotel, and a jam factory. The residents in and around are principally market gardeners. Population about 300.

TALIA (33° 28′ S. lat., 135° 1′ E. long.), a post town, 318½ postal miles W. from Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Flinders, on the east coast of Anxious Bay, about 129 miles NW. from Port Lincoln, and 15 miles S. from Venus Bay. It is reached by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence coach, or occasional trading vessels to Venus Bay. Has State school and hall used for occasional divine service. It is the postal centre for a large pastoral and agricultural district. Limestone formation. Population of postal district, about 200.

TALISKER (35° 38′ S. lat., 138° 20′ E. long., (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay) is 66½ miles S. of Adelaide, within a short distance of Cape Jervis, where is a lighthouse. Delamere, 4 miles, is nearest post-office. Adelaide is reached by conveyance from Delamere to Normanville, thence coach. In the vicinity are silver and lead mines, which at one time promised very favourably, were closed for some years, but have again been opened by an Adelaide syndicate, and the prospects are considered remarkably good. It is an old farming district. Formation: mica schist, slates, sandstone, quartz. Water from springs. Population of district about 300.

TANTANOOLA (co. Grey), a post town, with money-order office, and railway station, 21 miles from Mount Gambier and 325⅜ rail miles SE. of Adelaide, in the centre of a good farming, dairying, and grazing district. The nearest port is Beachport, 30 miles distant. It is part of the drainage areas, and is situated on a large tract of rich level country, on which potatoes and root and fodder crops are grown largely. It has a State school, Wesleyan church, the Anglican and Presbyterian, bodies conduct services in the public hall, one hotel, two stores, cheese and butter factory, and a public hall. The Tantanoola District Council extends over nearly the whole of the hundred of Hindmarsh and part of the hundreds of Mayurra and Benara. Population about 250.

TANUNDA (34° 35′ S. lat., 138° 58′ E. long.), county Light, electorate of Barossa, is situated on the North Para river, 42 miles N. of Adelaide, at the base of the Barossa mountains. Daily coach to Gawler, 17 miles distance in a westerly direction, thence the railway, are the means of communication. The Tanunda and Victoria are the leading hotels. It has post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office; and is the chief polling place for the electoral district of Barossa. There are four German Lutheran churches. also a State school, two private schools, an institute (a building of stone, containing reading-room, library, and committee rooms, opened in April 1880), Oddfellows' (G.U) lodge, and a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. The Government buildings comprise a telegraph station, a police station, and a court-house. A coach runs daily from here to the neighbouring townships, north and east—namely, Nuriootpa, Angaston, and Truro. Grapes, fruit, and wheat principally grow in the district, and large quantities of wine and brandy are made in the township. 7,750 acres under vine in county Light. The Adelaide Wine Co., Ltd., have their large wine cellars (the largest in Australasia) and distillery here. The population, the largest number of whom are Germans, is about 600. Paper, *Kirchen und Missions-Zeitung*, published weekly.

TARCOWIE (32° 56′ S. lat., 158° 40′ E. long.), a post town, 179 postal miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, has one hotel, Primitive Methodist chapel, State school, in which Episcopal services are held. Reached by train from Adelaide to Yongala, thence coach. Rather picturesque. Agricultural district. Population of township, about 100.

TARLEE (34° 13′ S. lat. 138° 45′ E. long.), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Light, district council of Gilbert, on Gilbert river, and polling place in the electoral district of Wooroora, 54¼ miles (by rail) N. of Adelaide, 624 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the North line of railway; there are two trains each way daily; fares, 9s. and 5s. 8d. A coach runs to Kapunda. Hotel: Sir James Fergusson. It contains Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic (St. John and St. Paul) churches, a State school, an institute, Rechabite and H.A.C.B. societies, an agency of the English and Scottish Bank, S. A. Farmers agency, Co-operative Union, literary and musical society, football and cricket club. Wooroora Agricultural Society hold annual show on show ground, and several stores. Industries: stone quarrying, chaff mills, and butter factory. District, agricultural. Population, about 150.

TARPEENA (37° 50′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.) (county Grey. electorate of Victoria) a post town halfway between Mount Gambier and Penola, on dismal swamp, 294¼ miles postal SE. of Adelaide, reached by conveyance to Kalangadoo. There is some agricultural land in the district, but it is mainly taken up for grazing purposes. No hotels, schools or churches. Population about 60.

TATIARA. *See* Wolseley.

TEATREE GULLY, or Steventon (34° 48′ S. lat., 138° 44′ E. long.), a postal, and telegraph station, with branch of Government savings bank and money-order office, on the creek of the same name in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Gumeracha, 12 miles NE. of Adelaide, to and from which coaches ply morning and evening, fare, 2s. Hotel: Tea Tree Gully. There are here Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and a Church of England with Sunday schools, one State school, an institute, two general stores, and about half-a-dozen tradesmen's shops, a M.U. Oddfellows' lodge, and also a Foresters' Court. The vicinity abounds in pipe-clay for bricks or earthenware, and freestone for building purposes. The other products of the locality are iron ore, wines, dried fruits, honey, wax, bark, jam, and gums. Generally the country is pleasing, and may be considered as of a horticultural, floricultural, and grazing character; the formation being ironstone, freestone, and slate. Teatree Gully is under the control of a District Council, who hold their meetings in a chamber built for the purpose, in which also a monthly court is held. Grand view of Gulf St. Vincent from adjacent hills. Water from

wells, each home having meter and tap. The district embraces an area of 34 square miles. Population, about 300.

TEETULPA (32° 12′ S. lat., 140° 7′ E. long.), a gold-fields township, situated in the Lytton district, about 234¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Gold was accidentally discovered here by Messrs. T. Brady and T. Smith, in October, 1886, who camped in the neighbourhood, and, after a shower of rain, found several nuggets in what is now known as Brady's Gully. The finders were awarded the Government grant of £1,000. There were good evidences of a payable field, but the township is now nearly deserted. Has post-office and tradesmen's premises. There is daily communication by rail and coach *viâ* Petersburg and Mannahill; also *viâ* Waukaringa to Yanta.

TELOWIE, a post station, 240¾ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Frome. Adelaide reached by coach to Port Pirie, thence rail. Coach to Port Pirie *viâ* Point Germein. Has two public schools, Rechabite tent, and Baptist church. Primitive Methodists hold services in Broad Creek schoolroom. Pursuits agricultural. Back's Creek Gorge through Flinders Range in vicinity. Communication with Adelaide daily. Water from wells. Population, about 250.

TEMPLERS (34° 28′ S. lat., 138° 47′ E. long.), electoral district Light, county Gawler, Hundred Yatala, a postal village 34¼ miles N. of Adelaide, situated in the centre of a wheat-growing district. It consists of a few cottages and one store, with a post-office, a public-house (the North Star), Wesleyan church, Rechabite lodge, institute, and one school. The nearest township of any size is Gawler; the Roseworthy Railway Station is 4½ miles distant. Water supply from wells, district is agricultural. Population, 60.

TEROWIE (33° 7′ S. at., 138° 48′ E. long.), county Kimberley, electorate of Burra, a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station on the North line, 140 miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 23s. 2d. and 14s. 6d. The railway line from here alters from the broad to the narrow gauge. Hotels: Terowie, Royal, and Imperial, also Temperance. A public school, Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Michael and St. John), Wesleyan, and Baptist places of worship, a branch of the E. S. and A. Bank (once weekly), mechanics' institute with large library, Freemasons, Druids', Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges, large barracks for railway men; and four stores are here. Water from wells and tanks. It lies 1,632 feet above sea-level, and is 87¾ miles E. of Port Pirie. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district, about 200.

THEBARTON (43° 56′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a corporate town, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, in the co. and Hundred of Adelaide and electorate of West Torrens, suburban to the city, 1½ mile W.; fare, by carettes or tramway, 2d. Hotels: Wheatsheaf, Royal, West Thebarton, Mile End, and Squatter's Arms. It has churches belonging to the Anglicans, Bible Christians (2), Baptist, Wesleyans (2), and Salvation Army, one State and three private schools, chemical works, police station, tanneries, wine cellars, tweed, blanket, boot and candle factories, brickyards, ice works, vinegar works, soapworks, brewery, distillery, fellmongeries, &c. Gas and water supply. Has Foresters', Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, literary societies, &c. Population, with New Thebarton, about 7,000.

TORRENS VALE (35° 28′ S. lat., 138° 25′ E. long.), or DAIRY FLAT, otherwise PARKFIELD, is situated on Salt Creek, about 4 miles from Yankalilla, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalilla, 59 postal miles S. of Adelaide, *via* Yankalillo. Coaches run to Adelaide *viâ* Yankalilla; fare, 8s. 8d. There are Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels close to the post-office, and Government school. The bulk of the residents are farmers, a large proportion giving their attention to sheep, dairy farming, and cattle breeding. Close to the vale there is a picturesque waterfall, but the ascent thereto is very difficult. Formation: clay.

TOWITTA, 74 postal miles NE. of Adelaide. Post-office, Wesleyan chapel, and school. It is in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa. Exports: wheat, wool, sheep, cattle, and firewood. Communication with Adelaide by rail to Freeling, thence by coach to Keyneton.

TRURO (34° 27′ S. lat., 139° 11′ E. long.), county Eyre, Hundred of North Rhine, electorate of Barossa, is situated on the Truro creek, 5 miles N. of Stockwell, and 57¼ miles NE. of Adelaide. It has a post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. There is a daily coach service to Freeling, where the railway is met, and bi-weekly to Blanchetown. Hotels: Truro and Crown. It has an institute, police-station, council chamber, a Congregational chapel, and an agency of the Bank of Adelaide, State school, M.U.Oddfellows, and I.O.R. The Wheal Barton Copper Mine is in the vicinity of the town. Sheep stations prevail in the district; there is also a good breadth of land taken up for wheat and the grape vine. Water from wells and tanks. Area of district council 196 square miles. Population about 300.

TUMBY BAY (34° 23′ S. lat., 136° 8′ E. long.) is a small agricultural postal township on the shores of the bay of the same name, an inlet of Spencer's Gulf, in the hundred of Hutchison, county and electorate of Flinders, 288½ postal miles west of Adelaide, containing several farms, varying in size from 100 to 700 acres. Reached by weekly steamer from Port Adelaide to Port Lincoln, thence coach. There is a small jetty in the bay, which is well sheltered from N., W., and S., exposed only from E., SE. and NE.; there are no Government buildings, but there is a small Wesleyan chapel, in which a State school is held. The main road from Port Lincoln to Franklin Harbour and Port Augusta runs nearly through the centre of the place. The post-office is situated about the centre, and about 150 yards from the main road. Distance from Port Lincoln, northward, 30 miles; from Adelaide 238 miles NW. Copper mining, agriculture, wattle-barking, and dairying. Population of district, about 250.

TUNGKILLO. *See* SOUTH PETHERTON.

TWO WELLS (34° 37′ S. lat., 138° 32′ E. long.) is a township, having post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 24 miles N. of Adelaide, and 8 miles distant from Port Gawler, in which District Council it is situated. At Port Gawler is kept the powder hulk, with supplies of dynamite, &c. The Waterloo coursing matches are held here. It is in the county of Gawler and electorate of Yatala. Direct coach communication twice daily to Adelaide (fare, 4s., return 6s. 6d.). Hotels: Two Wells and Commercial. It has Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches, a handsome institute (1,000 vols.), a public school (70 scholars), police barracks, three general stores, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges, and several shops. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is very flat. Dairying industry. Formation: limestone. Population, 188; district of Port Gawler, 942.

UNDERDALE (NEW THEBARTON), (34° 57′ S. lat., 138° 36′ E. long.) post town with telephone station, county of Adelaide, and the West Torrens electoral district, hundred of Hindmarsh, on the Torrens river, 2½ miles due W. from Adelaide. Has hotel, school, Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute, chemical factory and bone mills. Several extensive vineyards are in the neighbourhood. It is on the main route to Henley Beach. Cars run throughout the day. Population, 200.

UNIVERSITY BLOCK. *See* CUSTON.

UNLEY (34° 59′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a municipality, suburban to Adelaide, two miles distant S., county of Adelaide, electorate of Sturt. It covers an area of 5½ square miles, and comprises Parkside, Malvern, New Parkside, Parkside South, Unley, Goodwood Park, Wayville, North Goodwood, Hyde Park, Unley Park, Fullarton, Goodwood, Clarence Park, Millswood, Fullarton Estate. The principal streets are lighted with gas, and the water supply is from the Adelaide waterworks district. It is divided into 4 wards—Parkside, Fullarton, Unley and Goodwood. Tramcar (four lines) communication with Adelaide. Has seven hotels, two Episcopal Churches, Baptist, Bible Christian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Catholic, and Salvation Army. Town hall and two Institutes (Unley and Goodwood), Way College. It is a favourite place of residence. Has post office, a branch of the savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, and two police-stations. Population, about 14,300.

UPPER STURT, a post town, 10 miles SE. (18¼ by rail) of Adelaide, in co. Adelaide and electorate of Sturt. It has Wesleyan church and State school. The National Park (vested in Commissioners appointed by the Government) has an area of 2,000 acres, and is a popular resort. Gardens are numerous, and fruit plentiful. Communication with Adelaide by rail. Fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 5d. Population about 200.

URAIDLA (34° 50′ S. lat., 138° 30′ E. long), a post town, with telephone, 11 miles E. of Adelaide, in the electoral district of Onkaparinga. It has one hotel, Bible Christian and Anglican churches, Church hall, blacksmith's shop, three stores, large institute, and State school, with 200 scholars. Products—fruit, vegetables, and firewood. Alluvial gold. Good scenery. Communication with Adelaide by coach daily. Water from well and springs. Formation: sandstone, ironstone, and quartz. Population of district, 700.

VICTOR HARBOUR. *See* PORT VICTOR.

VIRGINIA (34° 41′ S. lat., 138° 35′ E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, district council of Munno Para West, is a post town with money-order office, and telegraph station, situated on the river Gawler, and is on the main road from Adelaide to Gawler, about 18 miles N. of Adelaide. The communication is by coach twice daily, or conveyance to the Salisbury Railway Station. Coach also runs to Mallala and Wild Horse Plains. Hotel: Wheatsheaf. Places of worship: Episcopal (St. Augustine), Roman Catholic (Our Lady of the Assumption), Particular Baptists, and Bible Christian. Has State school, literary society, and a number of business places. Buckland Park sheep station is a few miles distant. Much land in the vicinity is taken up for agricultural purposes. Formation: limestone on a clay bottom. Population, about 150.

WALKERVILLE (34° 35′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a north-eastern postal suburb of Adelaide, distant about 2½ miles, with tramway communication, county Adelaide, electorate North Adelaide, shire Yatala. Horse tram to city. Hotels: Buckingham Arms, Sussex, and Walker's Arms. Episcopal (St. Andrew's, said to have the only peal of church bells in the colony), and Wesleyan church, Druids' and Foresters' lodges, and three schools. Lighted with gas. Water from Hope Valley reservoir. Has boiling-down works Many of the Adelaide merchants reside here. Population about 2,200.

WALLAROO (33° 58′ S. lat., 137° 36′ E. long.), county Daly, electorate of Wallaroo, the seaport town of the copper-mining district of that name, near the shores of Spencer's Gulf, about 91½ miles (123¾ by rail) NW. by N. of Adelaide. The communication with Adelaide is by steamer weekly, or by rail twice daily; fares, 20s. 6d. and 12s. 10d A jetty, 1,605ft. in length, has been erected in Wallaroo Bay; it has a depth at its outer end of 23 feet at low water. Hotels: Commercial, Globe, Prince of Wales, Ship Inn, Cornucopia, and Wallaroo Inn. The famous Wallaroo mines were discovered in 1860, and are situated near the township of Kadina, at a distance of 6 miles from Port Wallaroo. At the end of August, 1878, operations were altogether

stopped, but resumed in April, 1880. The Kurilla mine adjoining the Wallaroo was incorporated with the latter in 1886. Smelting is carried on on a very extensive scale at Wallaroo Bay; the works are the largest in the colony, and rank among the largest in the world, and include 30 furnaces and 21 calcining kilns, at which nearly 300 men are employed. Extensive gold and silver works have also been erected, together with an electrolytic refinery. Gold and silver ores and concentrated ore are received for smelting from Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia; an extension has been erected to manufacture superphosphates, and the smelting plant has been increased. A railway connects the mines with the port; this gives ample facilities for shipment. The leases under which these mines are held expired, but were renewed by the Government on payment of a premium of £18,000, and are now held on a 99 years' lease. Town has telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, local court, State school (to hold 400 children), Roman Catholic school, a branch of the National Bank, Oddfellows', Masonic, and Rechabite Halls, a large hospital (with separate fever wards), an Institute, an Episcopal church (St. Mary), a Welsh Independent chapel, and other chapels in connection with the Wesleyan and Presbyterian communities. Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary Star of the Sea. The municipal area is 2¾ square miles, having property of the annual value of £12,000. Much wheat is shipped from here. Water from Beetaloo Reservoir, having a capacity of 800,000,000 gallons and costing £1,000,000. Population about 2,500. The *Kadina and Wallaroo Times* is the local paper.

WALLOWAY (32° 35′ S. lat., 138° 40′ E. long.), co. Dalhousie, on creek of that name, is a post town (issuing postal notes), with railway station, 183 miles N. of Adelaide. Has hotel, school, and Bible Christian church. The Black Jack Hills in the vicinity. Industries: brick works and dairy farming. District mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population of township and district, about 1,600.

WANDEARAH, an agricultural district (East and West), 153 miles (229½ postal) N. of Adelaide, co. Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, 15 miles S. of Port Pirie and 17 miles W. of Crystal Brook. Post-office, institute (seating 200), Rechabite tent, two Wesleyan churches, and four State schools. The river Broughton passes through NE. corner of the hundred, and flows into the sea at the western extremity of the hundred. Communication by rail *viâ* Crystal Brook or Port Pirie. Agricultural and pastoral. Dairying industry with creamery. Area about 100 square miles, good roads. Has good turkey and duck shooting. Water from Beetaloo water-main. Main road from Port Pirie to Wallaroo runs through them. Population, about 400.

WARNERTOWN (33° 16′ S. lat., 138° 10′ E. long.), electorate of Gladstone, a post town, telegraph, and railway station on the Port Pirie line, 8 miles from Port Pirie, and 161 miles from Adelaide. Fares, 26s. 10d. and 16s. 9d. Hotel: The Warnertown. School and Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Flinders Range not far distant. Population, 150.

WAROOKA (33° 0′ S. lat., 137° 25′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph telephone, and money-order office, 79½ miles W. of Adelaide, *via* Edithburgh, county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Contains Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows' lodge, institute, State school, and one hotel. Communication by coach to Edithburgh, and steamer thence twice a week. Has fine view of Point Turton, and good bicycle road to Corney Point. Agricultural and pastoral district. Salt and fresh water swamps, gypsum and whiting deposits (works at Marion Bay). Large quantities of flux exported. Salt lakes in eastern vicinity of town. Population, 60; district, 300.

WASLEY'S (34° 29′ S. lat., 138° 42′ E. long.), a postal and telegraph village in the county of Gawler, Yatala electoral district, and Gawler police district, situated on the Templer Creek, 36½ miles N. of Adelaide. It is a station on the North Line of railway. There are two trains daily; fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d. Hotel: Ridley Arms. Local institutions are—State school, a Wesleyan chapel, Institute and library, and one store. It is a flourishing agricultural district, producing good crops of the cereals, the soil being of a rich deep loamy character. Much firewood is sent from here. Population of district about 800.

WATERLOO (33° 59′ S. lat., 138° 53′ E. long.), a postal township and hundred, at the head of the river Light, 79¾ miles N. of Adelaide, *via* Saddleworth. It is in the county of Light, and electoral district of Burra. It is about 4 miles to the eastward of the Manoora station of the North Line, and is the centre of an agricultural district. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Saddleworth, or Manoora, thence train. Hotel: Wellington, with excellent accommodation. Has Government and private school, also places of worship belonging to the Primitive Methodists and Lutherans. Area covered by district council, 85 square miles. Population, 124.

WATERVALE (33° 57′ S. lat., 138° 41′ E. long.), county of Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Upper Wakefield, postal township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the Watervale creek, 80¼ postal miles N. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice daily to the Saddleworth Railway Station. There is a State and a private school, a Foresters' lodge and hall, institute, and a circulating library. Hotels: Watervale and Prince of Wales. Several wine cellars. Place of worship: United Methodist and Anglican services in local hall. Wine and fruit drying industries. Gold and copper have been found. Water from wells and underground tanks. Formation: slate, schistose, quartz, and volcanic hills. Population, 200.

WAUKARINGA, county Lytton, electorate of Newcastle, a post town, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, 234½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Reached by coach to Yunta (25 miles), thence train; coach also runs to Nillinghoo, Barratta, Teetulpa and Koonamore. Hotel, police station, State school, and two stores. Surrounding country reported to be auriferous. Population, 63.

WAURALTEE, a post town, 88½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide, *via* Stansbury. Situated at foot of Mount Rat, county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Contains Wesleyan church, an institute, and State school. Port Victoria, 7 miles distant, is the shipping port for produce, chiefly wheat, from this district. Communication by steamer weekly. Population, about 80.

WELLINGTON (WEST) (35° 20′ S. lat., 139° 24′ E. long.), post town, with telephone, in the county of Sturt, and district council Brinkley, situated on the river Murray, near its debouchure into Lake Alexandrina, 65 miles (80 postal) SE. of Adelaide. There is daily communication with Adelaide, coach *viâ* Strathalbyn, rail from Tailem Bend. Hotel: the Wellington. It is in the hundred of Brinkley, which is 156½ square miles in area, and has over 600 acres under cultivation. Pastoral and agricultural. Population, 160. WELLINGTON EAST, county Russell, is separated from Wellington West by the River Murray, and has post-office, money-order office, telegraph office, and Anglican church.

WEST MILANG. *See* MILANG.

WILLASTON (34° 36′ S. lat., 138° 45′ E long.), a postal township in the county of Gawler, electorate of Barossa, and district council of Mudla Wirra South, 27 miles N. of Adelaide, and suburban to Gawler, to which omnibus; with two hotels, Victoria and Willaston, two or three stores, school, Oddfellows' lodge, and a Wesleyan place of worship. Brick-making, lime-burning, and farming are carried on in the district, which is generally of limestone formation. Water from Gawler. Population, about 450.

WILLIAMSTOWN (34° 40′ S. lat, 138° 56′ E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of Barossa, and district council of Mount Crawford, is situated on the Victoria Creek, 35¾ postal miles NE. of Adelaide, and 11½ miles from the nearest railway station, Gawler, to which a coach runs. Fare, 3s. Hotel: Williamstown. It has a post and money-order office and telegraph station, an Institute with large library, and two State schools; Anglican, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, Foresters' Court, and several stores. There are several large sheep stations and stud farms in the district; wheat also is extensively grown, and much timber is sent away, chiefly for railway sleepers. Water from creek and wells. Copper is found in many parts. Extensive apiaries are established in the district. The Barossa and Humbug Scrub gold diggings are within 3 miles. Formation: sandstone ranges, with drifts at the foot and in the gullies, where gold has been found; granite, slate flags, mica schist in which opals, rubies, and emeralds have been found—scarce, but of high value. Population, town and district, 550.

WILLOCHRA (32° 15′ S. lat., 138° 11′ E. long., county and electorate of Newcastle), a post town and railway station, 245¼ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Willochra Creek, and the main north road from Adelaide. Port Augusta is the nearest port (35¼ miles). Fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d. Has hotel, school, and Wesleyan church, Band of Hope. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, village 60, district 1,200.

WILLUNGA (35° 16½′ S. lat., 138° 27′ E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township. 30 miles S. from Adelaide, reached by mail coach twice daily. Hotels: Bush Inn, Willunga, and the Alma. Has branch Bank of Adelaide, a neat Oddfellows' hall, an agricultural hall, one Government school, with an attendance of 110, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Stephen's), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph's), Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Salvation Army, and Disciples of Christ, a police station, a court-house, an institute, with library, and M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges. The district is chiefly of a farming character, and there are slate quarries. The township itself is prettily situated on a gentle rise, embowered in trees, commanding a fine gulf view on the high road to the lakes. On the top of the hills are large iron-stone reefs supplying flux for smelters. Some of the iron is said to be of the finest quality. There is a good cycling road between Willunga and Clarendon. Area of district council 50 miles square. Population about 410, with district 1,094 (census 1891). Port Willunga is 5 miles distant.

WILMINGTON. *See* BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

WILSON (co. Newcastle), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, 265½ rail miles N. of Adelaide and 55½ miles N. of Port Augusta. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line, fare to Port Augusta, 9s. 4d. and 5s. 10d. Hotel: Gillick Arms. It is in the co. and electorate of Newcastle, and has three stores, public school and Wesleyan church. Government well for watering stock. Agricultural district. Population, town and district, about 200.

WIRRABARA, a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in county and electorate of Frome, hundred of Appila, 155 postal miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Rocky River. A coach runs daily to and from Laura Railway Station, from which place it is 12 miles distant. Hotel: the Wirrabara. English, Scottish and Australian Bank. It has a public school; Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches, an institute. G.U.O.O.F., and several stores and tradesmen's premises. Tannery. Agricultural and pastoral district, densely timbered (Government nursery being here), supplying large

quantities of railway sleepers. Large fruit and vegetable gardens. Wirrabarra sheep station is noted for its Murray breed of sheep. Splendid scenic drive through Wirrabara station, the Whyte Park plantation of *Pinus Insignus* trees, and the Wirrabara Forest to the gorge in Flinders Range. Copper has been obtained. Population, about 350.

WISTOW (35° 8′ S. lat., 138° 54° E. long.), a postal village, 25 miles (38½ postal) E. of Adelaide, in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, near Hall's creek. Communication is *viâ* Mount Barker. Hotel: the Morning Star. There is a school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Water from springs. Wistow is adjacent to one of the main roads (which is known as Chauncey's line) from Adelaide to the river Murray, and, standing on high ground, commands extensive and delightful scenery, including a view of Lake Alexandrina. Formation, limestone. Population about 300.

WOLSELEY (electoral district of Albert), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, and railway station, on the Adelaide-Melbourne line, 191½ miles from Adelaide and 8½ miles from Border Town, lying 352 feet above sea-level. Hotel: the Wolseley. In the Tatiara district, and on the opposite side of the railway, is the Government township of Tatiara, where Episcopal and Wesleyan churches have been built. Wolseley was first laid out and allotments sold in November, 1883. It is in railway communication with Adelaide, Melbourne, Kingston, and Mount Gambier. It has a public school, institute, railway station, coffee palace, police station, flour mill, two stores, and creamery. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge, a Cricket and a Tennis Club, Horticultural and Industrial Society. Agricultural and pastoral district. Annual show. Population, about 300.

WOODCHESTER (35° 12′ S. lat., 139° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, and police district of Strathalbyn, about 43 miles (59 postal) SE. of Adelaide, with which there is communication either *viâ* Mount Barker or Strathalbyn. The principal places are comprised in a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Government school, and one store. Lighted with kerosene. The district is of a farming character. Population, 440.

WOODSIDE (34° 59′ S. lat., 138° 52′ E. long.), a postal township, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district and District Council of Onkaparinga, 33¾ postal miles E. of Adelaide, by road 24½ miles. There is communication twice daily, by mail conveyance to Balhannah, thence rail to Adelaide; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Bedford Arms and Woodside Inn. Social and public institutions: churches—Episcopal (St. Mark's), Presbyterian (St. John's), and Methodist—a Government school, a police station, a court-house, an institute, a branch of the Bank of Adelaide, butter and cheese factory, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, branch of Agricultural Bureau, and about half-a-dozen tradesmen's premises. The district is principally an agricultural one. Good cycling roads. Gold has been found in the neighbouring ranges, and several of the mines are of a very promising character. Several crushings have yielded good results. Population about 200; district, 3,000.

WOODVILLE (34° 54′ S. lat., 138° 34′ E. long.), county Adelaide, hundred of Yatala and Port Adelaide, has five post-offices, money-order, and telegraph offices and five stations on the Port line 4½ miles W. of Adelaide; fares, 6d. and 4d. Principal hotels: Woodville and Halfway House. Episcopal church (St. Margaret's), and Wesleyan, Methodist, Baptist, and Bible Christian churches. Three State schools, and institute and library. Not lighted. Water from Torrens reservoir. Rechabite, Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges. The District Council covers 18 square miles. Agricultural district; limestone formation. There are three iron foundries, a tannery and several blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops. Annual assessment, £33,000. Population of town, 500, district, 5,310.

YACKA (33° 36′ S. lat., 138° 27′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, 113 rail miles N. of Adelaide, county and electorate of Stanley, on river Broughton. Communication by rail (113 miles). Fares, 18s. 10d. and 11s. 9d. Hotel: Broughton. It is situated on the river Broughton, and contains Wesleyan church, school, creamery, chaff and saw mills, and institute. Exports a large quantity of wheat, flux, bark, and wool. Population, 200.

YAHL (37° 52′ S. lat., 140° 46′ E. long.), a post town (weekly mail), 210¼ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, 6 miles ESE. of Mount Gambier, county Grey, electorate of Victoria. Reached by rail to Mount Gambier, thence conveyance. It contains a Wesleyan church, Mutual Improvement society, public school, and butter and cheese factories. The land is very fertile, and produces splendid crops of barley, potatoes and hops; caves in the district. Formation: limestone; top soil, volcanic detritus. Population, 200.

YANKALILLA (35° 27½′ S. lat., 138° 18′ E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), electorate of Encounter Bay, is a postal township, savings bank, telegraph and money-order station, situated on the Bungala river, two miles from the sea, and 47½ miles S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by mail conveyance three times per week, fare each way, 8s. Hotel: Yankalilla. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. A rocket apparatus is provided at the Port. The places of worship comprise Church of England (Christchurch), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Bible Christian churches, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic church. Agricultural hall and mechanics' institute. Oddfellows', Foresters', and Rechabite lodges. The district is chiefly a grazing one, and large quantities of wool, dairy produce, and wattle bark are produced. Area of district council, 90 square miles. Population of the town about 700: with the District Council, 1,400.

YANYARRIE (32° 28′ S. lat., 138° 26′ E. long.) (co. Granville), postal centre (207 postal miles N.), on creek of name. Eight miles by coach to Carrieton, thence rail to Adelaide. Has state school, Anglican and Bible Christian churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from creek and wells. Formation: slate and granite. Population of district, 120.

YARCOWIE (39° 14′ S. lat., 138° 49′ E. long.) (county of Victoria, electorate of Burra, hundred of Whyte), a telegraph and railway station on the North Line, 133¾ miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 22s. 2d. and 13s. 10d., twice daily. Has one hotel. Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Catholic (St. Simon and St. Jude) places of worship. State school. Agricultural and pastoral district. It lies 1,712 feet above sea level. Population, 100.

YATINA (32° 45′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.), a post town, 162 170½ postal) miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie (electoral district of Frome), on Beniah Creek. It contains Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, public school, Yatina hotel, farm implement works. Wheat is the principal product. Communication by rail and coach *viâ* Yongala. Water chiefly from wells and dams. Formation: loose upper soil, clay subsoil, volcanic in hills. Population, township 70, district about 220.

YONGALA (33° 2′ S. lat., 138° 38′ E. long.) (county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the hundred of Yongala, 160¼ rail miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,691 feet above sea-level. It is 67 miles from Port Pirie and 6½ miles from Petersburg. Fares from Port Pirie, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d.; through fares from Adelaide, 26s. 8d. and 16s. 8d. Coaches run to Falcowie and to Yatina. Hotels: Yongala and Globe. It contains public school, Anglican and Primitive Methodist chapels, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, several tradesmen's shops, an institute, branch of the National Bank, steam flour mills, and butter and cheese factory. Stone of good quality is found in the vicinity. Water from wells and tanks. Population of town and district, 300.

YORKE TOWN (35° 5′ S. lat., 137° 55′ E. long.) (county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke Peninsula), is a corporate town governed by mayor and councillors, has post, telegraph, savings bank, parcels post, and money-order station, 67½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Edithburgh, 10 miles, thence steamer twice a week; also coach to Stansbury, 16 miles, thence steamer twice a week. Hotels: Yorke and Melville. Has a Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Colomba), Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran (2) churches, an institute, State school, Freemasons' (Melville, 36 S.A.C.), Oddfellows', Foresters', and Rechabite lodges, and branch Bank of Adelaide. The town is surrounded by large salt lakes, the largest of which is Lake Fowler, with an area of 2,400 acres, and in the summer time is one large expanse of beautiful white salt. Two large companies are working, the Castle Salt Co-operation and the Colonial Salt Refining. Gypsum deposits also abound, and large quantities are used for manufacturing artificial manure. Formation: later tertiary and limestone. Population, about 600. Newspaper: *The Pioneer*, weekly.

YUDANAMUTANA (30° 6′ S. lat., 139° 44′ E. long.) (electorate of Flinders), post town, 460 miles NW. of Adelaide, reached by private vehicle to Lyndhurst, thence coach to Farina, thence rail. A coach runs to Leigh Creek, also to Farina *viâ* Innamincka (40 miles). The scenery is mountainous, and there is abundance of game and geological curiosities. Copper mining district. Geological formation: greenstone, hornblende, and schistose slate in valleys, and ore-bearing portions; ranges felspathic, quartzite. Population, about 25.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY of South Australia, formerly known as Alexandra Land, embraces an immense tract of country, and contains an area of about 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. It is bounded on the North by the Indian Ocean—that portion of it known as the Arafura Sea; on the South by the 26th parallel of south latitude, which is the line of demarcation between it and South Australia proper; on the East by the 138th meridian of east longitude, which divides it from Queensland; and on the West by the 129th meridian of east longitude, which separates it from West Australia. It also comprises all the bays, gulfs, and adjacent islands on its Northern coasts. The east boundary line of this territory cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth river, on the south-west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the western boundary near Cape Domett, in Cambridge Gulf. To the Dutch belongs the honour of first having explored the North coast of Australia. The first British settlements were formed in 1824, on Melville Island and Raffles Bay; subsequently, in 1831, a settlement was made at Port Essington, by Sir Gordon Bremer, for the purposes of a military post and harbour of refuge for distressed vessels. It was broken up in 1850.

It was in consequence of the favourable report given by Mr. John MacDouall Stuart (the explorer), of the character of the country on the northern coast that the South Australian Government petitioned the Home Government and obtained a grant, by which the whole of the land between the 138th and 129th meridians of longitude and the 26th parallel and the sea, together with the adjacent islands, was temporarily ceded to South Australia. Having obtained annexation of this territory the Government resolved to undertake the experiment of colonizing it, and, quoting Mr. Forster, this was how it was to be carried out:—A town was to be laid out in the most convenient situation in allotments of half an acre, and country sections were to be surveyed, of a minimum area of 160 acres. It was proposed that, first of all, land orders should be issued for a total of 250,000 acres of country land at 7s. 6d. per acre, half to be sold in Adelaide and half in London; a second survey of 250,000 acres was afterwards to be made, the price of the land being raised to 12s. per acre. The first land orders were offered simultaneously in England and the colony in March, 1864, and were all disposed of, a company having been formed in each place to buy up the residue after the applications of the general public had been satisfied.

The official staff, under the leadership of Mr. Boyle Travers Finniss, formerly Chief Secretary, left Port Adelaide on April 29th, 1864, in the *Henry Ellis*, the expedition comprising in all fourteen officers and sixty-seven surveyors' chainmen, and seven labourers. Mr. Finniss chose Escape Cliffs at Adam Bay as the site of the first town. A considerable difference of opinion arose between the Government Resident and his officers as to the wisdom of this selection, and upon other matters, ultimately leading to Mr. Finniss's recall, Mr. Manton succeeding to the command. In the condemnation of the site the representatives of the land agents sided with the officers, whose verdict was subsequently confirmed by Mr. McKinlay, the explorer. In 1869 a second expedition was sent to the North, under the command of the Surveyor General, Mr. G. W. Goyder, by whom the whole of the survey was made in the following year, and the settlement transferred to Port Darwin, which has been ever since the official centre.

Captain Douglas was the first Government Resident of the territory; he resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Scott, who resigned in 1876, and was followed by Mr. E. W. Price. In 1884 Mr. Price was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Parsons, the late Minister for Education; he resigned in 1890, and was followed by the late Mr. J. G. Knight. The present occupant of the post is Mr. Charles J. Dashwood. During 1883 some correspondence took place between the Government of South Australia and the Secretary of State, with the object of securing the permanent annexation of the Northern Territory to South Australia, the present arrangement being only tentative. It was pointed out that £526,127 had already been spent by South Australia in excess of the revenue received from the Northern Territory, and as a considerable further expenditure on public works in the Territory was about being made, it was desirable that South Australia should secure permanent possession of the land. To this request Lord Derby replied that he could not alter the existing arrangement, nor did he think it likely that the Imperial Government would allow separation, unless the Northern Territory were made responsible for the liability that could be charged to it.

On January 15, 1895, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into and report upon all matters relating to the Northern Territory. After a very exhaustive inquiry it recommended:—1. That assistance be given to enable deep sinking to be prosecuted to thoroughly test the permanency of the lodes at lower levels of principal reefs. 2. That the mining laws be amended so as to prohibit the issue of mining licences and leases to Chinese and other Asiatics. 3. That in the pastoral interest subsidies to the extent of £1 for £1, to be repaid out of profits, be granted for the erection of meat-freezing and preserving works at approved centres. 4. That boring operations for water and well-sinking be continued with increased vigour. 5. That stock routes to probable profitable markets be opened as required. 6. An amendment of the pastoral laws regarding improvements and revaluation of rent. 7. Careful inquiry into the red water disease by a thoroughly qualified expert. 8. That grants of one or more blocks of land on a long term at a peppercorn rental be made for horse-breeding stations for the remount service. 9. That negociations with West Australia be opened to provide free entry for cattle from the Territory. 10. That a competent expert be appointed a commissioner to thoroughly examine the country within easy reach of the rivers and railway, and to report. 11. That an experimental farm be started by the Government for the growth and cultivation of sugar-cane and other tropical products. 12. That public attention be drawn to the fact that under the Territory Crown Lands Act blocks of 160 acres can be taken up for five years with residence conditions at 3d. per acre rental, and right of fee simple without further payment on cultivation of one-tenth of the area within the first two years and one-twentieth additional in each succeeding year, and the enclosure of the whole with a substantial fence. 13. That the Government erect central mills in localities where 1,000 acres of land are under cane cultivation, the terms and conditions approximating to those of Queensland. 14. That the laws relating to Asiatic and alien labour be amended. 15. That offers be invited for the construction of the transcontinental railway on the land grant system. Practically the whole of the recommendations, except No. 15, have been given effect to.

After considerable correspondence with representatives of various syndicates the Minister controlling the Northern Territory informed inquirers that the Government was not prepared to recommend Parliament to sanction the acceptance of any of the offers suggested for the construction of any transcontinental railway on the land grant or guarantee system.

Harbours.—The principal harbour is that of Port Darwin, which is one of the finest in Australia, and only second in magnitude and importance to Port Jackson, New South Wales. It was named after Dr. Darwin, who sailed with King in his survey of the North coast (1818 to 1822). It is situated in latitude 12° 27′ 45″ S., and long. 130° 50′ 45″ E. Vessels of any tonnage can enter and with safety beat out. The entrance is two miles wide, with a depth of water of about 15 fathoms. The harbour itself has a varying depth of from 4 to 15 fathoms. It is completely landlocked, the prevailing monsoons, which are NW. and SE. alternately, do not affect it, it is entirely free from obstructions, and has deep water very close in to the shore. It is high water at full and change 5 hours 25 minutes. Springs rise from 16 to 24 feet; neaps, 2 to 12 feet. The tides are irregular, the ebb stream making 40 minutes before high water. It has two long causeways and a substantial jetty to facilitate the landing of cargo. Passenger vessels in want of water, ballast, or ship's stores can always obtain a ready supply. The harbour until 1880 was a free port, all customs duties, harbour, light, tonnage, pilotage, and other dues being abolished. In 1880 duties on several articles were imposed, and at a later date a general tariff was inaugurated, which are still in force. There are also ports at the Victoria, McArthur, and Roper rivers.

Rivers.—There are several very fine rivers emptying themselves on the coast, and navigable for many miles. The River Roper, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Carpentaria at Limmen's Bight, is navigable for nearly 100 miles by vessels of large tonnage. Vessels drawing 12 feet or 14 feet, could, it is reported by Capt. Carrington, safely ascend for 80 miles. The land on both sides of this river for a long distance, during the wet season, is subject to inundation. There are two townships laid out on its banks. The Liverpool is a fine river, and navigable, with one or more of its tributaries, for a considerable distance. The South Alligator river falling into Van Diemen Gulf is navigable for 30 miles by vessels of 500 to 600 tons, and for some distance beyond that by vessels with a small draught of water. The East Alligator is navigable for 40 or 50 miles. The Adelaide is a large river, emptying itself into Adam Bay, navigable for 40 miles in a direct course from its mouth, and beyond that point by barges: Escape Cliffs settlement was formed at the mouth of this river, but subsequently abandoned for Palmerston, at Port Darwin. The Daly opens up in Anson Bay, and is a noble stream. It has been found to be identical with the Katherine river, which Mr. G. R. MacMinn, at one time Senior Surveyor of the Lands Department, traced down for 240 miles. Large boats have gone up about 100 miles. The depth of water has not been tested; it is subject to bores, which, at certain periods of the tides, rise 4 and 5 feet high. Near its mouth three considerable streams disembogue themselves, and are believed by many to be the outlets of the rivers Finniss, Reynolds, and some other considerable streams. The Victoria is navigable for vessels of large tonnage for 43 miles, and for craft drawing not more than 3 feet for 112 miles. A large river also empties itself on the SE. side of the mouth, called the Fitzmaurice. The Victoria river mouth (lat. 14° 14′ S., long. 129° 25′ E.) is upwards of 20 miles wide between Turtle Point and Swamp Point. The navigable channel, named the Queen's, is but of limited width. There are other inland rivers of considerable size; the country in general (for Australia) is exceptionally well watered.

Mountains.—For some distance from the coast no high ranges or elevated tableland beyond about 1,000 feet have as yet been discovered, except to the eastward of Blunder Bay, where some of the mountain tops are estimated to reach an altitude of 2,000 feet. These spring from exceedingly broken country, described as a "mass of ranges." The highest of the peaks have been named the Royal Peak, Sentinel Peak, Panorama Mountain, and Mount Remarkable.

Mineral Resources.—Numerous important discoveries of


NORTHERN TERRITORY OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
VAN DIEMEN GULF
DARWIN
PALMERSTON
DISRAELI
MALMESBURY
ROSEBERY
GLADSTONE
LIMMEN BIGHT
SIR EDWARD PELLEW'S GROUP
WESSEL ISLANDS
MELVILLE Id
Bathurst I.
Cape Wessel
Port Darwin
Fog Bay
Anson B.
C. Londonderry
Cambridge Gulf
Sea or Ellesmere Ra.
Katherine
Daly R.
Roper R.
Groote Eylandt
Borroloola
Delamere Downs
Jasper Ra.
Daly Waters
Powell's Creek
Lake Woods
Wallowa Downs Sta.
Kimberley
Gold field
KIMBERLEY DIVISION
Cockburn Ra.
Wyndham
Mt Cockburn
Mt Connexion
Mt Forrest
Flora Valley Sta.
Hall's Creek
Mt Sandford
Mt Wolfaston
Mt Warburton
Mt Compton
Mt Sandiman
Mt Daly
Mt Goydor
Mt Daniel
Mt Hayward
Mt Lichfield
Mt Cabman
Mt Borradaile
Mt Delight
Mt Alexander
Mt Caledon
Mt Fleming
Mt Ramsay
Mt Bray
Mt Baoster
Mt Gwydir
Mt Marian
Mt Mueller
Mt Colton
Mt Young
Mt Moore
Mt Arthur
Mt Shillinglaw
Mt Hall
Table Hill
Cuthbertson's Falls
Havelock Falls
Teatree Swamp
Coronet Hill
Snowdrop Gr.
Three Graces
Tates Bluff
Native Wells
Bendas Bluff
Sawden's Pk
Aps R.
Edwards I.
Fort Roper
Maria I.
Beatrice I.
Bitter Springs
All Saints Well
Ringwood Camp
Kathleen Falls
Croker's Hill
Delamere Sta.
Forrest's Depot Camp & Pond
Purdies Ponds
Penelope Ponds
Ross's Ponds
Roderick Pond
Kings Ponds
Milner's Lagoon
Johnston's Lagoon
Howell's Ponds
Nash's Spr.
Frew's Ironstone Pond
Ross's Gr.
Cape Crawford
Auld's Pond
Pond
Rose's Downs
Mt Barnes
Mt Kay's Spr.
Mt Close
Mt Elder
Mt Pinton
Mt Greenop
Mt Shillinglaw
Buckles Gr.
Hunters Gr.
Hooker's Gr.
Stuart Gr.
Sterling Gr.
Giles Gr.
Victoria R.
Ord R.
Keep R.
Fitzmaurice R.
Flora R.
Roper R.
Towns R.
Limmen Bight R.
Wickham R.
Robinson R.
Van Alphen R.
Abel Tasman R.
Nicholson R.
Wearyan R.
Calvert R.
Gregory R.
Victoria Plains
Murchison Ra.
Newcastle Ra.
Stokes Ra.
Jasper Ra.
Comanche Ra.
Spring
Bamboo Spr.
Bamboo Water Hole
Tarraboo's Water Hole
Anthony Lagoon Sta.
Adder Lagoon
Handara Water Hole
Frew Downs Sta.
Frew Gr.
Station
Wallogarang
Westmoreland
Lagoon Gr.
Salvator Gr.
Limmen R.
Sandy H.
Central H.
Chasm I.
North East I.
Blue Mud Bay
Nicol's I.
Wogidai I.
C. Shield
C. Arnhem
C. Grey
C. Beatrice
C. Arrowsmith
C. Wilberforce
C. Vanderlin
Vanderlin's I.
Truant I.
Bromby's Id
Melville Bay
Melville I.
Mt Saunders
Arnhem Bay
Dundas
Napier
Buckingham
Castlereagh Bay
Crocodile Id
C. Stewart
Bowsant Bay
Cumberland Str.
Pt Dale
English Company's Is
Elcho I.
Table Hill
Mt Borradaile
Mt Cabman


WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Great Sandy Desert
Macdonnell Ranges
James Ranges
Lake Amadeus
Lake Macdonald
Lake Nash Sta.
Barrow Creek
Central Mt. Stuart
Alice Springs Sta.
Hermannsburg
Owen Springs Sta.
Henbury Sta.
Crown Pt. Sta.
Dickson's Downs
Camooweal
Mingera
Clarraville
Harts Ra.
Reynold Ra.
Petermann Range
Stansmore Ranges
Southbreak Tablelands
Jameson Range
Tomkinson Ranges
Todd Ranges
Newland Ra.
Davenport Ra.
Crawford Ra.
Whittington Ra.
Polygonum Swamp
Short Ra.
Tennants Creek
Barkly Tableland
Wittenoom Mts
Mt. Hawick
Mt. Mansbridge
Mt. Erskine
Mt. Miller
Salt Sea
Musgrave Ranges
Rockhole
Mt. Elphinstone
Gordon Hills
Philipson Ra.
Ada Spr.
Florence Spr.
L. Luca
Erica Ranges
Salt L.
L. White
Waterloo Wells
Whitts Well
Mt. Turnbull
Arthur Hills
Mt. Rennie
Mt. Peake
Mt. Barkly
Mt. Denison
Mt. Browne
Mt. Leichardt
Mt. Singleton
Mt. Farewell
Mt. Hardy
Pyramid H.
Rock Hill
Quartz H.
Great Hill
Annie Spr.
Era Springs
Albinia Spr.
Mt. Davenport
Native Well
Mt. Eclipse
Mt. Freeling
Campbell Ra.
Mt. Webb
Mt. Stanley
Central Well
Salt Marshes
Salt Marsh
Emu Spr.
Redhook Hills
Mt. Strangways
Mt. Ewart
Table Hill
Conical Hill
Anthony's Well
Mt. Leister
Kintore Ra.
Mt. Mein
Henty Ra.
Mt. Margary
Angas Hills
Gordon Hills
Baron Ra.
Davenport Hills
Mt. Rennie
Large Rockhole
Warman Rocks
Mt. Liebig
Mt. Udor
Mt. Sterling
Mt. Hay
Mt. Heuglin
Alice Springs
Rudalls Cr.
Glen Emily
Watson Ra.
Glen Edith
Gardiners Ra.
Vale of Tempe
Krichauff Ra.
Waterhouse Ra.
Missionaries Plain
Todd R.
Mt. Unapproachable
Longs Ra.
Worrill Pass
Gills Ra.
Barren Ridges
Glen Thirsty
Levi Ra.
Bacons Ra.
Clay pans
Homavan's Well
Mt. Ormerod
Mt. Quin
Chambers Pillar
Palmer R.
Finke R.
Alice Well
Rocky Hill
Idracowra (Old Sta.)
Mt. Encardina
Mt. Watt
Mt. Musgrave
Marchant Spr.
Mt. Humphries
Mt. Townsend
Mt. Peebles
Mt. Daniel
Ilunja
Mt. Barrow
Charlotte Water
Basedow Ra.
Erldunda
Erldunda Ra.
Kernot Ra.
Goyder Springs
Mt. Olga
Felix Spr.
Stevenson's Peak
Allanak's Hill
Frasers Wells
Mt. Currie
Mt. Thompson
Mt. Deering
Mt. Miller
Mt. Sheridan
Mt. Cardie
Deep Rockholes
Mt. Destruction
Camarvon Ra.
Robert Ra.
L. Christopher
Rawlinson Range
Sladen Water
Mt. Turnbull
Mt. Arthur
Mt. Strzelecki
Mt. Morphett
Mt. Mann
Mt. Gwynne
Mt. Skinner
Mt. Ultim
Mt. Powell
Mt. Ewing
Mt. Tietkens
Mt. Woolbridge
Mt. Winnecke
Mt. Barrington
Mt. Gardner
Mt. Alfred
Mt. Shields
Mt. Harriat
Mt. Gee
Mt. Morehead
Mt. Leighton
Mt. Ralkeno
Mt. Morgan
Mt. Hogarth
Mt. Fisher
Mt. Samuel
Mt. Woodcock
Mt. Bundy
Mt. Robinson Ra.
Gilbert Cr.
Bonney Cr.
Dixon Cr.
Sutherland Cr.
Wycliffe Cr.
Gov. Well
Throngs Swamp
Large Sandy Cr.
Permanent Water
Dawson's Well
Kelly's Well
Granite Hills
Round Hill
Quartz Hills
Native Wells
Native Well
Gosse R.
Lake De Burgh
Lake Sylvester
Swamp
Lake Buchanan
Amazon Lagoon
Good Waterhole
Waterholes
Large Waterhole
Native Wells
Grassmere Sta.
Happy Creek Sta.
Swamp
Austral Downs Sta.
Polygonum Swamp
Large Waterhole
Lake Nash Sta.
Stokes Cr.
The Woodroffe
Georgina R.
Native Well
The Sandover Well
Native Well
Ledans Pk.
Morphett
Lucy Cr.
North Bluff
Black Pt.
Saint Hill
Gun Cr.
Goyder's Pillars
Cornish
Kelly's Cr.
Malvina Cr.
Morehead
Native Wells
White Quartz Hill
Mt. Winnecke
Tomarree W.H.
Waltatinna W.H.
Yarracurracoo
L. Caroline
Narrowana
Yoonoomajilla Water
Field River
Mudloo Native Well
Killpattha Native Well
Yelkerrie Native Well
Eyre's Cr.
Mulligan R.
Hay R.
Todd R.
Finke R.
Palmer R.
Goyder R.
Macumba R.
Neale R.
Hale R.
Armstrong R.
Derwent R.
Gardiner R.
Davenport R.
Denison Range
Mt. Sheridan
Mt. Cardie
Mt. Miller
Mt. Deering
Petermann Range
The Docker
The Rebecca
The Armstrong
The Hale
The Neale
The Finke
The Palmer
The Goyder
The Macumba
The Hay
The Todd
The Davenport
The Waite
The Ragon
The Woodforde
The Bundey
The Fraser
The Ragon

gold, copper, tin, iron, lead, and other minerals have led many practical men to believe that a great mineral future lies before the territory. Gold was first discovered in September, 1869, by Mr. Litchfield; since then very many reefs have been discovered, the returns from which have been of an encouraging character, and considerable progress has been made in mining. The auriferous country is principally to the south of the Adelaide plains, which in the wet season become a sheet of water. From some of the crushings good yields have been obtained, averaging upwards of 1 oz. 12 dwts. to the ton, exceptional parcels being much higher. Alluvial digging has been tried in many places, and several nuggets of considerable size have been found. About the middle of 1881 several promising gold discoveries were made. An apparently rich field was found at Bridge Creek, 22 miles north of Yam Creek. Another field with fair quantity of water was discovered by Mr. Philip Saunder, about 45 miles east of Pine Creek. The lodes of tin in the Mount Wells district were looking well. In the neighbourhood of Yam Creek extensive silver lead lodes were found, assaying 100 ozs. of silver and a large percentage of lead to the ton. Lodes of silver-bearing ores have been found near the Mary River, about 30 miles from Pine Creek; these assayed 50 to 300 ounces of silver to the ton. In the early part of 1884 the discovery of rich seams of coal was reported, and the locality was examined during 1885, but the report was not of a satisfactory character. A gigantic copper lode has been found on the Daly, and the mine known as the Daly River Copper Mine has been worked, and a considerable quantity of ore raised.

In 1886 the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods undertook to examine the geological features of the Northern Territory, and reported as follows:—

"Gold.—The gold of this country is found in exactly the same manner as in other parts of the world. The stone in those reefs which have been worked is rich, and would pay well to work in any country but this, where wages and cartage are so enormously high. The gold generally is of high standard. The total amount exported from August, 1880, to September, 1885, is 121,779 oz., of the value of £432,959. This, of course, is not by any means a full statement of the gold obtained in the Territory. The amount is large, but divided among the number of mines worked, and the number of miners employed, it is relatively very large, and shows the richness of the country.

Of two things I am convinced—first, that not one of the mines hitherto worked or abandoned has been exhausted of the gold; secondly, not 25 per cent. of the auriferous reefs of the country have been fairly tested. If a prospector does not get a good assay from a bagful of stone, which he digs from the top of the 'blow,' the whole is condemned. The test, of course, is utterly insufficient. The chances are much against the prospector striking on the shoot of gold at the first blow of his pick. Who does not know the thousands of instances where rich mines have lain idle for years from bad prospecting? A slight examination convinces one that many of the reefs in the Territory contain rich metal, even though the prospector has turned away from them. The gold in most of the reefs is remarkably clean and pure, with little sulphur or arsenic or other troublesome minerals.

Some mines are an exception, and the sulphurous tailings in them are considerable. It would be well if the miners would follow an important piece of advice, which has reference to tailings. They should be stacked like compost heaps, with equal quantities of leaves, branches, grass, or any decaying vegetable matter. In a couple of years the pyrites will be considerably or completely decomposed, and can be treated in the mill without any roasting. Pyrites heaps are often very rich in gold, and will soon pay for their keep.

It may certainly be said that the quartz reefs of the Northern Territory have never had justice done them by first-class machinery. Indeed, it is stated that the Union reefs have been brought to ruin by the battery employed, which let large quantities of amalgam go down the creek; but with small capital, enormously high wages, and equally high cartage, it could hardly be otherwise. When these shall have been adjusted to the rates of the value of the quartz, then the day of the mines of the Northern Territory will have come. Everything is hoped from the railway to bring this about; there is plenty of material to work upon. I regret to be unable to give the proportion of gold produced to the quartz crushed. I believe the average is high, generally over an ounce. Some of the crushings of the top stone have been enormously rich. Thus at the extended Union, in 1877, forty tons of quartz yielded 740 ounces of gold. This is exceptional, and belongs to the returns which miners always expect to obtain from the capping of reefs, where the gold lies, which has weathered out of the stone during countless ages.

In reference to this, I have been asked to give an opinion as to whether deep sinking will give increased returns. For increased returns, I should say there is nothing peculiar in the ground which would lead one to expect it. In those mines where the shoots of gold have a tendency to form pockets of metal, the ground may become richer at any moment, especially where the quartz lode is intersected by veins of diorite; here rich gold will nearly always be found, and often as much in the diorite as the quartz. All questions connected with deep sinking are best answered by the diamond drill, but seeing how few of the mines are able to pay for an efficient battery, it is hardly to be expected that they could pay for drill exploration. Besides, the question of deep sinking is not important. Just now there is plenty of payable stone within easy reach in most of the mines if labour and cartage were only obtainable at a price commensurate with the value of gold.

In the alluvial workings the conditions are precisely similar to alluvial gold in other parts of the world, the sinking is shallow, sometimes merely surfacing, and the gravel scarcely waterworn; this is the more extraordinary, as the rainfall is much greater here than in Victoria or New South Wales, where the drift gravel is so much rounded, but the elevation is much greater.

The alluvial diggings are generally in shallow valleys with low ridges on each side. Curious enough, rich gold has been found in valleys where on the ridges forming the valley not a trace of quartz reef could be found. Finely-divided gold, no doubt, exists to some extent in the slates, and this must be the explanation of fine gold in alluvial far from any reefs, just like stream tin. True stream tin is not derived from reefs or lodes, but from finely disseminated particles of tin in granite. Nuggets are not common, and never of very large size. The very fine gold would appear to be inexhaustible, as the Chinese always seem able to make a living, no matter how often they turn over the old headings.

It only remains to say that, as the reefs containing good gold are far from being all discovered in the Territory, so it is with the alluvial; there are gullies and flats innumerable which have never been even prospected; they are all connected with the auriferous slates, and even with quartz reefs. To name them would be endless, but I especially mention the country between Mount Wells and Mount Douglas, amid the ranges on the east side until the ranges fall away, a distance of between forty and fifty miles.

The fluviatile conglomerate is full of quartz boulders—in fact, it is a drift derived from quartz lodes. It may be worth while trying whether gold is to be found at the base. I do not expect it, however; these drifts have an ugly resemblance in character to what Mr. Selwyn named the barren miocene alluvial drifts of Victoria, in which gold is never found. It is at present inexplicable why this should be so, and it is very odd that the phenomenon should be repeated in North Australia, but it needs further investigation.

Silver.—All the silver lodes that I have seen in the Territory are silver-lead lodes. Silver is also associated with gold in one or two mines, and with copper. I have seen no horn silver, or any of those ores which make a speciality of the mines of the Silverton lodes. Some of the so-called pyrites from the gold reefs contain sufficient silver as to rank almost as a silver ore. All the lode silver in the Northern Territory comes from galena. This, as a rule, is very rich in silver. Very large assays are reported from some mines, but without paying too much attention to these rather uncertain kind of statements, it may be asserted that there are few ores from which a bead of silver cannot be obtained with an ordinary blowpipe. The silver-lead veins have been found generally on the edge of the slate, and near the junction with the granite. Comparatively few have been prospected as yet. There are also excellent shows of galena on the surface, especially at the Eveleen, Robinson's, Barrett's lode near Mount Shoobridge, south of Pine creek, and other places. The amount of silver must be very large to pay the expenses of smelting and carriage, as things are now; but eventually there can be no doubt large productions of silver may be looked for from the Northern Territory.

The Eveleen Silver Mine is situated on nearly the south-eastern extremity of the metalliferous ranges, about four miles west of the upper reaches of the River Mary, on a small patch of limestone exactly on the junction of the metalliferous slates with the blue granite of the valley of the Mary. The formation is probably palæozoic in alternate strata of chert and limestone. There are many small outcrops of the usual character of limestone, but the outcrop, called here Pinnacle Hill, is a pile of boulders rising abruptly from the plain and covering several acres of ground. There are many lodes visible in this hill, the main one of many feet in width with wide brilliant shoots of galena. There is also much copper in the stone giving rise to veins and crystals of blue and green of the most lively colours. There are an immense number and variety of minerals in the veins and pockets, forming a sight of rare beauty. Some very uncommon minerals are found amongst the stone, which can be easily imagined from the combination of silver, lead, copper, iron, and probably nickel. It is said that the percentage of silver in the lead is very high. It looks well, and it is easy to extract silver even with a blow-pipe. The copper ores are poor and light.

Lead.—From what has been already said it will be seen that lead lodes are numerous in the Territory. They are always associated with silver; the ores are sulphides and carbonates, and, like the lead ores of Britain, vary very much in the quantity of silver. In England, the lead ores of Devonshire and Cornwall are the richest, Derbyshire very poor, and Shropshire ores are entirely free from silver. In most cases cavities of carbonate of lead (cerusite), besides mimetessite (arseniate of lead) are common, with peculiar crystals of cupro-plumbite, or a mineral compound of oxides of lead and copper.

Tin.—This metal will eventually be one of the great sources of mineral riches in the Territory, especially as it occurs in the form of reef tin, which is so comparatively rare. It may be well to explain that most of the tin discoveries in Australia have been made in stream tin, which is never of a permanent character. The exceptions are the rich tin vein district in Herberton, Queensland, and probably some places in Tasmania.

Stream Tin is quite a different formation. It is derived, as far as my experience goes, from the weathering of granite rocks at their junction with newer and stratified rocks. It has not been in veins but diffused through the substance of the rock generally in grains and crystals of small size. It is entirely an alluvial formation, and where it exists no lode tin is found. This was the character of the stream-tin mines at Stanthorpe and other places in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.

This is universally the character of the tin mines in the Indian Archipelago, many of which I have visited. On the other hand, I know of no case in Australia or the East where stream tin occurs in connection with tin veins. There is always in the watercourses near the lodes a certain amount of rubble tin ore derived from the lodes, but it is of large size and small in quantity. Thus it is in the rich tin-vein district in Queensland, and thus it is in the Northern Territory. I have seen no stream tin, properly speaking, except a little from Maude creek on the south of the Katherine. The rubble tin from Mount Wells, and the splendid specimens of wood tin from Snadden's creek, are derived from the lodes. There is no wash, so to speak, and the supply was very soon exhausted. But the vein tin of the Northern Territory is abundant and rich. It is spread over a wider area than the Herberton mines, and the lodes are more numerous. I am convinced, from what I have seen, that no part of Australia can show tin lodes to the same number and extent, though in particular instances, such as Mount Bischoff in Tasmania, they may be richer.

So far the lodes have been found confined to the north and western and southern edges of the metalliferous country. At Mount Wells and the McKinlay mines they are more central. These mines are distinguished by the number of veins, and their being crossed with copper lodes, as in Cornwall. In fact, there is much resemblance between this country (using the word 'country' in the miners' sense) and Cornwall. In the direction of Mount Shoobridge there is a great development of mica (Muscovite), which is always regarded as a favourable sign. At Mount Shoobridge (Cruikshanks' claim) crystals of mica are of very large size, and abundant also at Nash's claim, Solomon's, &c. It would be invidious to single out any mine for special notice, but I may say that all of those I have examined promise well, and some give indications of extreme richness. It may be added that many more lodes will yet be discovered on the edge of the granite country. At Talc Head, Port Darwin, I counted five mineral lodes of some width, probably poor in tin, and at the sea-level; but a careful search will develop many more. The Northern Territory may be emphatically pronounced to be a tin country.

Copper.—Lodes of this metal have been found in many places, either alone or in connection with tin and silver-lead lodes. The Daly river copper mines I have not visited, but the ores I have seen are of singular richness. They are apparently abundant as well, and, being situated close to a place of shipment, it paid to send them to Newcastle, New South Wales, for treatment. Should the price of copper rise the Daly river would be a most important mining district. Moreover, the country is extremely good. Copper is also found at Cruikshank gully, south of Pine creek, at the Howley, and near Port Darwin Camp. At Mount Wells there are many small veins intersecting the tin and the McKinlay mines. The Eveleen mine is a lode of copper and galena. The copper ores are poor, but probably contain a proportion of silver. Copper would be found in many other places if prospected for, and it will yet be a valuable mineral in the Northern Territory.

Nickel.—At the Eveleen mine there are several indications of nickel ore. It is also spoken of as having been found at Mount Wells and Snadden's creek.

Iron.—Ores of this metal are found everywhere, but of poor quality. No doubt they would be useful in reducing copper ores, and may be serviceable to the Territory yet.

Manganese, Graphite, and Bismuth are all found in small veins, especially near Mount Wells, the Eveleen, and the Union. The bismuth seen by me was metallic, and of fine quality; but the possessor did not state where it came from.

Gem Stones.—My opportunities for observation were not long enough to investigate in this direction. The indications are hardly favourable, but the most likely places are the basaltic country, ten miles north of the Katherine river."

Garnets are very common in the sands of some of the creeks and rivers, and are also often seen embedded in the granite and metamorphic rocks of the Hale river region. Some time ago these gems, which were said to be Oriental rubies and considered very valuable, were collected in large quantities on the Maude, Florence and Hale rivers, and sold in some cases for large prices, the sand being burrowed into and the garnets picked out by blacks. When, in course of time, people became convinced that the gems were not rubies, but merely garnets, the industry ceased, and at the time of the visit of the Government Geologist none of the hundreds of claims which had been taken up were being worked. It is doubtful whether any true rubies have been found here associated with the garnets, although the rocks are favourable to the occurrence of these and other gems of a similar composition. When subjected to fire or prismatic analysis the best of the gems are harder and the colour differs from the ordinary garner. On this account the gem has been termed the Australian ruby.

Mining.—The Government Resident in his annual report for 1899 says:—"The decrease in the yield of gold is certainly very disappointing. It would appear from the report of the Chief Warden that he anticipated that the Howley and Eureka mines would have produced a much larger quantity of gold than was the case. A large amount of capital has no doubt been expended in the purchase of machinery for the mines belonging to the Northern Territories Goldfields Company and the Eureka and Howley mines, which appear to have been taken over from that company by subsidiary companies; but from all I can learn of the operations on these mines, I cannot find that any substantial advance has been made in testing them at the lower levels. It has been regarded by many that the important question to be solved in connection with gold mining in the Territory was whether payable gold exists in the lower levels, and it is matter for regret that we seem as far away as ever from its solution. I ventured to point out in a previous report that the available capital of the Northern Territories Goldfields Company was inadequate for the proper working and development of the extensive properties of which they had become possessed; and, looking at the extent of the operations on the different mines, I am more than ever convinced that the view I then entertained was correct."

The area held under mineral lease on January 1, 1900, was 1,677 acres. The revenue derived from mineral leases and licences during the year amounted to £128 as against £153 5s. for the previous year. The number of mineral licences issued comprised 4,703 acres.

Mining Centres.—The following is a list of the mining centres in the Territory, with their owners or lessees (batteries and mills):—Pine Creek, Cosmopolitan Gold Mining Co., A. E. Jolly; Union, Man Yet Co., N.T. Goldfields of Aus. Co., Sam Yick Co., J. C. Hillson; Eureka, Gold Mines, Eureka Limited; Extended Union, H. Roberts; Flora Belle, A. E. Jolly; Rosalie, Lueng Quee Co.; Grove Hill, N.T. Goldfields of Aus. Co.; Woolwonga, N.T. Goldfields of Aus. Co.; Mount Ringwood, N. F. C. Parry; Brock's Creek, Brock's Goldfields of Australia, Limited; N.T. Goldfields of Aus. Co., D. & I. Daniels; Cosmopolitan (Howley), Con Moy, A. E. Jolly; Howley, Howley Gold Mine, Limited; Wandi, E. O. Robinson; Woolngie, Alfred Giles. (Cyanide works): Eureka, Eureka G. M., Ltd.; Mt. Ringwood, W. H. Finlayson; Cosmopolitan, A. E. Jolly.

Gold.—The area held under lease on January 1, 1900, was 3,896 acres, the total rental received being £1,948, as against £1,919 during the previous year; 17 leases, comprising 252 acres, were issued. The quantity of gold exported during 1899 was 16,229½ ozs., valued at £63,459, a decrease on last year's yield of 9,933¾ ozs. and in value of £21,008. The total number of persons engaged in mining during 1899 was 114 Europeans and 1,372 Chinese, the first holding 110 miners' rights, the Chinese 840. Of these the new fields Wandie, Driffield and Woolngie, employ 30 Europeans.

In 1896 Mr. Brown reported that there existed a large field at Alice Springs, in the interior of the Northern Territory, for prospecting for gold and tin, both in lode formations and in alluvial, also mica and silver and other minerals.

The centre of the goldfields is Arltunga, about 80 miles east of Alice Springs, where recently 100 reefing claims have been pegged. On a strong recommendation made by the Government geologist in 1896 the Government purchased a 10-head stamp battery and cyanide plant complete; it has been erected at the "Star of the North," 3 miles distant from Arltunga. Crushing has been in continuous operation since the starting of the works at the commencement of 1897.

Ore treated for claim-holders amounts to about 1,786 tons for a net result of 1,510 ozs. of gold, valued at £5,102. The last 1,039 tons of ore yielded 1,074 ozs. of gold, thus showing an average of over one ounce to the ton. The value of the gold was £3 15s. per oz.

Pearl Shell Fishery.—Two hundred and eleven tons of pearl shell, of declared value of £29,509, were exported during the year, as against 193 tons, value £18,563, in 1898; the increase being 18 tons.

There is no question that this is becoming a very important industry; but if it is to prosper, fresh fields must be discovered, as the known beds have now been worked for years, and are becoming exhausted. Steps have been taken to prospect the coast. Four reliable pearlers are engaged in this work, and the Government are affording assistance to the extent of a pound for pound subsidy on the amount actually expended. There is every reason to expect that the search will result in the discovery of new grounds. It is hardly conceivable that, with such an enormous coast-line, pearl shell should only exist in the immediate vicinity of Port Darwin.

Exploration.—The country in the neighbourhood of the Daly River was explored in 1877 by Mr. McMinn; he reported that he found the greater portion of the country, to the west and south, to be of very poor quality, but splendidly watered with large lagoons and perennial streams. A great deal of country is taken up by high rough table-lands, covered with scrub and spinifex. All the ranges were examined for gold, but they were not considered worth prospecting. There is one block of splendid basalt and limestone country, containing from 600 to 700 square miles, principally rich black soil, extending west and north. It is well watered with springs. This was the only really good patch of country seen.

Later on, in July, 1877, a considerable portion of this territory was traversed by Mr. A. W. Sergison, who took charge of an expedition to start from Port Darwin to visit the Daly, thence proceeding to the Fitzmaurice and Victoria River. He started from Southport, taking the main road to Pine Creek, which follows the telegraph line to Bridge Creek. Thence he took a south-westerly course to fetch the Bald Hills country on the Daly River. Crossing the Daly he became entangled in a mass of ranges, some of the mountain peaks of which he estimated to be 1,500 feet, and 2,000 feet in height. Emerging from them he came on the Victoria River at Kangaroo Point under Sea Range near the junction of Shaw Creek, the river being 180 yards wide and the creek 50 yards, both salt water. Following the river upwards to Tower Hill, an exact round tower nearly 40 feet high, standing by itself on the top of a mountain, splendid plains could be seen all around, and for plains, soil, grass, and climate Mr. Sergison thinks the Victoria River country second to none. Enormous bottle-trees (*Adansonia*, or gouty stem tree), nearly 30 feet in circumference, were seen here. A north-easterly route was taken hence, a creek which was named the Flora, and probably the principle lead of the

Daly, being struck, with "magnificent country," blue grass, black soil, basalt, and limestone. Following Flora Creek down, he found it widen into a large river, which he followed to the junction of the Katharine River, travelling thence to the Katharine telegraph station on the overland line, returning by the telegraph road to Southport. He found the country, as a rule, well watered, the valleys beautifully grassed: there were all the different grasses and herbs one has been accustomed to see on black soil limestone and basalt countr ´which all this country is), also a great many varieties never seen before. No doubt existed amongst the party (who had all seen the best pastoral lands in other colonies) that the country visited is second to none.

In 1878 a small party started to explore between the Victoria, westward to Sturt's Creek; they reported stony country, covered with triodia, and other desert grasses until Sturt's Creek was reached. Here some fine fattening country was found, but all attempts to penetrate farther south were stopped by the great sandy desert which stretches westward of the Overland Telegraph line.

In 1882 Mr. McMinn explored the country in the vicinity of the Mary River, which appears to partake more of the lagoon character, and in the wet season is almost an inland sea, draining rather than flowing into Chambers Bay. The plains in the dry season are covered with grass, but bear evidence of being flooded in the rainy season.

In 1883 Messrs. Favenc and Crawford examined the country about the McArthur River, across from the Queensland boundary, by way of the Nicholson River to Powell's Creek. A large extent of good pastoral land, available for both sheep and cattle, was discovered. The country traversed was suffering from a protracted drought, but magnificent springs watered it, quite independent of local rainfall. The McArthur is described as a fine river with broad reaches of water, high banks with deep water to the very edge of the banks, and a sluggish current. A Government steamer has since been up it 12 miles and landed a cargo of horses. At the entrance of the river it is reported that there is a safe harbour for large vessels. About the same time (July to November) Mr. David Lindsay explored Arnheim Land. He reported, on the whole, favourably of the country, though his party suffered much from the absence of water. He describes the country as generally well grassed. North of the Roper is good grazing and some first-class agricultural land, and for 40 miles southward of Castlereagh Bay were magnificent plains for grazing, agriculture, or for sugar culture. Recent explorers also give satisfactory accounts of the country along the Victoria and Ord Rivers.

In October, 1885, Mr. David Lindsay started on a trip across the continent from Spencer's Gulf to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He found many water holes and well grassed country, and succeeded in tracing the Finke River till it lost itself in the sandhills ENE. of Dalhousie. Tin and silver were found, but no gold. He arrived at Powell's Creek with his party all well, in August, 1886.

In 1886 the Rev. E. Tenison Woods traversed some portions of the Northern Territory, examining all the places where mining had been or was actually being carried on. In the course of these journeys most of the intervening country was prospected, and the geology noted. After having seen all the mining country he started in company with Mr. Surveyor Hingston, Mr. Nash and two men and 12 horses, for an exploration of the less known portions of the interior. The course was from Mount Wells to Mount Douglas, thence south-eastward across the ranges to the Eveleen Mine, from there to the upper waters of the Katharine, to the telegraph station, returning *viâ* Pine Creek and Southport to Palmerston. Mr. Tenison Woods gave the results of these explorations in the following words:—"I confidently assert that the Northern Territory is exceptionally rich in minerals, only a small portion of which has been made known to the public. I do not believe that the same quantity of mineral, veins of gold, silver, tin, copper and lead will be found in any equal area in Australia. In fact, I doubt if many provinces will be found in any country so singularly and exceptionally favoured as Arnheim Land is in respect to mineral riches. Of the mines that have already been worked, in gold especially, they cannot be said to have gone to any depth, but all nearly have shown unusually good ore, and it is unquestionable that not 25 per cent. of the veins visible have ever been worked at all. Years will not exhaust the discoveries to be made here when the difficulties of labour have been got over, as they will be surely ere long. The peninsula of Arnheim Land will become one of the great mining centres of Australia."

In 1887 Messrs. Saunders and Hingston explored some portion of Melville Island. The party consisted, besides, of the Hon. J. L. Parsons, and Messrs. E. O. Robinson, E. H. Whitelaw, C. M. Hughes, M. Holtz, N. Waters, G. W. Martin, K. Stevens, R. M. Stow, five Chinese coolies, and six aboriginals. The Chinese were engaged to do the necessary packing, each man to carry 50 lb. Their report was very disappointing, both as regards its supposed character for mineral wealth and pastoral resources. The natives were hostile, and speared one of the party, though not seriously. Small mobs of buffalo were seen, but the natives had some means of thinning their numbers. No signs of auriferous country were seen, and the timber, soil, and animals appear to be identical with those of the mainland, of which it appears to be a severed section, torn off either by volcanic action or separated by the influence of the sea. Mr. Holtz, the Government Gardener, is of opinion that as the greater and almost whole area, as far as seen, consists of ironstone gravel and conglomerate, intersected by numerous small creeks, and on the north coast considerable and undrainable swamps, there is no prospect that this island will be suitable for agriculture, but being so well watered and having abundant feed all through the year, partly on the high lying land and partly in the swamps, this island would be suitable as a cattle station.

On July 7, 1894, the Government geologist, Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, left Adelaide on a geological expedition to the Northern Territory, and made a very careful examination of a wide extent of country, returning to Adelaide on May 7, 1895. The details of the exploration are published in a full and important official report, illustrated with photographs and coloured geological sketch maps. Amongst other matters of importance referred to was the discovery of carboniferous and cretaceous rocks, identified by their fossils, and the discovery of auriferous rocks at the mouth of the Fitzmaurice river. Mr. Brown recommends that diamond-drill boring be undertaken to ascertain the existence of coal at Fossil Head, near Treachery Bay; he also indicated various localities where prospecting for gold might be profitably employed, one of which, about 80 miles east by north of Barrow's Creek Telegraph Station, prospected by a party sent out by an English company, entitled the "Central Australian Exploration Syndicate, Limited," so far has proved a success; 14 distinct reefs, varying in size from quartz veins 12 inch wide to lodes 6 feet wide, have been discovered, pan assays in some cases equalling 2½ ozs. to the ton. Further east and adjoining the original blocks held by the syndicate, prospecting, done under the same management, disclosed stone equal to 25 ozs. to the ton. The county has since been granted to the syndicate.

Physical Geography.—The physical features of the Northern Territory have been thus described in the Rev. E. Tenison Woods' report:—It is necessary to correct an erroneous idea that has prevailed as to the physical structure of this part of the continent. That idea has been that the mineral area, after rising by an easy slope to the southward, reaches points at varying distances where it is covered by a rampart of sandstone about 600 ft. in height. This rampart is supposed to be the edge of the great plateau of an interior or continental Australia. In other places the tableland is supposed to be 800 ft. in height above the plains, and 1,800 ft. above the sea. Latterly the plateau has been called by the name of the Desert Sandstone, and is supposed to cover over most of the older formations, and to block out, as it were, all the older and mineral deposits.

Whether it does so or not in the far interior I cannot say, though I am inclined to think not. Where I have been there is no such thing as a continuous tableland. Patches of broken tableland occur frequently at the sources of rivers and creeks, but they are only patches—often no more than ridges, and if more than four or five miles in width they descend as an inclined plain to the valley of the next large watercourse, where the older formations generally crop out. Their height varies between 120 ft. and 300 ft. Once only have I seen a plateau of 370 ft. in height at its northern edge, which is always broken. It was less than half that elevation Leichhardt is said to have found on his descent from a plateau, precipices 800 ft. high, but this is now known to be an error in transcribing his notes. The name of "desert sandstone" is unfortunately chosen for these teblehills or flat-topped ridges. Sandstone there is in abundance, besides ferruginous sandstones and sandstone conglomerates, but they are not always in the cliffs, or only form a portion of them. Nearly all the cliffs are capped with compact magnesite, or carbonate of magnesia, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. in thickness, sometimes ferruginous, or quite pure and white. The cliffs are made up of various formations, and it is incorrect to call them "desert sandstone." Here are the proofs. At Yam Creek, about two miles south from the telegraph station, the line passes through a gorge, bordered on each side by precipitous cliffs, varying in heigat from 130 ft. to 200 ft. The bottom of the valley is 335 ft. above the low-water level of the sea. At one place where I ascended the cliffs they were 130 ft. high. Of this 90 ft. was granite, 10 ft. water-worn quartz conglomerate; ferruginous, magnesian sandstone, 16 ft.; pure white magnesite, 14 ft. Two miles farther, the cliffs were 143 ft. high; of this, 80 ft. were granite, and 50 ft. a highly ferruginous sandstone, horizontally stratified.

At the head of the Mary the cliffs were 150 ft. high—30 ft. of this was a fine-grained sandstone, formed of wind-blown sand, the grains under the microscope being rounded and abraded like the sands of the Sahara. Above this was 100 ft. of pure white magnesite; the valley was composed of paleozoic slates and felsites—a compact mixture of quartz and felspar, without any traces of crystallization. At the gorge of Yam creek, the tableland is a mere ridge. At McMinn's bluff (270 ft. above the plain) it is an outlier broken up into detached hills. It is the same at Mount Shoobridge. As just stated, at the head of the Mary the cliffs are about 150 ft. high; then there is an inclined plain rising 100 ft. higher in six miles; then for four or five miles an inclined plain descends 40 ft. a mile until Kerwick's springs on a tributary of the Katherine, are reached.

Again: on the heads of the Katherine a sandstone tableland was ascended to a height of 250 ft., but it was a mere ridge with a valley 50 ft. deep on the east side, with large springs of fresh water giving rise to a creek—crossing this led to an inclined plain of four miles, with a fall of about 25 ft. to a mile. This brought us to a gully—the head of Maude creek—where we were, in about three miles, almost on the level of the Katherine, and in auriferous country again. It will be seen, therefore, that, as far as I have seen, "the desert sandstone" (so called) is confined to numerous small patches of a newer formation of moderate thickness which does not cover the older rocks to any large extent. Yet this character would not be suspected from its aspect as seen from a distance. I don't wonder in the least at earlier explorers having been led into error with regard to it. When one ascends to the summit of any

moderate elevation, the sloping base, white cliffs, and flat summits of these hills are conspicuous objects, and there extends from them level plains of apparently unlimited extent. But none of the hills are high enough to command an extensive view; if they did, other hills would be seen cropping out.

The mistakes which have occurred have been for want of careful measurements, or from giving descriptions from distant views rather than from actual exploration and a close examination of the nature of the rocks. I have also had the advantage of the 125 miles of levels taken for railway purposes. It must be also borne in mind that the magnesian and sandstone formation never rises to the height reached by the palæozoic and metalliferous rocks. Thus, Mount Wells (mica slate with tin and copper veins) is about 900 ft. above the level of the sea; Springhill gold mine 800 ft.; The Union 700 ft.; Jansen's 800 ft., and so on. None of these heights is ever attained by the flat-topped tableland.

So far, therefore, from much of the auriferous formation being covered by it, from its nature and elevation, that formation is far more likely to crop out above it. From what has been said it appears that the term "desert sandstone" is a misnomer. Whether the formation is the same as that which was described under that name by Mr. Daintree in Queensland is very doubtful. There are here three kinds of rock. (1) A red sandstone composed almost entirely of rounded grains of sand and ferric oxide. The appearance of these grains and the stratification of the rock show a desert origin such as blown sands present. (2) Magnesite and silicate, and ferro silicate of magnesia; this rock is pure white and yellow or mottled and fiery red. These rocks I believe to be derived from the decomposition of fine volcanic ash, containing much olivine or otherwise rich in magnesia. South of the Edith river there is a large volcanic area with high basaltic hills and much vesicular lava, all rich in olivine. When these volcanoes were in activity (in miocene times), the fine dust from the ashes covered a large area. Thus we find these flat-topped cliffs of magnesite lying on granite rocks on slates (Mount Shoobridge) and sandstone. (3) The third formation, included under the name of "desert sandstone," is a fluviatile conglomerate. It is only found on the banks of streams. It is an extremely hard sandstone, horizontally stratified and cross-bedded with the finer laminations marked by black specular iron. It contains much rounded and waterworn quartz gravel from the size of a small pebble to that of a man's head. This formation is much broken into immense boulders and rocks of most fantastic shape. It is very hard, but, being full of cracks and fissures, weathers easily and gives rises to a surprisingly rough country, almost inaccessible to explorers. It is composed of sandbanks and river boulders, which have hardened since the rivers cut through them Like the banks of the rivers of the present day, they rise occasionally 100 ft. to 300 ft. above the bed, and extend two or three miles on either side. Mount Douglas is an instance of this formation, and in the ranges on the upper Katherine river it is developed to a large extent.

The above description of the tablelands and other formation will help much to understand the physical structure of the Northern Territory, which is as follows:—The coast is very low and flat, and rises by a gentle incline at the rate of about 5ft. a mile; but there are low ridges of quartzite, slate, and sandstone rising almost from the sea-level to a height of 50ft. or more, gradually increasing to 100ft. They run north and south, that is generally speaking, with a general trend to the eastward. As they are traced to the south, from these ridges small creeks and tributaries take their rise, and descend towards the valley mains, in which there are permanent waters.

The following heights and distances will give a better idea than any description:—The Elizabeth, distance from Palmerston 25 miles 15 chains, height above sea 52·5oft.: the Berry, distance 35 miles 70 chains, height 76 84ft.; the Darwin, distance 43 miles 45 chains, height 93ft.; the Finniss, distance 54 miles 50 chains, height 184ft.; the Stapleton, distance 69 miles 64 chains, height 236·50ft.; Peter's creek, distance 74 miles 40 chains, height 188ft.; the Adelaide, distance 76 miles 50 chains, height 183ft; Burrell's creek, distance 80 miles 12 chains, height 177·50ft.; Calder's creek, distance 88 miles 36 chains, height 199ft.; Bridge creek, distance 94 miles 59 chains, height 322·50ft.; the Howley, distance 99 miles, height 250·50ft.; Yam creek, distance 111 miles 69 chains, height 328ft.; the Margaret distance 114 miles, height 340ft.; Foelsche's creek, distance 122 miles 66 chains, height 318ft.; the McKinlay, distance 124 miles 68 chains, height 304ft.; Snadden's creek, distance 131 miles 10 chains, height 404·50ft; Lady Alice creek, distance 135 miles, height 484ft.; Pine creek, distance 145 miles 79 chains, height 657ft. The distances are by the railway line, and the heights above low-water sea-level at the railway crossings of the various streams.

It will be seen that the heights begin to increase rapidly from the ninety-fifth mile, and continue to Pine creek; so that, though the average rise is about 5ft. per mile, it is less than 3ft. per mile for the first 100 miles, and more than 6ft. per mile for the next fifty miles. This is owing to the commencement of ranges which are connected with most of the mineral country in the Territory. These ranges are a series of parallel ridges, having a south-south-easterly trend, and rising to a height of from 200ft. to 600ft. in height above the plans, though the latter height is exceptional. This mountainous area is about twenty miles in width, from east to west, and forty in length, from north to south. In it are contained the sources of most of the small tributaries of the Adelaide and Mary, which are rivers with a north and south direction. The Adelaide may be said to take its rise in the midst of this chain, and the Mary to the eastward and southward. The ridges and ranges are separated in their northern portions by somewhat wide alluvial flats or valleys; but to the south-east the ranges are closer together, higher, and more abrupt, besides being exceedingly stony and barren. Thus the country south-east from Mount Wells, as far as the Mary river, is exceedingly rugged, and many of the ranges and valleys almost inaccessible. The most closely-metalled road would not be more deeply and thickly covered with stones than these valleys and ranges.

Several long and high spurs (500ft. above the plain) are continued to the eastward into the valley of the Mary river, but at about 100 miles from Southport the ranges decline to the level of the plain. At the sources of the Mary the river takes its rise amid flat-topped cliffs of the most picturesque description. The view along the stony white gorges has few parallels in Australia. The valley of the river is hemmed in by straight cliffs or castellated outliers, some 150ft. or 200ft. high. There is often a slope or talus at the bottom, but they are only accessible in a few places. But the valley is for the most part fertile, and shaded by fine graceful palm trees; springs bubble out from the shady thickets at the foot of the cliffs, giving rise to streams many feet wide and deep at a short distance from the sources. The valley is strewn to a bewildering extent with huge boulders and masses of rock, which have fallen down from above, because the magnesite is very brittle, with a foundation of loose and friable sandstone. Thus no very long time would be required for the springs to crumble and break away the edge of the tableland, or scoop away the valleys as we see them now. These springs, therefore, I believe to be the origin of the cliffs and gorges at the heads, not only of the Mary, but of the west and south Alligator rivers, and many besides. The magnesite and sandstone strata are very permeable to water. The heavy rainfall of the wet season easily drains through the strata, and bubbles out at the base where it has weathered and broken away the stone into abrupt precipitous and fortress-like hills.

Beyond the Mary, to the eastward, there is tableland, probably partially composed of the sandstone fluviatile conglomerates of the west and south Alligator rivers. To the west of the chain of ranges there is a small area of flat-topped ranges, granitic at the base and capped with horizontal strata of sandstone and magnesite. To the westward of this it is said that the metalliferous rocks crop out again, but I have not visited this area. It is evident that it cannot be either important or extensive as a mountain region, as from it no stream of any magnitude takes its rise.

At the Daly river we have an outcrop of the metalliferous country with copper mines of unusual richness. To the south of Pine creek there is a change in the features of the country. Hitherto all the drainage is to the north, and the sources of the waters are the high lands of the metalliferous ranges and the springs at the foot of the tableland; but about 150 miles from Palmerston (railway distances) a watershed is crossed not higher than 800ft. above low-water sea-level. Beyond this point the streams have a southern and westerly direction, until the Katherine river is reached, whose bed is about 100ft. above the Mary. Ultimately this large river has a north-west direction, and enters the sea as the Daly river. Thus there is a well defined mountain system, comprising the ranges in which the principal mines are found. It is an isolated system, whose culminating points are Mount Wells on the north, and the country between the Union mines and the Mary river on the south. It is cut off to the north by the river Finniss, which has a generally north-westerly trend, and whose coast outlet is unknown. No part of the ranges seems to be over 1,000ft. above the sea.

Climate and Soil.—The climate is tropical, except on the table-lands, where the temperature is lower. There are but two seasons, the dry and the wet. The wet season begins about the end of October, and lasts about five months, the rainfall during January and February being very heavy, and the heat very oppressive. The maximum temperature at this time of the year is 96° and the minimum at night 65°. During the remainder of the year it is equable, and not extremely hot, except just prior to the setting in of the rainy season. Day after day there is clear bright cloudless sky. The maximum temperature during the day in the months of June and July is about 84°; the minimum during the night is 56°. The rainfall at Port Darwin in 1896 was 67·360 inches; in 1897, 73·990; in 1898, 57·97; in 1899. 59·27. The sickness most prevalent among the settlers is a kind of intermittent fever, due in a great measure to the malaria which exhales from the swamps in the low lying lands.

The character of the soil in the Northern Territory is somewhat variable, but its fertility generally is unquestionable. No difficulty is experienced in finding large blocks of rich land capable, it is believed, of growing tropical products in luxuriance. This is especially true of the lands in the neighbourhood of the rivers and water-courses which thread the country in all directions. Maize grows profusely, and the experiments made, justify the belief that such articles as cotton and indigo, even sugar, would also prosper in certain situations. An Act has been passed to encourage the cultivation of sugar, and a large area has been planted, but the results hitherto have been a failure, due, it is said, to unsuitable localities having been chosen.

Mr. J. G. Knight, a former Government Resident, who had every opportunity of arriving at a correct judgment as to the agricultural capabilities of the Northern Territory, says:—"Nearly all the kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables which have been fairly tried are found to thrive and flourish in these latitudes. The plantain and banana grow wherever they are stuck in the ground, and produce excellent fruit. A number of cocoanut-trees planted three or four years ago look in splendid condition. Pineapples of delicious flavour reach maturity with great rapidity in the Government Botanic Garden. The 'custard apple,' also known as the 'soursop,'

and the 'papaya' yield most delicious fruit. The tamarind-tree grows well, and Dr. Schomburgk strongly urged the cultivation of the cinchona tree, and a large number of cinchona plants have been planted, and are in a very flourishing condition. The guava thrives also, as likewise the rosella. Splendid specimens of the mango are obtained at Port Essington. The lemon and orange trees in the Government Garden grow rapidly, and appear to take kindly to the soil and climate. In vegetables the melon tribe succeeds admirably, and will soon grow as weeds in certain favourable localities. The yam and sweet potato are being cultivated with great success. Arrowroot has been tried on a small scale, and thrives exceedingly well. Excellent 'sugar-cane' is grown at the Government Garden. It is believed that the tea-plant would thrive well in certain districts, and the same may be said of spices. One or two cotton-trees in the grounds of the Government Resident have yielded excellent-looking staple. Indian corn has been sown in several portions of the territory, and success having attended the experiment, its cultivation will soon be greatly extended. Superior samples by different growers have been exhibited in Adelaide. In provender for cattle the couch-grass thrives in a wonderful manner, and is eaten with avidity. The buffalo-grass also promises to grow both rapidly and well." The cultivation of the soil is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, whose operations are principally confined to vegetable gardening.

On January 6, 1897, a storm broke over Palmerston, and culminated in one of the most destructive cyclones ever recorded. The crash of buildings and rattle of iron and timber falling about, combined with the blinding rain and roaring of the tempest, was an experience which those who underwent it will never forget. Strongly-built houses collapsed like houses of cards, roofs flew bodily away; lamp and telegraph posts were bent or torn up, immense beams of timber were hurled away like chaff, and trees were uprooted. It is estimated that the damage done exceeded £150,000. Many casualties took place also at sea. There is little now to indicate the severity of this great storm. Floods caused considerable damage in 1898

Agriculture.—In agriculture there is nothing of any importance to chronicle. With the exception of the Chinese, who cultivate maize and a small quantity of rice, no operations are being carried on. Cocoanuts grow very fine and most luxuriantly; the avenue of cocoanut palms in the Botanical Gardens is a veritable picture. Mr. Brackenbury, an expert in sugar lands, was appointed by the Government in 1895 to examine the lands adjacent to the Victoria, Daly, Alligators, Adelaide, and Roper rivers. Owing to the limited time at his disposal before the approach of the wet season he was not able to make so complete an inspection as could have been desired.

In Mr. Brackenbury's opinion, there is a considerable area of land situate on the Daly, Alligators, and Adelaide rivers suitable for tropical agriculture, but that it requires draining and means of irrigation. As regards irrigation, on these rivers the rainfall is equivalent to that of Palmerston, the average being about sixty inches. In the Botanic Gardens it has been shown, year after year, that good crops of sugar-cane can be produced without irrigation, and on land more dry in character than that of the rivers referred to.

White Ants.—Mr. N. Holtze, the Curator of the Botanic Gardens, has been successful with his experiment against the attacks of the white ant (*termite*). The *modus operandi* is to bore a hole with an auger here and there into the attacked tree, so as to strike one or more of the galleries of the pest, and to insert therein cyanide of potassium, in stick form, after which the holes are stopped up The cyanide gradually and continuously gives off its deadly gas, which penetrates all the ramifications of the galleries made by the white ants, and is certain death to that insect, whilst it appears to have no injurious effect upon the tree.

The total area held, December 31, 1899, was 400 acres. Eleven gardens are held by Chinese, near Palmerston and suburbs, one at Daly river and one at Borroloola, on the McArthur river, at an average rental of 10s. per acre. There was only one timber licence in force in January, 1900.

Indiarubber.—Bathurst, Peron's and Goulburn Islands have been purchased under lease, ostensibly with a view to planting the *Ficus elastica* and *Hevea brasiliensis*, indiarubber trees, for which the climate of the territory is a genial home.

Pastoral.—The Government Resident in his report for 1899 says:—"The area taken up during 1899 was 153,472 square miles, being an increase of 146,466 square miles on that acquired during 1898. The increase is accounted for by the vast area viz., 119,860 square miles) taken up by a London syndicate of country north of Alice Springs, and 19,250 square miles north of the Roper River taken by a syndicate in Melbourne. Of the area taken during 1899, 19,250 square miles were leased for the full term of forty-two years at 6d. per square mile rental, 620 square miles at 1s. 6d. per square mile, and 55,713 square miles at 1s. per square mile, and 72,975 square miles at 6d. per square mile, under clause 59 of the Northern Territory Land Act, 1890. The remaining area of 4,914 square miles was leased for horse-breeding purposes, under the provisions of the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1896, the first seven years being held at a peppercorn rental. Five sales by auction were held during the year, when 49,387 square miles were offered (620 square miles at 1s. 6d. per square mile, 29,517 square miles at 1s., and 19,250 at 6d.). The areas offered at 1s. 6d. and 6d. were taken up after the sales. The area thrown up during 1899 was 24,145 square miles, of which 3,214 square miles were surrendered and cancelled, and 20,931 square miles cancelled for non-payment of rent. The principal localities of the abandoned areas are as follows:—Near Lake Amadeus, 18,000 square miles; Daly River, 1,390 square miles; Alligator River, 998 square miles; Alice Springs district, 971 square miles; West of Herbert River, 620 square miles. In November, 1899, an Act was passed to amend the Northern Territory land laws, dealing principally with pastoral leases. The special feature of the Act is with regard to improvements on pastoral leases and payment therefor by an incoming tenant. Clause 86, which allows a surrendering lessee to nominate another lessee for the unexpired term of his lease, will probably be availed of by many lessees. Part IX. of the Act—"Tenants' Relief Board"—in which stipulation is made that no Crown lease shall be forfeited until after the expiration of three months' notice to a lessee, and allowing application to the board for relief against forfeiture, is also an important feature of the Act."

Geological Formation.—The rocks composing the table-land, according to Mr. James Wilson, are of the class termed palæozoic, and (with the exception of beds of trap and an occasional prominence of granite) belong to the carboniferous era. They may be divided into four series of strata. The uppermost of these is a thick bed of red sandstone in thin strata, and generally topped with iron ore in various stages of oxydation. Under this lies a thick compact bed of siliceous sandstone, scarcely showing a trace of stratification, and generally exceeding 100 ft. in thickness. It is sometimes (as at Sea Range) divided into two beds, and between the two is a space of about 100 ft., occupied by softer whitish stratified sandstone. The third rock in the descending order is shale or clay slate, that decomposes rapidly when exposed to atmospheric influences. It is generally of a bluish colour, but when decomposed forms a reddish clay, which becomes a very productive soil. Underneath, the shale limestone appears; its thickness is unknown. It is frequently covered with a stratum of jasper, varying from a few inches to 60ft. in thickness, and often has the appearance of a silicified coral bed.

The soil on the jasper plains of the Upper Victoria is a rich clay, frequently very deep, and is derived from the decomposition of the shale rock, after being left bare by the removal of the sandstone. The limestone frequently protrudes, and in such localities the soil is calcareous. Trap plains occur in the higher part of the table land. This rock is of more recent date than the sandstone, and seems to have flowed over depressions or hollows worn out of the latter.

Mr. A. C. Gregory, who in 1856 explored this part of the country, describes it as a "table land of sandstone. Rising abruptly from the low level land on the coast, it attains an average level of 700ft. on the banks of the Victoria, in lat. 15°, 900ft. in lat. 16°, and 1,600ft. in lat. 18°, which is the maximum, as the country falls to 1,300ft. in lat. 19°, and 1,100ft. in lat. 20°."

"The upper bed of sandstone is about 300ft. thick, and rests on soft white, green, and red shales, which are superincumbent on a coarse, cherty limestone and jasper. Large tracts of these two upper strata have been removed, and left large valleys and plains, through which the rivers run. South of lat. 16° 30′ trap or basalt has been poured out into those valleys and plains, and table-topped hills occur, sometimes isolated, but more commonly grouped together."

"The limestones, which occupy a large extent of the valleys, are generally covered by a light loamy soil, producing abundance of grass, but the richest soil results from the top rocks, which are so largely developed in the upper valleys of the Victoria that at a moderate computation they occupy a million of acres."

Mr. McMinn, the senior surveyor in the territory, thus describes the country:—"The land bounding the coast is in a great measure low and uninteresting, in very few instances being more than 100ft. above the sea-level; wherever the coast is high, it is generally in the form of cliffs composed of sandstone and ironstone; the lower portions are partly sandy beaches, but chiefly mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves. The country inland is, generally speaking, of a very level character. At a distance of from 30 to 100 miles from the coast a table-land is met with, varying in height from 300 to 900 feet (less than 600ft. would be more correct), and near the Victoria River it attains a height of 1,700 feet."

The following description was taken from the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods' report:—The whole of the geology of the Northern Territory is of a simple kind. The formations are few in number. There are no fossils, and the exposed sections are numerous and clear. The most conspicuous, as well as the most common, is mica slate. It is not crystalline, and therefore I do not call it metamorphic. The stratification is frequently perpendicular, but it is inclined at almost every angle. It is jointed into so many lines of fracture that it falls to small angular pieces when quarried. This has been from pressure, and this, combined with the way in which the strata are crumpled and folded, makes it probable that we have in this formation a series of anticlinal and synclinal folds, as if the horizontal strata were crushed together by lateral pressure. Nearly all the upper curves have been subsequently removed by denudation. The rock is in places highly ferruginous, and also contains large portions of magnesia, occasionally chlorite and mica. The latter is very common in the mineral form of muscovite. Near mineral odes, and near these only, it becomes exceedingly large and abundant. At Talc Head, Port Darwin, the brilliant show of mica which there occurs marks the occurrence of five or six mineral lodes; also at Snadden's Creek, McKinlay Mine, and Mount Shoobridge. The whole of this formation is palæozoic, and probably, from its mineral character, of the same age as the auriferous slates and schists of Victoria, New South Wales, &c. In those colonies it is called "lower silurian," but, in justice to Professor Sedgwick, should be named "upper Cambrian," or (as proposed as a compromise) "Ordoecian." There are no fossils to verify this identification. Plant impressions are certainly found in the slates at Pine Creek, but they cannot be identified as yet; but the whole

character of the formation is such as to leave little doubt on the mind of the geologist as to the identity in age with the auriferous deposits elsewhere.

Dykes.—In every part of these deposits there are dykes, mineral lodes, and faults. Near Port Darwin camp there has been a considerable overflow of ancient lava, which now consists of diorite, a volcanic rock of deep blackish-green colour and waxy lustre. It consists of crystals of hornblende, mixed with felspar, triclinic in small quantities. Until more carefully examined the rock at Port Darwin camp may be called "diorite." There are also diorite dykes in many laces especially where the gold has been abundant, such as at Margaret Creek and other places. In addition, the country is interlaced in abundance with dykes or veins of a greyish-blue flaggy rock of volcanic character and extraordinary hardness.

These dykes are narrow and of great length—sometimes several miles. Throughout their course they stand out like flagstones, often 10 feet above the ground. The stone is fine grained, and not vesicular. It resembles pholonite, but I must defer any decision as to its character until I have had sections examined. What are the relations of these dykes to the auriferous rocks is hard to say, but they always accompany them. That diorite dykes are accompanied with singularly rich shoots of gold, is what experience throughout the colonies has borne out. These dykes of phonolite (?) appear to be more modern. There are many instances where they accompany a white barren quartz. Probably they are not connected with gold in one way or the other. The quartz veins generally, though not always, run along the summits of the ranges, as their existence has preserved the ridge from decay. This gives rise to a peculiar aspect to the hills, which are a series of sharp ridges, with saddles between. Of course the quartz lodes run parallel with the hills, as they are in fact the nucleus of the ranges.

The strata around the reefs are frequently metamorphosed for a short distance. At the Eleanor mine, Pine Creek, the casing is crystalline with crystals of staurolite. At the McKinlay mine the walls are pink granite and much mica. At Springhill mine the ground is faulted in successive steps as it were. At the Eleanor reef the country is mixed up, crushed, and faulted, in much confusion, yet not sufficient to prevent the lodes being followed. The lodes or quartz reefs vary in their mineral contents. For the most part they are gold veins of the usual character, but they are also mineral lodes of silver, copper, lead, tin, and probably nickel, graphite, iron, and manganese. I have seen no antimony.

The term generally used by the miners for the outcrops of the heads of a vein is a "blow," and the idea of their origin is connected with the action of fire. Whatever may be the origin of veins, it is certain that the burnt red and black appearance is the result of exposure to the action of air and water, which has rusted the iron ores and decomposed the other minerals. For a long time past the miners have had a prejudice against what are called "iron stone blows," or caps of lodes in which there was a great development of per oxides of iron. They have often been tried and found poor in gold, or destitute of it, so that even prospecting them has been generally abandoned. There are a good many throughout the district, and the majority have been untouched. They are the heads of true mineral lodes, the mineral character of which will not be determined until the water-level is reached. Silver, copper, and lead are the principal minerals to be expected in them, with, probably, a little gold. I think they are rich ores, but not suited for ordinary methods of treatment, or the battery appliances in use here. New and patent methods for the separation of the ores will have to be adopted. The experience of the Ravenswood (Queensland) miners will be found of service in the Northern Territory. There is in most respects a close similarity between the two mining districts.

Granite.—The peculiarities of the metals will be dealt with presently. The rest of the geology of the country may be dismissed in a few paragraphs. All round the mining area there is a belt of granite. I infer that it is a complete ring, though I have not traced it in every part. Thus, granite is found on the west side all along the telegraph line, and on the east side all along the valley of the Mary, on the north side from the Fergusson to within four miles of Pine Creek, and on the south about the neighbourhood of the Finniss river. On the north-west and south sides of this belt the granite is pink in colour, coarse grained with large crystals of orthoclase felspar, often two inches and more in length. Usually this coarse kind of granite is termed granite porphyry. On the west side it is partly of this kind, but on the east its place is almost entirely taken by blue, close grained granite—a valuable stone. On all sides this granite crops up into hills of 100 feet and more in height, but never quite so high as the metalliferous slates.

The existence of this belt of granite round the mineral deposits is of the greatest importance. It is a state of things which all experience has taught to be the most favourable for mineral deposits. Usually the greatest richness is found at the edges of these formations, or rather at the junction of the slates with the eruptive granite, and from what I have seen this locality seems to be no exception. All along the east side of the ranges, or the valley of the Mary river, there is a continuous outcrop of mineral veins almost upon the junction. The Eveleen silver mine is actually upon the extreme edge of the latter, but the section is not visible, as it is overlaid by a small outlier of ancient limestone. This is one instance, but there are many more which have never been prospected to the north and south along the valley of the Mary.

It would seem as if silver, lead, copper, and tin were the metals developed on the edges of this junction, while gold exists generally throughout the slates. But the district is hardly sufficiently prospected to form safe conclusions. The width of this ring of granite varies as far as it is known. On the south of Pine Creek it is at least fifteen miles wide, and in some parts of the valley of the Mary it must be nearly as much ; as well as on the north. On the west it is overlaid by sandstone and magnesite rocks. An accurate geological survey of this line of junction would lead to the discovery of many mineral lodes.

As far as I have seen the minerals are found in the slate country only. There are quartz lodes and other lodes in the granite, but they have proved barren as yet. Not that gold and other minerals may not be found in granite, as they are in Charters Towers and in Victoria, but there are few exceptions to the following rule: Where mineral veins pass from one formation to another they change their character. Thus, if they have been rich in slate country and pass into granite, they will become poor and barren, and *vice versâ*. When the belt of granite is traversed we find that the metalliferous formation again crops out on the north and south—thus the whole country between Southport and Port Darwin consists of that formation capped here and there with a little magnesite. There are many quartz lodes, and I am of opinion that the outcrop of ironstone in ridges of black nodular limonite marks the locality of mineral lodes. There is every reason to suppose that the junction between the granite and slates on the outside of the granitic ring should be as rich in mineral lodes as the inside line of junction. Mineral lodes, which become barren in passing from one country to another, become metalliferous in returning to the country from which they took their origin. Thus then the edge of the granite country on the outside of the belt to the westward of the telegraph line to the south of the Fergusson and north of the Finniss should be prospected, and may prove to be rich in minerals.

Limestone.—Next in succession to the granite and the folded and contorted slate strata come a small outlier of ancient crystalline limestone, which occupies a small area of a few hundred acres at the Eveleen mine. The strata are contorted, and even bent and folded into rude circles. Besides presenting the usual weathered appearance of limestone, of fantastic pinnacles, &c., this formation has a most peculiar aspect from the nature of the rock. The area is composed of alternate layers of hard flaggy chert or flint and blue limestone. The latter, of course, weather much quicker than the siliceous rocks, which stand out in ridges and curves like heaps of tiles or fanciful shapes in pottery. This curious feature and the heaps of boulders with which the granite is weathered, give the neighbourhood of the Eveleen mine a somewhat bold scenery.

In the absence of fossils no decision can be given as to the age of these beds. They are extremely like the mineral limestones of Queensland. A similar stone occurs as an outlier in the Malay peninsula, Borneo, China, and the Philippines. It is devonian or lower carboniferous, and so, perhaps, is the limestone at the Eveleen. The peculiar way in which the strata alternate with quartzites or chert is exceedingly interesting, and unless deposited in connection with mineral springs is difficult of explanation. The carboniferous limestones of Europe often contain bands and nodules of chert. Under the microscope the limestone is seen to be perfectly crystalline. This metamorphism may be due to the contact of the eruptive granite, or the slow infiltration of water. The mineral lode of the Eveleen has broken through these strata. Therefore the filling in of the silver-lead lodes is of later age than the carboniferous period.

Magnesite and Sandstone.—Above the slates there is a complete absence of any fossiliferous rocks, and almost a complete absence of lime except in some places on the Katherine river and the Eveleen. The inference, therefore, is strong that there never has been any subsidence into the sea or upheaval from it within what geologists call more recent times.

What we find wherever a good section is exposed is this.—A layer of loose white or red decomposed rock or rubble, some 3 feet or 4 feet thick, lies on the upturned edges of the slates. Above this a layer, some 2 feet thick, of loamy earth, which has been surface soil. Above this from 14 feet to 120 feet of magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, more or less impure, with silicates of alumina and iron, and mere traces of lime. Not often is it pure white, for the stains of brown, red, and purple, from iron oxide, permeate the whole.

There are also bands and strata, a foot and more in thickness, of yellowish-brown limonite or hydrated peroxide of iron. In many cases it appears to be of the same mineral composition as the slates, and though this is more apparent than real, there is no doubt that they closely approximate in character, but the magnesite is horizontally stratified, is never contorted, it has no uniform dip, but its strata follow the inequalities of the surface on which they rest. The whole rock is essentially a decomposition product ; it has not been placed there by the sea, or it would contain some marine remains. I believe it to be a decomposed ash containing olivine, or a fragmentary deposit carried into the air, when the extinct volcanoes of the south broke through the metalliferous slates. The extent and thickness of the deposit need not deter us from this explanation. When in Java, during the eruption of Krakatoa, I have seen deposits of ash several feet in thickness, at more than a hundred mile distance from the volcano.

There is one important fact in connection with these rocks, and that is that the mineral lodes do not crop out above them unless where it is very thin : there is an interesting and instructive section visible at Talc Head, Port Darwin, which shows this. Five or six mineral veins of considerable hardness crop out from the slates which here dip in various directions, at an angle of about 30°. The slates have been eaten away considerably by the action of the sea, so that the lodes stand out like walls. But the magnesite formation covers them on the top. From this we learn that the deposit is one which took place long after the

lodes were filled in. I say long after, because the magnesite formation is geologically a modern one. Similar volcanic emanations are clearly of miocene age in Southern Australia; and so I think it is highly probable that they are in this area.

Cretaceous Formation.—I have seen no trace of the cretaceous formation which is so extensively developed in the western plains of Northern Queensland. But in that colony it is reduced by denudation to a few fossiliferous nodules on the summits of the divide—and on the Hodkingson and Tate rivers. There the slates are of same age and much the same character as the slates here. If, then, the cretaceous sea once covered that area, it is highly probable that it covered this too, though every trace of the formation has been swept away.

Red Sandstone.—As much as 80 feet of highly ferruginous sandstone, horizontally stratified, is found resting on the granite, and even forming small flat-topped hills on the slate hills. Magnesite also covers a few of the slate ridges. The instances are especially about Mount Shoobridge. I believe that these sandstones are of volcanic origin also, but the evidence is too long and too technical to be entered into here.

Volcanic Rocks.—About 10 miles north of the Katherine river, on the telegraph line, there is a volcanic area of several hundred square miles. It would take some time to examine it closely and to find what remains there are of the ancient craters from which so much lava has been poured forth. The volcanic hills are rugged and confused, rising to a height of 400 feet, and perhaps more. This is insignificant for volcanic peaks, but all the volcanic centres in Australia are of moderate elevation, and when they have been exposed to much weathering mere mounds of dolerites are the result. Here probably the mountains are more rugged. The lavas are vesicular, and in many of the specimens that I have seen every fragment of rock was incrusted with green, glossy crystals of olivine.

I had already concluded that there must be some volcanic centres which had sent forth such quantities of magnesium ash which I found on the ranges, and this olivine rock was a remarkable confirmation of the theory. I do not think that any valuable minerals will be found in connection with the volcanic area.

Porphyry Rocks.—Beyond the sources of the River Mary the metalliferous slates do not reappear south of the magnesite tableland; neither does the granite, but in its place a red porphyry rock of a very barren and arid character. It is a crystalline mixture of quartz and felspar, the crystals being plagioclase and small. This rock rises into small hills of broken and angular character, never weathering into rounded masses like the granite. It is grouped into hills of 200 or 300 feet in height, and forms ranges about the junction of Kekwick's Creek with the River Katherine. It also covers the plains with heaps of angular fragments a foot or so in diameter incredibly difficult for horses to travel over.

In a few places we found in this porphyry dykes of basalt, very hard, and like the phonolite already described, except that it does not stand up in slabs. The porphyry occupies a large extent of country always of the most worthless character. It is lightly timbered, covered with coarse, reed-like grasses of the dry country. It is utterly destitute of minerals.

Fluviatile Sandstone Conglomerates.—These have already been described. They lie on the banks of the Katherine, covering the porphyry, but a few water-worn fragments of that rock were visible in the conglomerate. The majority of pebbles are white quartz, of which, strange to say, there are no veins in the porphyry rock. This sandstone forms tablelands on both sides of the river, and a mile or two in width for some ten miles or so. Then the metalliferous slates reappear with tin and alluvial gold. This is on Maude Creek, where gold is reported, but the country does not appear to me to be very promising.

Limestone.—About the telegraph station at the Katherine River the banks form a tableland some 60 feet to 100 feet above the stream. It is covered with an outcrop of grey limestone which has weathered into boulders and pinnacles of a very rough character. It forms low ranges about five or six miles from the north bank of the stream. These ranges are very rough, and quite inaccessible to horses.

Flora.—The general character of the Botany of the Northern Territory is in keeping with that of the rest of Australia, that is to say, the prevailing tree and shrub vegetation is composed of Eucalypts and Acacias. But still there is an element of a tropical character and of a predominance of certain trees, which makes the aspect of the country differ somewhat from other parts of the continent. This is seen in such trees as Ironwood, a leguminous tree of African affinities (Erythrophlæum) Buchannania, an Anacardiaceous tree with fine broad leaves and an edible fruit, Gardenia, Megasperma Grevillea, Calythrix, Sterculia, and Cochlospermum.

The Sterculia is remarkable for its beautiful bell-shaped scarlet flowers. The Cochlospermum has large showy yellow flowers; it is called the cotton tree and is very common throughout the Territory. The Gardenia has fine showy scented flowers and a pear shaped fruit. The Grevillea has conspicuous golden leaves and an abundance of woody fruit containing a nut which is rarely edible. Calythrix is a kind of broom like the heathy tea trees, but with very showy pink flowers and small leaves like a conifer.

There is nothing peculiar about the Acacias, except that they are very abundant, and as usual covered at certain seasons with a profusion of sweet smelling yellow downy flowers.

The Eucalypts do not abound as fine trees; near the coast they are largest and gradually get smaller as they are followed inland. At a distance of 100 miles from the coast the average timber is poor and stunted, yet there is plenty of it, so that the whole interior may be called open forest. One remarkable feature about many of the Eucalypts is the possession of very large seed vessels one or two inches in length, and mostly urn or pitcher-shaped. On the tops of the stony ranges there is a stringy bark (E. Acmenioides). On the plains a very common Eucalypt is E. Platyphylla which goes by the name of the Nankeen Gum, because of the peculiar yellow brown colour of the bark, this is the same tree which occurs so abundantly in the southern tropical swampy districts of Queensland. There the bark is cream white, and the general character of the tree different. A singular characteristic of this tree is that in its young state the leaves are of enormous size—a foot and more in length and breadth—this gives a peculiar aspect to the shrubby undergrowth of the Northern Territory, the young gums looking more like cabbages than Eucalypts.

E. Miniata has a lovely profusion of large carmine blossoms; there are other species conspicuous for their flowers. Near the coast and near water there are abundance of pandanus or screw palms, other fine and graceful palms of the genera Ptychosperma and Seaforthia, &c., are found in the gorges and rocky valleys of the Upper Mary. A small palm named Livistonia Humilis is abundant throughout the Territory in the open forest. A beautiful Cycas, like a tree fern, with bright green fronds, is also common especially near the coast. Plants that require shade, such as ferns, mosses, lichens, orchids, and fungi, are very poorly represented. The fresh water lagoons are covered with gigantic waterlilies (nymphæa).

The grasses and sedges are of the usual tropical character with an absence of the better kind of fodder grass on the poor lands. Andropogon Refractus is the common grass of the country; near the river it grows in tangled thickets so as to meet over the saddle and form a real difficulty in riding through much of it.

The mangroves on the coast are of the usual character, but seldom possessing good timber. The tea tree found lining all the rivers, and scattered through much of the low-lying ground, is the paper bark tree of the colonists—"Melaleuca Leucadendron" of botanists; there is no difference between this and the same tree from which the cajeput oil is derived, so extensively distributed throughout the Eastern Archipelago. It forms impenetrable thickets for hundreds of miles on the banks of the Mary Katherine, Adelaide, Daly, and Alligator rivers.

Petalostigma quadriloculare, a euphorbiaceous tree, which extends through all tropical Australia within a moderate distance of the sea-coast, is a common tree in the Northern Territory. It goes by the name of the quinine tree. It produces abundance of small fruit about the size of a crab apple, intensely bitter, which is the character of the whole tree. Cups and other vessels are made from the wood of the tree, and impart a bitter flavour to liquids resting in them. The tree, however, labours under a grave suspicion of being poisonous, and should be used with some caution.

Bamboo is found on a few of the smaller rivers emptying on the Northern Coast, such as the McKinley, Adelaide, and the Mary. It is much valued by the Aborigines who barter it from one tribe to another, so that it reaches into the interior far beyond the limits of its growth.

As a rule, there is no jungle in the Northern Territory such as may be found on the North-East Coast of Australia, but there are a few jungles with tropical trees among them more characteristic of the Indian Archipelago than of the Australian continent. Such jungles are only known near the coast containing fig trees, wild nutmegs, laurels, etc., but the banana thickets with "Achras Aleurites," such as are found in Queensland, are never seen in the Territory.

Fauna.—Generally the same as other parts of Australia, with the addition of the crocodile, and with the exception of the Wombat, which do not come so far north.

Beside the Crocodilus porcatus (same as the Indian species) there is a smaller kind, called Gavial (phyllas johnsonii); it is not so voracious as the larger crocodile, the natives bathing near it without fear. Most of the fresh-water rivers abound in fish, such as blackfish (lates colonorum), barramundi (osteoglossum Leichhardtii), perch (therapon), and the garfish, the affinities of which have not been ascertained. Scorpions (urodacus) are common in the grass, while centipedes are very numerous at Palmerston in the rainy season. Their bite is extremely painful, but an external application of laudanum is a perfect antidote. The snakes are not numerous, and are generally of the kind common to the rest of Australia, with some of probably larger size.

The birds are much the same as in other parts of the continent, the cockatoos being well represented, and of different species to those of the southern colonies. Pigeons are extraordinarily abundant, especially the flock pigeon and the squatter, both are found in large numbers even in the poorest country. Quails are also abundant. The commonest bird is a small ground dove (geophila humilis). There is a laughing jackass (dacelo), but it is quite different from its southern congener. Duck, teal, swan, and water bird are very common on the Daly River and elsewhere during the rainy season. Predaceous birds differ little from those to be found in other parts of Australia, but are not so numerous. Kites (milvus) are the most common. The Emu is occasionally to be seen.

Butterflies are not so varied or so rich in colour as those in Queensland, but include a small number of Oriental rarities. The insect fauna generally may be said to be poor in species, but with rarities and many novelties which are but as yet little known.

The country about Burrundie is much infested with a small venomous spider (Lathrodectus), black in colour, with a red patch on the back; in other places its bite has proved fatal, but there is no record of any evil consequences having been experienced in the Northern Territory.

Railway.—During 1878 a survey was made for a railway

between Port Darwin and Pine Creek, and it was opened for traffic on October 1, 1889. There are stations at Palmerston, McMinn's Lagoon, Southport Road, Darwin's River, Rum Jungle, Adelaide River, Goodilla, Howley River, Brock's Creek, Fountain Head, Grove Hill, Burrundie, Boomlerra, Union, and Pine Creek. It is 145¼ miles long, the gauge being 3 ft. 6 in. The revenue for the year ended June 30, 1900, was £14,799, and the working expenses £24,340 (working expenses exceptionally heavy, owing to floods and rebuilding jetty). The number of passengers carried was 3,374; goods, 3,009 tons (excluding "on service.") The train miles run was 31,012. The total expenditure to June 30, 1900, amounted to £1,162,870, from loans. There were 79 persons employed on the line during the year.

Intercommunication.—A mail twice a week connects Palmerston with the gold-fields, which extend to Pine Creek, distant 146 miles S. A good bush road also connects with the same place, and all the dangerous creeks have been substantially bridged. Hotels and houses of accommodation have been erected at suitable places along the road.

Charitable Institutions, &c.—During 1899 71 cases were admitted into the Palmerston Hospital. At the gaol there were 63 admissions, the average per day being about 39½. There is not much actual destitution in the Northern Territory.

Marine.—During the year ending December 31st, 1899, 71 vessels (70 steam, 1 sail) of 94,899 tons were entered inwards, and 73 vessels (71 steam, 2 sailing) of 94,922 tons cleared outwards. The revenue of the Marine Board for 1899 was £1,342. The Point Charles light continues to give satisfaction.

Mail Service.—In 1884 a contract was entered into between the Government and the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company for a Northern Territory mail service. The contract was for five years, which has since been twice renewed, the Company reserving the right to call at Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The subsidy was one penny per trip. This contract was terminated and another entered into, under which they are to receive a fixed subsidy of £1,400 per annum from 1st May, 1894. A joint contract has been let to the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company and the China Steam Navigation Company, dating from 1st May, 1897, at an annual subsidy of £1,400, which practically gives a fortnightly mail service. During 1897 a contract has been let for a mail service between Port Darwin and Wyndham, W.A., which joins on to the Western service, thus making the circuit of Australia complete. The service is carried out by the ss. *Koonookarra*. A mail service is also extant between Port Darwin and Borroloola, Macarthur River, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The trip is made by the steamer *Koonookarra* four times a year at equi-distant dates. A mail for Port Darwin is made up at Adelaide every Tuesday and Friday for despatch to Sydney, thence to destination per first vessel.

Imports for the year ended December 31st, 1899: From the United Kingdom, £33,214; from South Australia, £28,706; Victoria, £1,541; New South Wales, £28,392; Queensland, £1,397; Western Australia, £673; Hong Kong, £28,750; Singapore, £4,683; Germany, £547; Macassar, £240; Japan £135; Macao, £3,600. Total value of imports £131,880.

Exports for the year ended December 31st, 1899: To the United Kingdom, £31,484; to South Australia, £15,257; Victoria, £53,906; New South Wales, £2,609; Queensland, £42,880; Western Australia, £70; New Zealand, £10; Hong Kong, £8,898; Singapore, £355; Macassar, £2,850; Manila, £330. Total value of exports, £158,618, which was made up as follows:—Staple produce of the Northern Territory: gold bullion, 19,292⅛ ounces, value £63,459; gold ore concentrates, 5⅝ tons, value £106; tin ore, 1⅜ tons, value £106; mother-of-pearl shell, 211½ tons, value £29,509; bêche-de-mer (Trepang), 104½ tons, value £3,515; dried fish, 51,196 lbs., value £603; horned cattle, 11,604 in number, value £40,826; horses, 545 in number, value £2,644; sheep, 5,000 in number, value £2,500; wool, 253,458 lbs., value £8,439; hides, horns, &c., value £3,010; sundries, value £1,271; total value of staple produce, £156,062. Sundries, British, foreign, and other colonial produce, value £2,556. Total value of exports, £158,618, a decrease of £24,215.

Cattle Export Service.—The Government Resident, in his report for 1899, says: "The removal of the prohibition in the importation of Northern Territory stock into Western Australia has materially altered the prospects of our stockholders, and though, owing to the dryness of the season, they have not been able to take full advantage of this opening, there is no doubt it will afford a much needed outlet for our fat stock, particularly on the runs north of the quarantine line, which since the stoppage of the export of cattle to the East have had to depend entirely on the local market for the disposal of their surplus stock. There is every reason to expect that this market will greatly expand in the future. In my last report I referred to the trade with cattle and horses which might be done by the Northern Territory with the Philippine Islands. Since then I understand a contract has been made by the American Government with the China Navigation Company for the supply at Manila of frozen meat from New South Wales. There seems to me little doubt that practically the whole of the meat supplied for these islands must eventually come from Australia, and if so, considering that Port Darwin is within seven days' sail of the port of Manila, their supplies, whether in the shape of frozen meat or live cattle, should undoubtedly go from the Northern Territory; and I feel sure that this trade, once established, would prove more satisfactory to producers than the prices realized by the shipment of their stock to meat-preserving and boiling-down works in Queensland."

As the remount service is likely to have close attention in the near future, and with the facts before the world of the wonderful endurance of the Australian-bred horse on the battlefield of South Africa, the India and Home Governments have been communicated with, their attention being drawn to the advantages offered under the Northern Territory Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1896, for the establishment of horse-breeding stations for the remount service.

During the year 1899 the total cattle exported was 14,871, valued at £52,259.

Revenue.—The revenue for the year ending December 31, 1899, was £33,492 19s. 5d., less drawbacks, repayments, and exchange, £60 6s., the total net revenue being £33,432 13s. 5d.

Land Sales.—Two auction sales of township allotments were held—the first on the 22nd June, when the allotments in the township of Playford (Pine Creek) were offered, and one lot disposed of, realising £10 2s. 6d. The township of Brock's Creek having been proclaimed on the 13th April, 1898, a second sale of allotments in that township was held on the 31st August, 1899. One lot was sold, realising £9 10s. At both the auctions referred to the upset price was £20 an acre. There were no sales of suburban lots. The amount of purchase money received during the year was £19 12s. 6d.

Population.—By the census of 1891 the population was returned at 4,898, of whom 338 only were females. Europeans, 1,159; Chinese, 3,626—3,530 males, 96 females; 113 domesticated aboriginals. There are 1,145 dwellings, of which 1,102 are inhabited, principally of iron, wood, and canvas.

In 1899 the estimated population was 4,903 persons; 1,449 Europeans, 3,496 Asiatics (chiefly Chinese) and others.

Roman Catholic Mission.—A missionary station was established by the Jesuits of South Australia at Rapid Creek, 7 miles from Palmerston, but is now abandoned. The mission have transferred their labours to a more suitable site, on the Lower Daly river, on the aboriginal reserve granted by the Government. The Superior of the Mission is the Rev. J. F. O'Brien, S.J. The Mission is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Government subsidy of £100 per annum. There are six missionary fathers in the Territory, one of whom has compiled a grammar of the language of the Port Darwin natives. There are 20 school children on the list.

Immigration and Emigration.—The arrivals for the year ending December, 1899, were 198 Europeans, 223 Chinese; others, 40; total 461. Departures, 207 Europeans, 117 Chinese; others, 48; total 372. Excess of immigration over emigration, 89.

Government.—The settlement is presided over by a Resident, who receives his authority from Adelaide, 2,000 miles from Palmerston. He is assisted by a small staff. The Minister controlling the Northern Territory is the Hon. the Treasurer. The Secretary and Accountant to the Minister is Mr. F. E. Benda. Messrs. W. Griffiths and V. L. Solomon represent the territory in the South Australian Parliament.

NORTHERN TERRITORY TARIFF.

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

	Rate. £ s. d.
Acetic acid; cordials, non spirituous; syrups per lb. or pint	0 0 3
Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry; limejuice aerated, and limejuice cordials, not spirituous ... ... per gallon	0 1 0
Arrowroot; fish, dried preserved, and salted (except in pickle or brine); milk, (preserved) and compounds thereof; paraffin and mineral wax; pearl and patent barley; patent groats; sago; stearine; tapioca; vegetables, preserved ... ... per lb.	0 0 1
Bacon; candied fruits; cheese; chocolate, cocoa, manufactured; coffee (raw); confectionery; fruit, dried (except dates, currants, raisins); gunpowder, sporting; hams; honey; jams; jellies; mustard; nuts (except cocoanuts); pork (in pickle); preserves, per lb.	0 0 3
Barley ... ... per bushel	0 0 9
Butter; cornflour; maizena; peaflour; and split peas ... ...per lb.	0 0 1
Biscuits; blue; candles; currants; raisins; dates; fish (paste); fruit (pulp); glue; macaroni and vermicelli; meat preserved; pepper; spices; starch per lb.	0 0 0
Cards, playing ... ... per dozen packs	0 6 2
Cement ... ... per barrel	0 2 0
Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root) per lb.	0 0 6
Chicory, green root ... ... per ton	3 0 0
Coffee, roast or ground ... ... per lb.	0 0 4
Coffee, and substitutes therefor mixed with chicory or coffee ... ... per lb.	0 0 6

	Rate. £ s. d.
Cordage, viz., Coir rope ... ... per cwt.	0 4 0
,, Hemp, being bolt rope, Europe rope, fishing lines (other than cotton or fancy), log lines, marline, manila jute and flax (when tarred), rattlins, spun yarn, whale lines, and all other hempen cordage (except galvanized and other iron and steel cordage) ... per cwt.	0 8 0
,, Manila jute and flax, except when tarred, and all other white lines ... ... per cwt.	0 8 0
,, Galvanized and iron ... ... per cwt.	0 3 0
Cordage, Steel wire, not being fencing wire ...per ton	1 0 0
Doors and frames (except iron doors) ... ... each	0 4 0
Fruit bottled; Oil, salad; pickles; sauces per doz. qts.	0 3 0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, pints	0 1 6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, smaller	0 1 0
,, fresh ... ... per bushel	0 0 9
Galvanized iron—corrugated, unmanufactured per ton	1 10 0
Glucose ... ... per cwt.	0 6 0
Hops ... ... per lb.	0 0 6
Iron columns, girders, pipes, tubes; oatmeal per ton	2 0 0
Lead, pipe and sheet: shot ... ... per cwt.	0 2 6
Malt ... ... per bushel	0 2 0
Marble, slate, stone for building (unwrought) per cubic foot	0 0 6
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for boxes containing 100 matches or under ... ... per gross	0 1 0
Ditto (ditto) for each additional 100 or part thereof ,,	0 1 0
Nails ... ... per cwt.	0 2 0
Naphtha ... ... per gallon	0 0 6
Oats... ... ... per bushel	0 0 3
Oils (except kerosene, per gallon 3d., Cod, Seal, and Whale, free) ... ... per gallon	0 0 6
Oil, Chinese ... ... per gallon	0 1 0
Onions ... ... per cwt.	0 1 0
Opium ... ... per lb.	1 10 0
Paints, mixed or dry ... ... per cwt.	0 2 0
Paper—Wrapping (brown and whitey brown), tissue and blotting ... ... per cwt.	0 3 4
Paper bags ... ... per cwt.	0 5 0
Plaster of Paris ... ... per barrel	0 3 0
Potatoes ... ... per cwt.	0 0 6
Rice .. .. per lb.	0 0 1
Ricemeal Offal ... ... per ton	0 10 0
Sugar, treacle and molasses ... ... per cwt.	0 5 0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... ... per gallon	0 4 0
Sashes of all kinds ... ... per pair	0 4 0
Salt ... ... per ton	1 5 0
Soap (except fancy soaps) ... ... per ton	1 10 0
Soda ash; soda crystals ... ... per ton	1 0 0
Spirits (on all kinds), the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer the proof gallon	0 14 0
Spirits, perfumed ... ... the proof gallon	1 0 0
Spirits and spirituous compounds (on all), the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer the liquid gallon	0 14 0
Spirits, methylated ... ... the liquid gallon	0 2 0
Tea ... ... per lb.	0 0 6
Timber, viz:—	
Battens, deals, planks, quartering, spars per 40 cubic feet	0 2 6
,, Boards, ⅜ to 1½ in., rough or planed, tongued or grooved .. per 100 sup. feet	0 1 6
Architraves, mouldings, skirtings, per 100 lin. feet	0 1 6
,, Laths ... ... per 1,000	0 1 0
,, Shingles ... ... per 1,000	0 0 6
,, Palings .. .. per 100	0 0 6
Tobacco, viz:—	
Manufactured ... ... per lb.	0 2 6
Cigars ... ... per lb.	0 6 0
Sheepwash ... ... per lb.	0 0 3
Snuff ... ... per lb.	0 6 0
Unmanufactured ... ... per lb.	0 1 6
Turpentine and varnish ... ... per gallon	0 0 6
Vinegar ... ... per gallon	0 0 9
Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit ... ... per gallon	0 6 0
Wine, sparkling ... ... per gallon	0 10 0

FIFTEEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Air bricks; albums; apparel and slops (except mole clothing and imitations thereof); archery materials; basketware; bedsteads; beer-engines; bellows (except bellows with forges); bells (all kinds); blacking (including boot gloss, harness dressing and black lead); bent wood and joinery; blocks and pulleys, except sheaves; boots and shoes (excepting women's and children's lasting and stuff); boot and slipper uppers; boot laces; bolts and nuts over ¼in. diameter; boring rods; bread cutters; bricks (except Bath) bright wireware; Britannia metalware; British plate; brooms and brushware; buckets and tubs (all kinds of); bird cages; candle moulds; candlesticks; carpets and carpeting; carpet bags and portmanteaux; carriages, carts, wagons, and all vehicles; castings not enumerated (except plough and scarifier shares); chaffcutters; chemicals, drugs and druggistware, unenumerated; china, stone, and earthenware; clocks; copying and embossing presses; corncrushers; couplings for shaftings; crab winches; drapery including laces, fringes and embroideries, haberdashery; small wares, unenumerated, hoisery, gloves, hats, caps, and wool (Berlin and knitting), except cloths, tweeds, estamenes, serges, and woollen piece goods; dumb bells; engines and parts, except gas engines and pressure gauges; fancy goods; fancy soaps and perfumery; feathers and flowers (artificial); felloes; fenders and fireirons; fireworks: floor and oilcloth; furniture; furs; gelatine; gilt mouldings; glass; glassware; grates, stoves, and ovens, and parts thereof (except campovens); harness and saddlery, made up (except saddler's housings, bindings, gilt mounting in sets; harness furniture plated, in sets, and whip sockets); haypresses; horsepowers and parts; instruments, musical; iron brackets; doors, gates, and galvanized iron manufactures; iron lasts and iron kibbles; Japannedware; lamps, lampware and gasaliers, or parts thereof; leather, unenumerated; leggings; machines, washing, and mangles; mandrels (blacksmiths'); mantelpieces; marble, slate, stone (wrought); mats and matting; metal services, spoons, and forks (except steel table forks); millbands (leather); millinery; Nevada and nickel silverware; oil, medicinal and perfumed; picture frames; plate and platedware (except gilt mountings for saddlery, and harness furniture, plated, in sets); plummer blocks and brasses; refrigerators - sails (new); safes, iron; quilts (other than cotton) and rugs; sash weights; scrapers; silks, and manufactures thereof, containing 5 per cent. of silks (except mill and sewing); stationery, manufactured; labels, posting and handbills, and printed paper bags; shafting, cold rolled or turned; tarpaulins and tents; tiles; tinware; tiring plates; tobacconistsware; troughing; umbrellas and parasols; velvets (silk); watches; wheels; wickerware; woodware: wringers; weighbridges, over 20 cwt.; woolpresses; whim bows; wine presses; whim mountings.

Jewellery ... ... 20 per centum *ad valorem*.

FREE LIST.

Acid, citric, muriatic, tartaric; American leather cloth; anchors of every description; animals, living; antifouling composition; antimony, in ingots; anvils; arsenic; artists' colours, canvas, and pallet knives; asphalt; atlases.

Backs, wooden, for brushes; bagging, Forfar and Hessians; bags, sacks, and woolpacks; ballast, not being stone, enumerated; bark, for tanning; bass, hair, and bristles, and other material for brushmaking; black sand; blasting powder, dynamite, and lithofracteur; block and pulley sheaves; boneblack; bones; bone manure; bookbinding cloth; books, printed; boot elastic; boot hooks; bottles, ordinary and pickle; bottles, indiarubber; brass, sheet and rolled; bricks, Bath; brimstone, crude, and flour of sulphur; buckles, not plated; bulbs and seeds, garden; bunting, in the piece.

Camera, photographic; campovens and covers; cane; canvas; canvas hose; capsules, bottle; cardboards, strawboards, and millboards (plain); carriage trimmings; casks and cases for dry goods and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and empty returns; chains, cables, and traces, not galvanized; chalk; charts; coal, lignite, and coke; cocoa nibs; coin, specie, and bullion; coir yarn; combined mower and binder; currycombs; copper and yellow metal sheathing, and nails for same; copper wire, thread-covered; copperas; corks cut, and cork; cotton, raw, waste, and wick; cotton goods, in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered as unenumerated articles); cotton thread, sewing; cream of tartar; crucibles.

Demonstration chalk; detonators; diamonds, glazier's and mining; door knobs, brass, glass, and china; dyestuffs, being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extracts, indigo, and spirits of salts.

Earth scoops; eggs; emery cloth, powder, and paper; engineers' machine tools; engines, gas, portable, and traction; eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold and silver), and scientific instruments; eyelets, eyelet punches, and webbing.

Fish, fresh; felt, sheathing and paper, roofing; fibre, cocoa; fireclay; flannels, and Crimean and Union shirtings, in the piece; flax; flock, cotton, and woollen; forks, hay and digging; use.

Ginger, green; glass stoppers, ordinary; glycerine; gold leaf; grain, viz.—flour, gram, beans, peas, bran, pollard, wheat, maize, and grain, unenumerated (except by sea); grindstones; guano and other manures; gum arabic; gutta percha.

Hair, seating and unmanufactured; hames, not plated and part plated; hardware, not enumerated; harness, minor articles and mountings (except plated); harvest twines; hatters' materials; hemp and hemp packing; hides and skins, raw; holystones; hollow ware; hooks, butchers', reaping, and shark; horseshoes; hose, indiarubber; imitation cane; indiarubber stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, and buffers; ink and ink powders; iron, bar and rod, galvanized sheet, plain, girder-plates, unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanized, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought-iron tubes and pipes, under 6in. diameter, iron and steel fencing and standards (except fancy fencing and standards, fringes, friezes, and balustrading); irons, hatters', Italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers' and tailors'.

Ivory.

Jacks, lifting; jute.

Knife powder and sharpeners; knives, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers'.

Lead ore, pig and scrap; leather, patent, enamelled, kid, hogskin, levant, morocco, roans, skivers, and imitations thereof; limejuice; linen goods, in the piece; linseed; lint; lithographic stones.

Machinery (except engines and shafting) for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery; machinery used in manufacture of

paper and for felting ; and roller machinery and machinery connected therewith, not enumerated, for flour-milling purposes ; and hydraulic presses ; magnets ; maps ; measuring tapes ; meat, fresh, except pork ; metal picture cords ; metal lustre ; millbands, except leather ; mill silk ; millstones ; moleskin clothing, and imitations ; mops ; Muntz metal ; music ; myrobalans.

Needles, packing, sail, and upholsterers' ; nets, fishing ; newspapers, printed ; nuts, viz., cocoanuts.

Oakum and junk ; oars ; oilcloth ; oil, cod, whale, seal ; oil of rhodium ; oilbaize ; oilcake ; oil of lemon ; oil of peppermint ; ores ; osiers.

Paint boxes, toy ; paintings and engravings for public institutions ; paper, viz., copying, felt, marble, red glazed, plaid, printing, and writing, except faint lined ; paper fasteners ; patent roller composition ; pencils, carpenters' and slate ; penelope canvas ; phosphorus ; picture cards, school ; pitch, tar and resin ; plants and trees ; potash, Canadian ; precious stones (unset) ; printing presses and machines ; punching machinery ; putty.

Quicksilver ; quinine.

Rabbit traps ; raddle ; rattans ; razor strops ; royal cord.

Saddlers' ironmongery, not plated ; sal ammoniac ; salt, rock : saltpetre ; scales, balances, and weights ; scythes and handles ; seeds, grass ; sewing-machines and slabs ; sewing twine and silk, shop and cord ; shears ; sheep ear labels ; sheep dip ; shoemakers' nails, sparrow-bill, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal. hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarians, cut sprigs, steel bills, and brass rivets ; shoe pegs and pegwood ; shovels and spades ; sickles ; sieves ; slates, schools ; sock lining ; soda, caustic, nitrate, silicate, carbonate, and bi-carbonate ; solder ; specimens of Natural History ; spirit levels ; steel, bar, rod, sheet, and fencing wire, and plough and scarifier shares ; strychnine ; sulphate of ammonia ; sumach and valonia ; surveyors' chains ; sulphate of magnesia ; sulphate of copper,

Tanks, iron, except galvanized ; telephones ; timber—balks, logs, posts and rails, sleepers (railway), square over 4in. thick, trenails and spokes in the rough, clear pines, staves in the rough, sawn hickory ; tin—block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin plates, decorated ; tinfoil ; tools and tool handles ; transfers ; tubing, metal, except iron ; type.

Umbrella parts.

Vegetables, fresh ; vegetable wax ; veneers, wood.

Washers, raw hide ; webbing (boot) ; whiting ; wire of all kinds, except gold, silver, and plated ; wire strainers ; wooden hoops for casks ; wooden rims for sieves ; wool, washed and greasy ; works of art for public institutions.

Yarn, angora, wool, and cotton.

Zinc—sheet, ingot, and perforated.

On all imported goods not included in the foregoing Schedules an *ad valorem* duty of ... Ten per centum

No. 85.—EXCISE.
(Act 592 of 1894.)

Beer ... ... per gallon, 2d.

(Act 348 of 1885.)

	per gallon proof £ s. d.
Duty on Colonial Spirits ... ... per gallon proof	0 9 4
,, used for fortifying wine, the produce of the province .	0 0 6
Duty on Colonial Spirits cleared for perfumery	0 0 6
,, ,, medicines	Free
,, ,, vinegar	Free
,, ,, fuel or illumination by burning ..	Free
,, ,, dissolving resin and gums and varnishes and other like manufacture	Free
Duty on imported spirits used for fortifying wine, the produce of the province	0 2 6

OFFICIAL.

Government Resident and Judge, C. J. Dashwood, S.M. £1,000, and allowances £100.

Secretary and Accountant, also Secretary to Palmerston Hospital, &c., Nicholas Holtze. £280, and allowances £60 15s.

Inspector of Police and Special Magistrate, Paul Foelsche. £500, and allowances £64 15s.

Curator of Botanic Garden, N. Holtze. £50.

Chief Warden of Goldfields, E. C. Playford. £280, and allowances £60 15s.

Teacher of the Palmerston Public School, Mrs. Catherine Pett. £200.

Teacher Pine Creek Public School, Miss M. Bell. £100.

Telegraph Station and Postmaster, and Inspecting Officer, J. A. G. Little. £425, and allowances

Medical Officer, also District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Palmerston, Health Officer at Port Darwin and Protector of Aborigines, F. Goldsmith, M.B., Ch.B. £500, and allowances £64 15s.; also allowed private practice.

Sub-Collector of Customs, Harbour Master, and Superintendent Mercantile Marine (Registrar of Shipping and Assistant Health Officer Port Darwin), W. G. Stretton. £365, and allowances £62 15s.

Landing Waiter, H. Pinder. £270, and allowances £60 15s.

Custom Officer (also Police Officer, Borroloola, McArthur River), C. Power. £20.

Head Keeper, Point Charles Lighthouse, H. W. Christie. £200, and allowances, £54 15s.

Keeper, Palmerston Gaol, G. W. H. Norcock. £270, and allowances £60 15s.

Acting Resident Engineer of Railways, J. C. Craig. £650.

Surveyor (also Chief Warden), E. C. Playford.

Chief Clerk and Draughtsman, Randle T. Green. £270.

TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

ADELAIDE RIVER (12° 15′ S. lat., 131° 17′ E. long.), a railway station, 77 miles from Palmerston, with a few scattered houses, and a police station. The township is backed by stony ranges, but to the south there is an immense plain, inundated in the rainy season. To the north and west, traces of gold have been found. Land is poor.

ARLTUNGA (22° 56′ S. lat., 134° 28′ E. long.), a goldfield with post-office, on Giles Creek, 60 miles E. of Alice Springs and 1,201¾ postal miles N. of Adelaide. It is reached by train to Oodnadatta, every fortnight and from Oodnadatta to Arltunga, per mail conveyance, every fortnight, or on camels frequently travelling between the two places Coach takes about 11 days, camels about three weeks. Government Battery and Cyanide works are working. Since November, 1898, this battery has treated 1,039 tons 13 cwt. 3 ozs. of ore for 1,074 ozs. 1 dwt. 7 grs., valued at £4,041 19s. 6d. Mining and pastoral district. Thirty miles north large deposits of mica have been found, also Australian rubies. Water from wells. Formation : Metamorphic and igneous rocks (Archæan). Population about 70.

BOOMLEERA (TWELVE MILE), 97 miles from Southport, a reef diggings. There is a collection of Chinese huts, but nothing is doing.

BORROLOOLA, a postal township, on the Macarthur River, 16° 5′ S. lat., 136° 10′ E. long., distant about 900 miles from Port Darwin by water, and 650 by land. It is the forwarding depot for all the interior country. A steamer carrying mails plies quarterly between township and Port Darwin and Adelaide. Monthly mail communication with Brisbane and Sydney, *viâ* Camooweal and Cloncurry, Queensland. Climate fair, but better inland. May, June, July, August quite cool. Rainy season from November to April. Average rainfall for ten years, 35 inches. It has one hotel, court-house, gaol, and store, a post-office, and custom house. The country around is described as splendid, and has the advantage of being well watered and stocked with cattle and horses as far as the Queensland border, about 500 miles, and it is good sheep country with the exception of first 100 miles from township, but to carry sheep, country must be prospected for water. Inland mail every fortnight *viâ* Anthony Lagoon, 140 miles from Powell's Creek on overland telegraph.

BRIDGE CREEK, an alluvial gold digging, 61 miles from Southport, having a few houses. Much gold has been taken from this locality, but it is now nearly abandoned by Europeans. The mines have been extensively taken up by the Chinese, and there is a large shifting population. The sinking is very shallow, extending about 7 miles N.

BROCK'S CREEK (13° 28′ S. lat., 131° 26′ 30″ E long.) co. Knutsford, has a post, money-order, parcels post offices, telegraph and railway station, 104 miles S.S.E. from Port Darwin. Douglas hot springs about 20 miles S.W. ; a station, on the Pine Creek railway, is growing in importance as a gold mining locality, the chief companies being the Northern Territories Goldfields of Australia and Brock's Goldfields of Australia (late the Zapopan Gold Mining Company), owned by English syndicates ; there are also Howley, John Bull, Faded Lily, Great Northern, and Great Western. One hotel, resident doctor, hospital. Water from wells and tanks. A mining and pastoral district, with vegetable gardens by Chinese. Scattered population of about 70 Europeans, and 1,000 Chinese, Japanese, Cingalese, and Javanese.

BURRUNDIE (13° 30′ S. lat., 131° 30′ E. long.), a township, situated at a bend of the McKinley River, 91 miles from Palmerston (124 miles by rail). It is the Government headquarters at the Reefs, having police station, warden's office, post, telegraph, and money-order office, and railway station, with train service twice a week to Port Darwin. Mining district. Population about 12.

EVELEEN MINE is situate about 30 miles SE. from the Union. It has been formed around a celebrated silver lode in a small patch of limestone country, about four miles west of

the upper reaches of the River Mary. The ore consists of silver, lead, and copper, cropping out in five or six very large lodes.

GLENCOE (12° 40′ S. lat., 130° 31′ E. long.) is the name of a cattle and horse station 4 miles from Fountain Head Railway Station. The home station is built on the site of an important billabong, probably part of a creek. Formation: Granite, diorite, and quartzite.

GROVE HILL, is situate on the Pine Creek railway, 2 miles from Port Darwin Camp, and 78 miles from Southport. From this centre extends a fine tract of agricultural country of volcanic character along Margaret Creek. On this creek are numerous farms, worked by Chinese, who supply all the maize and much of the vegetables, fruit, &c., grown in the country. Margaret Creek and Sandy Creek, close by, were formerly distinguished for rich alluvial diggings. These mines are entirely in the hands of the N.T.G.M. Co., who are vigorously pushing on the development of same. Yam Creek is considered to be a very valuable one—a 20-head mill is being erected.

KNUT FORD (Howley) (13° 13′ S. lat., 151° 22′ E. long.), a township, 66 miles from Southport, the centre of a small mining district for tin and gold; is a station on the Pine Creek railway. With the exception of what is being done by the Chinese there is very little work going on, in consequence of the high price of labour and cartage.

PALMERSTON (12° 27′ 45″ S. lat., 130° 50′ 45″ E. long.), Port Darwin, the metropolis of the South Australian settlement in the Northern Territory, is situated on the eastern side of Port Darwin, on the peninsula dividing the main portion of the harbour from Fannie Bay, and terminating at Fort Point. It is in the county and police district of the same name, hundred of Bagot, and electoral district of the Northern Territory; lying about 2,000 miles NNW. of Adelaide, from which there is a mail service by the vessels of the Eastern Australian Steam Navigation Company, and the China Navigation Company, the steamer leaving Port Adelaide calling at Melbourne Sydney, Cooktown and Thursday Island, arriving at Port Darwin in about three weeks from starting, and proceeding on from Port Darwin to Hong Kong, returning by the same route. Hotels: Palmerston Club, Terminus, and Hotel Victoria. The site of the city is a most eligible and healthy one for a tropical climate, being about sixty feet above the level of the sea, and almost surrounded by it. From the nature of the ground the heavy rains of the wet season run off into the harbour immediately after falling, and so lessen the danger of malaria. Cool breezes blow almost constantly throughout the year, and temper an otherwise unbearable climate. The town, which is admirably laid out, possesses some fine streets, which are kept in good order, and are being gradually improved by the Local District Council. Plain substantial buildings and stores, composed of wood and iron, abound, and are occupied by tradesmen and others; the South Australian Government has also erected a few good stone buildings for public purposes, comprising court-house, post-office, land and survey office, and the Government House or Residency, of stone, which was completed in 1879. The place contains branches of the English and Scottish, and Commercial Bank of Australia, superior buildings; a Town Hall (opened in March, 1883), a Wesleyan chapel and parsonage, Roman Catholic chapel, an Institute with Library, a public hospital, masonic lodge, literary, dramatic, and other social and sporting clubs, postal, telegraph, and money-order office, local police-court, a gaol, school, racing club, literary, musical and dramatic clubs and several brick and stone stores and houses. Large mining interests have been acquired by English syndicates. Circuit session of the Supreme Court held twice a year. The entire area of the township is 800 acres, including roads and reserves. It embraces 946 allotments, each being half an acre. About one mile distant, an experimental nursery of about 30 acres has been formed by the Government, for the purpose of raising plants of commercial value and distributing them over the inhabited portion of the country. Communication with country districts is by train running twice a week as far as Pine Creek, 146 miles from Palmerston. Palmerston has many advantages as the site of a large town. It is accessible to ocean going vessels of the largest draught; a natural site exists for a dry dock, and the projections of the coast are admirably suited for the erection of lighthouses and forts. A lighthouse, with revolving light visible 30 miles, is erected on Charles Point on western side of harbour entrance; and at Emery Point, on the eastern side of the harbour, a light has also been installed. Population of district, Europeans about 600, Chinese and other Asiatics about 2,000. There is a large number of Chinamen, who live in a separate quarter of the town exclusively, in which have been erected some substantial buildings. A terrific cyclone struck the town on January 6, 1897, and did a considerable amount of damage, but few traces are now visible. Weekly newspaper, the *Northern Territory Times and Gazette*.

PLAYFORD (Pine Creek) (13° 48′ S. lat., 131° 51′ E. long.), the terminus of the railway, about 8 miles S. of the Union, and 110 miles from Southport, a small township with a police station, a post, money-order and telegraph office. A coach mail leaves here every week for the Katherine (65 miles) in the dry season, pack horses in the wet; fare £3. It is 146 miles from Port Darwin, fares single), £2 8s. 8d., £1 16s. 6d.; return(£3 13s. and £2 14s. 9d. Train every Tuesday and Friday, return every Wednesday and Saturday. Two miles south is the rich mining district known as the Pine Creek diggings. Much valuable gold has been got from this locality. Wandi is 30 miles E., Driffield 32 miles NE., and Woolugie 22 miles NW. The Cosmopolitan Gold Mining Company's battery and Yet Loong Chan's battery are at work. Has hotel and State school. There are about 30 Europeans and about 400 Chinese.

PORT DARWIN CAMP, 79 miles from Southport, is the centre of a mining area, and is one of the properties lately acquired by the N.T. Goldfields of Australia, Limited.

PORT ESSINGTON, to the north-east of Port Darwin; is a remarkably fine harbour. It was formerly a military and penal settlement, being founded in 1831 by Sir Gordon Bremer (H.M.S. *Alligator* and *Britomart*), but was abandoned on account of its supposed unhealthiness in 1850. Remains of the old settlement are still in existence. The name of Port Victoria was given to the intended capital. Dr. Salvado was appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop (though resident in West Australia he is under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Dunne, of Brisbane). Leichhardt made the coast here on December 17, 1845, on his Overland expedition.

Melville Island (11° 30′ S. lat., 131° 0′ E. long.), lies about 34 miles N. of Port Darwin. It is separated from the mainland by Clarence Straits, 14 miles wide, and is divided from Bathurst Island by Apsley Strait, about a mile broad. The area is believed to be about the same as Kangaroo Island. In 1824 the military post of Fort Dundas was established on King Cove, by Capt. Bremer of H.M.S. *Tamar*, but was abandoned sixteen years afterwards, principally, it is said, on account of the constant trouble which was given by the blacks, who have the reputation of being very fierce. Since then no European has resided on the island. The trees are reported to be different from those that grow in the Territory, being more umbrageous. H. M. S. *Flying Fish* was last here engaged in surveying Van Diemen's Gulf, and Dundas and Clarence Straits (June to December, 1886). She had previously been employed in surveying the whole of the ocean line between Port Darwin and Hong Kong. The Rev. E. Tenison Woods accompanied the vessel as naturalist, and much information was obtained about the geology and botany of the whole of the regions visited. Unfortunately all attempts to put beacons or land-marks on Melville Island were ineffectual in consequence of the hostility of the natives, who destroyed every beacon as soon as erected. Once only was communication established with the aborigines by Lieutenant Howard. This being the first intercourse had with them since 1824. The character of these natives stands in strong contrast with the Port Essington natives, who are remarkably docile and tractable.

RUM JUNGLE, 57¾ miles from Palmerston, on Ungalacubaum Creek, is the centre of a large area of very good agricultural land. There is a railway station 1½ miles away The Finniss river is about 3 miles away; and in it crocodiles, alligators, and turtles abound. In the tropical forest surrounding are wild pigs, emus, and kangaroos, and a few buffalo, also a great variety of winged game. Coffee and tobacco plantations closed.

SOUTHPORT (14° 45′ S. lat., 131° 0′ E. long.), a station on the Pine Creek railway, 1,949 miles N. of Adelaide, but now deserted

STUART (Alice Springs) (24° S. lat., 133° 37′ E. long.), post and telegraph station, 1,036 miles S. of Port Darwin, on Todd Creek. Principal repeating station on Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph line. Access by means of rail to Oodnadatta, thence by coach. Has one hotel and local court. This town must be passed through, en route to Arltunga goldfields, 65 to 70 miles distant, and mica fields, 100 miles east. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Granite and quartzite ranges running E. and W. 400 miles, with large plains N. and S. Population, about 80.

UNION TOWN, a station on the Pine Creek railway, called after a Mining Company (the Union). It is a postal centre in a very large mining district in the heart of the mineral ranges on the McKinley river. A large number of gold-bearing reefs have been taken up all around the neighbourhood, and on tribute by English companies and by Chinese (three batteries are worked by them), who form the bulk of the population, in fact there are only a few Europeans in the place. There are hotel, five Chinese stores, one European store, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, two butchers and two tailors. Population about 400, mostly Chinese.

WANDIE is the name of a new gold-field, and is situated on the Fergusson river, on the head-waters of the River Fergusson, about 28 miles east of Pine Creek. There are about 70 diggers on the field, which is only slowly being developed.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

NORTHERN SECTION

English Miles 69·16 = 1 Degree

50 0 50 100 150 200

PUBLISHED WITH THE "AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK" FOR 1901. : GORDON



D GOTCH, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE PERTH (W.A.) AND LONDON.

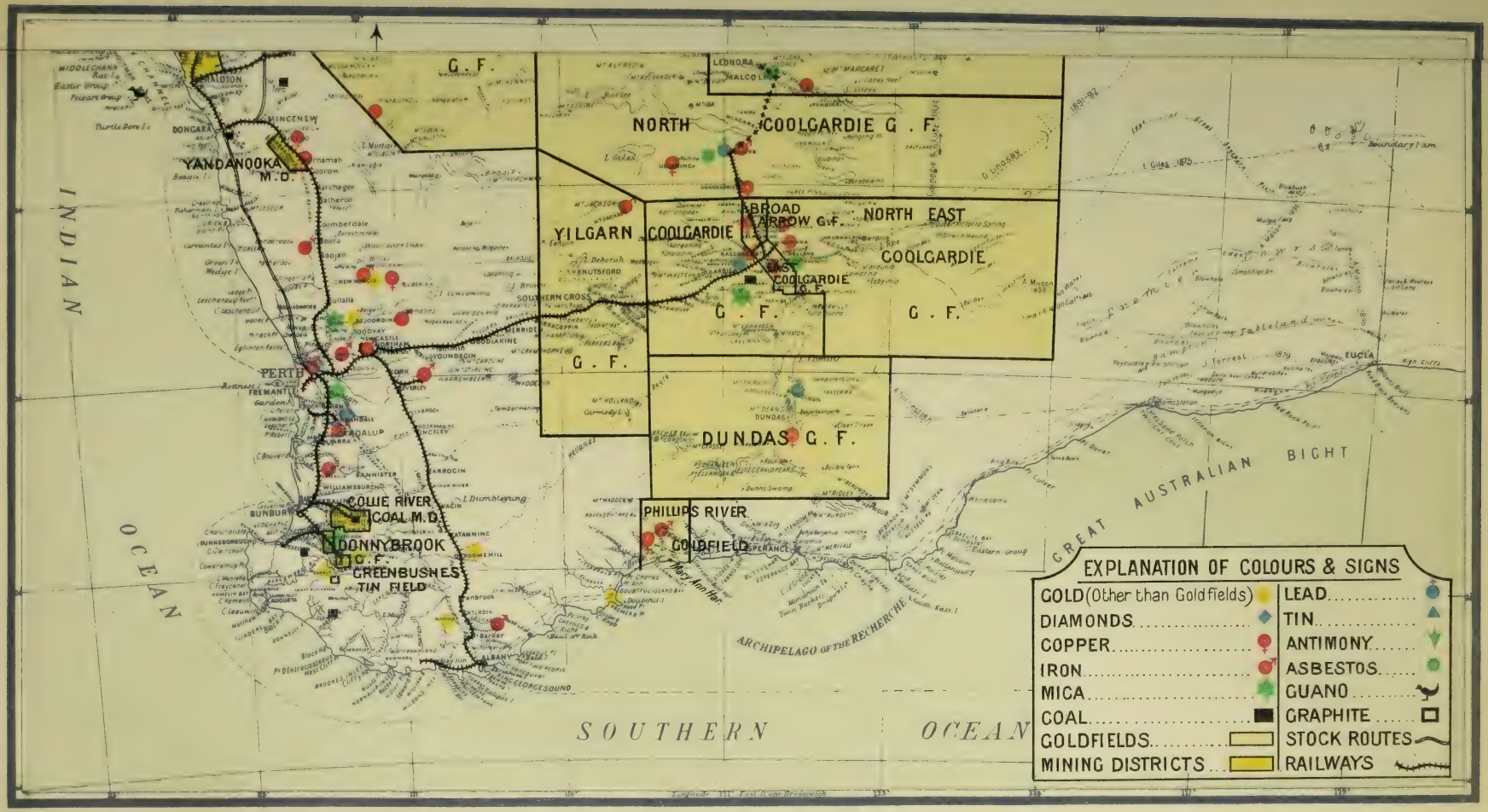
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GASCOYNE
MURCHISON
GASCOYNE DIVISION
Gascoyne Goldf
Peak Hill Goldfield
Macadam Plains Goldfield
Lake Austin Goldfield
East Murchison Goldfield
Yalgoo Goldfield
WARRAMBOO Goldfield
Lake Moore
Lake Monger
Lake Knutsford
Yilgarn Coolgardie Goldfield
Southern Cross Goldfield
Kimberley Range
Carnarvon Range
Frere Range
Montagu Range
Robinson Ranges
Lyell Range
Kennedy Range
Grey Plains
Geographe Channel
Geelvink Channel
Abrolhos or Houtman Rocks
SHARKS BAY
Naturaliste Channel
Gascoyne River
Lockyer Range
Lyons R.
Murchison R.
Yalgar R.
Weld Ra.
Nicholson Ra.
Lake Austin
Lake Barlee
Lake Giles
Lake Moore
Lake Monger
Lake Knutsford
Pigeon Rocks
Salt Lakes
Salt Lake
Rock Water
Victoria Plains
Victoria R.
Swan R.
Avon R.
Murray R.
Blackwood R.
Frankland R.
Deception Loop
Disappointment Loop
Edel Telegraph Line
Gantheaume Bay
Shoal Pt.
Hutt Lagoon
Port Gregory
Pakington
Northampton
Lynton
Victoria Ra.
Geraldine (Mine)
Yalgara Spr.
Binjah Spr.
Numberthawn
Poondarie
Nancarrong
Yewin
Tallerina Pt.
North Spr.
Muddarba Spr.
Bunbenoo
Budga Spr.
Yango Spr.
Bocarty Spr.
Warramboo
Red Kangaroo H.
Yowerrabbine Sta.
Recruit Flats
Cannetha
Edergalgoo
Woolgaronga Spr.
Wyemandoo Hill
Horse Camp
Depot Spr.
Yoyanne Well
Curnow's (Doyles Well)
Wilson's
Moresby Range
Champion B.
Fortine
Greenough R.
African Reef
Pelsart Group
Wreck Pt.
Turtle Dove
Wallabi Group
North I.
Middle Channel
Easter Group
Abrolhos or Houtman Rocks
Geraldton
Illino Spr.
Peterwandy H.
Inggarra Spr.
Murdaliyoa Ra.
Pocano Spr.
Salt Lagoons
Baunnaroo
Yeeramudder H.
Mt. Kenneth 1580
Poison R.
Mt. Alfred
Two Wells
Mt. Alexander
Mt. Bevon
Mt. Ida
Dongara
Leander Pt.
Irwin Reef
Denison
Irwin R.
Arrino
Herschel Range
Damper War Spr.
Burrillgabby Spr.
Pallagoorroo
Merorn
Groobenyer
Euroo
Coorbedar
Mt. Singleton
Dunraving
Mingan
Wooling Mt. (Mt. Elvire)
Girdering
Yarra Yarra L.
Carnamah
Murruggulga
Bera Bera
Marchagee
Warranno
Mt. Churchman or Geelabbring
Salt Lakes
Small L.
Ularino
Beagle Is.
L. Logue
Guitemiger Spr.
Stockyard Cr.
Green Pt.
Fisherman Pt.
Jurien B.
Hill R.
Watheroo
Ginbinning
Rock Water
Mt. Jackson
Salt Lakes
Siberia
45 Mile
Black Flag
Wealth of Nations
Kanowna
Kalgoorlie
Coolgardie
Coondarrie
Cervantes Is.
Green Is.
Wedge I.
Dandaragan
Moora
Indera
Boojan
Yatheroo
Gingin Brook
Lawrence Vale
Marshall
Waltoning
Wilgoyne
Eenuin
Deborah L.
Seabrook
Golden Valley
Dulladan
Woolgangie
Yerdi
Boorabbin
Carosting
Yellowdine
Mt. Stevens
Mt. Marshall
Merriden
Booraccoppin
Parker's Range
Mt. Hampton
Mt. Torlgorina
Mt. Humberty
Mt. Meltthemy
Mondaqin
Mt. Holland
Dundas
Bremer Ra.
Mt. Gordon
Peak Charles
Salt L.
Fitzgerald Rs.
Mt. Eleanora
Dunn's S.
Mt. Madden
Mt. Short
OLDFIELD
Beaverhurst Hills
Mt. Desmond
Wanganup
Cowerup
Twerlup
Kent R.
Stokes Inlet
Mt. Barren
Doubtful Is. Bay
Wellstead
Mead Pt.
Bremer Bay
C. Knob
Irby Pt.
Mt. Barker
Mt. Roe
Mt. Melville
Mt. Frankland
Mt. Lindesay
Mt. Clarence
Mt. Gardner
Mt. Manypeaks
Mt. Hassell
Mt. Ragged
Mt. Chatham
Mt. Cuthbert
Bald Head
Point Two People
Princess Royal Harbour
King George Sound
Albany
Bald I.
Breaksea I.
Michaelmas I.
Mistaken I.
Chatham I.
Eclipse I.
Seal I.
Doubtful I.
Bald I.
Point Two People
Princess Royal Harbour
King George Sound
Albany
Bald Head



John Bartholomew & Co Edinr

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



Govt Photo Lithographic Department, Perth, W.A.



Hon H B Lefroy M L A
Minister of Mines

MAP OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Shewing
THE DISTRIBUTION OF USEFUL MINERALS
together with
THE GOLDFIELDS AND OTHER MINING DISTRICTS

BY
A. GIBB MAITLAND.
GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

1899

SCALE OF MILES 0 60 120 180

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD

PILBARRA GOLDFIELD

W. PILBARRA G. F.

ASHBURTON G. F.

GASCOYNE G. F.

PEAK HILL G. F.

MURCHISON G. F.

EAST MURCHISON G. F.

Mt MARGARET G. F.

NORTHAMPTON MING DIST.

YALGOO G. F.

NORTH COOLGARDIE G. F.

YANDANOOKA M.D.

YILGARN G. F.

COOLGARDIE

BROAD ARROW G.F.

NORTH EAST COOLGARDIE G. F.

DUNDAS G. F.

COLLIE RIVER COAL M.D.

DONNYBROOK G. F.

GREENBUSHES TIN FIELD

PHILLIPS RIVER GOLDFIELD

Tropic of Capricorn

INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT

SOUTHERN OCEAN

ARCHIPELAGO OF THE RECHERCHE

EXPLANATION OF COLOURS & SIGNS

GOLD (Other than Goldfields)	LEAD
DIAMONDS	TIN
COPPER	ANTIMONY
IRON	ASBESTOS
MICA	GUANO
COAL	GRAPHITE
GOLDFIELDS	STOCK ROUTES
MINING DISTRICTS	RAILWAYS

Govt Photo Lithographic Department, Perth, W.A.

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Western Australia includes all that portion of the Australian continent situated to the westward of 129° East longitude, between the parallels of 13° 30′ and 35° 8′ South. The greatest length of this territory, from Cape Londonderry in the North, to Peak Head (S. of King George's Sound) in the South, is 1,490 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point at the base of Dirk Hartog's Island on the West to the 129th meridian on the East about 850 miles. Inclusive of the contiguous islands, it contains an estimated area of about 975,876 square miles, being more than eight times the size of the United Kingdom. Thus it is the largest of the Australian colonies; and it is also the nearest of any to England, the distance being 10,950 miles. Western Australia was originally known as the "Swan River Settlement": that settlement, however, was only the south-west corner of the colony, or that portion lying to the S. of the 30th parallel, and W. of the 120th meridian. The occupied portion of the colony is comprised in an area of about 1,200 miles in length, from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth, lying between Albany (King George's Sound) in the South, and Wyndham, East Kimberley, in the North, between the 15th and 35th parallels of south latitude. Inland settlement is being rapidly extended to the eastward of York, the locality of the Yilgarn gold-fields, and the quartz reefing at Kimberley has induced increased and more permanent settlement of that portion of the colony. There are important pastoral settlements along and at the head of the Ashburton, Gascoyne, and Murchison rivers. An important settlement has been formed in the neighbourhood of Sharks' Bay, a large inlet, situated in longitude 114° E., latitude 26° S. In the neighbourhood of the small islands which abound in this locality extensive banks, covered with the true pearl oyster (*avicula margaritifera*) have been discovered, and have afforded employment to a small fleet of boats. On the extreme north-west coast, east, west, and south of Roebourne, the country is also being settled. Alluvial gold has also been found at Pilbarra, 80 miles east of Roebourne, and at the head of the Oakover River, 300 miles north-east of Roebourne; in fact gold is now discovered all over this district. In 1887 gold was found by Mr. Anstey on the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles east of Perth, which led to that region being largely prospected, and to the discovery of a belt of country extending for about 80 miles in a southerly direction, rich in gold-bearing quartz reefs. Many companies are at work in different divisions of this field, the chief of which are Golden Valley in the North, Southern Cross next, and Parker's Find to the South; while to the East of Southern Cross is the now famous Coolgardie. The great difficulty in this as in most other fields has been the scarcity of water, but the Government is making great efforts to overcome this. Exploration north of Esperance Bay (on the south coast) has resulted in the discovery of beautifully grassed country in the neighbourhood of Frazer's Range, about 150 miles from Esperance. The exploration of the country between the De Grey and Port Darwin, by Mr. A. Forrest, F.R.G.S., led to the discovery of magnificent country lying north of the 19th parallel of south latitude. He reported that the river Fitzroy flows through over 200 miles of richly grassed plains, and that this splendid stream is navigable, during a portion of the year, throughout the whole of this distance. This tract of country has been considered of sufficient importance to demand special legislation. It has accordingly been separated from the "North District," of which it was a part, and has been formed into two districts, East and West Kimberley. The land regulations of this district, called the "Kimberley Division" in the new land regulations, have been specially prepared, with the view to encourage settlement and check speculation, and in many respects differ materially from the regulations of the other districts. During 1886 this part of the colony became of importance, owing to the discovery of gold. In consequence of the favourable reports brought down by the first prospectors, a rush set in from Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand; no great finds occurred, and many who joined the rush returned disappointed. During 1889 a great deal was done in the way of opening up the most promising of the many auriferous reefs found in this district, and a quantity of quartz-crushing machinery was imported to Kimberley. In the words of the Government Geologist, Kimberley was settling down into a reefing district, and some very rich discoveries were being made. Of the prospects of Western Australia as a gold-producing country more will be said later on, but it may here be mentioned that the discoveries of richly auriferous quartz at Kimberley, and to the eastward of Roebourne, and especially at Golden Valley and Southern Cross (about 150 miles east of York), and at Coolgardie, is proving that Western Australia is one of the richest provinces of the continent. In addition to its fisheries, the north-west coast of Western Australia—formerly known as the Victoria or Port Gregory District, discovered by Captain (afterwards Sir George) Grey, and lying between the Murchison and Irwin rivers—has been found to possess extensive tracts of land, containing minerals especially copper, lead, and tin. There are also large areas of land admirably adapted for pastoral purposes.

In the year 1527 the shores of what is now called Western Australia were touched upon by a Portuguese navigator of the name of Menezes, who gave the name of Abrolhos to the group of rocky islands lying westward of Champion Bay. These were subsequently sighted in 1598 by Houtman, who added his own name to them; in 1629 Francis Pelsart, in the frigate *Batavia*, suffered shipwreck on them. In 1616 Sharks' Bay was entered by the *Endraght*, of Amsterdam, and the island now known as Dorre (more correctly Doore) was named after her pilot, Peter Doore. The commander of the vessel *Dirk Hartog* named both the Island forming its western boundary and the Bay after himself, but the name of Sharks, given by Dampier, has superseded his own. Cape Leeuwin was first seen in 1622. In 1627 the southern coast to the eastward of Cape Leeuwin was sighted by the *Gulde Zeepaard*, and named after one of its passengers Nuyt's Land. In 1628 De Witt's Land was named by De Witt, the commander of the *Karien*. Dampier, in 1688-9, in the *Roebuck*, sailed along the NW. coast, entering and naming Sharks' Bay, also giving his own name to Dampier's Land and Archipelago, and naming many other parts of the coast and islands. In 1697 the entrance to the Swan River was discovered by Vlaming, in the *Geelvink*, and in 1826 was examined by Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling. In 1791 Captain Vancouver discovered King George's Sound. In 1801 Flinders, in the *Investigator*, sailed along the southern coast on his voyage from England, and took his vessel into King George's Island. From here eastward a number of bays—Fowler's, Smoky, Streaky, and others—were discovered and named. In the same year the western coast was visited by the French corvettes *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, and many places still bear the names given by their officers. From 1820 to 1824 the Northern coasts were explored and surveyed by Captain King. In 1828 Captain Stirling, of H.M.S. *Success*, surveyed the coast from King George's Sound to Swan River, reporting favourably of the country. His report decided the Home Government to colonise it.

The Colony was first permanently settled from Sydney in 1826 by Major Lockyer, who landed with his party, consisting of a detachment of the 39th Regiment and a number of convicts, about 75 persons in all, at Albany. His stay was but a brief one, the settlement in 1831 being transferred to a part of the sandy shore, since called Rockingham, situated about 14 miles S. of Fremantle. In 1829 Captain Fremantle, commanding H.M.S. *Challenger*, hoisted the British flag near the mouth of the Swan River, on the spot where the town of Fremantle, named after him, now stands. Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling arrived from England in the *Parmelia* on June 1st, 1829, on which date the Swan River Settlement was established (the colony completing its jubilee in 1879. Captain Stirling became the first Governor. His party on landing comprised a staff of eight persons, ten artisans and mechanics, with their wives, and families, and servants; also 51 head of cattle, 200 sheep, 33 horses, and pigs and poultry. Of the officials, Peter Brown was colonial secretary; Lieut. J. S. Rowe, R.N., surveyor; C. Sutherland, assistant surveyor; H. Morgan, storekeeper; J. Drummond, agriculturist. In July the Rev. J. B. Wittenoom, the first colonial chaplain, arrived. On August 5, the first emigrant vessel, the *Calista*, arrived. During 1829-30 thirty-nine immigrant ships arrived, bringing 1,125 passengers, and cargo to the value of £144,277, this influx being mainly induced by the liberal offers made by the Home Government of large grants of land in proportion to such property introduced. Among these settlers were three of the sons of Mr. Thomas Henty, of West Tarring, in Sussex, who brought with them (in the barque *Caroline*) stock, a large outfit, and forty servants; but disappointed with the country left for Tasmania in 1832, ultimately settling at Portland, in the western district of Victoria. In 1829 (August 12) Perth was founded, and the first assignment of land was made on September 27 of the same year. In 1830 the first attack of the natives was made at the Murray river, resulting in the murder of Mr. Mackenzie. In 1831 the first overland journey from Perth to King George's Sound was effected by Captain Bannister and party. In December, 1832, the first printing press was landed from England.

The third Annual Report of the Agricultural Society in 1835 first noted progress, the population being about 2,000, the numbers of stock and area of land under cultivation being computed at: Horses 84, mares 78, cows 307, working cattle 96, bulls and steers 97, sheep 3,545, goats 492, pigs 374. The acreage of wheat was given as 564, barley 100, oats 116. Kaffir corn and maize 29, potatoes 15, other crops 94, fallow 118, vines ½ an acre. The clip of wool for the above year was 5,884 lbs., the revenue £5,884, which, if compared with the returns of 1899, will show the progress the Colony has made during the 65 years.

Under the governorship of Mr. John Hutt (January 2, 1839, to December, 1845) the colony steadily increased in the elements of prosperity. Colonel Clark succeeded Mr. Hutt; he held office for twelve months only (February, 1846, to February, 1847), and was followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, who administered the government to July, 1848. In this year the population was returned at 4,622; the land under cultivation at 7,047 acres, of which 3,316 were wheat, 1,411 barley, oats, and other grain, and 2,320 green crops. The number of horned cattle was 10,919; of sheep, 141,123; of horses, 2,095; of pigs, 2,287; and of goats, 1,431. The imports were estimated at £45,411, the exports at £29,598; and the inward shipping at 15,494 tons. In 1840 the *Perth Inquirer* was first published; in May, 1841, the Bank of Australasia first began operations; in the following month of June the Western Australian Bank commenced business. In November, 1848, the Bishop of Adelaide made his first pastoral visit.

The history of Western Australia up to the year 1850, however, contains little of interest, for it is but the account of a

settlement struggling for bare existence, as up to that period it presented the aspect of a colony without sufficient capital to render available its natural resources, and with a scanty population. Shortly after this period the colonists petitioned the Home Government to make Swan River a convict settlement; this request was promptly acceded to, and shiploads of these enforced exiles were landed in the colony, the first party arriving in June 1850, in the *Scindian*, under Captain (afterwards Sir) Edmund Henderson as comptroller-general.

In 1856 the colony was constituted a Bishop's see, the first Bishop being Dr. Mathew Blagden Hale, late Bishop of Brisbane, whose episcopate lasted till 1875. In February, 1862, Mr. J. S. Hampton, formerly Comptroller-General of Convicts at Tasmania, became Governor, administering the government to November, 1868; being followed on September 30, 1869, by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Frederick Aloysius Weld, who held office to December, 1874. During the interval between Mr. Hampton's retirement and Mr. Weld's arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was the Acting Governor. During Mr. Weld's governorship the colony made a decided advance; telegraphic communication was established between the leading centres of population, which is now extended to South Australia, placing Western Australia in instant communication with the other colonies and the mother country. In 1870 the colony was divided into electoral districts, and the election of members to the Legislative Council took place.

Mr. Weld was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who was gazetted Governor on November 14, 1874, and assumed office on January 11 of the following year, holding the appointment to September 6, 1877, being succeeded on November 12, 1877, by Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G. Governor Ord resigned, and left the colony in January, 1880. During his term of service the railway system was initiated by the opening of the Northern Railway from Geraldton to Northampton, a distance of 54 miles. Governor Ord was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who returned to the colony from the Straits Settlements in April, 1880. On the transfer of Governor Robinson to South Australia, in 1882, he was succeeded by Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., who was sworn in on June 5, 1883, and knighted in June, 1884. His tenure of office was in a few respects a prosperous one. It witnessed a considerable increase in the revenues of the colony, an extension of the railway mileage and the inauguration of some useful measures. Sir F. N. Broome's administration closed in 1890, when he was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who administered the Government till 1895, when he resigned and the position was accepted by Col. Sir G. Smith on October 5, 1895. Sir Gerard Smith returned to England on March 22, 1900, and the Government of the colony was then administered by Sir Alexander Onslow, who was sworn in on March 23.

The proclamation of Responsible Government took place on October 21st, 1890.

The depression existing during the latter part of 1897 and 1898 passed away in 1899-1900, and the trade of the colony is now in a highly satisfactory condition; so much so that never before in its history has the total of imports and exports assumed such a large dimension. To a great extent this is accounted for by the export of gold won from the soil. The falling off in imports is due primarily to the effects of over-trading in the "boom" years (1896-97), which left, at the commencement of the year, very large stocks on hand, thus causing extreme caution in indenting; in fact, initiating a system of hand-to-mouth trading. Secondly, to greater activity in local factories, a notable sign that any commodities the colony is capable of producing and manufacturing on the spot are slowly but surely taking the place of the imported articles.

Natural Features.—The south-western portion of the Colony was traversed in 1835 by Surveyor-General Roe, who reports of it:—"Fully one-fourth, after leaving the immediate vicinity of the Sound, may be pronounced good, very good, and excellent; one third tolerable and available for some useful purposes; and the remainder poor, bad, and useless. The country is well watered. The great extent of good grassy lands passed over well adapts it to the depasturage of either horses, cattle, or sheep, while good soil, of a good loamy character, capable of bearing wheat or any other crop, is to be met with in sufficient quantity for all agricultural purposes in a country essentially pastoral."

A former Governor (Sir F. A. Weld) thus describes the principal features of the country:—

"The whole of the settled district, nearly the size of France, is usually level, often undulating, but never mountainous. The western seaboard is generally comparatively flat country, of a sandy character, composed chiefly of the detritus of old coral reefs, which has been again deposited by the action of water: more inland, a formation, which is here called ironstone, is met with: it appears to be chiefly a conglomerate of disintegrated granite, stained with iron: granite, slates, quartz, pipeclay, and, in places, trap, are all found in this country. The Darling Range, for instance, presents these characteristics; it runs from north to south in the central district inland of Perth, and appears once to have formed the coast line. The whole country, from north to south, excepting the spots cleared for cultivation, may be described as one vast forest, in the sense of being heavily timbered; sometimes, but comparatively seldom, the traveller comes upon an open sand plain, covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and exquisite beauty, and often, especially in the northern and eastern districts, low scrubby trees and bushes fill the place of timber; but, taking the word 'forest' in its widest sense—as wild, woody, and bushy country—Western Australia, as far as I have seen, is covered with one vast forest, stretching far away into regions yet unexplored. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the 'Teredo navalis,' it is admirably adapted for piles for bridges and harbour works and for railway sleepers. This timber, when properly selected and seasoned, has stood the severest tests, and no term has yet been discovered to its durability. It is believed that, with increased facilities for transport, the trade in jarrah may be indefinitely increased. The sandalwood already affords an export. The tuart and kari, both Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees." Governor Weld further says, when speaking of a tour made by him in the southern districts. "I have ridden for miles amongst kari trees, some of which, lying on the ground, I have ascertained, by actual measurement, to reach 150 feet to the lowest branch; many, I estimate, when standing, to attain nearly double that height from the ground to the topmost branch, thus emulating the great Californian 'Wellingtonia,' the kauri (*Dammara Australis*) of New Zealand, or the great Eucalyptus purpurea of Tasmania, a kindred tree, reported on by Sir W. Denison; the difference being that there they are instances of rare and exceptional growth, whilst in parts of this country there are forests of these giants of the vegetable world." During the latter part of 1883 Governor Broome travelled through some 2,000 miles of the colony. He remarks that he should call Western Australia a country of good roads. Except the Darling Range and some other inequalities rather than hills, he considers the whole country as a plain; swamps and marshes being scarcely ever met with. He found, too, nearly everywhere very good bridges. He describes the forests as of great variety, ranging from scrub and thicket, or the small "jam" wood of the Champion Bay districts, to the gigantic "karri" of the South, most beautiful of Eucalypti, the aristocracy of the forest, whose clear, straight, cream-coloured trunks, smooth to the hand, spring a hundred feet to the first branch. He considers that the agricultural land available for settlement is limited, yet capable of sustaining a much larger population than the colony at present possesses, though farming did not appear to him to be a very remunerative occupation. On the whole he found that the colony during the past ten years had made substantial advance, and that its progress had not been more rapid was owing principally to the smallness of the population, inferior soil, poisonous plants, the denseness of the forests, and the deficiency or absence of water. Of the country and people he says, "The more one sees and knows of Western Australia and its people the more they win upon the new comer." In later speeches Governor Broome set a still higher value on the colony, its resources and capabilities, as well as the energy of its "handful of inhabitants."

The country between York and King George's Sound having been roughly surveyed in 1882 to ascertain its fitness for railway construction, was thus reported of:—"The section of the country under review is a plateau having a mean surface level of about one thousand feet above the sea, though in places the river beds and valleys below and above this general level, are found cropping up ranges and peaks, which, however, with the exception of the Stirling Range, are not of any considerable height. From this plateau flow all the principal storm water channels of the southern part of the colony, including the Swan River, the upper portion of which is called the Avon, and its branches. The Murray River, with the Hotham, the Williams and affluents, break through the Darling Range by a series of gorges and cañons, and empty themselves into the sea on the western coast. The Blackwood River, with the Arthur, the Beaufort, and the Balgarrup, find the sea east of Cape Leeuwin, at Flinders Bay. The Frankland, with the Gordon as its main tributary, finds a mouth at Nornalup Inlet, near King George's Sound. The physical geography on this side of the Australian Continent, in respect to the condition of its rivers or storm water channels, shows a reverse to those of the Eastern side and which are found existing in most other parts of the globe. The so-called rivers merely serve to bear away seawards the surplus storm waters from the by no means unfertile interior which they drain, which is a belt extending in different parts fifty miles in width up to a distance of two hundred miles from the sea coast. The best land is high up away from the coast, whilst in other countries the rivers have made the lowlands fertile by what they have borne from the highlands." Mr. Forrest says, "There cannot be a doubt but that the whole of the country between Beverley and King George's Sound is capable of being more beneficially utilised than it is at present, and that as population increases and cultivation is more common a larger number of people will reside upon the land." The extension of the Eastern Railway to Beverley, the terminus of the Government line, and the northern starting point of the late Mr. Anthony Hordern's line, was opened for general traffic on the 29th of June, 1886, and Mr. Hordern's, or the Great Southern Line was completed in the early part of 1889, and opened on June 1st of the same year. Professor Laurie, of Kelain, inspected the land along the Beverley-Albany railway, and reported on it most favourably, especially for fruit and viticulture.

Of the interior of the colony there is yet much to be learned, though the labours of explorers are fast making known its features. In 1874, Colonel Warburton, after an arduous journey, attended with much privation and danger, successfully traversed the colony from Alice Springs, a station on the overland telegraph line, to Roebourne, on the sea-coast. The country is described as being an alternation of ridges and hollows, sandy, without grass, and clothed with bushes and scrubby timber, with no trace of a watercourse; though, as the party were sustained by

water obtained from native wells, it is believed probable that this drawback and obstacle to its settlement may not be quite so serious as might at first be supposed. Later on Mr. John Forrest at the head of a small exploring party, fitted out by the Government, succeeded in crossing the continent into South Australia. No good land was discovered within a practicable distance. This was the second time Mr. John Forrest had penetrated into the southern colonies, having successfully traversed the southern seaboard from Albany to Adelaide in 1870. Beyond the country lying on the lines of route of the various explorations comparatively little s known of the territory of Western Australia outside the seaboard and the settled districts.

Besides J. Forrest's two journeys across to South Australia, he, in 1869, starting from Champion Bay, forced his way eastward to a distance of 620 miles, diverging frequently from the straight track, but finding only little available country. As Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. Forrest was occupied from April to October, 1878, in making a trigonometrical survey of the whole of the settled portions of the North-Western settlements, from the De Grey to the Ashburton Rivers, an area of from 20,000 to 30,000 miles, and in 1882 he was engaged in making a trigonometrical survey of the Gascoyne district. In 1871, Mr. A. Forrest, brother to Mr. J. Forrest, also started from a point S. of Fremantle, and traversed the desert country on the E. side of the ranges to a point about 600 miles inland, and lying in about 30° 30′ S. lat., 124° E. long., his general course having been NE. Thence he struck south to his brother's coast track, and so returned to Perth. Beyond a chain of lakes, or rather salt lagoons, and a number of isolated hills, he found, however, but little to repay his toil. The geological formation of the part of the country traversed by the two brothers shows little, except a vast stretch of granite country, with tertiary desert sand beyond. Mr. A. Forrest, accompanied by Mr. Hill, as geologist, and six others, of whom two were natives, with 26 horses, and provisions for five months, set out in February, 1879, to explore the N. and NE. parts of the territory, from the upper waters of the De Grey across the continent to the trans-continental line, giving the Rivers Fitzroy, Glenelg, Prince Regent, and other large watercourses special attention. Important results accrued from this exploration, in the finding of good pastoral country nowise inferior to the fertile downs of Northern Queensland; in all an area of upwards of 20 millions of acres of good well-watered country, suitable for grazing purposes, a wide extent of auriferous country, besides a large area adapted for the culture of sugar, coffee, and rice, was discovered. The expedition reached Port Darwin in September. Regulations have since been framed for the settlement of this territory, now known as the Kimberley District. Mr. Ernest Favenc, a well-known Australian explorer, accompanied by Mr. Cuthbertson, who had explored the interior of New Guinea, examined a large extent of hitherto unknown country beyond the head of the Gascoyne river, with a view to its pastoral settlement. They reported having found extensive grassy and salt bush plains, well adapted for sheep and cattle, and with most encouraging mineral indications, especially in the direction of gold.

Staff-Commander J. E. Coghlan, R.N., in his Report upon the work carried out by the Joint Admiralty and Colonial Marine Survey Department, has given very valuable information regarding the north-west coast of Australia and the capabilities of Cambridge Gulf as a port. The climate in August was pleasant, but after the middle of September it became trying and the heat oppressive, the thermometer reaching 96° F. The dry season is from May to September, and the wet season from October to April. In October and November heavy thunderstorms (bull's-eye squalls) occur, in violence resembling tornadoes. The annual rainfall in Cambridge Gulf may be estimated at 63 inches. If sugar-cane be one day grown on the banks of the Ord River its immunity from hurricanes should tell greatly in favour of the district. The climate is healthy, and gold has been found near the shores; a port and a magistracy has been established at Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf. Cambridge Gulf is the most picturesque inlet of the sea on the coast of the colony, and, adjacent to the town of Wyndham, forms one of the finest harbours on the continent. H.M.S. *Myrmidon* made a careful survey of the Gulf, and Staff-Commander Russell, R.N., chief harbour master of the colony, visited the Gulf and laid down buoys for the guidance of vessels in 1889. The town site of Wyndham is picturesquely situated on the Bastion Hills, and has been carefully laid out by officers of the Survey Department. The following distances may be acceptable:—Lacrosse Island, at the mouth of Cambridge Gulf, is distant by steamer track from Port Darwin, about 210 sea miles; King Sound (Derby), 480 Cossack, 930; Fremantle, 1,850; Batavia (by Sunda Strait), 450; Singapore 1,950; Hong Kong, 3,300; Colombo, 3,200; Mauritius (Port Louis), 4,000.

Aborigines.—The Aborigines of this Colony were originally under the protection of a Board constituted by Act in 1886, which existed as an irresponsible independent body, a position forced on the colony by the Imperial Government before granting responsible government. The Aborigines are now entrusted to a Department constituted by an Act in 1897 (61 Vic. No. 5), which provides for a sum of £5,000 (at least) being devoted to their use. The Department is placed under the Rt. Hon. the Premier. In 1899-1900, £9,802 16s. 8d. was expended, including cost of 1,987 blankets distributed. The number of natives supported was about 620, and 125 others were relieved for short periods. The sum of £1,335 was contributed by various institutions for the support and education of native and half-caste children. The department consists of a Chief Protector, one clerk, and one travelling inspector, assisted by the police department throughout the colony.

Area. — According to the latest computation, Western Australia contains about 975,876 square miles or 624,560,640 acres.

Boundaries.—The boundaries of the colony are, on the north and west, the Indian Ocean; on the south, the South Pacific Ocean; and on the east, an imaginary line dividing it from South Australia. The coast-line of Western Australia extends for a distance of about 3,500 miles, and is indented by many bays, creeks, and rivers, and fringed by numerous small islands. A line of coral reefs girds a considerable portion of the coast, and protects it from the Indian Ocean. Between these reefs and the land there is in many places safe anchorage.

Geographical Features.—Mr. H. Page Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.I.Inst., gives the following geographical configuration:—Mountains. — The mountains are not remarkable for their height, though many of them, rising abruptly from plains little above sea-level, present a rather striking appearance. The principal ranges in the south-west are the Darling, Roe, and Blackwood Ranges. The Darling Range is the most important, extending almost due north and south for about 300 miles, at a distance of 18 to 20 miles from the sea, towards which it presents a steep face, and although it has no peaks over 1,500 feet in height, yet it has a more imposing appearance than the Roe Range, which runs parallel to it, but further east, of which the highest peak, Mount William, reaches 3,000 feet above sea-level. The Blackwood, which is situated near Bridgetown, has the greatest average elevation, although it does not anywhere attain a greater height than 2,000 feet. Near Albany on the south coast is the Stirling Range, which is the loftiest range in the settled districts, and being perfectly isolated and rising from a dead level plain it is visible for an immense distance. Its chief peaks are Mount Kyenerup 3,500, Toolbrunup 3,341, and Ellen's Peak 3,420. Some of the highest hills and ranges in the colony are said to exist in the northern portion of the interior, at the sources and upper part of the basins of the large rivers. They have not yet been accurately measured. No active volcanoes exist in the colony, and the general appearance of the country throughout indicates a condition of remarkable quiescence even as far back as the carboniferous epoch.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy (in the Kimberley division), De Grey, Harding (on the north-west coast), Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascoyne, Murchison, Greenough, Swan, Irwin, Murray, Collie, Preston (on the west coast), Blackwood, Warren, Gordon, and Pallinup (on the south coast). For the most part they are simply storm-water channels, which carry off the floods during the rainy season, and very few are navigable for any distance even for small boats.

Lakes.—The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling Range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season. The lakes in the interior of the colony, except after heavy rain, when they are covered with a few inches of water, are mostly dry, being in reality only immense salt marshes or clay pans.

Bays, Gulfs, and Inlets. — The coast line extends for about 3,500 miles, and is very deficient in good harbours; the only ones deserving mention are King George's Sound-Shark's Bay, King Sound, Champion Bay, Vansittart Bay, Esperance Bay, Bremer Bay, and Cambridge Gulf; the remainder being of little value, owing to the direction of prevalent winds, currents, shallowness, or bars.

Capes.—The capes are Londonderry, the most northerly point of the colony; Lévêque, at the south entrance to King Sound; North-West Cape, at the mouth of Exmouth Gulf; Steep Point, at the entrance to Sharks' Bay; Naturaliste, by Geographe Bay; Leeuwin, the SW. point of the colony; Howe, to the W. of Torbay; Peak Head, south of King George's Sound; and Cape Arid, at the W. of the Great Australian Bight, and Point D'Entrecasteaux on the South-west coast.

Islands.—There are a great many small islands around the coast, but the only two of importance are Dirk Hartog's Island in Sharks' Bay, and Rottnest, off Fremantle. Guano is found on the islands comprised in Houtman's Abrolhos, off Champion Bay, and various islands to the north, including the Lacepedes.

Tides.—Considerable variation is to be found in the rise and fall of the tides. On the South and South-West Coast and as far north as Sharks Bay the tide is unimportant, but to the North and East of North West Cape it is very marked, being 18 ft. at Cossack, 36 ft. 6 in. at Roebuck Bay, 46 ft. at King Sound, and 20ft. at Cambridge Gulf.

Municipalities.—There are thirty-seven municipalities, which have power to levy general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ on the ratable value of all property within their boundaries; also to borrow money upon debentures for construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ to pay the interest of money borrowed. The Government give a subsidy in proportion to the amount raised by the general rate. The Municipalities have also the control of licenses, markets, and other matters pertaining to municipalities. The City of Perth, and Fremantle, the principal port of the colony, North Fremantle, also Albany, Geraldton, Guildford, Helena Vale, York, Bunbury, Northam, Newcastle, Busselton or Vasse, Beverley, Cossack, Carnarvon, Cue, Roebourne, Gingin, Coolgardie, Day Dawn, Esperance, Kalgoorlie, Menzies, Southern Cross, Kanowna, Leederville, Mount Magnet, Nannine, Norseman, Boulder, Broad Arrow, Bulong, East Fremantle, Subiaco, Victoria Park, Claremont, and Leonora, have all been proclaimed municipalities. Thirty-six of the municipalities have been brought under the provisions of "The Health Act, 1898."

District Road Boards. — At the beginning of 1900 there were 85 Road Boards, which have charge of

the formation, construction, and maintenance of the public roads throughout the colony, excepting those within the boundaries of municipalities.

Divisions.—For various purposes the colony is divided into districts, having separate and different boundaries. There are six land districts, viz., the South-West Division, Western, North-West, Kimberley, Eucla, and Eastern; fifty constituencies [see Governmental]; thirty-seven magisterial and police districts: in addition to which large sections are parcelled out into educational and road board districts. In the South-West Division there are 77,980 square miles; the climate is very good, the average temperature being 63° and the rainfall 23·24 inches. In the Western Division there are 133,000 square miles; it contains the Murchison gold field; the climate is hot. The Murchison and Gascoyne rivers drain this important district. Average temperature 72°, rainfall 7·2 in. The North-West Division contains 81,000 square miles, and is a very rich pastoral district; the Pilbarra gold-field is in this district. Average temperature 76°, rainfall 11·62 in. The Kimberley Division has 144,000 square miles; it contains the Kimberley gold-fields, and has also some splendid pastoral land. Average temperature 83°, rainfall 24·01in. In the Eucla Division there are 50,880 square miles; it has good grass in some places, but is badly watered. In the Eastern Division there are 489,060 square miles, and it comprises the interior of the colony, with the famous Yilgarn, Dundas, East Murchison and Coolgardie gold-fields.

Climate.—The following description of the climate of the colony was supplied by Mr. W. E. Cooke, the Government Astronomer of Western Australia. There are three distinct climates in West Australia, northern, intermediate, and southern. The northern is truly tropical, consisting of a wet season lasting from about November to March or April, and a dry season from April to November. In the wet season thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence, the air being hot and humid, and the slightest exertion causes profuse perspiration. Access to inland districts is then difficult owing to extensive floods. The monthly means of the maximum and minimum daily temperature at Derby from November, 1899 to April, 1900, were as follows:—

November, 86·6; December, 87·2; January, 90·0; February, 88·9; March, 85·0; April, 85·2.

The highest temperature recorded during this season at any place in the Far North was 111·0 at Wyndham on January 16th, and 111·0 at Broome on November 25th, and the lowest 33·1 at Hall's Creek on June 29th.

When the rains are over and the dry season starts the climate is delightful. The average maximum and minimum temperature at Derby from May to October, 1899, were:—

May, 73·5; June, 71·0; July, 68·2; August, 72·9; September, 79·6; October, 82·0.

Inland the nights are often quite cold.

The mean annual rainfall varies from 28 inches at Wyndham to 11 inches at Cossack.

In the southern, and especially the south-west portions of the colony, we find a climate which for agricultural, horticultural, or ordinary living purposes is probably unsurpassed in the world. Instead of the usual four seasons there are practically only two—summer and winter. In the summer (November to April) the temperature is often over 90°, but usually at about mid-day the hot easterly wind veers to the SW., and a delicious cool sea-breeze, locally known as the "doctor," sets in all along the coast, and penetrates some distance inland. The most unpleasant months are January, February, and March, and it occasionally happens that the "doctor" fails to put in an appearance for three or four days consecutively. Under these circumstances the weather is certainly very disagreeable, but this rarely occurs. With suitable clothing, the dry heat of 90° to 100° is not at all distressing. Along the southern coast, and especially at Albany, the weather throughout the summer months is beautifully cool and fresh, a hot day being exceptional and a spell of hot weather almost unknown. After March the climate is truly delightful and extremely healthy. A large quantity of rain falls during the winter months, but it comes mainly in heavy showers, and principally at night. Along the south coast the rain seems to hang about all the time, but elsewhere it clears off rapidly, and the weather is calm, frosty, and clear, with magnificent blue skies, such as are rarely if ever seen in England. The most enjoyable months in the year are September and October, which correspond to a fine English summer. Open-air life during these months, amongst the blaze of wild flowers for which this country is celebrated, constitutes an almost ideal state of existence.

The average annual rainfall can be gauged from the following figures for a few selected districts, each district comprising one degree "square" in which the locality mentioned is situated.

Coastal.—Geraldton, 19 inches; Perth, 31 inches; Jarrahdale, 34 inches; Bunbury, 34 inches; Albany, 30 inches. *Inland.*—Newcastle, 21 inches; C. Leeuwin, 38 inches; Esperance, 24 inches; Doongin, 12 inches; Southern Cross, 9 inches; Wandering, 21 inches; Pingelly, 17 inches; Broomehill, 18 inches. Snow has occasionally been reported as having fallen on some of the mountain ranges, and frosts are not uncommon inland during the winter months.

The intermediate climate is a compromise, and a poor one. It embraces the North-west and the Eastern Divisions. In these districts nothing is certain, except the summer heat. They may be favoured at times with heavy tropical downpours on the one hand, or with an extension northwards and eastwards of the bountiful rains which visit the south-west portions in the winter, but frequently they receive neither one nor the other. The average annual fall is from 5 to 12 inches, but in some years there may be next to nothing, whilst in others heavy floods may be experienced. For instance, Onslow, on the NW. coast, had only 73 points (¾ of an inch) during the whole of 1896, whereas Whim Creek, in the same district, recorded 36 inches in one storm in April, 1898. The season for 1900 was probably the best on record, as these districts participated in both tropical and southern rains. Occasionally, very severe tornadoes visit the NW. coastal districts. They come in from the ocean and wreck everything in their path. Residents find it necessary to chain their houses down to the ground with strong iron cables, but even these precautions are often useless. One of the most violent of these storms occurred on April 2nd, 1898. The barometer fell to 28·226 at 3 p.m. on that date at Cossack, and the amount of damage done was very great. These are evidently true tropical tornadoes, and need be feared, as a rule, only between Christmas and Easter.

The summer heat, especially in the eastern districts, is very severe. The average maximum temperature at Cue, the centre of the Murchison Goldfields, for January, 1900, was 97·4 Fah.; for February, 103·7, and for March, 88·9. The highest temperature recorded anywhere in the colony last summer (1899-1900) was 115·5 at Onslow, on the NW. coast.

Perth Observatory.—An astronomical and meteorological observatory has been established on the top of Mount Eliza, a small hill with an elevation of about 200 feet overlooking the city; the foundation-stone was laid on September 29th, 1896. Standardised instruments are mounted in a Stevenson Screen, and similar sets similarly mounted give records at 33 stations ranging from Wyndham in the extreme North, to Cape Leeuwin in the extreme South, and Eyre in the Far East. All these instruments have been carefully compared with the Kew standards, and are from time to time re-compared with one another by an inspector, who makes periodical visits to see that the instruments are in good order and the observer doing his work well. The Observatory is also furnished with a set of "platinum resistance" thermometers, and thus possesses an independent method of standardising the ordinary mercurial instruments. Daily returns are received from all the meteorological stations; and the wind, weather, and rainfall are reported from almost every telegraph station in the colony. Telegraphic reports are also daily received from a number of selected stations in the neighbouring colonies, and from these complete weather maps, showing isobars or lines of equal atmospheric pressure, are constructed and exhibited in the vestibule of the General Post Office and various other places in Perth and Fremantle. The Astronomical Equipment comprises an astrographic equatorial, a transit circle, a coelostat, a parabolic reflecting telescope, a sidereal and a standard time clock, with chronograph, spectroscope, &c. A Time Ball has been erected at Fremantle, and it is dropped at 1 P.M. daily. At present the Observatory gives a time signal by telephone every morning to the Railway Department, and the standard time clock automatically regulates a timepiece exposed at the principal entrance; also several clocks in the General Post Office, from which place and from the railway station correct time is telegraphed or telephoned to all the railway and telegraph stations in the colony. Some 30 meteorological stations are connected with the Observatory.

Soil.—In Western Australia there is as good and as great a variety of soils as in any part of the world. In 1888 the area of land under cultivation totalled 65,701 acres. This acreage has increased by leaps and bounds till in 1900 the total area under crop was 186,396 acres. Of these, 84,516 were under wheat, and 78,880 under hay of all kinds. Cereals are grown as far north as latitude 29°, and on the hills to the east of Perth nothing is thought of a crop of 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. There are extensive areas that will yet become available for the growth of the sugar-cane and other tropical productions. The eastern side of the Roe and Darling Ranges is especially suitable for the grazier and farmer. In the north, too, there are extensive grassy downs, capable of depasturing vast numbers of sheep and cattle. The presence of poisonous plants, which was formerly one of the greatest drawbacks in some parts of the country to stock raising, is now a very minor evil, and a large area of so-called "poison lands" has been taken up by the Land Company of West Australia, Limited, by the late Mr. Anthony Hordern, and is being turned to profitable account, the poison being easily and economically exterminated. With regard to the alleged barrenness of the sand-plains, experience has long since proved that they will grow almost anything with a little irrigation. In the words of a former governor, Sir Frederick Weld, "West Australian sand is the most fertile in the world. The greater extent of the seaboard is separated from the interior by low ranges of hills, running parallel to it, and covered with forests, principally of jarrah. The fertile land exists in patches, and some of it is of a very rich character. On the whole, the soil may be said to possess immense productive powers under unfavourable circumstances." It was proposed some years ago to introduce the Buffalo grass, in order to utilize gradually the sandy tracts, but this has only been done in a few localities. Couch (or Doob) grass has been largely introduced for paddocks. It thrives abundantly, grows upon the poorest of soils, and in the hottest and driest weather affords substantial pasturage. In many parts of the bush it is now growing without the intervention of artificial culture. The Registrar-General, in the "Western Australian Year Book," says:—"Most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection in the Southern part of the Colony. The soil in parts is sandy, but this sand when irrigated is highly productive. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops. The climate,

as regards agriculture, is favourable, although at times subject to bad seasons. The shortest day is in June, and midsummer comes in December; with August commences the spring, and the winter begins in April. Sheep, horses, and cattle thrive well throughout the Colony, more especially in the Northern parts, where the pasturage is extensive and very nourishing."

Much of the south-western portion of the colony is admirably suited for dairying, being well watered and having a good rainfall. The factory system was introduced in 1898 by the establishment of a modern butter factory at Busselton on the Vasse river. Dairying, pig-raising, and poultry-keeping offer great inducements, as the bulk of these consumed is now imported to the value of nearly £600,000.

Geology.—The following description of the geological features of the colony was written by Mr. H. P. Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.I.Inst., ex-Government Geologist.

Western Australia as a whole may be described as a large sandy table-land, rising to an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the sea level; upon this table-land there are areas of depression in which the so-called lakes are situated. These lakes are in reality large salt clay flats draining one into another, and so eventually into the upper courses of the rivers, but as the rainfall is so small, and the extent of almost dead level so great, they rarely discharge themselves, the water evaporating upon the surface, leaving its deposits of mud, salt, and gypsum.

Around these lakes the granitic and schistose rocks outcrop (as the overlying hills of desert sandstone have been removed), and it is associated with these formations that the rich gold discoveries have been made. These older rocks in the western portion of the colony may be divided into six belts, having a general north-westerly strike.

1st, the western, or copper, lead, and zinc belt, which consists of slate, schists, quartzites, &c., extending from the Murchison River to Cape Leeuwin. It is mostly covered by the coastal sand plains, but outcrops at Northampton, south of the Irwin, and here and there along the foot of the Darling range, and forms a small range between Capes Naturaliste and Leeuwin.

2nd, or ferruginous, auriferous pyrites, and tin belt, forms the bold escarpment known as the Darling range, which extends from the Gascoyne River to the south coast. It is about 50 miles in width, consisting for the most part of hard gneissic and schistose rocks, with numerous dioritc dykes which, as well as the quartz reefs, carry auriferous pyrites.

3rd, or first granite belt, is about 100 miles in width, consisting of bold base outcrop of gneissic granite where the overlying sandstones have been removed.

4th, or first auriferous belt, is from 15 to 20 miles in width, extending from the Ashburton to the south coast, consisting of metamorphic and schistose rocks, and it is upon this belt that the Ashburton, Murchison, and Yilgarn gold-fields are situated.

5th, or second granite belt, is about 100 miles in width, extending from the north-west to the south coast, being similar in every respect to the first belt.

6th, or second auriferous belt, extends from the north-west coast to the Dundas hills, being very similar to the first auriferous belt, the only difference being that the rocks are much more faulted and the lodes as a rule richer. The width of this belt is at present unknown, but gold has been found along its entire length whenever it has been prospected, and it is upon this belt that the Pilbarra, Coolgardie, and Dundas gold-fields are situated, with the new discovery at Lake Carey, east of the Murchison gold-field.

In the Kimberley these rocks again outcrop in the form of a horse-shoe belt, the toe of which points south, the hard crystalline schists forming the King Leopold ranges, &c., with a granite belt encircling them to the south, whilst yet further south and east, at the heads of the Ord and Fitzroy Rivers, the auriferous schistose rocks outcrop, and it is here that the Kimberley gold-field is situated.

Northward of the King Leopold Ranges to the north coast is a table-land of carboniferous and Devonian limestone, sandstone, quartzites, and shales, which present bold vertical cliffs to the sea.

Southward of the Kimberley district stretch the Dorset sandstone table-land of the interior, which here extends westward to the coast, forming the 90 miles beach south of Roebuck Bay. South of the Pilbarra gold-field is a palæozoic table-land of magnesian limestone which extends to the head of the Lyons River, from beneath which the auriferous rocks outcrop in the Ashburton Valley.

From the north-west cape south nearly to Perth a series of mesozoic rocks outcrop, forming flat-topped or tent hills of limestone, sandstone, &c., whilst around the coast at Shark's Bay large deposits of tertiary sandstones occur.

The limestone cliffs of the Great Australian Bight are also of this age, whilst at their base and all round the south and west coast are recent sandy and swampy flats and raised beaches, proving that the coast is rising. True coal measures exist on the Collie River in the Darling range, about 30 miles eastward of Bunbury, and seams of considerable size have been discovered, but the extent of the basin is at present unknown. Coal measures also exist on the Irwin River, whilst the carboniferous formation extends northward to the Fortescue River, and is also met with in the Kimberley district.

Mr. A. Gibb Maitland, F.G.S., Government Geologist, has published, under the title of "The Mineral Wealth of Western Australia," a most valuable book on this important subject.

Water Supply.—The South Western portions of the colony are well watered, and the principal towns of this quarter are already, or are in course of being, supplied with reticulation works.

The Eastern goldfields wherein the question of water supply has become one of paramount importance, are now receiving considerable attention in this respect. The goldfields water supply scheme has been designed by the engineer-in-chief (Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, C.M.G.) to supply the fields with water from the South Western coastal ranges. A sum of £2,500,000 devoted to its execution has been voted by Parliament. The principal feature of this scheme is the pumping of 5,000,000 gallons of water per diem through a steel conduit along 200 miles of water main into a distributing high-level reservoir near Coolgardie, and the distribution thence by gravitation to Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and other mining centres. The preliminary works were begun in April, 1898, and considerable progress was made during 1898-1899 with the work at the Helena Weir, about 21 miles from Perth and 330 miles from Coolgardie; the area of catchment basin is about 360,000 acres.

In addition to this, works involving an expenditure of about £200,000 in reservoirs, tanks, bores, and wells are being pushed forward.

Numerous bores have been completed, and hundreds of thousands of gallons of fresh water are being discharged daily.

The Murchison Fields and the North Western Districts generally, are fairly well supplied with underground fresh water, and considerable expenditure is now going forward in these districts in the provision of wells, tanks, and bores.

Upon the whole, the question of water supply, to all except the South Western district, is likely to give trouble for some time to come, for whilst the average rainfall is unduly small, ranging in different districts from 4 to 11 inches per annum, on the other hand the surface evaporation is unduly great, ranging as it does from 70 to 90 inches per annum, and at the same time the natural features of the country, which is in the main flat and porous in character, are not readily conducive to the conservation and storage of such rainfall as may be expected.

Coolgardie and Eastern Goldfields.—Not including tanks, &c., for railway purposes, there are now 19 tanks and reservoirs for general water supply purposes, having an aggregate capacity of about 90,000,000 gallons, at a total cost of about £170,000. Besides these tanks there are numerous wells and condensers, both Government and private, from which a fairly copious supply of water is maintained.

Dundas Field.—There are several condensers between Esperance Bay and Dundas, and the demand for water has been fairly met.

Murchison Field.—Water is readily obtainable from wells which are very numerous and well maintained by the Government. There are only four centres on this field—Cue, Day Dawn, and Lawler's Mount Magnet—at which water is not free.

Pilbarra Goldfields.—The water supply on this far northern field is wholly from wells; most of which have been sunk by the Government. In general these wells are not deep, and have fairly good supplies of fresh water.

Metropolitan Water-Works.—The Government acquired the Perth Water-Works for the sum of £220,000, and they are now managed by a Board whose duties are to "manage, maintain, and improve the waterworks, and from time to time, with the approval of the Government, to extend them as required." The Board is further empowered to issue debentures for £400,000, payable in not more than forty years from issue, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. The works are intended to supply the city of Perth and suburbs with water for domestic use. A sum of over £405,000 has been spent on maintenance and construction. A new reservoir is in contemplation at Mount Eliza.

Fremantle Water-Works.—Fremantle and its suburbs are supplied from wells located in the Prison Reserve; the two service reservoirs have a joint capacity of over 1,300,000 gallons. The works are completed, with the exception of further reticulation.

Sewerage.—During 1895-6 an extensive and important survey in connection with the proposal to properly sewer the city of Perth was completed. The whole of the city and suburban area proper was covered and about 90 square miles of the outlying district. A similar survey at Fremantle has been completed. A scheme of surface drainage is being carried out both in Perth and Fremantle.

Products.—Flowers and fruits from all parts of the world flourish luxuriantly. The vegetables of England grow to great perfection, and may be cultivated at almost any season of the year. In summer, oranges, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, figs, almonds, bananas, and pomegranates grow abundantly. Strawberries, also, grow well in the southern districts and many other fruits could be cultivated in the southern parts of the Colony and others in the Northern. Both climate and soil are admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape, and the number of vineyards is increasing yearly, as is also the amount of colonial-made wine consumed in the colony, though at present but little is exported. The olive, wherever cultivated, grows luxuriantly; and during the last few years seri-culture has been successfully and profitably attempted. Bees thrive, and produce honey in astonishing quantities. The increase of the swarms which from time to time have escaped from tame hives has peopled the uncultivated bush with numerous colonies, whose treasures afford to the aborigines an aid to subsistence. The agricultural capabilities of the colony are extensive, and the breadth of land under crop has within recent years greatly increased. Portions of the country, especially in the east and northern districts, are admirably adapted for wheat-growing. Amongst native scent plants Boronia megastigma stands pre-eminent, being quite famous for its peculiarly aromatic fragrance. There are also many useful medicinal plants.

The dairying industry is receiving much attention, and every

facility is given by the Government to intending dairymen. The market is a large one, as is proved by the fact that in 1898 4,102,312 lbs. of butter, valued at £195,467, and 1,026,943 dozen eggs, valued at £52,667: in 1899, 4,428,820 lbs., valued at £184,239, and 1,199,562 dozen, valued at £50,682, were imported.

The wool produced and exported in 1895 amounted to 8,290,805 lbs., value £183,510; in 1896, 10,995,659 lbs., valued at £267,506; in 1897, 12,374,881 lbs., valued at £295,646; in 1898 10,126,306 lbs., valued at £287,731; in 1899, 9,948,417 lbs., £423,296. The gold raised in 1895 amounted to 231,513 ozs., value £879,748; in 1896, 281,265 ozs., valued at £1,068,808; in 1897, 674,933 ozs., valued at £2,564,976; in 1898, 1,050,183 oz. 11 dwts. 23 grs., valued at £3,990,698; in 1899 1,434,570·48 ozs., valued at £5,451,368.

Considerable quantities of gum, resin, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell are annually exported. The Hawksbill turtle, from which the last-named article is procured, is found on all the islands of the coast.

Sandalwood, 3,851 tons, valued at £30,863, was exported in 1895; in 1896 the export was valued at £65,800; in 1897 exported value was £49,480; in 1898, £31,812; in 1899, £29,719. The principal market for sandalwood is China, where it is used for incense purposes.

The Jarrah, a species of Eucalyptus, best known as the West Australian mahogany, has been before alluded to. It is in great demand for railway sleepers, for building purposes, and for all kinds of marine constructions, and it has also been extensively used for paving the streets of London and other large cities. When properly seasoned it has the valuable property of resisting the *teredo navalis* at sea. To jarrah and karri are assigned twelve years by English Lloyd's for use in shipbuilding, being the next highest classification to teak (fourteen years). 25,106 loads of timber, valued at £88,146, were exported from the colony in 1895; in 1896, 30,912 loads, valued at £116,420; in 1897, 47,866 loads, valued at £192,451; in 1898 the value was £326,195; in 1899, £553,198.

Guano.—Extensive deposits of Guano have been discovered at the Lacepede Islands, situate in 17° S. lat. and 122° E. long.; at Browse Island, and especially at the Houtman's Rocks or Abrolhos Islands, and the manure exported in 1895 amounted to 100 tons, valued at £200; in 1896, 1,660 tons valued at £4,506; in 1897, 1,496 tons, valued at £3.250; in 1898, 3,950 tons, valued at £9,386; in 1899, 2,045 tons, valued at £5,165.

Woods and Forests.—The indigenous trees comprise the jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), tuart, or tooart, (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*), karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), white gum (*Eucalyptus redunca*), red gum (*Eucalyptus calophylla*), York gum (*Eucalyptus loxophleba*), a species of acacia (*Acacia acuminata*) known as the raspberry-jam tree, from its peculiar scent, the red and blue gum and kindred trees, casuarina, various kinds of banksia, she-oak, and wattle, the bark of the latter possessing good tanning properties. The late Mr. J. Ednie-Brown, Conservator of Forests for Western Australia, has estimated that the principal forest surface of Western Australia occupies 20,400,000 acres, distributed as follows:—Jarrah (with blackbutt and red gum), 8,000,000 acres; Karri, 1,200,000 acres; Tuart, 200,000 acres; Wandoo, 7,000,000 acres; York gum, Yate, Sandalwood, and Jam, 4,000,000 acres. Mr. Ednie-Brown also estimated that there are in the forests of Western Australia over 62,300,00 loads of round matured timber, at a present marketable value of £124,000,000. Mr. Ednie-Brown's "Report on the Forests of Western Australia" is a valuable contribution to the timber question of the west. Excellent works on the forest resources of the Colony have been written by Sir Malcolm Fraser, and by the late Baron von Mueller, the latter stating that the forest regions of extra-tropic West Australia occupy an area equal to the whole territory of Great Britain, it being singularly fortunate for the colony that over this vast extent of wooded country a species of eucalyptus (the jarrah) prevails, which, for the durability of its timber, is unsurpassed by any kind of tree in any portion of the globe. The forest country from which timber for export is obtained occupies an area of about 30,000 square miles at the south-weste xtremity of the colony. The colony, however, is barren in respect to timbers known as soft wood, used so extensively in the building trade.

Timber Industry.—There are 35 forest saw-mills at work in the colony, employing about 3,000 men, and over 1,000,000 acres are held under timber licenses, the approximate daily output being 800 loads. The opinion is expressed that it would take three times the number of mills to exhaust the present timber resources of the colony within 300 or 400 years. During 1899-1900 trade was not very brisk, but there is no doubt that the demand for West Australian hardwoods, for railway sleepers, street paving blocks and piles for wharves and piers, is increasing rapidly.

Animals, Fish, &c.—These are much the same as in the other colonies, and comprise the kangaroo, the opossum, wombat, bandicoot, and other marsupial animals (including a marsupial mouse), and the native dog or dingo, and native cat. The dingo still attacks the flocks of the farmers, though efforts are made to exterminate it, the Government paying rewards for its destruction, and strychnine is largely used on many stations. Birds of the parrot and cockatoo tribe, sea birds, and the swallow species are numerous, but there are very few native song birds. Emus, black swans, wild turkeys (a specimen of bustard), ibis, gnow, eagle hawks (being very destructive to lambs and poultry, the Government pays 2s for every one destroyed), and other large birds are met with far inland, while pelicans and numerous varieties of cranes are common on all the rivers. There are several kinds of snakes, many of them poisonous. The waters that wash the West Australian coast abound in fish, such as schnapper, whiting, flathead, bream, garfish, taytor, trevally, flounders the jew-fish (peculiar to the colony), &c.; whales, sharks, seals, turtle, dugongs, and alligators are also found. Insect life is as prolific as in the other colonies, mosquitoes, flies, green gnats, ants, and many others swarm in different localities. It is stated that some kinds of animal life in this colony are peculiar, presenting curious and anomalous forms, which seem to be remnants of an ancient world.

Population.—By the census returns taken on the 5th of April, 1891, the population, exclusive of aborigines, numbered 49,782—29,807 males, 19,975 females. The census showed that there were 917 Chinese in the Colony—male 912, female 5. At the previous census of 1881 the population was 29,708—17,062 males, 12,646 females.

The estimated population on the 1st of January, 1900, was, males 112,290, females 58,742, or a total of 171,032. During the year 1899 the number of births was 5,174, consisting of 2,636 males and 2,538 females; and the number of deaths 2,324; 1,513 males and 811 females. Chinese numbered 1819: 1,812 males, 7 females. At August, 1900, the estimated population was 179,937: males 117,183, females, 62,754.

Arrivals and Departures.—During the year 1899, 20,278 (13,142 males, 7,136 females) persons arrived by sea in the colony; the departures during the same period were 20,225 (14,029 males, 6,196 females).

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.—During 1899 there were 5,174 births registered: 2,636 males, 2,538 females; deaths, 2,324: males 1,513, females 811. There were 1,671 marriages, of which 538 were celebrated by the Church of England, 370 by Church of Rome, 333 Wesleyan, 75 Congregational, 150 Presbyterian, 25 Baptist, 9 Salvation Army, 1 Hebrew, 18 Church of Christ, 1 Seventh Day Adventists, 1 Mohammedan, and 150 District Registrars. Of the ten years (1890-99) the highest rate of mortality was in 1895 (17·78), the lowest 1890, 12·06. Mean death-rate for these ten years was 15·76 per 1,000. The mortality under one year during 1899 was 724; under five years, 205; 5 years and over, 1,395; the percentage of total births per 1,000 of mean population was 30·64, and the percentage of total deaths, 13·76; total marriages, 9.89. Excess of births over deaths, 2,850. For the half-year ended June 30, 1900, marriages numbered 897; births, 2,753; deaths, 1,142.

Religion.—The various religious denominations according to latest statistics are thus represented in round numbers, full particulars not being available: Church of England, 94,000; Roman Catholics, 24,000; Wesleyan Methodists, 4,500; Baptists, 250; Church of Christ, 400: Salvation Army, 800; Hebrews, 675; Mohammedans, 450; Congregationalists, 600; and Presbyterians, 5,000. The colony contains more than 600 places of worship (including buildings where services are held); the Church of England has 209 (including the cathedral at Perth), and 36 parsonage houses. The Roman Catholics have a cathedral in Perth, and 126 chapels, &c., in various districts of the colony (including several private houses used as chapels). The Wesleyans have 140 churches and places of worship, the Congregationalists 40, Presbyterians 21, Baptists 12, Church of Christ 7, Salvation Army 26, Seventh Day Adventists 5, Hebrews 6, and Mohammedans 12. The whole colony constitutes a Church of England diocese, governed by the See of Perth, in which city is the Bishop's residence. The present holder of the See is the Right Rev. Charles Owen Leaver Riley, D.D. The governing body of the Church of England in Western Australia is the Synod, established in 1872, consisting of the Bishop (who is the president, and has the power of vetoing any Bill), all licensed clergymen, and lay communicant representatives elected by the congregations; no act being valid unless it carries the consent of the three orders. The Synod must meet at least once a year, and a dissolution and fresh election of lay members must take place every three years. The appointment of clergymen to vacant cures is made under regulations laid down by the Synod. The election of Synodsmen usually takes place at Easter, and the Synod assembles in October. The colony also contains two Roman Catholic bishoprics, the diocese of Perth and the diocese of Geraldton, established in 1898; and the denomination has a number of handsome churches in the leading towns, and missions, especially one for the aboriginals at New Norcia and one at Subiaco for orphan children, both of which are admirably conducted, and in all respects flourishing. In 1898 the Rev. Father W. B. Kelly was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Geraldton. The Sisters of Mercy have been established in the colony since 1846. The other nuns are: Sisters of St. Joseph; of Loreto; of St. John of God; and Presentation Sisters. The nuns of St. John of God have for their chief end the care of the sick; hospitals conducted by them are carried on at Subiaco and Kalgoorlie. The Jews have increased in the colony, and have formed "congregations" in Perth, Coolgardie and Fremantle.

The general Revenue of the colony contributed in 1896 the sum of £1,771 10s. 1d. for the maintenance of ministers of religion, which was apportioned to each denomination according to the numbers at the last census, the proportion received by each having been as follows:—Church of England £1,002 2s. 3d., Church of Rome £504 5s. 11d., Wesleyans £184 6s. 9d., and Presbyterians £80 15s. 2d. In 1897 the commutation of the Ecclesiastical Grant amounted to £17,715. The grants hitherto made to the churches were abolished by the Ecclesiastical Grant Abolition Act, 1895, but sums in commutation were paid.

Sunday Schools.—There are more than 250 Sunday-schools in the colony.

Education —The educational system is framed under the "Elementary Education Act of 1871," and "Amendment Acts, 1893 and 1899." By the former Act, schools are divided into Elementary and Assisted, but by the abolition of Assisted Schools Act of 1895 State aid was withdrawn from the latter after December 31, 1895. The elementary schools are under the control and supervision of the Minister of Education and the Local District Boards, who act generally as boards of advice. Members of these Boards are elected for three years. Any person is qualified to vote at these elections who has a household of £10 annual value, or is the parent or guardian of any child attending a State school. The first election of District Boards of Education under the Amendment Act of 1893 was held in December, 1895. In the Elementary schools five hours a day are devoted to secular instruction. Half an hour, under the provisions of a conscience clause, may be devoted to general religious instruction and moral lessons; but no catechism or religious formulary of any kind may be used. Under the Amendment Act of 1893 ministers of religion, subject to certain regulations, are permitted to instruct the children of their denominations for half an hour during school hours.

The Government Schools are of six classes:—State, Half-time, Provisional, House-to-house (or schools in sparsely populated districts), Special and Evening schools.

During 1899 there were 207 Government Schools in operation. At the beginning of 1900 there were 205 schools, divided as follows: State schools, 125; half-time schools, 14; special schools, 6; provisional, 56; schools in sparsely populated districts, 4. The number of scholars on the roll was: 8,620 boys and 7,433 girls; total, 16,053 The teachers, including serving mistresses, numbered 473. Average attendance, 12,465; comparison of attendance to enrolment, 79 per cent.; cost per head of enrolment, £3 11s. 9d.; per head of average attendance, £4 12s. 5d. Total expenditure of year ended December 31, 1899, £62,028; in 1898, £57,358.

During 1894 payment by results in Government schools was abolished; the amount expended in Elementary education increased, teachers' salaries augmented, and the provisions for enforcing compulsory attendance improved.

During 1895 schools were classified according to attendance; teachers were appointed and classified with fixed rates of salary, and an improved standard of instruction adopted. In 1898 a further improvement took place. To cope with the increasing size of the schools in the more populous parts a new scheme of classification on the same basis was devised, and the curriculum was considerably altered so as to bring education more into line with the newer methods and systems adopted in older countries.

In 1899 the manual training side of the department's work has been developed Clay, modelling and a drawing curriculum on the most modern and approved lines have been introduced. Cookery classes have also been established.

During 1898 separate infant schools were established.

Compulsory school attendance is enforced, and is controlled by the department.

Two visits are paid each school by the Inspectors of Schools, one for examination, and one for inspection, the latter being without notice. The salaries of the teachers are fixed by the regulations, and are dependent on the classification of the school, and the certificates they hold. The Roman Catholics have admirable educational establishments throughout the colony. Several private seminaries for young ladies have also been established.

Technical Education.—In 1897 preliminary evening classes were established at the Central Schools in Perth and Fremantle as a first step towards Technical Education. The progress made during 1899 and 1900 was very satisfactory.

Western Australia has no University. A "High" school was established in Perth, in 1876, by an Act of the local Legislature. The instruction in the High school is exclusively secular, and the head-master must be a graduate of a recognized University, not being a minister of religion. Three scholarships, each of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, are open for competition annually to boys and girls attending the primary schools of the colony. Bursaries of the value of £10 each are also offered for competition. Five senior exhibitions of the value of £25 each and five junior of £15 each may also be competed for by both sexes.

The Inspector-General of Schools considers the educational work of the year very encouraging, especially in respect to the new curriculum.

A New Act.—One of the most important events of the year was the passing of the Education Act, giving free education to all children of compulsory age and systematizing the work of compulsion. Very important provisions dealing with private schools have also been passed, which will enable the Government to assure itself that children not immediately under its control are not falling behind the standard of education required for the welfare of the State. Age and not attainment is now the reason for exemption, and an every-day attendance may be insisted upon.

The College of the Christian Brothers, Perth, is one of the finest establishments of the kind in any of the colonies; the Brothers also have a college at Albany and another at Fremantle. In all these places the Brothers conduct elementary schools in addition to the work of higher education. Nuns of various Orders teach primary and secondary schools in chief centres of population.

Mineral Resources.—The number of districts in which "mineral leases" are held shows that the development of the mineral wealth of the colony as a whole is not being confined to that of its gold deposits. There were in 1899 268 leases covering an area of 27,377 acres; of these, coal occupied 22,213 acres, and tin, 2,528 acres. On this important subject the very concise but full report furnished by Mr. H. P. Woodward, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.I. Inst., gives the best information. Until within recent years it was generally considered that Western Australia was almost destitute of mineral wealth, but this has, fortunately, proved to be incorrect, for now it is found that belts of rich mineral country extend from one end of the colony to the other. The first discoveries were made in the Victoria District as far back as 1842, from Geraldine on the Lower Murchison River, south by Northampton, nearly to Geraldton in Champion Bay. These consisted of rich lodes of lead and copper, which were very successfully worked for many years, but owing to the great fall in the value of those metals, and the very small percentage of silver contained in the lead, these mines had to stop work, though there is still a hope that the industry of lead-mining may be revived The lead occurs in the form of carbonates and sulphides of great richness, and the lodes, which are often of great size, contain so little gangue mixed with the ore that it is very easily dressed. The copper ores are also very rich, occurring in depth as sulphides, but near the surface large masses of carbonates and ferruginous oxides, with a certain amount of native copper are met with. These lodes ought decidedly to be worked again, now the price of copper has risen and labour-saving appliances have been brought to such a stage of perfection.

Tempted by the reward offered by the Government of £10,000 for the first 10,000 tons of lead smelted in the colony, also by the ready market for "pig" lead, which exists in China *viâ* Singapore, smelting works were erected, but failed either through bad management or imperfect furnaces and machinery. This reward has long since lapsed.

Graphite has been found at the head of the Donnelly River, about thirty miles S.E. from Busselton, and it is anticipated that the large size of the deposit, the cheapness with which it could be worked, and its short distance from good roads will render it of great value. A deposit has also been worked at Kendenup, but the district is too far from the market.

Galena.—Several small but rich lodes of galena have been found in the Darling Range to the south of Perth, but, like those at Northampton, containing very little silver. To the south-east of Roebourne there are some very rich lodes of galena, but these also are too small to pay for working. In the Kimberley district galena associated with gold occurs, but only in small quantities. The gold is in a free state, and in the rich specimens is plainly visible to the naked eye.

Copper.—Since 1845, when the first ore was shipped from these mines, there have been exported from the colony upwards of 12,600 tons of copper, and 33,600 tons of lead ore. Finds of copper have been made south of the Irwin River, which have only been slightly worked, as the expense of cartage was too great; "but now that copper is better in price, it is to be hoped that mines will be started in them, especially as they are close to the line of railway from Perth to Geraldton." To the east of Roebourne there is one of the largest and richest copper lodes in the colony, and it is now being worked successfully by a large company—the Whim Creek Copper Mining Company; and, to the south of that town, there are also several copper lodes that were worked some years ago. In one of these the copper occurs as a brown ore; it is a mixture of carbonate and oxide of copper with oxide of iron, and gold is often visible in it. The Northampton mining field, where lead is also found, has also been re-established, but little work was done in 1899–1900. The Phillips River mining district was proclaimed in 1899. Copper also occurs in the Wongan Hills, the Darling Range, the Glenelg Range, Yandanooka, Mount Margaret, and in several other places. Total export for the year 1899, 1991 tons, value £41,452. Total quantity raised to January 1, 1900, 9,982 tons, value, £91,208. During the first half of 1900, 2,366 tons were raised.

Coal.—In 1846 the brothers Gregory found coal on the north branch of the Irwin River. This was afterwards reported on by Dr. von Sommer, who says that there were two seams, one 6 ft., the other 8 ft., but the discovery was not further investigated till forty years afterwards. When it was inquired into by two private colonists, Messrs. Raymond Eliot and G. Bell, a mistake was made as to the exact locality of the Gregory's find, and they discovered coal a considerable distance from what is indicated on the map as "the coal seam." The persons mentioned found coal in the bed of the river, and traced it up to its source, where they discovered a seam 4 ft. thick, which on working into the cliff opened out to 6 ft. Under the heading of Coal, Mr. Woodward has written:—"There are some seams of inferior coal on the Irwin River, and though the seams are from three to six feet in thickness, and coal is of true carboniferous age, yet none have at present proved to have a marketable value. This coal would be very useful for many purposes in a populous country, but here, where wood is so abundant and always close at hand, there is no demand for any, except a first-class steam coal. The Midland Railway Company have put down several bores for coal, but their labours have not as yet resulted in the discovery of any seams of commercial value. The carboniferous formation certainly extends for 300 miles to the north of the Irwin, and probably all the way to Kimberley, so that there is a very large district yet untested in which superior coal seams may be found.

Some brown coals of poor quality have been found near Albany; also some good coal at Flybrook, to the westward of Augusta, in Flinders Bay, near Cape Leeuwin; this coal is anticipated to turn out of great value to the colony in the future.

The Collie coalfield, situated in the southern part of the colony, near Bunbury, having been proved by the Government, by means of bore holes put down by hand-boring plants and a diamond drill, to cover a large area, and to contain coal seams of considerable thickness and quality, was, during 1896, proclaimed a mineral district under the Mineral Lands Act, an area of 115 square miles being enclosed in the district. Mineral leases, each of 320 acres, were then surveyed and thrown open for application by the public. The Collie Coalfields Proprietary Co. was the first public company formed to work coal measures of the basin of the Collie river mining district, and holds 16 leases containing about 4,730 acres, and the property is connected by rail with the railway system of the colony. The present workings are confined to two seams overlying the seam worked by the Government mine—("the Westralian Wallsend Colliery")—which, at a depth of 45 feet below the present workings, has been proved to be 13 feet in thickness. The new township of Colliefields is growing rapidly.

Twelve samples from the Collie-field were assayed in London with the following average results :—Water, 11·60 ; gas, 32·10 ; sulphur, 0·90 ; fixed carbon, 51·20 ; ash, 4·35. The coal has a very high heating power ; it forms no clinkers or slag, gives off little smoke, and the percentage of ash is small. The output of coal is about 1,500 tons weekly, and is increasing. Total coal raised to January 1, 1900, 57,844 tons, value £27,712 ; for the year ending December 31, 1899, 54,336 tons, value £25,751 ; during the first half of 1900, 50,899 tons were raised.

Iron. — Mr. Woodward says that Western Australia is essentially an iron country. There are immense lodes of magnetite and hematite iron awaiting development. So large is the quantity of iron that it is almost impossible to work with any degree of accuracy with a magnetic compass. Areas have been applied for for supplying smelting works, which have been erected. In the Weld Range, at the head of the Roderick river, is the celebrated Wilgie Myah, said to be probably one of the richest iron lodes in the world. The deposit consists almost entirely of hematite, which, at the surface and in the cavities, assumes the botryoidal form which has given rise to the idea that it is a lava flood. It is thought that the natives have worked this field for centuries. Total raised during year 1899, 12,852 tons, value, £8,939 ; this is the first year of any record of the production of this mineral.

Tin.—At the end of 1888 stream tin was found on the Blackwood river, near Bridgetown, by Mr. Stinton, which led to the discovery of very rich deposits, extending over an area of about a hundred square miles, and since the price of tin has so much advanced, active prospecting is going on in this locality, and a large number of claims and leases have been pegged out, and the field (known as The Greenbushes Tinfield) has proved to be very rich and extensive. The total export for the year 1899 was 308 tons, valued £23,163. Stream tin has also been found on the goldfields at Roebourne, but has not as yet been worked. Tin is also found at Pilbarra (near Marble Bar) and the Nullagine. Total quantity raised to January 1, 1900, 2,000 tons, value £95,797 ; during the first half of 1900, 254 tons were raised, value £17,596.

Other Minerals.—Antimony has been found in the Roebourne district ; zinc in the Geraldton district ; and in 1897 a lode was found to the south of Perth ; mica at Bindoon, Northampton, Darling Ranges, Pilbarra, and Coolgardie ; kaolin in the Darling ranges ; asbestos at Tambourah (Pilbarra goldfield), and manganese in various parts of the colony. During 1898 the Government offered a bonus to any party who would export fifty tons or over of asbestos, but it is now discontinued. Leases for diamond mining have been taken up in the Nullagine district.

Gold.—The auriferous area of Western Australia extends from the sixteenth to the thirty-third parallel of S. lat., or upwards of 1,200 miles from north to south, with a known breadth of at least 100 miles ; in fact, there are no less than 324,000 square miles to the 18 proclaimed goldfields, while there are thousands of square miles of unexplored country to the eastward which, there is every reason to believe, will reward the efforts of the prospector with the discovery of auriferous belts probably equal in extent and richness to the fields already proclaimed. Mr. R. Austin claims to have discovered the auriferous regions of the colony in 1856–8. In the year 1860 a general conviction became settled that West Australia was auriferous, and the Government employed Mr. Hargreaves (the discoverer of gold in New South Wales) to visit the colony and report. His opinion was that gold in payable quantities would never be found in the SW. corner of the colony. Payable gold has, however, been found in this locality. In 1868 gold was discovered at Peterwangy, at the head of the Irwin river, but it unfortunately never proved to be in payable quantities. This was unfortunate, as it attracted a large number of diggers, who went away disgusted, giving the colony a bad name. It was next found by Mr. Hassell, at Kendenup, near Albany, but owing to the difficulty of extracting the gold, owing to the presence of arsenical pyrites, it has never been thoroughly tested. In July, 1869, the Government offered a reward of £5,000 for the discovery of a workable goldfield within 300 miles from any declared port of the colony. In 1882 the late Mr. Hardman visited the Kimberley District, and in his report in 1885 mapped in where gold was likely to be found, and his indications were in every case proved to be correct ; but the alluvial workings were very shallow, and soon worked out, and the district was overrushed. Hall's Creek is the official centre of the Kimberley Goldfield, which has a proclaimed area of 46,866 square miles. It is connected with Perth by telegraph, and a fairly good road, of about 250 miles, runs from the field to the port of Wyndham. In March, 1887, Mr. Glass found gold about ninety miles E. of Newcastle (in the Eastern District), which induced the settlers of the district, with the aid of the Government, to send out a prospecting party under the leadership of Mr. Colreavy, who worked all over the country from Newcastle to the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles East of Perth, without success. This party was followed by Mr. Anstey, who found a very rich patch in the Yilgarn Hills. Later on Mr. Colreavy went out again on his own account, and found two or three gold-bearing reefs ten miles South of Anstey's find. The country was quickly rushed, and Mr. Riseley found further south another rich patch of reefs, which he called the Southern Cross, and Mr. Parker who went still further south was rewarded by another rich discovery. With reference to this field Mr. Woodward says :—At the end of 1887 gold was found by Mr. Anstey on the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles East of Perth, which led to that region being largely prospected, and to the discovery of a belt of country, extending for about 80 miles in a southerly direction, rich in gold-bearing quartz reefs. Several companies are now at work in the different divisions of this field ; the following may be mentioned :—"Golden Valley" in the north, "Southern Cross" next, and "Parker's Find" to the south. To these must be added the district known as Mount Jackson, about 70 miles NNW. of Southern Cross, and which has a promising future. Between these points other gold-bearing reefs have since been discovered, and the field from North to South, may now be said to embrace a distance of about 100 miles. The great difficulty to successful working has hitherto been the scarcity of water, but the Government have established a Water Supply Department, which is successfully grappling with the water question. The rocks on this line of country are more or less indurated slates and schists, with here and there dykes of granite and other intrusive rocks. The reefs are, as a rule, large, and extend to a great length on the surface, but they are not well defined, and seldom have walls on both sides, one side generally splitting up into a large number of leaders, most of which are rich in gold. The stone itself is solid and of a quartzite nature ; it contains a little carbonate of iron, both iron and copper pyrites, manganese and chlorite, but not in sufficient quantities to interfere with the extraction of the gold. The stone, as a rule, is very rich, often containing as much as six ounces of gold to the ton, and the trial crushings that have been made prove that there is, at any rate in one or two claims, a great mass of stone carrying about two ounces to the ton. Gold is also found in this field in a great dye-like mass of a greenish colour—probably a decomposed serpentine. Some rich deposits of alluvial gold have also been found, but, owing to the scarcity of water, little of the ground has as yet been tested. There cannot be the slightest doubt that this field presents one of the finest surface indications yet met in Australia. Gold has also been found in a small reef in the Wongan Hills, but not in sufficient quantity to pay. In 1888 some very rich reefs were found about 100 miles Eastward of Roebourne Bay, and many of them were opened up. The stone is a milky quartz with occasionally a bluish tinge, containing a large quantity of antimony associated with the gold. The reefs run east and west and are the only known metalliferous lodes in the Colony running in this direction. The rocks are slates, often calcareous, with hard ridges of banded quartzite and large dyke masses of amygdaloid standing up out of the plain. There are also some very rich deposits of alluvial gold, extending over 300 miles of country, and following the coast to the east and west. Until recently most of the finds have been in shallow ground, but now richer deposits of gold are being found in the deeper alluvial deposits, and these are often associated with cementing deposits, similar to those occurring in the other colonies. The very rich reef discovered at Mallina near Roebourne was floated into a company in Sydney, known as the "Alfred Argle Gold Mining Company." Judging from the large quantities of gold already obtained in this district, it must be a very rich gold-bearing tract of country, and when the alluvial gold ceases to be the all-absorbing attraction, the reefs will receive much greater attention. Gold has also been found at Mulga Mulga, to the north of Austin's Lake, but is not being worked at present, owing to the want of money for that purpose. It also occurs on the Greenough, and in 1890 new discoveries were opened up on the Ashburton. In July, 1891, gold was discovered on the Murchison, eastward of Geraldton, and during the year the field produced a very large amount of the metal, and was duly proclaimed in September of that year. All along the face of the Darling Range there are large reefs full of pyrites, most of which carry more or less gold, and some are very rich.

In 1892 rich auriferous quartz reefs were discovered near Coolgardie by a man named Bayley, about 100 miles due east of Southern Cross.

Gold was soon after discovered at Hannan's (now called Kalgoorlie), on the "Thirty Mile," situated some 30 miles east-north-east of Coolgardie ; and also at Dundas, about 120 miles north of Esperance Bay, the former being the most important gold-producing centre of the colony, and the latter progressing favourably and rapidly increasing its output.

Further rich deposits were discovered in 1895 in the neighbourhood of Lake Darlôt, eastward of the source of the Murchison river, which neighbourhood has now been declared a goldfield.

Donnybrook district was discovered in the latter part of 1898 by Bourke and Hunter.

On the 20th January, 1898, the Government offered a reward of £500 to the first person discovering alluvial gold at a depth below 30 feet from the surface on any land situated not less than six miles from any known deep alluvial workings.

The late assistant Government Geologist, Mr. S. Göczel, issued a very valuable report on the Interior Gold Region of West

Australia, and he declares that this region is of such large extent, and the rich gold deposits so numerous that the further prosperous development of the gold-mining industry may be considered as assured.

The famous "Monarch" nugget weighing 463 ozs. 16 dwt. was found at Lake Way at the end of December, 1897, by Percy Martin.

Goldfields Returns for 1899.—The total amount of gold entered for export during 1899 amounted to 1,434,570 ozs., value £5,451,368; during 1898, 1,050,183 ozs., value £3,990,698. From Murchison, 68,842 ozs.; East Murchison, 37,811 ozs.; Peak Hill, 15,721 ozs.; Yalgoo, 5,689 ozs.; Pilbarra, 19,996 ozs.; West Pilbarra, 1,955 ozs.; Coolgardie, 113,558 ozs.; North Coolgardie, 60,909 ozs.; North-East Coolgardie, 64,470 ozs.; East Coolgardie, 890,566 ozs.; Yilgarn, 7,734 ozs.; Dundas, 44,691 ozs.; Kimberley, 814 ozs.; Mount Margaret, 64,905 ozs.; Broad Arrow, 36,020 ozs.; Ashburton, 239 ozs. Gascoyne (formerly with Ashburton) 333 ozs.; Donnybrook, 309 ozs. Total yield of alluvial and dollied gold during 1896, 26,327 ozs.; 1897, 22,220 ozs.; 1898, 81,461 ozs.; 1899, 6,155 ozs.; auriferous quartz, 257,699 ozs.; 1897, 1,169,504 ozs.; 1898, 960,249 ozs.; 1899, 1,539,211 ozs.; for the first three quarters of 1900 the gold produced amounted to 939,225 ozs. Average yield of gold per ton of ore milled: 1896, 1 oz. 11 dwts.; 1897, 1 oz. 8 dwts. 4 grs.; 1898, 1 oz. 5 dwts. 5 grs.; 1899, 1·31 ozs. There were 2,625 leases in force in January, 1900, these leases covering 36,336 acres. Average number of miners employed above ground, 7,525; below, 8,555; estimated value of machinery, £1,962,222.

During the first half of 1900 returns show 1,971,692 ozs. gold entered for export. The average sterling value of the gold is £3 17s. 1½d. per oz. of gold, the average fineness ·9077.

The return of gold (the produce of the colony) entered for export for the year 1899 was 1,434,570·48 ozs., valued at £5,451,367 16s. 6d; 1898 was 1,050,183 ozs. 11 dwts. 23 grs., valued at £3,999,697 13s. 5d. Since the year 1886 the figures are 4,127,374 ozs., valued at £15,684,022; official valuation is £3 16s. per oz.

Dividends paid in 1899, £2,035,670; for eight months ended August 31, 1900, £1,107,434.

Goldfields.—The following is a list of the goldfields, and their area, also the address of the wardens' offices:—*Northern Goldfields*—Kimberley, 46,866 square miles, Hall's Creek; Ashburton, 6,992 square miles, Mount Mortimer; Gascoyne, 5,061 square miles, Bangemall; Pilbarra, 34,880 square miles, Marble Bar; West Pilbarra, 9,480 square miles, Roeburne; *Central Goldfields*:—Peak Hill, 12,194 square miles, Peak Hill; East Murchison, 28,242 square miles, Lawlers; Murchison, 20,513 square miles, Cue; Yalgoo, 18,921 square miles, Yalgoo; *Eastern Goldfields*:—North Coolgardie, 30,609 square miles, Menzies; Mount Margaret, 42,154 square miles, Mount Malcolm; Broad Arrow, 590 square miles, Broad Arrow; North-east Coolgardie, 21,542 square miles, Kanowna; East Coolgardie, 632 square miles, Kalgoorlie; Coolgardie, 11,974 square miles, Coolgardie; Dundas, 17,848 square miles, Norseman; Yilgarn, 15,593 square miles, Southern Cross; Donnybrook, 102 square miles. Total area, 324,218 square miles. The average number of men employed above ground was 7,525, underground 8,555. Total leases in force, 2,609; area 36,118 acres; number of stamps, 3,338; other mills, 83; leading vats, 368; filter presses, 55; abstract of smelting shows 48,277 tons, 268,097 ozs.; concentrates, 5,161 tons, 11,185 ozs.; tailings, 306,673 tons, 149,918 ozs.; slimes, 72,309 tons, 24,482 ozs. Total estimated value of mining machinery, £1,962,222.

The Kimberley goldfield is situated in the north-eastern corner of the Colony, and the principal diggings and mines are near the eastern boundary. It was discovered in 1882, by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman. Official centre, Hall's Creek. Steamers run between Freemantle and Wyndham every month, and there is a good road from Wyndham to the field. The five main mining centres are the Panton, Hall's Creek, the Brockman, Ruby Creek, and Mount Dockrell. Proclaimed May, 1886. The field offers little inducement to capital.

The Pilbarra fields (Pilbarra and West Pilbarra) are a little south and west from Kimberley, and contain the mining centres Coongan, Marble Bar, Nullagine, Talga Talga, Croydon, Western Shaw, and Tambourah. West Pilbarra has Whim Creek, Balla Balla, Egina, Pilbarra, and The Nicol. These are situated in what is known as "The Nor'-West," and in a most promising mineral area. Pilbarra goldfield is divided into the Marble Bar and Nullagine districts. Whim Creek is the most important centre of the West Pilbarra, and about 4 miles from it are the Balla Balla and Mons. Cupri Copper Mines. There are some rich copper deposits in the district. They are connected with the Port of Cossack, 12 miles from Roeburne. Proclaimed July, 1889, altered September, 1895.

The Ashburton field is on the Ashburton river, and is connected with the Port of Onslow by road, about 130 miles. Proclaimed December, 1890. There are seven main centres on the field, but little developing work has been done.

The Gascoyne Goldfield is connected with the Port of Carnarvon by road; it is also connected with the Murchison fields *viâ* Peak Hill, and with the Ashburton field by road. There is good water supply and there are several stores on the field, but little was done during 1899-1900. Proclaimed June, 1897.

The Central fields (embracing Peak Hill, East Murchison, Murchison, and Yalgoo) are near the western centre of the Colony. The Murchison goldfield is subdivided into four districts, namely, Cue, Nannine, Day Dawn, and Mount Magnet. The official centre is Cue, which has practically absorbed Day Dawn, where are situated the celebrated "specking" grounds, in which men found specimens and nuggets by turning over the stones with a forked stick. The official centres of Peak Hill and Yalgoo are respectively at the townships of the same name, and that of East Murchison at Lawlers. All these are very rich fields, and other centres are the Horse Shoe, Mount Maitland, Mount Fraser, Lawlers, Donegal Hill, Ogilvie's, Lake Darlôt, and Mount Sir Samuel, which is connected by rail with Perth, a distance of 306 miles. The terminus of the Government railway is at present at Cue; the line from Port of Geraldton, which is also connected by rail with Perth, a distance of 306 miles, tapping the country round Yalgoo, Mount Magnet, and Day Dawn. The East Murchison field is connected to Cue and Mount Magnet by well-watered coach road, a distance of about 210 and 180 miles respectively. Peak Hill is connected with Cue by coach road *viâ* Abbott's and Nannine, a distance of 180 miles. Well-watered roads are a feature of the Murchison field. Yalgoo is connected by rail with Mullewa, and the town has become an important and busy centre, and good roads have been opened up connecting all the principal mining centres with Yalgoo

The Yilgarn field was discovered in 1887, and adjoins Coolgardie, and was proclaimed November, 1888. It contains the famous centres of Southern Cross (connected by rail, 1,163 feet above sea-level, with the capital) and Parker's Range. It has a good future before it, especially as the great drawback, want of water, is being remedied by the Government.

The Coolgardie field lies to the east of Yilgarn. It was discovered in 1892, and every year since has made great stridse in development. The town of Coolgardie, the emporium of the eastern goldfields, has made enormous strides, and is connected by rail with the capital. This field has been divided into North-east Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and North Coolgardie, and contains the famous "Wealth of Nations," Londonderry, and Coonallon, also Kalgoorlie, the official centre of the East Coolgardie field, which contains the famous "Great Boulder" set of mines, and is the richest gold-mining centre; it was connected by rail with Coolgardie in 1896, which has since been extended to Kalgoorlie, also to Kanowna in the NE. Coolgardie Goldfield and Menzies in the North Coolgardie Goldfields. From the several railway centres roads branch out to all the various mining centres. During 1899 the marvellously rich mines of East Coolgardie were responsible for nearly 73 per cent. of the total increase in the gold production of the year. It is estimated there were 35,000 persons on the field in 1900.

The Mount Margaret field is a most promising one, and ranks sixth on the list as a gold producer. The railway to Leonora will greatly help the field, which has laboured under the disadvantage of the heavy cost of carriage and the lack of abundance of mining timber. A new centre, Mertondale, sprang up during 1900.

The Dundas field is situated about 100 miles north of Esperance Bay, which is the foot of the field, the gold output of which is rapidly increasing. The Norseman is the most important centre on the field, and up to the beginning of 1900 no less than £59,510 had been spent in erecting 10 public batteries and procuring water.

Donnybrook goldfield is situated on the Bunbury-Bridestown Railway, 26 miles SE. of Bunbury and 131 miles south of Perth. There is good wood and water on the field, and a railway station within three miles of the claims.

Telegraph Stations at Hall's Creek on the Kimberley; Marble Bar, Bamboo Creek, Nullagine, Port Hedland, Warrawoona, Tambourah, Condon, on the Pilbarra; Roeburne, Balla Balla, Cossack, Whim Creek, on the West Pilbarra; Peak Hill, Peak Hill; Abbott's, Tuckanwarra, Nannine, Cue, Day Dawn, Cuddingwarra, Lake Austin, Star of the East, Mount Magnet, Lennonville, on the Murchison; Lawlers on the E. Murchison; Yalgoo, Murgoo (telephone), Melville and Gullewa on the Yalgoo; Mount Malcolm Murrin, Diorite King, Mount Leonora, Mount Morgan and Laverton on the Mount Margaret; Menzies, Niagara, Penndinnie and Goongarrie on the N. Coolgardie; Kanowna, Bulong, Kurnalpi, on the NE. Coolgardie; Broad Arrow, Paddington, Bardoc and Black Flag, on the Broad Arrow: Kalgoorlie, Boulder, on the E. Coolgardie; Coolgardie, Kunanalling, Widgiemooltha, Boorabbin, Bulla Bulling, Bonnie Vale, Burbanks, and Londonderry on the Coolgardie; Southern Cross on the Yilgarn; Norseman and Balladonia on the Dundas; Donnybrook on Donnybrook. Also Colliefields, Northampton; Greenbushes and Albany on mining districts.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In his annual report for 1899 the Collector of Customs forecasts the breadstuff requirements for the year 1901 as follows:—With reference to the probability of the local production of wheat overtaking the home requirements, it appears that, if we assume (1) that the mean population for 1901 will be at least 180,000; (2) that the wheat requirements for food will be about 7½ bushels per head; (3) that the wheat required for seed in 1901 will be 245,000 bushels; and (4) that the average yield for the season 1900-1901 will be 11½ bushels per acre, the total requirements for 1901 will be about 1,600,000 bushels, and to produce this quantity in the colony will require about 140,000 acres of wheat for grain. As the corresponding acreage during the past season was about 84,000 acres, it appears that an additional area of about 60,000 will have to be reaped for grain in the coming season if our farmers are to supply the whole requirements for 1901. Most of the European grains, fruits and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection. The soil in parts is sandy, but even this when irrigated can be cultivated and made very productive. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops. The climate as regards agriculture is favourable, and bad seasons are rare. Sheep, horses, and cattle thrive well throughout the colony, more

especially in the northern parts, where the pasturage is extensive, varied and nourishing.

The estimated acreage of land under crop in 1899 was 186,396 acres. The crops in 1899-1900 were :—Wheat, 84,516 acres; oats, 3,940 acres; barley, 3,885 acres; maize, 133 acres; other cereals, 920 acres; hay, 78,880 acres; orchards and vineyards, 7,706 acres; potatoes, 2,837 acres; onions, 136 acres; other root crops, 156; total under crop, 186,396 acres, an increase of 14,619 acres. Average per acre—wheat, 11·68 bushels; oats, 18·67 bushels; barley, 14·57 bushels; potatoes, 2·95 tons; hay, 0·89 tons; maize, 17·02 bushels; onions, 2·57 tons.

The quality of the wine in many cases is exceedingly good, and there can be no doubt that Western Australia has a great future before it as a wine-growing country. A great variety of fruits are grown in the colony, and in some districts in considerable quantities. The total area under fruit trees at the beginning of 1900 was 4,445 acres. This comprised the following species of fruit: oranges, lemons, apples, pears, quinces, apricots, peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, figs, almonds, loquats, mulberries, olives, &c. There are thousands of acres of land which would be suitable for fruit-growing, but it requires capital to develop this industry. At present the supply of fruit is barely sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, and until very much more land is brought under cultivation by imported labour and capital there will be no fruits exported. The vine grows well anywhere between Blackwood and Geraldton. Omitting unsuitable portions, there are at a low estimate 5,000 square miles suitable for the growth of the vine. There is a large extent of gravelly loamy soil east of the Darling Range, very suitable for the peach tree, &c. The olive grows luxuriantly in the south-west portion of the colony, but is not cultivated to any extent. Some samples of oil manufactured at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Subiaco, were exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886, and obtained very favourable mention.

Live Stock.—When the northern parts of the colony and their suitability for pastoral purposes had become better known, sheep and cattle farming increased largely, and Western Australia is now taking a prominent place as a producer of wool and live stock. The number of live stock in the colony at the beginning of 1900 was as follows:—Horses, 65,817; horned cattle, 296,267; sheep, 2,273,246; pigs, 55,950.

The proximity of the colony to India, Singapore, and Batavia affords a ready means of supplying the markets of those countries with horses, and formerly the home trade was an important feature of the Western Australia exports, but the recent development of the gold-fields has increased the local demand to such an extent that hardly any horses are now exported.

The sheep country lies SW. of the Kimberley, and extends over the watered districts following the contour of the coast-line to the South-Eastern Territory.

Tobacco.—The raw leaf is manufactured in the colony.

Lands.—Return of town and suburban lands alienated during 1899, was by sale, 1,179 acres, value £34,899; by gift, 369 acres, and rural lands, 28,190 acres, value £14,095. Total acres alienated at end of 1899, 3,413,729 acres; in process of alienation 3,065,420 acres (held under various forms of conditional purchase, free farms, &c.). Total land held as free homestead farms in agricultural areas, 218,628 acres.

The acreage of land held in January, 1900, for pastoral purposes under regulation of 1887 comprised 88,770,345 acres; Timber licenses and timber concessions in existence at the end of 1899 gave the right to cut timber over an area of 1,474,383 acres. Miscellaneous leases in existence at the beginning of 1900 amounted to 105,217 acres.

During 1899 15,263 applications were dealt with; total revenue, £130,658 10s. 10d.

(For further information *see* "Divisions" and "Land Regulations")

Pearl Fishery.—There are two main districts, Sharks' Bay, and northward from the North West Cape, and the shell is found along the North West coast up to as far as Cambridge Gulf. The exports for the past eleven years were—In 1888, 592¼ tons, valued at £56,263 15s., at the rate of £95 per ton. 554 tons of the smaller and inferior Sharks' Bay shell were exported, valued at £3,047, or at the rate of £5 10s. per ton; the total value of the shell exported being £59,310 15s., the value of the pearls being calculated at £25,000. In 1889 744½ tons of shell were exported, valued at £74,450, or £100 per ton, with pearls to the amount of £30,000. It is probable that the stated value of pearls exported exceeded this amount. The export value of pearl-shell (it is impossible to get correct figures of the pearls exported) in 1891, £100,527; in 1892, £79,259; in 1893, £59,204; in 1894 £37,805; in 1895, £27,298; and in 1896, £30,213; 1897, £40,253; 1898, £78,784; 1899, £90,667 (this is the largest amount since 1891). Export of pearls roughly estimated at £20,000. The value of shells in the colony averages from £6 10s. to £10 per cwt., or even higher. These shells, the home of the *Meleagrina margaritifera*, weigh on an average about 2lbs. per pair, and measure from six to ten inches in diameter. It is to the intrinsic commercial value of the shells, rather than the pearls they contain, that the north-west fisheries owe their importance; although, occasionally, pearls of considerable value are obtained—one supposed to be worth upwards of £1,500 was found in 1875; in 1878, one was found weighing forty grains at Sharks' Bay; and another one weighing 234 grains, obtained at Nicol Bay, realized £715. Another valuable pearl was found in 1890, valued at £2,000. The second species of mother-of-pearl and pearl-producing shell indigenous to Western Australian waters is *Mellagrina radiata*, small in size, and varying in value from £15 to £60 per ton. Extensive beds of large and valuable shell are found off the 90-mile beach, between latitudes 18° and 20°, and a numerous fleet is now engaged in this valuable, and in a good season highly lucrative, industry. A great number of boats formerly pearling in the Torres Straits off the Queensland coast have sought the West Australian fishery, bringing round very valuable plants with them, and a number of Malays, Japanese, and Thursday Islanders. It is anticipated that the vicinity of the Abrolhos Islands, 30 miles west of Geraldton, will prove eligible for the artificial culture of the large Nor'-West pearl shell. Formerly diving for pearl shell was carried on near the coast by means of aboriginal labour, but the inshore pearl shell fisheries became exhausted in course of time, and now some of the boats carry on pearling by means of the diving apparatus from three up to ten miles off the shore. Pearlers have to pay a licence fee of £1 a boat, and the usual duties on all imported goods.

A fine pearl, perfect in lustre, round, and weighing 65 grains, was found in 1896. The pearling industry improved very considerably in 1899-1900.

Oyster Culture.—At Shark's Bay and Dirk Hartog Island, on the north-west coast, there are immense beds of marketable rock oysters (*O. Glomerata*). Mr. W. E. Learoyd, Hon. Inspector of Fisheries of New South Wales, declares that hundreds of miles of the foreshore are nothing but natural oyster-beds, without a single marine enemy. He strongly recommends Legislative protection. The Western Australian Government is taking steps to re-establish the oyster beds of Oyster Harbour, near Albany, and to inaugurate the profitable cultivation of the bivalve in the neighbourhood of Fremantle, &c.

Roads.—The main roads of the colony are under the charge of eighty-five District Roads Boards, who are authorised to levy a general rate within the limits of their districts not to exceed 1s. in the £ in any one year. For the year ending June 30, 1900, Parliament voted £40.000 for the making and keeping up of roads and bridges.

Railways.—The railways of the colony are in the hands of the Government, with the exception of the Jarrahdale Timber Company's lines, and those worked by concession, viz.: the Torbay, Midland, Darling Range, and Jarrahdale lines.

The Northern Railway comprises a line from Geraldton to Northampton (34 miles), opened for traffic in 1879. Geraldton to Walkaway (an important wheat district), junction with Midland Railway, 19 miles; Mullewa Junction to Cue, 253¾ miles; total, 306 miles.

The Eastern Railway, extending from the Port of Fremantle to the city of Perth, and thence to Guildford, was opened for general traffic on March 1, 1881. It is now open to Beverley, which is the South Eastern terminus of the line and is also the North Eastern terminus of the Great Southern Railway. The stations are Fremantle, Fremantle East ½ mile, Fremantle North 1¼ mile, Cottesloe, Claremont 6 miles, Karrakatta 7 miles, Subiaco 9¾ miles, Leederville 10 miles, Perth West 11½ miles, Perth Central 12 miles, Perth East 12¾ miles, Bayswater 16 miles, Guildford 20 miles Greenmount 24 miles, Smith's Mill 29 miles, Sawyer's Valley 35 miles, Chidlow's Well 40¾ miles, Clackline 61½ miles, Spencer's Brook 70 miles, Northam 77 miles, York 88 miles, and Beverley 108 miles. A branch from the Eastern line at Spencer's Brook (60 miles from Perth) has been constructed to Kalgoorlie (opened September 8, 1896), 314 miles; to Menzies (opened February, 1899); to Kanowna (opened in May, 1898); and another branch from Clackline to Newcastle 14 miles, and a branch from York to Greenhills, 15 miles. These are important agricultural centres in the Eastern Districts, *en route* for the Yilgarn or Eastern goldfields, to and from North Eastern Railway. Total 512 miles.

The phenomenal increase in the trade of the Port of Fremantle necessitated the duplication of the line of rails from Fremantle as far as the Midland Junction.

The South Western Railway.—From Perth to Bunbury, 115 miles; from Picton Junction (111 miles from Perth) to Vasse, 38; Boyanup (122 miles from Perth) to Bridgetown, 52 miles; and Brunswick to Colliefields, 26 miles (opened July, 1898); total, 234 miles.

The Private Lines are as follow:—

Midland Railway.—The Midland Railway of Western Australia starts from the Midland Junction, 10 miles from Perth, on the Eastern Railway, and runs northwards, *via* Gingin, to Walkaway, a distance of 277 miles, where it joins the Government line running to Geraldton. This railway has been constructed under a concession of the land grant system, the company receiving 12,000 acres for every mile of railway.

Denmark Railway.—Messrs. Miller's Karri and Jarrah Forests, Limited, have, under a special concession, constructed a line of railway on the land grant system from a point 10 miles from Albany on Great Southern line to Torbay, a distance of 12 miles, and further continued the railway on to Denmark Mills, a distance of 28 miles from Torbay Junction; in addition there are 16 miles of railway extending out into the bush over which the logs are brought to the mills.

Yarloop Railway.—At Yarloop Millar's Karri and Jarrah Forests, Limited, have constructed 23 miles of private railway line of standard gauge, 3 ft. 6 in., and fully equipped with locomotives and rolling stock. This line leaves the South Western Railway at Yarloop, a place 89 miles south from Perth, and then runs easterly over the Darling Ranges.

Upper Darling Range Railway.—This line is the property of the Canning Jarrah Timber Company (Western Australia), Limited, starting from the Midland Junction, at which point it joins the Government railway. It runs to the Canning Timber Station, a distance of 20 miles, thence to Kangaroo Gully Mill and other points in the Company's jarrah forest; total length


NANNINE 310.75
NICHOLSON R.
WELD R.
CUE 262.07
Day Dawn 256.72
LAKE AUSTIN
Austin 246.22
Moyagee 238.38
MT MAGNET 215.66
Yowergabbie 196.02
Yalgoo 139.03
Murrum 182.44
Nannowtharra 161.06
Wella Wella 128.04
Murarga 114.73
Pinder 83.38
MULLEWA 66.37
NORTHAMPTON 35.46
Bowes 30.31
Mercys 29.34
Isabella 22.16
Ryans
McGuires
Taylors
Greenhough Riv Cr 34.03
Northern Gully 25.05.48
Newmarracarra 21.74
WI Tanks 9.28
Moorookooka 12.68
GERALDTON
MULLEWA JUNCTN 8.30
WALKAWAY
Greenough Rl 29.18
Bakers 25.58
Yerradine 214.52
Strawberry 214.18
Nuckies 214.18
Rd Minginew 213.46
Dongara 27.34
Yandanooka 228.77
Arrino 216.27
Three Springs 205.02
Carnamah 180.65
Coorow 173.34
Marchagee 161.38
Mt KESSEUR
Watheroo 143.39
Coomberdale 131.46
Moora 119.28
Keogan 107.58
Gillingarra 97.76
DARLING RANGE
LAKE COWCOWING
Mt KENNETH 1580
LAKE MOORE
LAKE BARLEE
MT LEONORA
MT MALCOLM
TAMPA
NIAGARA
LEONORA RAILWAY
MENZIES 366.49
Goongarrie 440.73
Bardoc 417.67
Kurawa 409.13
Parddington 406.62
KANOWNA 384.74
KALGOORLIE 384.74
Great Boulder 386.68
HANNAN'S LAKE 383.34
Mungari 371.57
KNUTSFORD
Parker's Road 253.51
Ilbongin 246.79
SOUTHERN CROSS 244.9
Ghooli 255.3
Broeli 256.53
Yellowdine 256.61
Kollandi 213.06
Kalgas 256.18
Gilgai 254.18
Hoorabbin 306.83
Warri 235.44
Burn 200.89
Koorabbin 306.83
Bulla Bulling 363.08
Bardoc
Mungari
ENLARGED PLAN
OF PART OF
EASTERN RAILWAY
OCEAN
Lloyds Crg
NEWCASTLE 75.44
Key Farm 72.73
Coorinja 71.30
McGuin 69.79
Noddy's Well 66.11
Upper Swan 31.42
Lotons 31.29
Lawnswood 63.12
CLACKLINE JN 61.10
McBale 58.76
NORTHAM 76.57
Burlong Pool 74.58
Spring Hill Sid 71.60
SPENCER'S BR JUN 70.58
Muresk 73.33
Woodside 70.18
Coates 52.73
Wormbie 51.32
Yarrellds Hill 48.46
Gregsons 80.34
Burges Sid 81.07
Mackie's Crossing 83.25
YORK 86.18
Hicks 84.28
Gilgering 97.73
Dale Bdge 101.14
Edward's Crg 106.03
BEVERLEY 108.61
Jarrahdale
Serpentine
Collie
Bunbury
Donnybrook
Boyanup
Picton Jn
Picton
Australind
Collie Jn
Brunswick Jn
Burekup
Wokalup
Roelands
Myalup
Mandurah
Pinjarra
Dwellingup
Waroona
Yarloop
Harvey
Brunswick
Australind
Collie
Boyanup
Donnybrook
Bunbury
Picton Jn
Picton


RAILWAY MAP
of
WEST AUSTRALIA
1897.
Scale of Miles
INDIAN
EASTERN
GREAT SOUTHERN
COLLIE COAL FIELDS
PERTH
FREMANTLE
ROCKINGHAM
ARMADALE JUNCTN
SERPENTINE
KEYSBROOK
NORTH DANDALUP
PINJARRA
COOLUP
MARADONG
BRUNSWICK JUNCTN
BUNBURY
BOYANUP JUNCTN
C. Naturaliste
C. Leeuwin
AUGUSTA
YORK
GREENHILLS
BEVERLEY
NORTHAM
NORTHAM & ROUTE
Toodyay
Newcastle
Gingin
Moolialbeenee
Cullalla
Chandalaka
Lawnswood
Burlong Pool
SPENCERS BROOK JUNCTN
Gregrons
Mackies Crossing
Hicks
Gidgering
Dale Bridge
Edwards Crossing
Mt Nokeby
Brookton
Pingelly
Popanyinning Pool
Cuballing Pool
Narrogin
Wahwelling
Buchanan River
Wagin Lake
Lime Lake
Yarrabin
KATANNING
Broomehill
Tambellup
Pootemp
Cranbrook
Tenterden
Kendenup
Mt Barker
Hay River Rd.
Marbellup
ALBANY
Wellington
Collie
Donnybrook
Brookhampton
Upper Capel
Mullalup
Balingup
Greenbushes
Bridgetown
Quarry
Siding
Race Course
Dardanup
Ferguson
Parkfield
Roelands
Ports Siding
Yelverton
New Rly
Queen Up
Busselton
Vasse
Wonnerup
Ludlow
Capel
Carey Brook
Blackwood R.
Preston R.
Collie R.
Harvey R.
Murray R.
Swan R.
Avon R.
Hamelin Harbour
Geographe Bay
Leschenault Inlet
Koolyanobbing
Southern Cross
Coolgardie
Kalgoorlie
Boulder
Menzies
Leonora
Laverton
Mt Margaret
Mt Malcolm
Mt Sir Samuel
Mt Leonard
Mt Williams
Mt Walsh
Mt Jackson
Mt Stirling
Mt Barker
Mt Lindesay
Mt Hay
Mt Manypeaks
Mt Gardner
Mt Ragged
Mt Short
Mt Day
Mt Ney
Mt Hassell
Mt Melville
Mt Clarence
Mt Gunn
Mt Lesueur
Mt Cooper
Mt Hicks
Mt Nokeby

of line 38 miles. The line is laid with 46½ lb. rails, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and is furnished with the requisite rolling stock. A passenger train service is run twice a week, viz. :—Wednesdays and Saturdays, on which days the mails are carried. Since the Company acquired the line, the developments have been considerable ; there are several brick-yards, a stone quarry, and gravel pits, in addition to a number of orchards, along the route.

The Jarrahdale Railway.—This railway was constructed by the Jarrahdale Timber Company under a special timber concession agreement. It consists of a line from Rockingham to the Company's head station, a distance of over 20 miles, continuing from Jarrahdale inland in different directions to the various mills. A total of 57 miles of line are now laid down.

Quindalup Railway.—Under H. J. Yelverton's special timber concession at Quindalup, 8½ miles of line have been constructed, connecting the mills with the port (10 miles west of Busselton), and this line has been extended from the mill into the forest for 5½ miles.

The M. C. Davies Company, Limited.—Under special timber concession this Company has constructed lines from Hamelin Harbour to the mills at Karridale and Boyanup, with branches into the forest, a total distance of over 35 miles. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in.

Ferguson River Line.—This line belongs to the Canning Jarrah Timber Company (Western Australia), Limited. It starts from Dardanup on the South Western Railway and runs to Ferguson River Valley, to Wellington Timber Station, a distance of 15 miles.

The Jarrah Wood and Saw Mills Company, Limited, has a line 14½ miles from Wonnerup on the South Western Railway to Maryville.

Cossack-Roebourne Tramway.—Cossack and Roebourne are joined by a tramway, 8 miles in length, belonging to and worked by the Government. This line is built to the 2 ft. gauge, and is worked by horse-power.

Total miles Government lines, 1,355 miles ; total private lines, 529 miles ; total Government tramway, 8 miles ; total miles railways and tramways open for public traffic, 1,892 miles.

All the railways of the colony are worked by locomotives, single lines, 3 feet 6 inches gauge, with the exception of the eight miles of the Roebourne Tramway, which is 2 feet gauge, and is worked by horse power.

The leading features of the working railways of the colony for 1898–1899 (the figures for 1897–1898 being shown in parentheses) are : — Capital cost of average miles worked (£5,047,261), £5,047,261 ; for 1900, £6,427,370 ; gross revenue (£1,019.677), £1,004,620 ; for 1900, £1,259,512 ; working expenditure (£786,318), £712,329 ; for 1900, £861,470 ; percentage of working expenses to revenue (77·11), 70·91 ; for 1900, 68·40 ; percentage of net earnings to cost of construction (4·62), 4·55 ; passengers carried (5,669,444), 5,872,200 ; for 1900, 6,225,068 ; goods carried (1,203,911), 1,148,252 ; for 1900, 1,384,040 ; train mileage (3,613,874), 3,257,871 ; for 1900, 4,216,161 Total mileage open for traffic (992), 1,355 ; for 1900, 1,355. Profit on working traffic (£169,652), £292,291.

Electric Telegraphs.—Telegraph communication exists in the colony between 155 stations. The number of miles of telegraph poles open at January 1, 1900, within the colony was 5,941½, and miles of telegraph wire 8,749. Number of stations opened during the year 9, closed 1.

The net revenue for the year 1899 from the telegraph service is returned at £78,937. The total number of messages sent during 1899 was 1,136,513, valued at £136,406.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have laid a submarine cable from Banjoewangie to the Northern Coast, connecting with the West Australian lines at Roebuck Bay, and this was opened for use in May 1889. There is communication with South Australia *viâ* Albany and Eucla, also *viâ* Coolgardie and Eucla, and by this means with all the Australian colonies, Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe and America. A cable has been laid from Albany, King George's Sound, to Breaksea Island, for the purpose of signalling passing steamers. The first telegraph line constructed in the colony was between Perth and Fremantle, a distance of 12 miles. The telegraph line connecting Derby with the West Australian system was completed in January, 1888, and on October 5 the telegraph was completed from Derby to Hall's Creek, Kimberley Goldfields, and later on to Wyndham. Telegraph communication has been established to the various centres of the goldfields, such as Coolgardie, Cue, Bamboo Creek, and a second line to the South Australia border was completed on October 6, 1896. It will thus be seen that the colony has done wonders in the matter of telegraph construction, and that its remotest settlements are connected by the electric line.

The charge for messages between any two stations in the colony is a uniform rate of 1s. for the first ten words, and 1d. for each additional word, with the exception of between Perth and Fremantle, North Fremantle and Beaconsfield, where messages are sent at the rate of 6d. for ten words, with 1d. for every additional word. Local messages handed in at any telegraph station where messengers are employed are delivered within a radius of one mile at the rate of 6d. for 10 words, and 1d. for every additional word. Press messages are charged 6d. for the first ten words, every additional word, up to 1s. 6d., ½d. ; over 34 words and up to 100 words, 1s. 6d. ; every additional 50 or part, 6d. No charge is made for the date, address, or signature to any message. Messages are delivered free of charge within 1 mile of office. The intercolonial rates are : South Australia ten words 2s., and 2d. for every additional word ; 16 to 100 words, 3s. ; every additional 50, 1s. 6d. ; to stations on the Port Darwin Line there are increased charges ; Victoria ten words 3s., and 3d. per additional word ; Queensland ten words 4s., and 4d. per additional word ; New South Wales ten words 3s., and 3d. per additional word ; Tasmania ten words 4s., and 4d. per additional word, name and address not to exceed ten words—over charged extra ; New Zealand ten words 5s. 6d., and 7d. per additional word, names and addresses being charged for. On Sundays this charge is doubled. To London or any other part of Europe, 4s. 9d. per word.

Telephones.—The Telephone Exchange System was opened in Perth on November 22, 1887, and in Fremantle on January 1, 1888 ; North Fremantle, June 17, 1895 ; Geraldton, September 4, 1895 ; Albany, November 18, 1895 ; Guildford, December 11, 1896 ; Coolgardie, May 25, 1897 ; Kalgoorlie, August 1, 1897 ; Boulder, December 1, 1897.

The number of miles of telephone wire in 1899 was 3,109 (in the telephone branch only, 2,869 miles), with 2,115 subscribers, 2,676 telephones and 308 extension instruments. The subscription rates from Perth or Fremantle centres are :—For any radial distance not exceeding one half-mile, Business, £7 ; domestic and medical, £5 ; for every quarter mile over or part, £1. For Albany and Geraldton centres the subscription is :—Business, £10 for first ½-mile ; domestic, £7, and £1 each additional ¼ mile. For Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie and Boulder centres, £10 ; commercial and domestic £7. Subscribers on Perth, Fremantle, North Fremantle, and Guildford centre can communicate with one another on paying a Trunk line rental of 5s. per mile per annum—*i.e.*, Perth to Fremantle, £3 ; Perth to Guildford, £2 5s.

Post Office.—At the beginning of 1900 there were 241 post and telegraph offices in the colony, including receiving offices. The number of employés in the Post and Telegraph Department was 1,235, the cost of conveyance of Inland mails being £40,018 2s. 11d. per annum. Total number of miles Inland Mail Service, 2,792,554 ; cost per mile, 3¼d. There passed through the post-offices of the colony 12,343,323 letters and 343,999 post-cards, 6,287,018 newspapers and 2,984,200 packets ; registered letters were 286,231. The total revenue of the Post and Telegraph departments for year ended December 31, 1899, was £205,962, as compared with £202,722 in 1898. The total expenditure in 1899 was £230,700 ; in 1898, £267,168.

Rates of postage are—town letters, under half an ounce, 1d. ; exceeding half an ounce, 2d. ; and 2d. for every ounce, or part thereof, beyond. Inland letters, 2d. for half an ounce, 4d. for one ounce, and 2d. for each ounce, or part of ½-ounce, beyond. Letters for all the Australian colonies are now rated at 2d. for each half-ounce, or part of half-ounce ; post cards, within limits of delivery of Post Office, ½d. beyond, 1d. ; and reply cards, 2d. Letters to the United Kingdom or Continent of Europe are charged 2½d the half-ounce, and 2½d. for each additional half-ounce. Newspapers are sent free to all parts of the colony if posted within a week after publication, and for delivery beyond the boundaries of the town at which they are published ; to the Australian Colonies, half-penny for every ten ounces or part thereof, and ½d. each additional two ounces or fractional part of ; to places outside the Australian Colonies, 1d. for four ounces. Book rates in the colony are—four ounces or under, 1d. ; and 1d. for every four ounces beyond, up to 4lbs. To the Australian Colonies the charges are—four ounces, 1d. ; and for every additional four ounces or portion of, 1d. up to 4lbs. To the United Kingdom the rate is—not exceeding two ounces, 1d. four ounces, 2d. ; and 1d. for every additional two ounces. For the Australian Colonies packets are 1d. for two ounces, and 1d. every two ounces beyond up to 4lbs. Parcels not exceeding 11b. 8d. ; each additional lb., 6d., and to the United Kingdom wholly by sea, 1s. for 11b. or under, and 6d. per additional lb. The registration fee is 3d. in addition to ordinary postage on all letters, books or parcels

Postal Notes.—Total postal notes issued in 1899, 47,247, valued at £12,691, the poundage amounting to £370.

Money-orders are issued between the leading places in the colony ; sums of £2 and under, 3d. ; not exceeding £5, 6d. ; not exceeding £7, 9d. ; £10 and under, 1s. ; on towns in the other colonies, sums of £2, 9d. ; £5, 1s. 6d. ; £7, 2s. 3d; £10, 3s. ; on towns in the United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope, and India, £2 and under, 1s. ; £5 and under, 2s. ; £7 and under, 3s. ; £10 and under, 4s. On Germany, sums not exceeding £2, 2s. ; not exceeding £5, 4s. ; not exceeding £7, 6s. ; not exceeding £10, 8s. Telegraphic money-orders are now issued and paid between the principal centres of the colony.

During 1899 there were issued 65,985 inland orders, valued at £243,133 ; in 1898, 67,439, value £253,996 ; orders paid in 1899, 66,099, value £241,924 ; in 1898, 67,404, value £253,558. Foreign money-orders issued in 1899 numbered 107,552, valued at £413,679 ; in1898 numbered 163,948, valued at £634,392. Foreign money-orders paid in 1899 numbered 20,339, valued at £70,315 ; in 1898 numbered 13,380 valued at £77,039.

Parcels Post.—During 1899 7,808 parcels, with a declared value of £4,934, were despatched, and 23,987, valued at £36,429, were received.

Direct exchange with Germany and France has been arranged.

Imperial Penny Postage.—The Postmaster-General, the Hon. R. A. Sholl, in his annual report, says : "Reviewing the whole question on its merits, and omitting all sentimental considerations, I am strongly of opinion that, from a purely business standpoint, these colonies, as individual States, are at present unable to afford the loss of revenue which the adoption of the penny rate would entail, implying, as it does, a reduction for both inland and foreign letters ; it is also doubtful whether the proposed rate would not involve a reduction in the price of international post-cards. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, can well afford the slight loss which its postal

revenue may at first suffer, especially as the movement of correspondence between Australasia and that country is greatly in favour of the latter. On reference to our local records, I find that we despatch to London an average, in round numbers, of 30,000 letters *per mensem*, while we receive from there somewhere about 42,000 during a like period, and no doubt the ratio is about the same in the case of the other colonies."

Western Australia entered the Universal Postal Union on October 1, 1891.

King George Sound has been the first and last Australian port of call for ocean-going mail steamers, but under the new contracts Fremantle, instead of Albany, is the port of call.

A travelling post office runs between Perth and Albany, and between Albany and Kalgoorlie.

Public Library was founded in 1887 in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, and was opened to the public in January, 1889. On June 30, 1900, there were 38,728 volumes on the shelves, and the total attendance for the year ending that date was 82,414, including 4,207 ladies. The yearly grant from Parliament is £3,000, which covers all expenses. The library is open to the public every week-day from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M., and on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 5.30. The plans for a comprehensive block of buildings, to include the Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery of the colony, have been prepared, and the first portion of the block in which the library is temporarily located has been completed at a cost of £22,000.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Principal items of revenue for years ending 30th June, 1900 and 1899 (in parentheses): —Customs, £904 802 (£867,520); harbour dues, £17,512 (£15,321); Crown lands, £142,719 (£142,719); mining, £106,589 (£73,521); railways, £1,018,300 (£1,018,300); telegrams, £80,704 (£74,433); postage and commission on money-orders, £105,433 (£102,865); telephone, £21,971 (£19,871); fines, forfeitures, and fees of court, £19,466 (£22,953); stamps, £36,866 (£34,982); licenses, £26,983 (£26,582); water receipts, £11,739 (£11,999); total, £2,875,396 (£2,478,811); net increase, £396,584. Principal items of expenditure—railways, public works and public buildings, £1,104,325 (£1,075,024); lands, &c., £59,576 (£79,520); mining, £91,015 (£68,157); Customs, £28,764 (£29,734); post and telegraph, £239,309, (£237,262); police, £109,921 (£103,055); defences, £31,484 (£16,962); charitable institutions, £23,371 (£22,054); harbour and light, £16,927 (£15,497). Total £2,615,675 (£2,539,358); net increase, £276,317.

Western Australian Agricultural Bank.—This bank was established in May, 1895. The total amount of approved loans on June 30th, 1900, was £110,395, of which the sum of £85,280 has been paid to borrowers in progress payments (leaving a balance of £25,114 15s. yet to be paid at that date), for which the following work has been done:—Clearing 47,630 acres, value £124,925; cultivating 36,108 acres, value £30,610; ringbarking 53,837 acres, value £6,105; fencing, 24,091; claims, value £7,947; draining, £426; wells and reservoirs, £3,293; buildings, £9,226; total improvements effected, £182,532. Amount of loans approved, £25,115, for which the following work is in progress:—Clearing 12 428 acres, value £26,342; cultivating 13,695 acres, value £9,058; ringbarking 9,858 acres, value £1,127; fencing 3,935 chains, value £1,429; draining, £275; wells, dams, and reservoirs, £2,381; buildings, £3,495; total value of improvements, £44,107. The grand total of loans and work done and to be done is given as follows:—Loans, £110,395; clearing 60,058 acres; cultivating 49,803 acres; ringbarking 63,695 acres; fencing 28,026 chains; draining, £701; water supply, £5,674; buildings, £12,721—total value £226,639. The money is paid proportionately as the improvements are effected. Rate of interest 5 per cent. Under the Agricultural Bank Amendment Act, 1896, money is advanced to effect the following improvements: Clearing, cultivating, ringbarking, fencing, draining wells of fresh water, reservoirs, buildings, &c. The manager may advance up to three-fourths the value of the proposed improvements. No losses have been made since initiation of system. The total expenditure of the bank for 1899–1900 was £3,759; the receipts totalled £4,162.

The manager of the bank says that the bank has accomplished more in the way of settling people on the soil than the most sanguine anticipated. In five and a half years 1,039 loans have been dealt with, and of that number a large percentage of the applicants could not have made substantial progress without the aid of the bank, as the initial work of starting is great.

Public Debt.—On the 30th June, 1899, the public debt (including the amount of the accrued sinking fund, £377,161) was £11,804,178. Originated by an Act assented to of August 15th, 1872. The conditions under which the loans were obtained have varied considerably, the two most important variations being the issue of inscribed stock in place of debentures, and the gradual reduction of the rate of interest involved. There are at present no fewer than six different rates of interest paid in respect of the various loans—viz., 6, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3¼ and 3 per cent.

The estimated average gross debt per head of the population on June 30, 1900, was £66 4s. 10d.; June 30, 1899, £62 5s. 1d., the net indebtedness being £64 2s. 6d.

Taxation.—Until recently Western Australia had only three forms of taxation in force, namely, those represented by Customs duties, license fees, and stamp duties; probate and excise duties have, however, been added to the list.

Imports and Exports.—The value of the imports into the colony during the year ending 31st December, 1899, was £4,473,532; for 1898, £5,241,965; the duty collected being—1898, £914,672; 1899, £845,558. Australian produce imported amounted to £2,312,357. The exports during 1899 were valued at: to the United Kingdom, £3,774,247; Australian Colonies, £2,937,574; to other British Possessions, £191,554; to foreign countries, £82,267; total value, £6,985,642. The value of imports per head of mean of population in 1899 was £26 9s. 9d.; the exports £41 7s. 3d. Gold was the chief item of export in 1899 to the value of £5,451,368; in 1898 value was £3,990,698; wool exported valued at £423,296; in 1898, £287,731. Timber was exported in 1899 to the value of £553,198; in 1898, £326,195; sandal-wood, 1899, £29,719; in 1898, £31,812; pearl-shell and pearls, 1899, £110,667; in 1898, £99,009; skins and hides, 1899, £82,981; in 1898, £60,226; guano in 1897, £3,250; in 1898, £9,386; tin ores in 1899, £23,163; in 1898, £3,275. Excess of imports over exports £189,366.

The export trade for 1899 was in a most flourishing condition. The heading of gold, of course, accounts for a large proportion of this increase; but setting this on one side, other staple exports of the colony have increased in a like manner—notably, timber, wool, pearl-shell, skins, hides, and ores (copper and tin) —giving the future export trade a most encouraging outlook. The year also marks the first shipment (£50,000) of Western Australian minted gold coin.

The Collector of Customs, in his annual report for 1899, says:—"Reviewing the principal lines of agricultural, dairy, and domestic produce, it is very encouraging to note, on the whole, another large decrease in the total value of £209,543, notably in flour, grain, hay, and chaff, cheese and milk (preserved), showing that our farmers are slowly but surely reaping the reward of their industry. On the other hand," continues Mr. Mason, "it is a matter of regret to notice that bacon, hams, &c., potatoes, onions, butter and eggs, still show an increase in importation. On referring to the latter items, *i.e.*, potatoes, onions, butter and eggs, it will be observed on perusing the return appended that, although the import values thereof disclose a decrease on the previous year's working, yet the quantities of importations show a considerable increase, viz., 750 tons, 323,508 lbs., and 171,595 doz. respectively, the decrease on values being attributable to the fact that during the past year the prices of these commodities have much depreciated in the markets of the Eastern colonies, whence our supplies are drawn. The above is certainly an object-lesson, and points to the fact that there exists an admirable opening for the further establishment of dairy and poultry farms; and I would here remark that the farmers and agriculturists are now afforded splendid facilities for getting their produce to market, by means of an admirable system of railways running through the south-western portion of the colony to the capital and the goldfields."

Value of imports for first half of 1900, £2,804,014; value of exports for first half of 1900, £2,614,648.

Harbour Works.—The most important work is that of the Fremantle Harbour, designed and being carried out (commenced in 1892) under the direction of the Engineer-in-Chief for the colony (Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, M.I.C.E.). The scheme aims at forming a safe and commodious harbour within the mouth of the Swan river. The principal features are the throwing out of two ocean moles from the north and south heads of the river estuary to protect the entrance; the formation of a channel through the Rock Bar, which crosses the whole width of the estuary; the dredging of an inner basin; the reclamation of about 85 acres of quay and warehouse space on both sides of the river; the levelling down of Arthur's Head to form additional quay space and a sea esplanade. It is also proposed to construct a graving dock and slip. The works are estimated to cost about £800,000, and to be completed in the year 1901. The works are being vigorously proceeded with, about 900 men being employed altogether; and when completed it will be one of the finest harbours in the southern hemisphere. The crowning proof of the success of the harbour scheme was given when the *Friedrich der Grosse*, drawing 23 feet of water, was berthed alongside the South Quay in 1898. The two moles, built on the "Pierres Perdues" system, were completed in 1897.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the Albany, Geraldton, and Bunbury Harbours. The last-named was commenced on April 27, 1897, and the breakwater now measures over 3,200 feet.

Mr. O'Connor writes concerning the harbour works:—"The advantages already gained by these works are very important and numerous, including, amongst other things, the use of the harbour by steamers of higher class and larger tonnage than could be induced to come to the roadstead previously; and there is also a very large pecuniary advantage in many ways, amongst others in the saving of cost of lighterage, which was necessary before the present harbour was constructed. The cost of lighterage thus involved in 1896, deduced from Custom returns, is estimated to have been about £68,400, and, on the same basis, the lighterage during last year (1899) would have come to at least £87,000; and this alone is much more than double the interest which the Government have to pay on the cost of the works up to date (about £750,000), and is even more than double the interest which will have to be paid on the present estimated cost of the works (about £1,000,000), the works as actually being carried out being more extensive than originally estimated for."

Shipping.—Summarised return of vessels trading with Western Australia during 1898 and 1899:—1898, inward, 633, 1,199,894 tons; outward, 631, 1,189,732 tons. 1899, inward, 685, 1,333,052 tons; outward, 668, 1,305,596 tons; total, 1,353, 2,638,648 tons. The increase in the inward and outward tonnage for 1899 is 249,022. Of vessels registered in the colony there remained on the register at the end of the year: 135 sailing vessels, net tonnage, 6,653; 30 steam, net tonnage, 5,442.

Intercommunication.—The Adelaide Steamship Company, Ltd., run large cargo and passenger steamers between Queensland, New South Wales, Victorian and South Australian ports, and all ports in Western Australia; notably Albany, Esperance Bay, Fremantle, Geraldton, Carnarvon, Onslow, Cossack, Broome, Derby and Wyndham. The Company owns a large and extensive fleet, including such steamers as *Mintaro, Willgama, Kadina, Allinga, Marloo, Innimincka, Wollowra*, &c., and is an excellent line in all respects, and has done much to develop the trade of the colony, and has held the Royal Mail Coastal contract for a number of years. The Company's steam services nearly circumnavigate the continent of Australia, more so than any other individual Company engaged in Australian trade. Passengers can travel from Wyndham (north-west) down W. A. coast to Fremantle, South Australia, Victoria, N. S. Wales, and Queensland (for northern coast), a distance of 6,100 miles. The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, Limited, with a large fleet, have a weekly service from Sydney to Geraldton, calling at Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, and Fremantle, connecting at Sydney with other steamers of the fleet trading to all Queensland ports, New Guinea, Fiji and New Caledonia; two new steamers have been built for the Western Australian trade. The Melbourne Steamship Company, Limited, has monthly communication between Melbourne and Geraldton, *viâ* intermediate ports. Huddart, Parker, and Company, Limited, of Sydney, are also running steamers to Western Australian ports. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Company and Howard Smith & Co., also trade between the Eastern colonies and Geraldton *viâ* Fremantle. Instead of the English and colonial mails being conveyed between Perth and Albany by steamer, they are now carried by train. Coaches in connection with the mail service run between the principal towns of the colony, and the railway system connects the chief southern towns with the principal goldfield centres; altogether the means of communication have very much improved. The Western Australian Shipping Association, Limited, in conjunction with Bethell, Gwyn & Company; Trinder, Anderson & Company, & Anderson, Anderson & Company, & Birt, Potter & Hughes load at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Hamburg for all West Australian ports. These associations have their regular communication by steam with all West Australian ports twice a month. The Western Australian Shipping Association also load on their own account; vessels every two months from New York to Fremantle direct. The combined service of the West Australian Steam Navigation Company and the Ocean Steamship Company connect with and transfer their West Australian passengers and cargo at Singapore into the s.s. *Saladin, Australind, Karakatta*, and *Sultan*, which have recently been designed and constructed for this service, and contain all the latest improvements for the comfort of passengers. These steamers maintain a fortnightly service between Singapore and Western Australian ports, and the wool and pearl shells from the northern ports of Western Australia are transhipped at Singapore for London. These companies have a small steamer, the *Beagle*, connecting the large boats with Cossack and Condon. Passengers are booked through and transhipped into the P. and O. line. The P. and O. and Orient Companies' mail steamers, both homeward and outward bound, call at Albany alternate weeks, and the Messageries Maritimes Company every four weeks. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company, trading between Bremen and Sydney, also call every four weeks at Fremantle; this company is using steamers of 12,500 tons register on this service, which are richly appointed, and enjoy a large share of the passenger traffic to the West.

Manufactories, Mills, &c.—The manufactories in the colony at the beginning of 1899 totalled 595. The chief are as follow:—6 agricultural implements, 7 soap factories, 19 flour mills, 67 saw-mills, 4 tanneries, 27 breweries, 35 foundries, 41 coach, waggons, and blacksmiths, 13 furniture, bedding manufactories, 53 aerated water manufactories, 3 tobacco factories, 5 confectionery, 15 boot, 32 brick, 2 fish preserving, 3 boat-building, 32 printing, 13 quarries, 18 water condensing, 51 bread, 46 tailoring, dressmaking, &c., 7 electric light, 3 gas. Persons employed, 9,895: males 9,253, females 642. Approximate value of land and buildings, £1,445,925; plant and machinery, £1.254,935; articles produced, £2,463,907.

Lighthouses.—On Moore Point (28° 47′ S. lat., 114° 35′ E. long.) a revolving white light (second order Dioptric), attaining its greatest brilliancy every 40 seconds, and from a lower light in same building are exhibited two fixed red rays, visible about 16 miles. Geraldton (ChampionBay); leading lights—two fixed white lights, 300 yards apart, visible eight miles. On Rottnest Island (32° S. lat., 115° 31′ E. long.) a white revolving light, first order Dioptric, showing single flash every 20 seconds, visible at 23 miles; at Arthur's Head (32° 03′ S. lat., 115° 45′ E. long.) a fixed white Dioptric light of the third order, visible 14 miles; at Bunbury (33° 19′ S. lat., 115° 39′ E. long.) a fixed bright light, visible at 12 miles (there are also two red leading lights at end of jetty); at Breaksea Island (35° 04′ S. lat., 118° 04′ E. long.) a fixed white third order Dioptric light, visible at 25 miles. This lighthouse is connected with the mainland by a submarine cable. At King George's Sound, on Point King (35° 02′ S. lat., 117° 55′ E. long.), a fixed white Dioptric light of the fifth order, visible at 12 miles. Dongara or Port Irwin (29° 17′ S. lat., 114° 56′ E. long.) a fixed white light, visible 5 miles. At Geographie Bay (33° 38′ S. lat., 115° 21′ E. long.) a fixed white light visible 11 miles. At Busselton a fixed white light at the end of the jetty, visible 6 miles. On Jarman Island, (20° 39′ S. lat., 117° 13′ E. long), Cossack, a lighthouse with a fixed white light of the third order Dioptric, visible 15 miles. At west side Babbage Island, (24° 52′ S. lat., 113° 38′ E. long.), entrance Gascoyne river, fixed occulting white light, visible 12 miles; at end of Babbage Island Jetty red, fixed light, seen 4 miles. The Government have erected a light of the first order Hyper Radial and an ocean signal station with third order Dioptric light on Cape Leeuwin (34° 22′ S. lat., 115° 09′ E. long.). There are also fixed white lights at Albany, Vasse, Wyndham, Derby, and Carnarvon jetties; green fixed light at Geraldton north jetty, and red fixed light at Geraldton south jetty; red fixed lights at Dongara and Fremantle jetties, and four Channel beacon lights at entrance to Princess Royal Harbour (35° 02′ S. lat., 117° 55′ E. long.).

Volunteers and Military Defences.—The volunteer forces of the colony consist of two batteries of Field Artillery, one at Perth, the other at Fremantle, one battery Garrison Artillery, Albany; and 7 companies Mounted Infantry, and 19 companies of Infantry Volunteers. The military posts are at Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, Geraldton, Albany, York and Bunbury, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, Boulder, Kanowna, Menzies, Northam, Newcastle, Cannington, Pinjarrah, and Karridale. At each of these places there is one company of volunteers, with the exception of Perth and Fremantle, where there are two companies. The men are armed with Martini-Metford rifles. Albany is fortified by two batteries of 6-inch B.L. guns, mounted *en barbette*, and aided by a secondary armament. The garrison consists of one company permanent Artillery and a small party of Sub-Marine Miners.

Police Force.—The police force of the colony is under Commissioner Capt. Fred. A Hare. The force is as follows:—1 commissioner, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors (including officer in charge of the criminal investigation branch), 8 sub-inspectors, 25 sergeants, 26 corporals, 159 first and 181 second-class constables, 24 probation constables, 70 native trackers, 1 coxswain and 20 water police constables, 3 river police, and 14 detectives; total strength, 469 (exclusive of native trackers). There are 100 stations throughout the colony. The cost of police per head of population during the year amounted to 12s. 4d.

West Australian Museum and Art Gallery is situated near the Perth Railway station, and was formally opened on September 9, 1891, by Governor Sir W. C. F. Robinson as the Geological Museum. It then contained the collections made by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, by the then Government Geologist and his predecessors. In 1892 the collections contained in the Swan River Museum, founded in 1860 by Captain J. S. Roe, the Surveyor-General, were purchased by the Government, and the word *Geological* was omitted from the title. In 1895 the control of the museum was transferred from the Minister of Mines to a committee, and the annual grant increased from £200 to £4,000 per annum. In July of that year the Zoological and Art Galleries were opened by His Excellency the Chief Justice, Sir A. C. Onslow. On the 19th June, 1899, another gallery was opened by the Governor, Colonel Sir Gerard Smith.

The Natural History collections contain specimens of nearly all the mammals and birds of the colony, as well as many reptiles and fish, in addition to numerous foreign specimens. The birds alone number over one thousand.

The Palæontological collections were lately enriched by the purchase of the Tennant collection, containing over 3,000 fossils. The Mineral and Rock collections include a most remarkable series of gold-bearing rocks. The Art collections include works by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bonnington, Lord Leighton, Sir E. Burne-Jones, Clausen, La Thangue, Peacock, S. Melton Fisher, A. Parsons, J. Ford Patterson, McCubbin, &c.

The Museum is open daily (Mondays excepted) and on Sunday afternoons. The attendance of visitors during the past year was 45,983.

Charitable Institutions.—There were 25 hospitals; one lunatic asylum at Fremantle, containing 244 inmates on January 1, 1900; two poor-houses (and one auxiliary home) with 337 inmates; two native institutions with 276 inmates; 2 Protestant orphanages, 116 inmates; and 3 Roman Catholic orphanages, 195 inmates; two Government industrial schools with 50 inmates; reformatory with 13 inmates; and children's home with 12 inmates. They are supported by public funds and private subscriptions. The total number of those who received Government relief during the year 1899 was 1,359.

Friendly Societies, Building Societies, &c.—The Friendly Societies of Western Australia are the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows; Independent Order of Oddfellows; Grand United Order of Oddfellows; Independent Order of Rechabites; Ancient Order of Foresters; Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society; Order of the Sons of Temperance; United Ancient Order of Druids; Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia; Irish National Foresters Benefit Society. Australian Natives Association; Grand United Order of Free Gardeners; Kalgoorlie Caledonian Society; Friendly Societies Association of Kalgoorlie; United Friendly Societies of Boulder; Boulder United Friendly Societies Medical Institute and Dispensary. They have a total of 68 branches, which are situated in the chief towns of the colony, and the number of members on 1st January, 1899, was 4,543 (including 173 honorary members). Aggregate total income for the year, £15,557; expenditure, £12,976. The total capital was £55,409.

There are ten Building Societies established in the colony, namely:—Perth Benefit B. I. and L. Society, Permanent; Fremantle Benefit B. and I. Society; Northam Mutual Benefit B. I. and L., Permanent; Albany Benefit B. I. and L.; Geraldton Benefit B. I. and L., Permanent; Bunbury Benefit, B. I. and L., Permanent; Western Starr-Bowkett; Swan District Benefit B. I. and L., Permanent; West Australian Building Society,

Permanent; and Perth Co-operative Starr-Bowkett Society, No. 1.

Working Men's Associations and Mechanics' Institutes are to be found in almost every settled district.

Assurance.—There are seven life assurance companies and a number of fire companies carrying on business in the colony. There is only one Act dealing specially with life assurance, namely: "The Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1889."

Savings Bank.—The Post Office Savings Bank was established under 27 Vic., No. 5, which was amended by 57 Vic., No. 3. Deposits from 1s. and up to £150 exclusive of withdrawals annually, the limit being £600 inclusive of interest. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all accounts over £1 and up to £300. On June 30, 1900, the Post Office Savings Banks (*i.e.*, head office and branches) numbered 67, with 126,881 deposits, amount £1,142,099; average deposit, £14 0s. 0d.; accounts opened and re-opened, 18,406; closed, 14,131; remaining open, 33,646. The balance due to depositors on June 30, 1900, was £1,299,144 8s. 0d.; and interest £33,086 6s. 6d.; this amount is computed at 3 per cent., the reduction having taken effect from July 1, 1896. The withdrawals during 1899-1900 were 56,637, amounting to £962,371 2s. 8d., the average amount of each withdrawal being £16 19s. 10d.

Banking.—There are six banking institutions in the colony: the Western Australian, the National Bank of Australasia, Limited, the Union Bank of Australia Limited, Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank of Australia and the Bank of Australasia, with branches at Fremantle, Geraldton, Albany, Coolgardie, Cue, Southern Cross, Kalgoorlie and Menzies, and many other towns in the colony. The bank average returns for the quarter ended June 30, 1900, were as follows:—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, £362,141; bills ditto, £33,432; balance due to other banks, £41,816; deposits not bearing interest, £2,908,892; bearing interest, £1,499,322; total deposits, £4,408,214; total average liabilities, £4,845,603. Assets: Coin, £2,363,211; bullion, £231,674; Government securities, £69,152; landed property, £198,564; notes and bills, £66,187; balances due from other banks, £206,341; all other debts due to the banks, £2,670,144. Total, £5,805,273. Capital paid up, £10,377,518. Dividend paid ranged from 6 per cent. in Union Bank to 17½ per cent. in Western Australian.

Coins, Weights and Measures, &c – Coins, similar to United Kingdom; accounts kept in British sterling; weights and measures, British Imperial.

The Mint—The foundation-stone of the Perth branch of the Royal Mint was laid by Sir John Forrest on September 23, 1896. The building has been erected in Hay Street, on a block of land adjoining Hay Hill and Murray Streets. An Order in Council from Great Britain established the Mint on October 13th, 1897. The buildings were finished in November, 1898, and uninterrupted progress has been made with the erection and adjustment of the machinery and plant. So far as mechanical appliances are concerned, the Mint is now in a position to deal with an annual coinage of £3,000,000. His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. Smith, formally opened the Mint on the 20th June, 1899, and on the 21st it was opened for the receipt from the public of deposits of gold for coinage. It may be noted that West Australia is the third colony which has established a branch of the Royal Mint, the others being New South Wales and Victoria The first shipment of Western Australian minted gold (£50,000) was made in 1899.

Public Holidays.—The following are the public holidays observed throughout the colony:—New Year's Day; Australian Anniversary (January 26th); Good Friday; Easter Monday; Queen's Birthday; Foundation of the Colony (June 1st); Coronation Day; Proclamation Day (October 21st); Prince of Wales' Birthday; Christmas Day and Boxing Day. It has been enacted that all these, excepting New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day and Boxing Day, whenever they fall on another day than Monday are to be observed on the Monday next following.

Administration of Justice.—The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court (exercising a civil and criminal jurisdiction), presided over by a Chief Justice, assisted by two Puisne Judges, who sit together to hear appeals from all inferior courts; and Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions. The Courts of Quarter Sessions are held at Albany, Broome, Bunbury, Cue, Coolgardie, Esperance, Geraldton, Hall's Creek, Roebourne, Derby, and Wyndham. The Government Resident or Resident Magistrate is Chairman of the court. Appeals can be made from the Full Court to the Privy Council in cases involving property beyond the value of £500. Judges of the Supreme Court go on circuit. Police courts are held in all the districts, and there are Small Debts Courts sitting monthly, except at Perth, where the court is held every alternate Thursday, and Fremantle every second and last Monday. Cases arising out of the mining regulations are heard and adjudged by the Wardens of the Goldfields.

Governmental.—The administration of the colony is under a Governor appointed by the Crown. The Governor during a brief absence from the colony can appoint his deputy. The proclamation of Responsible Government, by His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, took place in Perth, amid great public rejoicing, on October 21, 1890. By the Amended Constitution Act, which came into force with the passing of the Act on December 16, 1899, the colony was divided into ten electoral provinces, each returning three members to the Legislative Council, and fifty electorates, each represented by a single member in the Legislative Assembly. The fifty electorates are as follow:—Albany, Beverley, Boulder, Mount Burgess, Claremont, Cockburn Sound, Bunbury, Coolgardie, Cue, Dundas, Fremantle, East Fremantle, North Fremantle, South Fremantle, Gascoyne, Geraldton, Greenough, Guildford, Hannans, Irwin, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Mount Magnet, Mount Margaret, Menzies, Moore, Murchison, North Murchison, Murray, Nelson, Northam, Perth, East Perth, North Perth, South Perth, West Perth, Pilbarra, Plantagenet, Roebourne, South-West Mining, Subiaco, Sussex, Swan, Toodyay, Wellington, Williams, Yilgarn, York. The qualification for an elector of the Legislative Assembly is that he be 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have resided in the colony 12 months. In order to be registered as an elector for a certain district he must either have a household or leasehold estate of £10 annual value, or £50 freehold, or be a resident in such district at the time of registration, or hold a Crown land's lease of £5 annual value, or have his name on Municipal or Road Board District list. A member (elected for four years) must have resided 12 months in the colony; be 21 years of age; a natural born subject, or naturalised for five years, and a resident in the colony for two years. The tenure of seat in the Legislative Council is six years; at the expiration of two years from the date of election, and every two years thereafter, the senior member for the time being for each province retires. The qualification for a member is that he be a free man of thirty years, a resident in the colony for at least two years, a natural born subject, or naturalised for five years, and a resident in the colony during that period. The qualification for an elector of the Council is that he be 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty; resident 12 months in the colony, either have possessed a freehold estate of £100, or be a householder of a dwelling valued at £25 yearly, or holder of a lease of £25 annual value, or holder of a leasehold of £10 annual value; or have his name on a Municipal or Road Board District list.

Federation.—The Referendum vote of the people on July 31, 1900, decided that the colony should join the federation of the Australian colonies, the voting being: *Yes*, 44,800; *No*, 19,691; or a majority in favour of federation of 25,109.

Census.—The day proclaimed for taking a Census of the colony is March 31, 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Administrator and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Alexander Campbell Onslow.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Administrator.
The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. B. C. Wood, M.L.A., Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works.
Hon. G. Throssell, M.L.A., Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. H. B. Lefroy, M.L.A., Minister of Mines.
Hon. R. W. Pennefather, M.L.A., Attorney-General.
Hon. G. Randell, M.L.C. Colonial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

* (*Twenty-Four Members.*) Electors on roll, April, 1900, 11,951.
President and Chairman of Committees, Hon. Sir Geo. Shenton, Kt.

MEMBER.	PROVINCE.
Briggs, H.	West
Burges, R. G.	East
Dempster, C. E.	East
Drew, J. M.	Central
Hackett, J. W.	South West
Haynes, R. S.	Central
Haynes, S. J.	South East
Jenkins, A. G.	North East
Kidson, A. B.	West
Lukin, H.	East
Maley, W.	South East
Matheson, A. P.	North East
M'Kay, D. M'D.	North
McLarty, E.	South West
Moss, M. L.	West
Piesse, C. A.	South East
Randell, G.	Metropolitan
Richardson, J. E.	North
Saunders, H. J.	Metropolitan
Shenton, Sir G., Kt.	Metropolitan
Spencer, W.	South West
Stone, F. M.	North
Sommers, C.	North East
Whitcombe, F.	Central

† Under the "Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899," it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

* (*Forty-four Members.*) Electors on roll, April, 1900, 46,544.

Speaker, Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere, K.C.M.G.

Conolly, J. R. A.	Dundas
Connor, F.	East Kimberley
Darlôt, L. H.	De Grey
Doherty, D. J.	North Fremantle
Ewing, N. K.	Swan
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., K.C.M.G.	Bunbury
Forrest, A.	West Kimberley
Forrest, D.	Ashburton
George, W. J.	Murray
Gregory, H.	North Coolgardie
Hall, H. L.	Perth
Harper, C.	Beverley
Hassell, A. Y.	Plantagenet
Hassell, J. F. T.	Albany
Higham, J. J.	Fremantle
Holmes, J. J.	East Fremantle
Hubble, G. Y.	Gascoyne
Hutchinson, R. D.	Geraldton
Illingworth, F.	Central Murchison
James, W. H.	East Perth
Kingsmill, W.	Pilbarra
Leake, G.	Albany
Lefroy, Hon. H. B.	Moore
Locke, E. C. B.	Sussex
Mitchell, S.	Murchison
Monger, F. C.	York
Moorhead, F. W.	North Murchison
Moran, C. J.	East Coolgardie
Morgans, A. E.	Coolgardie
Oats, W.	Yilgarn
Oldham, C. H.	North Perth
Pennefather, Hon. R. W.	Greenough
Phillips, S. J.	Irwin
Piesse, Hon. F. H.	Williams
Quinlan, T. F.	Toodyay
Rason, C. H.	South Murchison
Sholl, H. W.	Roebourne
Solomon, E.	South Fremantle
Steere, Hon. Sir J. G. Lee, K.C.M.G.	Nelson
Throssell, Hon. G.	Northam
Venn, Hon. H. W.	Wellington
Vosper, F. C. B.	North East Coolgardie
Wallace, F.	Yalgoo
Wilson, F.	Canning
Wood, Hon. B. C.	West Perth

Chairman of Committees, C. Harper, Esq.

* Under the "Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899," it is provided that the Legislative Assembly shall consist of 50 members.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Treasurer (Premier), Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., K.C.M.G. M.L.A. £1,200.
Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot. £650.
Accountant, S. J. Randell. £425.

Premier's Department.

Under Secretary, F. D. North. £200 (in addition to salary as Secretary to Executive Council).

Agent-General's Department.

Agent-General, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoon, Kt. £1,500.
Secretary, R. C. Hare. £650.

Customs Department.

Collector, Clayton T. Mason. £700.
Chief Clerk, N. E. Knight. £400.
Chief Landing Surveyor, D. J. C. Goodsir. £500.
Landing Surveyor, M. Samson. £380.
Sub-Collector and Landing Surveyor, Albany, E. S. P. Troode. £350.
Sub-Collector, Perth, A. T. Sherwood. £350.

Harbour Master and Pilot Departments.

Chief Harbour Master, Fremantle, Commander C. R. T. Russell, R.N. £550.
Assistant Harbour Master and Pilot, C. J. Irvine. £350.
Rottnest Pilot, J. G. Abrahamson. £275.
Harbour Master, Albany, S. G. T. Butcher. £400.
Pilot, Albany, S. G. Butcher. £300.

Government Storekeeper.

Storekeeper, C. R. Pether. £500.
Chief Clerk, T. Flynn. £330.
Accountant, C. W. E. Letch. £260.

Police Department.

Commissioner, Capt. Fred. A. Hare. £750.
Chief Inspector, W. C. Lawrence.
Inspectors, E. G. Back, E. O. Drewry, C. N. C. Newland, T. C. Holmes, C. H. Ord, J. Farley (Crim. Invest. Branch). £325 each.
Chief Clerk, T. Kelly. £325.
Acting-Inspectors, John Hogan and D. O'Connell; Sub-Inspectors, M. H. Brophy, T. J. Orme, W. C. Sellenger, Robert Counsell; and Acting Sub-Inspectors, C. Woods and L. Condon; Drill Instructor, W. A. Murchin.

Defences.

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Chippendall. £600 and allowances.
Chief Staff Officer, Major J. A. Campbell (late Cameron Highlanders). £350 and allowances.
Officer Commanding Permanent Force, Albany: Major H. G. Moor, R.A.; Lieutenant, J. H. Hurst.

Aborigines.

Chief Protector, H. C. Prinsep, J.P. £550.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

Railways and Tramways.

Commissioner of Railways, and Director of Public Works, Hon. B. C. Wood, M.L.A. £1,000.
Under Secretary for Railways, A. F. Thompson. £550.
General Manager, J. Davies. £1,250.
Chief Traffic Manager, John T. Short. £800.
Railway Accountant, T. Patterson. £550.
Engineer in charge of Existing Lines, W. W. Dartnall. £800.

Works and Buildings.

Under Secretary of Works, M. E. Jull. £600.
Engineer-in-Chief, C. Y. O'Connor. £1,500.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. George Throssell, M.L.A. £1,000.
Under Secretary for Lands, R. C. Clifton. £600.
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnston. £550.

Stock Inspector's Department.

Chief Inspector, J. M. Craig. £350, and allowances £200.

Western Australian Agricultural Bank.

Manager, William Paterson. £500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary, L. Lindley-Cowen. £425.
Viticultural Expert, A. J. Despeissis. £450.

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. Henry Bruce Lefroy, M.L.A. £1,000.

Mining Department.

Under-Secretary for Mines, H. S. King. £550.
Chief Clerk, L. L. Crockett. £375.
Statist, J. Wallace.

Geological Department.

Government Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland. £600.
Mineralogist and Assayer, E. S. Simpson. £350.

Goldfields Wardens.

Ashburton, A. Phelps (acting.)
Kimberley, D. W. Green (acting).
East Coolgardie, J. M. Finnerty, £650.
Gascoyne, J. Young (acting).
Yilgarn, V. Black, £250.
Pilbarra, A. Ostlund, £500.
Murchison and Yalgoo, A. S. Hicks, £600.
Peak Hill, C. U. Bagot, £500.
East Murchison, A. G. Clifton, £550.
Coolgardie, E. P. Dowley, £750.
Mount Margaret, A. E. Burt, £500.
North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen, £600.
Dundas, P. L. Gibbons, £550.
Broad Arrow, L. R. Davis, £600.
North-East Coolgardie P. Troy, £600.
West Pilbarra, A. Madden (acting).
Donnybrook, W. A. G. Walter, £450.
Phillip River, F. W. Spence.

Inspectors of Mines.

Coolgardie and Yilgarn, George Lightly.
Central Goldfields, W. F. Greenard and J. Crabb.
North Coolgardie, Jas. Hudson.
Kanowna, Geo. Jenkyn.
East Coolgardie, T. H. Lander and T. Smith.
Dundas, W. M. Deeble.

Registrars, Mining Districts.

Collie, R. Gee.
Greenbushes, W. A. G. Walter.
Northampton and Yandanooka, G. Varley.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Pennefather. £1,000.
Secretary Law Department, W. F. Sayer. £650.
Crown Solicitor, R. B. Burnside. £750.
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. W. Smith, LL.D. £600.
Registrar, Master Sup. Court and Bankruptcy Officer, F. Arnold Moseley. £650.
Sheriff, James B. Roe. £550.
Official Receiver, J. L. Clarke. £400.

Government Residents.

Albany, J. A. Wright.
Champion Bay (Geraldton), M. Brown.
Roebourne, J. Brockman.

Stipendiary Magistrates.

Perth Police Magistrate, A. S. Roe. £700.
Perth, Local Magistrate, J. Cowan, £700.
Fremantle, R. Fairbairn. £600.
York, W. D. Cowan. £450.
Albany, J. A. Wright. £600.
Murray, C. Lovegrove. £205.
Roebourne, J. Brockman, £500.
Williams, J. A. Roughan. £100.
Champion Bay (Geraldton), Maitland Brown. £600.
Vasse, L. M. Hungerford. £275.

Gascoyne, J. Young (acting).
Derby (West Kimberley), C. M. Deane. £250.
Bunbury, W. H. Timperley. £450.
Wyndham (East Kimberley),
Kimberley Gold Fields, vacant.
Blackwood, W. A. G. Walter. £350.
Yilgarn, V. Black (Warden).
Coolgardie, E. P. Dooley (Warden).
Broome, M. S. Warton. £500.
Swan, J. M. Y. Stewart. £200.
Murchison, A. S. Hicks (Warden).
Esperance, E. Black. £500.
Gascoyne and Murchison, H. B. Walsh. £200.
Katanning, W. K. Adam. £375.
Northam, J. Adam. £400.
Ashburton, R. D. O'Grady (acting).
West Pilbarra, A. Madden (acting).
East Coolgardie, M. Finnerty (Warden).
Dundas, P. L. Gibbons (Warden).
North Coolgardie, W. L. Owen (Warden).
Broad Arrow, L. R. Davis (Warden).
East Murchison, A. G. Clifton (Warden).
Pilbarra Goldfields, A. Ostlund (Warden).
North East Coolgardie, P. Troy (Warden).
Mount Margaret, A. E. Burt (Warden).
Peak Hill, C. U. Bagot (Warden).

LAND TITLES OFFICE.

Commissioner of Titles, W. F. Sayer £100 (in addition to salary as Secretary Crown Lands Department).
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt. £500.
Assistant Registrar, A. Y. Glyde. £350.
Surveyor and Inspector of Plans, W. A. Saw. £400.

JUDICIAL.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, His Honor Sir A. C. Onslow, Kt. £1,700.
Puisne Judges, His Honor E. A. Stone, £1,400; His Honor, A. P. Hensman, £1,400.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. George Randell, M.L.C. £1,000.
Under Secretary, Octavius Burt. £650.
Chief Clerk and Registrar, G. F. Eliot. £425.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. A. Sholl. £650.
Chief Inspector, R. Hardman. £425.
Accountant, W. H. Kennedy. £460.
Manager, Savings Bank, R. Wynne. £415.
Inspector of Mails, S. Howlett. £395.
Manager, Money-order Office, J. J. Lloyd. £395.
Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. W. Snook. £500.
Manager and Electrician and Chief Telegraph Officer, G. P. Stevens. £425.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer, Perth, T. H. Lovegrove. £500.
District Medical Officer, A. H. J. Saw. £250.
Resident Medical Officer, Fremantle, J. W. Hope. £300.
Medical Officer for Rottnest, J. W. Hope. £100.
Bunbury—Ernest Williams. £200.
Albany—Frederick J. Ingoldby. £300.
Toodyay—E. Humphrey. £150.
Coolgardie—W. P. Seed. £250.
Esperance—W. Farmer. £150.
Guildford—J. M. Y. Stewart. £150.
York—S. B. Davis. £150.
Murray—C. Lovegrove. £150.
Champion Bay (Geraldton)—Charles B. Elliott. £250.
Vasse—L. M. T. Hungerford. £100.
Williams—J. A. Roughan. £150.
Kalgoorlie—J. A. O'Meehan £250.
Kimberley West (Derby)—C. M. Deane. £100.
Gascoyne—J. R. Hickenbotham. £250.
Northam—J. B. Dunlop. £150.
Northampton—C. B. Elliott. £50.
Victoria Plains—D. Connor. £150.
Dongara—F. H. Bartlett. £150.
Yilgarn—F. M. House. £200.
Beverley—D. F. Blanchard. £150.
Katanning—T. Wilson. £150.
Bridgetown—E. C. Dean. £150.
Cue—D. F. Blanchard. £250.
Roebourne—J. Maunsell. £200.
Wagin—J. A. Langdon. £150.
Mingenew—F. H. Bartlett. £62.
Marble Bar—W. A. E. Leary. £250.
Broome—H. Vines. £250.
Karridale—A. E. Randell. £150.
Wyndham—W. J. Healey. £250.

GAOLS.

Inspector of Prisons, J. B. Roe. £150 and £550 as Sheriff.
Superintendent Fremantle Prison, W. A. George. £350.
Superintendent Rottnest Prison, F. Pearse. £400.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Government Printer, Richard Pether. £550.

REGISTRY.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, BRANDS, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, COPYRIGHT, STATISTICAL, &C.

Registrar-General, &c., Malcolm A. C. Fraser. £500.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Registrar, E. T. Owen. £450.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Superintendent, J. Longmore. £400.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Education, Cyril Jackson, M.A. £650.
Secretary for Education, O. P. Stables. £500.
Chief Inspector of Schools, Jas. P. Walton. £420.
Inspectors of Schools: J. H. McCollum, £350; R. H. Robertson, M.A., £350; R. Gamble, £350.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Auditor-General, F. Spencer. £700.
Chief Clerk, H. S. Whitfield. £400.

OBSERVATORY.

Mount Eliza, Perth.

Government Astronomer, W. Ernest Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S. £500.
Meteorological Computer, H. M. Joscelyne, B.A. £250.
Astro. Computer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A. £200.
Mechanic, C. S. Yeates. £200.

IMMIGRATION.

Administered by Colonial Secretary's Department.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, SOUTH PERTH.

Director, E. A. Le Souef.

PERTH WATERWORKS.

Chairman of the Board, W. Traylen.
Members: A. Forrest, F. Craig, E. C. Rennick.

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PERTH.

Committee, Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere, M.L.A. (Chairman); Hon. Sir George Shenton, Hon. J. W. Hackett, His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir A. Onslow), Hon. H. B. Lefroy, M.L.A.; Messrs. M. F. A. Canning, Charles Harper, M.L.A., and Dr. H. F. Harvey.
Librarian, J. S. Battye, B.A., LL.B.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DIOCESE OF PERTH.

Bishop, the Rt. Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D. £1,000.
Dean, Very Rev. Frederick Goldsmith, M.A. £500.
Archdeacon of Perth, D. Glyn Watkins, M.A. £300.
Archdeacon of Coolgardie, D. Howell Griffith, B.A. £400.
Archdeacon of York, F. J. Barton-Parkes. £300.
Registrar of the Diocese, Rev. Canon D. J. Garland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. Gibney, D.D.
Vicar-General, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bourke.
Bishop of Port Victoria, Right Rev. Rosendo Salvado, D.D., New Norcia.
Bishop of Geraldton, Rt. Rev. W. B. Kelly, D.D.

COMMERCIAL.

BANKS.

Bank of Australasia, Alex. Christie, manager, Perth; branches at Fremantle, Coolgardie, Cue, Kalgoorlie, Broad Arrow, Peak Hill and Menzies. *The Western Australian Bank*, Perth, General Manager, H. D. Holmes; with branches at Albany, Boulder, Broad Arrow, Bulong, Bunbury, Fremantle, Geraldton (Champion Bay), Coolgardie, Cue, Dongara, Esperance, Greenbushes, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Leonora, Laverton, Menzies, Mount Magnet, Mount Malcolm, Nannine, Southern Cross, Newcastle, Niagara, Norseman, Northam, York. *The National Bank of Australasia*, Perth, Manager, H. R. England; with branches at Fremantle, Albany, Coolgardie, Northam, Kalgoorlie, Leonora, Mount Malcolm, Mount Morgan, and Geraldton. *The Union Bank of Australia*, Limited, J. B. Percy, Manager, Perth; with branches at York, Albany, Broome, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Cue, Geraldton, Fremantle, Roebourne, Bunbury, Menzies, Lawlers, Norseman, York, Kanowna, and Wiluna. *The Bank of New South Wales*, Perth. Manager, H. Salmon; with branches at Fremantle, Coolgardie, Boulder City and Kalgoorlie. *Commercial Bank of Australia*, Limited, Perth, Manager, W. H. J. Thomas; with branches at Boulder, Fremantle, Coolgardie, Southern Cross and Kalgoorlie.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Alliance (Marine and Fire) Insurance Company. Wm. Sandover & Co., Agents, Perth and Fremantle.
Australian Mutual Provident Society. Resident Secretary, A. K. Money, Perth.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Barrack Street, Perth.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. Resident Secretary, J. Morison McCrae, Perth.
China Traders Insurance Company (Marine). J. M. Drummond & Co., Agents, Perth.
Citizens' Life Assurance Company. Resident Secretary, E. P. Kirby, Perth.
Commercial Union Assurance Company. Local Secretary, G. Henry Johnston.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S., St. George's Terrace, Perth. G. Horner Johnston, Manager, Perth.
Imperial Insurance Company.
Lancashire Insurance Company. H. H. Holman, Perth.
Liverpool and London and Globe. Agent, James M'Bean, Perth and Fremantle.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, 277, St. George's Terrace, Perth. H. J. Mayne, Manager.

Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company.
Mannheim Insurance Company, Perth.
Mutual Life of Australasia, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
Mutual Life of New York, Perth.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Resident Secretary, H. Wright.
New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Manager, E. Pretty.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Blackwood & Bryson, Agents, Perth.
North Queensland Insurance Company. Burns, Philp & Co., Agents, Perth and Fremantle.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Agent, Geo Shenton, Perth.
Northern Assurance Company.
Ocean Accident Corporation, Perth. A. W. Farquhar, Manager.
Palatine Insurance Company. George H. Richards, Perth.
Phœnix Fire Office. Agent, J. M. Drummond & Co., Perth.
Royal Insurance Company. W. Stephens, Agent, Perth.
South British Fire and Marine. Manager, W. A. Hughes, Perth.
Sun Insurance Office, of London. John S. Pearson, Manager, Perth.
Union Insurance Company of Canton. Geo. Wills & Co., Freemantle and Albany.

CONSULS.

DENMARK (Consul)—W. Traylen, Perth.
,, (Vice-Consul)- R. Strelitz, Fremantle.
ITALY (Consular Agent)—Elias Solomon, Fremantle.
FRANCE (Consular Agent)—Wm. F. Samson, Fremantle (acting); Léon Gibus, Perth.
UNITED STATES (Consular Agents)—A. D. Allan and Frank R. Dymes, Albany; W. Sandover, Perth, and E. Mayhew, Fremantle.
GERMANY (Consul)—G. Saurmann, Fremantle.
LIBERIA, G. T. Simpson.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY, E. G. Bonneire, Vice-Consul, Fremantle and Perth.
NETHERLANDS, L. Demel, Consul.
BELGIUM, E. C. Shenton, Perth.

PRESS.

PERTH—(Daily) *West Australian* (morning), *Morning Herald, Daily News* (evening). (Weekly)—*Government Gazette, Western Mail, Inquirer and Commercial News, West Australian Record, Sunday Times, War Cry. Racing Calendar* (monthly). *West Australian Church News* (monthly). *West Australian Freemason's Magazine* (monthly). *Western Methodist* (monthly). *Journal of Department of Agriculture* (monthly).
GERALDTON—*Geraldton Express* (weekly). *Geraldton Advertiser* (twice a week).
ALBANY—*Albany Advertiser* (three times a week).
MALCOLM—*Chronicle* (weekly).
NORSEMAN—*Norseman Times* (twice a week).
MOUNT MAGNET—*Miner* (weekly).
BUNBURY—*Southern Times* (three times a week). *Herald* (three times a week).
COOLGARDIE—*Coolgardie Miner* (daily). *The Herald* (daily). *Pioneer* (weekly).
NORTHAM—*Advertiser* (twice a week).
YORK—*Eastern Districts Chronicle* (weekly).
CUE—*Murchison Times and Day Dawn Gazette* (three times a week). *Murchison Advocate* (weekly).
MENZIES—*Menzies Miner* (weekly). *North Coolgardie Herald* (daily).
FREMANTLE—*The Umpire* (weekly).
KALGOORLIE—*Kalgoorlie Miner* (daily). *Western Argus* (weekly). *The Sun* (weekly).
ROEBOURNE—*Northern Public Opinion* (weekly).
MARBLE BAR—*Pilbarra Goldfields News* (weekly).
BOULDER CITY—*Evening Star* (daily).
GREENBUSHES—*Advocate* (weekly).
LEONORA—*Mount Leonora Miner* (weekly).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.

Chairman—Hon. Sir James G. Lee Steere, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
Members—The Hon. Sir George Shenton, His Honour the Chief Justice Sir Alexander C. Onslow, Hon. J. W. Hackett, Messrs. M. F. A. Canning, C. Harper, M.L.A., Dr. Harvey, and Hon. H. B. Lefroy, M.L.A.
Curator—Bernard H. Woodward, F.G.S., F.I.S., &c.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PERTH.
President—Frank Wilson, M.L.A.
Secretary—J. F. Conigrave.

FREMANTLE.
President—J. M. Ferguson.
Secretary—T. B. Gray.

BUNBURY.
Chairman, James Port. | Secretary, G. E. Reading.

CHAMBER OF MINES.

President—Mr. S. H. Parker.

CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES.

Secretary—J. Phair, Perth.

LLOYD'S AGENT.

G. Shenton, Fremantle.
Surveyor, Capt. Laurie.

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

Capt. Webster.

CLUBS.

WELD CLUB, Barrack Street, Perth. Secretary—Wm. Bowman Cadell.
FREMANTLE CLUB. Secretary—Percy C. Collins.
GERALDTON CLUB. Secretary—A. H. Du Boulay.
EXCHANGE CLUB, St. George's Terrace, Perth. Secretary, John L. Jones.
FREEMASONS' CLUB, Hay Street, Perth. Secretary, John Dunlop Stevenson.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MOIRS' CHAMBERS, PERTH.
President, Mr. T. Hardwick. | Vice-President, Mr. Fauntleroy.

FREMANTLE LITERARY INSTITUTE.

President, Mr. E. Solomon, M.L.A.
Vice-President, Mr. J. J. Holmes, M.L.A.
Treasurer, Mr. J. McHenry Clark.

PLACES OF PUBLIC INTEREST AND AMUSEMENT.

Zoological Gardens, at South Perth, open on week-days from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.
Perth racecourse, off Guildford Road.
Canning Park course, Cannington.
Helena Vale course, Midland Junction.
Public Library, corner of James and Beaufort Streets, open on week-days between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M., and on Sundays between 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. Admission free.
Museum and Art Gallery, Beaufort Street, open on week-days between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Mondays excepted), and on Sundays between 2.30 P.M. and 5 P.M. Admission free.
Museum, Department of Agriculture, third floor, West Australian Chambers. Open daily.
Museum, Geological Survey Department, Old Boys' School, St. George's Terrace, open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Swan River Mechanics' Institute, corner of Hay and Pier Streets, open to subscribers as follows:—Reading-room: Week-days, 9.
Literary Institute, South Terrace, Fremantle, open to subscribers.
Perth Park, open from sunrise to 10 P.M.
Perth Park Terrace, Mount's Bay Road.
Perth Public Gardens, opposite General Post Office, open on week-days from 9 A.M. to sunset, and on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, Hay Street. Open to inspection by permission.
Legislative Council Chamber, St. George's Terrace. Open to inspection by permission.
Perth Mint, May Street.
Perth Observatory, Hay Street West. Tuesday afternoons, 2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Friday nights.
Government House and grounds. Permission from His Excellency the Governor must be obtained to inspect.

HOSPITALS.

Perth Hospital, Murray Street, open to visitors to patients on Wednesdays and Sundays, between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M.
Fremantle Hospital, South Terrace, open to visitors to patients on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, open for inspection on order of Colonial Secretary or responsible official.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Girls' Orphanage, Adelaide Terrace.
The R.C. Girls' Orphanage, Hay Street East.
Convent of Mercy, Victoria Square and Goderich Street.
Subiaco Boys' Orphanage.
Subiaco St John of God's Hospital.
Subiaco Industrial School.
M.C.L. Convalescent Home, Cottesloe Beach.
School for the Deaf and Dumb, East Perth.
School for the Blind at Maylands.
Glendalough R.C. Industrial School at Subiaco.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Came into force September 7, 1893.)

The Free List was largely extended by 60 Vict., No. 13, brought into operation on Oct. 1, 1896.

FIRST SCHEDULE—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Article.	Rate of Duty. Per	£	s.	d.
Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood	Gallon	0	1	3
,, ,, bottles	Gallon	0	1	6
Animals, live stock, viz. :—				
Cattle, including Bullocks, Steers, Cows, and Calves, N.O.E.*	each	0	15	0
Horses, N.O.E.	each	1	0	0
Pigs, N.O.E.	each	0	2	0
Sheep, including Wethers, Ewes, and Lambs, N.O.E.	each	0	1	3
Barley, other than malting	Bushel	0	0	4
,, malting	Bushel	0	0	6
Beans	Bushel	0	0	6
Beef	lb.	0	0	0½
Beeswax	lb.	0	0	2
Biscuits	lb.	0	0	2
Boots, Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair	doz. pairs	0	18	0
Boots, Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair	doz. pairs	0	10	0
Bran	Ton	1	0	0
Brandy, colouring	Gallon	0	16	0
Bricks, building	thousand	0	15	0
Butter	lb.	0	0	2
Camels	each	2	0	0
Candles	lb.	0	0	2
Cement	Barrel	0	2	0
Cheese	lb.	0	0	2
Chaff	Ton	1	10	0
Chicory	lb.	0	0	3
Cigars	lb.	0	6	0
Cigarettes	lb.	0	6	0
Cider and Perry	Gallon	0	1	0
Coffee, roasted or ground	lb.	0	0	3
,, Date	lb.	0	0	6
,, Mixed with Chicory	lb.	0	0	6
Confectionery	lb.	0	0	4
Cordage, coir rope	cwt.	0	5	0
,, other	cwt.	0	8	0
Currants	lb.	0	0	2
Dates	lb.	0	0	1
Dogs	each	1	0	0
Doors, Wooden, not exceeding 1½ in.	each	0	3	0
,, ,, over 1½ in. and not exceeding 1¾ in.	each	0	4	0
,, ,, over 1¾ in.	each	0	5	0
Eggs	dozen	0	0	2
Essences, being spirituous compounds	Gallon	0	16	0
Fish, preserved, tinned, salted, and dried	lb.	0	0	1
Flour	Ton	1	10	0
,, Self-raising	lb.	0	0	1
Fruit, dried, N.O.E.	lb.	0	0	3
,, Pulp	lb.	0	0	2
Ginger, whole	lb.	0	0	2
,, ground	lb.	0	0	4
Glue	lb.	0	0	1
Glucose	cwt.	0	2	0
Gram	Bushel	0	0	6
Hay	Ton	1	10	0
Hides, green	each	0	1	6
Honey	lb.	0	0	2
Hops	lb.	0	0	4
Iron, galvanised, corrugated	Ton	1	0	0
Lard	lb.	0	0	2
Linseed, Whole	Bushel	0	0	6
Maize	Bushel	0	0	6
Malt	Bushel	0	3	0
Meats :—				
Bacon	lb.	0	0	2
Hams	lb.	0	0	2
Fresh, Frozen, and Chilled	lb.	0	0	¾
Salt Beef, and Salt and Cured Mutton	lb.	0	0	½
Preserved and Tinned	lb.	0	0	½
Tongues	lb.	0	0	3
Musical Instruments :—				
Pianos, upright, N.O.E.	each	5	0	0
,, square, grand or semi-grand, N.O.E.	each	15	0	0
Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, N.O.E.	each	3	0	0
Nuts (edible)	lb.	0	0	2
Oats	Bushel	0	0	4
Oil Cake	Ton	0	10	0
Onions	Ton	1	0	0
Opium	lb.	1	10	0
Peas	Bushel	0	0	6
,, Split	cwt.	0	2	0
Peel, Candied	lb.	0	0	3
Pepper, Ground	lb.	0	0	3
,, Whole	lb.	0	0	1
Plaster Paris	cwt.	0	2	0
Pollard	Ton	1	0	0
Pork (salt)	lb.	0	0	2
Potatoes	Ton	1	0	0
Powder, Gun and Sporting	lb.	0	0	4
,, Baking, Egg, Yeast, and Custard	lb.	0	0	3
Raisins	lb.	0	0	3
Rye	Bushel	0	0	4
Salt, N.O.E.	Ton	1	0	0
Shot, N.O.E.	cwt.	0	5	0
Snuff	lb.	0	6	0
Soap, all other kinds, N.O.E.	cwt.	0	7	6
Soda, Crystals	cwt.	0	2	0
Spices, Ground	lb.	0	0	4
,, Whole	lb.	0	0	2
Spirits, Spirits of Wine, Cordials, or Strong Waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such Spirits, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gal.	Gallon	0	16	0
Spirits of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in bond under Regulations to be framed	Gallon	0	5	0
Spirits, Methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Tobacco (manufactured)	lb.	0	3	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	0	1	10½
Tongues	lb.	0	0	2
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
Wine (still)	Gallon	0	6	6

* N.O.E.—"Not otherwise enumerated."

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Abdominal belts and trusses; alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.; alum; assaying scales; bedsteads; bluestone (sulp. copper); bottles (empty); bottling plant, wire and capsules; brewery and distilling plant; bristles and bass; buttons; bunting in piece; bungs; cables and chains; cane, N.O.E.; canvas; cod liver oil (refined); corks; diving apparatus for purposes other than pearling, electric bells, cables and lighting material; forfars, dowlas, and flax sheeting in the piece; grindstones; harness oil, leather dressing, and composition; hat and bonnet shapes; Hessian; inks of all kinds, N.O.E.; iron, gas, water, and drain pipes; iron gates and hurdles; iron sulphate; jute piece goods; leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.; machinery (cream separators, flour-mill, mining, electrical, boilers), N.O.E.; marble, stone and slate (in the rough); millboard; music; pine and other soft woods (in balks, rough or hewn); presses (copying and embossing); salt, rock; sewing cottons, silks, and threads; shellac; slips and docks (patent); spars; staves and hoops; straw-board; timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.; typewriters; weighing machines and scales; wool presses.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 10 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Air beds and cushions; barometers; boots, shoes and slippers—children's; boot and shoe vamps, uppers, and laces; brooms and brushes; calicoes in the piece, N.O.E.; cardboard (unprinted) in the flat; carpeting, mats, matting, floor cloths, and verandah chicks; cartridges; clothing, piece goods for, N.O.E.; cotton piece goods, N.O.E.; counterpanes and quilts; cricket and other outdoor games, materials for; dentists' materials; enamelled ware of all kinds, N.O.E.; filters; firearms, and parts of and accessories, N.O.E.; fruit, fresh; game, frozen (poultry); garden rollers; glass in sheets; ice cream machines and coolers; instruments, surgical, optical, and scientific, N.O.E.; iron tanks, grates, stoves, and ovens; lamps and lampware; lead (red and white); machinery (parts of); mouldings, gilt; meters (gas and water); muslins of all kinds, in the piece; oars; oil baize, in the piece; opera, field, marine glasses, and telescopes; paints, colours, N.O.E.; perambulators; photographic apparatus and material; poultry and other birds; shawls; spectacles and eye-glasses; tallow; textile piece goods not containing silk, and N.O.E.; thermometers; timber of all kinds (unworked); varnish; vegetables (preserved); waterproof material, in the piece; wheels for carriages.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned goods, wares, articles, merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, and on all others so imported and not included in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, or Sixth Schedules, a Duty of 15 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Acids of all kinds, N.O.E.; animals (living), N.O.E.; apothecaries' wares, N.O.E.; apparel and slops; artists' materials; axle grease; bags (paper); baskets; bicarbonate of soda; bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof; blue; boots, all other, including shoes, slippers, and goloshes, N.O.E.; books, account, and diaries; books of printed forms, including reports or methods of business; boxes (paper and cardboard) whether made up or not; brassware, N.O.E.; cakes and puddings; castor oil (refined); castings of all kinds, not being parts of machinery; cigarette papers; clocks and watches; condensers; copperware of all kinds, N.O.E.; cutlery, N.O.E.; drapery, N.O.E.; dresses and skirts, made up; drugs and druggists' sundries, N.O.E.; earthen, stone, and chinaware, N.O.E.; earth scoops; essences, non-spirituous; feathers; fashion plates, printed and engraved;

flags; fruit, preserved and in syrup; furs; galvanized ironware of all kinds, N.O.E.; game, frozen rabbits and hares; glassware, N.O.E.; gum of all kinds, N.O.E.; haberdashery; handbills (printed and engraved); harness and saddlery, N.O.E.; hardware, N.O.E.; hats and bonnets, N.O.E.; hats (straw, untrimmed); hats and caps for men; hollow-ware, N.O.E.; hop bitters; hosiery; indiarubber goods; iron girders, columns and joists; ironmongery, N.O.E.; iron safes; jams, jellies, and preserves; lace goods, N.O.E.; leather, kip, whole and split, bridle, stirrup, bag and basil, rim skirt and sear; leather, sole and harness; leather, manufactured goods, N.O.E.; mantles; matches and vestas; meat, extract of; medicines (patent) of all kinds, N.O.E.; milk; millinery; musical instruments of all kinds, N.O.E.; nuts (almonds and cocoa-nuts); oilmen's stores, N.O.E.; paper (bags); paper (wall); pickles; plated-ware, N.O.E.; posters (printed and engraved); potted hams, chicken, tongues, or other meats, and fish in paste; printed, lithographed, or otherwise mechanically produced forms, circulars, and prospectuses; sauces; seltzogenes; silks, satins, velvets, plush, in piece; spice, horse and cattle; starch; stationery, N.O.E.; tents, cart covers, &c.; tins (empty); tobacco pipes; tobacconists' ware; umbrellas and parasols; vegetables (fresh), N.O.E.; wickerware; wire mattresses; woodenware.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 20 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Aerated and mineral waters; architraves, mouldings, skirtings, boards, laths, and palings; bay rum; billiard tables and accessories; bird cages; boards (planed, tongued, and grooved); boats; carriages, carts, and wagons; cordials (not spirituous); cornices and ceiling roses; dash-boards (leather covered); dog collars; eucalyptus oil; fancy goods and toys, N.O.E.; fire-bricks; fireworks; fishing materials (fancy); furniture — household and cabinetware, N.O.E.; ginger, hop, and spruce beer; gold and silver leaf; graphoscopes; hair (fancy and wigs); hammocks; handtrucks and parts; indiarubber stamps; ivory goods, N.O.E.; japanned ware of all kinds, N.O.E.; jewellery of all kinds, N.O.E.; lime juice; mantelpieces; marble, stone, and slate (worked); oleographs; paintings, engravings, prints, and statuary; papier mache ware; perfumes and pomades; picture frames and backs; playing cards of all kinds; plate (silver and gold); precious stones; saccharine; saddles (riding); saddle flaps; sails; sandalwood oil; sashes and frames; silver goods, N.O.E.; soap (fancy, perfumed, and toilet); soap, powder and extract; stereoscopes; tarpaulins; timber (worked); tinware of all kinds, N.O.E; transfers; turnery; veneer; vinegar (raspberry); wheels for carts and wagons; wheelbarrows.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

Agricultural implements (harrows, ploughs, scarifiers, cultivators): alkalies (soda, caustic, soda ash, nitrate of potash); ammunition and explosives (amberite, blasting gelatine, detonators, dynamite, dynamite hercules, dynamite gelatine, fuse, powder, blasting, gelegnite, rackarock N.O.E.); animals living, bulls for breeding, camel calves, calves under six months, cows for breeding, horses for breeding, pigs for breeding, rams for breeding, ewes for breeding; asbestos; asphalt; atlases, maps, charts, &c., bags, sacks and bagging in the piece; bellows (smiths'); bells for places of worship; belting for machinery; bees; blankets and rugs; block and sheaves; broom and brushmakers' material; boiler fluid; books, printed; bookbinders' materials; candlemakers' materials; cardboard for boxmaking; carriage and cart makers' materials; chalk (prepared); cotton waste; crucibles and retorts; cyanide; cocoa and chocolate, N.O.E., cocoa in slabs, cocoa nibs; coffee raw; coal; coin, gold, silver, and bronze; copper (wire, rod, sheet, and ingot); disinfectants; diving apparatus for pearling; dyers' materials; engine packing of all kinds; engine (steam), and parts, N.O.E.; farinaceous food, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, N.O.E.; fire engines; fire-clay; flock, kapok, and horsehair; forges, anvils, and vices; furniture makers' materials; glass (coloured) for church windows; gold bullion; Government stores; Governor's stores; hemp and flax; hose of all kinds; iron (bar and rod, galvanised, plain sheet, hoop, pig, plate, sheet, wire netting, wire, standards and staples for fencing); lead (sheet, scrap, pig and piping); litho. materials, including stones; manures (bone dust), N.O.E.; metals, N.O.E.; millstones; molasses and golden syrup; musical instruments for places of worship, for bands of defence forces; nails, tacks, bolts, rivets, and washers; oakum; oil—kerosene, mineral, N.O.E., fish and vegetable, turpentine; paper (unprinted) in original wrappers; paraffin wax; patent fuel; photographs; pitch; plants, seeds, and bulbs; printing paper for newspapers; printing type and material; quicksilver; railway stores, Government carriages, wagons, and parts, iron and steel castings; rails, fastenings, wheels, tires, and axles, locomotives and parts, steam-engines of all kinds, N.O.E., and all other goods; railway stores (others), carriages, wagons, and parts, rails and fastenings, wheels, tires and axles; resin; rice (whole, paddy, ground, and meal); saddlers' ironmongery; screws; sieves; silk for flour dressing; sheathing (copper, metal, and felt); sheep dip; shoemakers' grindery; smelting materials; soapmakers' materials; solder, stearine, steel; stones and slates for flagging; sugar; sulphur; tanning materials; tar; tea; telegraph and telephone materials; tin (block, foil, ingot, plate, and strip); timber in short lengths for case making; tobacco for sheep wash; tools; uniforms and appointments for defence forces; wire rope; wool bales; zinc (sheet, perforated, ingot, and plain); ingot dust; and tubing to carry telephone wires.

PROHIBITED.

Billheads or invoice forms; butterine, cottoline and oleomargarine; essence or extract of coffee; chicory; tea; malt (except medicinal); wine; spirits; hops.

DUTIES AND LICENSES.

On Transfer of Landed Property.

A Duty of half per cent. is payable on registration.

Licenses under "The Wines, Beer and Spirits Sale Act, 1880."

For a Publican's general license, £50 in Perth or Fremantle, and £40 elsewhere; for a Packet license, £10; for a Wine and beer license, £5; for a Spirit merchant's license, £5; for a Gallon license, £10; for a Colonial wine license, £2; for a Billiard-table license, £10; for a Temporary license, £1; for an Eating, Boarding, or Lodging-house license, £1; for a temporary Eating, Boarding, or Lodging-house license, 10s.; for a Wayside-house license, £10; for an Hotel license, £25.

Licenses to Sell by Auction.

From £5 to £25 per annum each, according to locality. A licensed Auctioneer may sell by deputy for one day, on payment of £1 1s.

Duties under Stock Tax (62 Vic., No. 5.)

Horses, each, 20s.; cattle for slaughter, 15s.; sheep, 1s. 3d. pigs, 2s. Under the Act, any horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs imported for breeding purposes are admitted free of duty.

License to keep Dogs.

From 2s. 6d. to 40s., according to description.

License for Boats and Ships engaged in Pearl Shell Fishery.—£1 a year.

Licenses for Boats and Boatmen.

From 10s. to £1 per annum, regulated by tonnage of boats.

For every vessel or boat used as a lighter, £1; for every other vessel or boat, 5s.

Gun License.—License to use and carry a gun, 5s. a year.

Pawnbroker's License.—£10 a year.

Licenses to Shoot Wild Cattle.—£2 a year.

Surveyor's License.—£5 a year.

Licenses for Private Bonded Warehouses.—£50 a year.

Licenses of Carriers.

For every dray or vehicle to carry goods under bond, £1.

Employment Broker's License.

Upon Application, £1. Upon issuing or renewing annual license, £5.

STAMP DUTIES.

(*Under "The Stamp Act*, 1882.")

	£	s.	d.
Agreement (of the value of £5 and upwards)	0	2	6
Articles of Clerkship	10	0	0
Admission of any person to act as a Barrister	10	0	0
Award (for a sum exceeding £10 and under £50) ...	0	5	0
Award exceeding £50	0	10	0
Apprenticeship	0	5	0
Bill of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand under £5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, £25 ,, £50	0	0	6
,, £50 ,, £100	0	1	0
For every additional £50 or part of £50	0	0	6
Bill of Lading	0	1	0
Receipt of master or mate taken in lieu of Bill of Lading	0	0	6
Bill of lading coastwise	0	0	6
Receipt of master or mate coastwise in lieu of Bill of Lading—			
If over half a ton weight or measurement	0	0	3
If under half a ton weight or measurement	0	0	1
Bond for Administration of Estate...	0	10	0
Cheque or order payable on demand	0	0	1
Conveyance or Transfer of Land, for every £5 or part ...	0	0	6
Conveyance or Transfer of any other kind	0	10	0
Coupon or Warrant for receiving interest or dividend...	0	0	1
Customs Forms 1d., when goods are free...	0	0	2
Deeds of any kind	0	10	0
Guarantee of any kind	0	2	6
Hypothecation of Bills of Lading, Letters of	0	2	6

Lease of Land or Tenement.	One year. s.	d.	Three years. s.	d.	Over three years. s.	d.
Rent not exceeding £5,	0	3	0	6	0	9
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	0	6	1	0	1	6
,, £10 ,, £15	0	9	1	6	2	3
,, £15 ,, £20	1	0	2	0	3	0
,, £20 ,, £25	1	3	2	6	3	9
,, £25 ,, £50	2	6	5	0	7	6
,, £50 ,, £75	3	9	7	6	11	3
,, £75 ,, £100	5	0	10	0	15	0
For every further sum of £50 or part	2	6	5	0	7	6

	£	s.	d.
Lease of any other kind	0	10	0
Letter of Allotment	0	0	1
Scrip certificate	0	0	1
Lien on Wool for every £100	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Mortgage, Bond, &c., for every £50 or part	0	1	3
,, ,, exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0	2	6
,, ,, ,, £100 ,, ,, £150	0	3	9
,, ,, ,, £150 ,, ,, £200	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, £200 ,, ,, £250	0	6	3
,, ,, ,, £250 ,, ,, £300	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, £300, for every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount	0	2	6
Transfer or Assignment of any Mortgage, for every £100 or part	0	1	0
Reconveyance or Release, for every £100 or part ...	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Receipt or Discharge	0	1	0
Notarial Act	0	2	6
Noting Bill of Exchange	0	1	0
Protesting ,, ,, ...	0	1	0
Policy of Insurance, Marine, for every £50 or part ...	0	0	6
Policy of Insurance, Fire, for every £100 or part ...	0	0	6
Power of Attorney for receipt of moneys	0	5	0
,, ,, on receipt of one payment of dividend on stock or shares	0	1	0
,, ,, other purposes	0	10	0
Receipts (£2 and upwards)	0	0	1

TOWNS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ALBANY, 35° 02′ S. lat. 117° 54′ E. long., King George's Sound, is situated on rising ground on the North shore of Princess Royal Harbour, between Mount Clarence on the east and Mount Melville on the west, about 254 miles by road, and 352 miles by railway from Perth, with which city it communicates also by means of a road, made originally for the conveyance of mails and for passenger traffic. The Great Southern Railway, the first sod of which was turned by Sir F. N. Broome on the 20th October, 1886, connects Albany with Perth, and the mails are conveyed by this line. Albany is the principal town of the Plantagenet county, and for years was the port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's and the Orient Company's steamers carrying the Australian mails, and also of the Messageries Maritimes and the Liverpool White Star Line. But the first named and the German boats now call at Fremantle. The steamers anchor within Princess Royal Harbour, which is completely land locked. Passengers are conveyed by steam launches, which come off to the vessel. Hotels: Freemasons', White Hart, Esplanade, Royal George, Premier, Albany, York, and Weld Arms. The harbour is one of the finest on the Australian coast, and is well protected from winds. A jetty of some length, facing the town, affords excellent facilities for the loading and discharging of the largest size coasting steamers. The depth of water at this jetty is about 22 feet. The West Australian Land Company, who built the railway, but who were bought out by the Government in 1897, also erected a splendid jetty, and other important improvements have been made in the town. The town is well laid out, and there are magnificent views from the hills. A drive called the Marine Drive was completed in 1898. It circles the hills and gives grand views of the harbour, King George's Sound, Oyster Harbour, and of the surrounding country. The drive makes a complete circle, and is 5½ miles round.

Albany is the health resort of the colony, and is largely resorted to by people from the goldfields, and indeed all parts of the colony. Its climate is, perhaps, the finest in Australia, the summer heat rarely exceeding the seventies, while even in the great heat waves it has never reached 100. Hot winds are never experienced. During recent summers Albany has had visitors from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The Town Council are directing their attention to increasing the attractions to holiday-makers. A water supply scheme by gravitation from Mounts Melville and Clarence is being devised to provide the town with a pure supply.

Many of the buildings are imposing. The places of worship comprise Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, with a Roman Catholic convent, school, and chapel, and Salvation Army. Albany is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, and is connected with Perth by a line of telegraph. It has one Government school (boys and infants, and girls); also two assisted schools (boys and girls); a mechanics' institute, Masonic, M.U.I.O.O.F. and S.O.O.F. lodges; Albany Club, a Building Society, and branches of the National, Union, and West Australian Banks. The district has several breweries, coach factories, and confectioneries, a gasworks, printing offices, and a tannery. There is a Government Resident and also a Municipal Council (proclaimed Feb., 1871), with a mayor presiding. King George's Sound, of which Albany is now the township, was first occupied in 1826, in consequence of some apprehension that the magnificent harbour might fall into the hands of some of the maritime powers. An order was sent from the Imperial Government to the then Governor of New South Wales, to see to its occupation, and a party was sent from Sydney, which landed on Christmas Day, 1826. It was under the command of Major Lockyer, of H. M. 39th Regiment, and consisted of a detachment of that regiment and a party of prisoners from Botany Bay, about seventy-five in all. It was simply a party of occupation, and was subsequently withdrawn. No immigrants were imported nor lands sold, nor was any attempt made to colonize the locality until it became, in after years, connected with the Swan River Settlement. In 1831 King George's Sound was given up as a penal settlement, and included within the jurisdiction of Western Australia. The lighthouse erected at the extremity of Point King, at the entrance of Princess Royal Harbour, shows a fixed white dioptric light of the fifth order, visible at 12 miles. It is proposed to have an Imperial naval coal depôt here, with the proper defences, and also to establish a Federal Quarantine station. The entrance of King George's Sound lies between Bald Head and Herald Point, at 5 miles N. by E. from it, and is divided into three channels by Breaksea and Michaelmas Islands

The fortification of King George's Sound and Princess Royal Harbour attracted considerable attention on the part of the English military authorities, and on the recommendations of a special committee appointed to report defence works were completed. There are two forts, mounted with 6-inch guns. The Federal garrison consists of about 50 men, under the charge of an Imperial officer of the rank of captain. The forts are immediately above Point King. A torpedo corps is connected with the garrison. A submarine cable connects Breaksea Island (which is the first land made after passing Cape Leeuwin) with the mainland. A lighthouse on the island exhibits a fixed white dioptric light, which is visible from a distance of 24 miles. The Sound is about 5 miles wide north and south, and five miles broad, with average depths of 10 to 5 fathoms sand: on the south side of the Sound there is a deep channel 2 miles long north and south, and 1 mile broad, having 11 to 20 fathoms, with 7 to 10 fathoms close around. The entrance to Princess Royal Harbour is about a quarter of a mile wide, and lies between Possession and King's Points. The harbour is about 4½ miles long, NW. and SE., and about 3 miles wide. It has been dredged at the Mail Steamers Anchorage Sound to a uniform depth of 34 feet at low water. Population about 3,250. Press: *Albany Advertiser*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1d.

ARRINO, or Irwin River (29° 28′ S. lat., 115° 36′ E. long.), co. Upper Irwin, a post and telegraph station, 182 miles NW. from Perth. Railway station on Midland Railway. Copper mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Township lighted with oil, water from Government wells. Formation: Limestone and schistoze rocks. Agates are found. Population of district about 100.

ARTHUR RIVER (33° 31′ S. lat., 116° 53′ E. long.), a postal, money-order office and telegraph station, 120 miles (131 postal) from Perth on the Albany road, in the Williams district. It has also an Episcopal church. Communication is by the Great Southern Railway. Wagin railway station is 18 miles distant. Coach weekly, 10s. Inn: Spratt's.

ASHBURTON (21° 43′ S. lat., 114° 57′ E. long.), (*See* Onslow). An important pastoral district and gold-field, lying between the Carnarvon and Roebourne districts, 725 miles NNW. of Perth, on Ashburton River. Has post, telegraph, money-order office, hotel, school, court-house and police-station. Population of district about 200.

AUSTIN (27° 38′ S. lat., 117° 51′ E. long.), is on an island in Lake Austin, about 16 miles SW. of Cue, and 540 miles NE. of Perth. It has a post-office, telephone, telegraph and railway station. Is a mining district, in which are situated the Golconda Gold Mine (owned by an English Company), the island Eureka, and the island Lake Austin, and several smaller gold mines, turning out about 1,000 ozs. per month. Austin is on the line of rail from Geraldton to Cue. Has two hotels. Formation, ironstone, diorite dykes and quartz reefs. Population of about 140.

AUSTRALIND (33° 15′ S. lat., 115° 39′ E. long.), a post town, near the sea-coast, in the district of Wellington, 107 miles distant from Perth S., pleasantly situated on the Leschenault estuary, 7 miles from the port of Bunbury. It was the scene of the operations of the West Australian Company, projected in London, for the purpose of taking up land in the colony. A commissioner and crowd of emigrants left England and selected Australind as the site of their future home. They made a large town on a map, and built a few houses on land, but in a short time the settlement signally failed. Congregational chapel (with fortnightly services); Roman Catholic services held in the school. Mail twice a week. Population about 40.

BALBARRUP (34° 12′ S. lat., 116° 12′ E. long.) on Willgarrup river, a small pastoral town site in the Nelson electoral district, with a post and telegraph station, 196 (192 postal) miles S. of Perth, which is reached by coach to Bridgetown (20½ miles), thence rail. Has school, in which Anglican services are held. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district 200.

BALINGUP, post town in the Nelson district, 162 miles from Perth, rail to Donnybrook tri-weekly, thence coach 18 miles. Pastoral district.

BALLA BALLA is the nearest port to several of the goldfield centres in the Pilbarra district, and is convenient for sheep-owners loading for market. It is 36 miles from Cossack, and promises to become one of the most prominent coastal ports in the north-west of Australia. Perth reached by weekly

coach to Roeburn, 55 miles, thence rail. About 1,000 bales of wool are annually exported, and several thousand sheep are shipped annually. It is also the port for several copper mines in the district—the Balla Balla copper mine is 16 miles from the port. These copper mines are proving very rich.

BAMBOO CREEK (21° S. lat., 120° 5′ E. long.), is a rapidly rising reefing centre, on the Pilbarra gold-field, NW. division, about 100 miles from Condon, and 40 miles NE. from Marble Bar. Has post and telegraph offices, two hotels, store, police-station, water from public wells. It is reached from Perth by steamer to Cossack, train to Roebourne, thence coach. District is chiefly a mining one, there being three crushing plants constantly at work. The "Bulletin" & "Pilbarra" Co.'s properties are the principal mines. The township is built in a straggling fashion, and has a population of about 70 whites and 600 Asiatics.

BANNISTER (32° 46′ S. lat., 116° 30′ E. long.), a post and telegraph office, 67 miles SE. of Perth, which is reached by coach to Pingelly, 40 miles thence rail. on the Albany road, near Hotham river, in the Williams district. The communication is *viâ* Pingelly, on the Great Southern Railway. The place is named after Captain Bannister, who made the first overland journey to Albany in 1831. Agricultural and pastoral district.

BARDOC (30° 20′ S. lat., 121° 17′ E. long.). A postal and mining township, with telegraph station, about 9 miles N. of Broad Arrow, in the Broad Arrow Goldfield, NE. Coolgardie electional division. About 400 miles from Perth, which is reached by rail *viâ* Kalgoodie. Has four hotels, State school, Roman Catholic church, police station, miners' institute, hospital. Principal mines: Bank of England, Golden Bardoc, Vetter's Find, Excelsior, Zorastrian, and Nerrin Nerrin. Water supplied from large cement tank of 2¼ million gallons capacity, and by condensers. Population, town 170; district 200.

BAYSWATER.—On the Swan river, is a post, telegraph and railway station, 4 miles from Perth. Has two hotels, public school, Wesleyan, Baptist, Anglican churches, and Salvation Army. Industries: brickmaking, foundry, smelting-works, market gardening and horticulture. It is a picturesque and salubrious district, containing many sulphur and other springs and should be a fashionable health resort when its advantages become more widely known. Population of district, 1,000.

BEACONSFIELD.—A suburb of FREMANTLE.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY (30° 53′ S. lat., 116° 14′ E. long.), Melbourne district, post and telegraph station, 114 miles old road route from Perth, on the Bibenow Brook, and the centre of an excellent agricultural district. Communication is by coach to Moora railway station, 11 miles distant, thence train 86 miles. Has a post office and telegraph station. Formation: granite, ironstone and gravel. Clinch's homestead cattle and sheep station is here. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 30.

BEVERLEY (32° 07′ S. lat., 116° 57′ E. long.), a small agricultural township, with post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank offices, on the River Avon (Beverley electorate), about 85 miles E. of Perth (110 rail miles), and 22 miles S. of York, and the centre of a fertile agricultural district. Proclaimed a municipality in March, 1892. The Eastern Railway and the Great Southern Railway connect here. Passengers from the Eastern colonies *en route* to Coolgardie or Perth *viâ* Albany pass through here. The district is well suited for orchards, and should eventually become a prominent fruit-growing centre. Cereals and fodder do well; grazing on a small scale is carried on. On the 20th Oct., 1886, Lady Broome at Beverley turned the first sod of the Northern section of the Great Southern Railway, connecting Albany with Beverley. Sir F. N. Broome simultaneously at Albany turned the first sod of the Southern section of the same line. Its buildings comprise a parsonage-house and three Anglican churches, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan church, railway station, agency of the W.A. Bank, four hotels, police station, court house, municipal council chambers, post-office, telegraph office, Government Land Agency, a Government school (average attendance 70), and one at North Beverley, with 40 scholars, and some cottages. There is a mechanics' institute, I.O.G.T., A.N.A., sports clubs, farmers' association, &c. Farming, grazing and viticulture are carried on in the district, and it bids fair to become an important agricultural centre. Population, about 250; of the district, 2,000.

BLACK FLAG (30° 33′ S. lat., 121° 13′ E. long.). A mining township, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, 25 miles west from Kanowna, in the Bardoc division of the NE. Coolgardie Goldfield. Reached by rail to Broad Arrow, thence coach tri-weekly. Exceptionally healthy climate. Has three hotels, police station, branch West Australia Bank, miners' institute. Mining district; one mine at work, others developing. Copper has been discovered within 3 miles of the township. Floating population of township 100, and district about 200.

BOOGARDIE. Postal receiving station, four miles from Mount Magnet railway station, to which conveyance, thence train to Perth. Has two hotels and an institute. Water from Government wells. Mining district with a population of about 80.

BOORABBIN. Post, telegraph and railway station, 296 miles from Perth. Has hotel, refreshment rooms, two water tanks and permanent soak. Population about 46.

BOULDER (30° 47′ S. lat., 121° 30′ E. long.). Postal township on the Boulder fields, connected with Kalgoorlie by train, rapidly becoming an important business centre. There are several good hotels and stores, and a school. The mines and mills in the district employ about 4,000 persons. Newspaper: *Evening Star.*

BOYADINE (31° 48′ S. lat., 117° 0′ E. long.), a post office station, 88 miles eastward of Perth, and about 28 miles from York, in the district of Beverley. Has Anglican church. Agricultural district. Population about 100.

BOYANUP (33° 28′ S. lat. 115° 43′ E. long.), post town and railway station, 122 miles SW. from Perth. Has hotel, school, church, agricultural hall and saw-mills. Agricultural, timber and viticultural industries. Ironstone and clay formation. Population of town and district about 200.

BREMER BAY (34° 28 S. lat., 119° 30′ E. long.), a post and telegraph station, on Nicolay River, 107 miles E. of Albany, on the South Australian line. Fortnightly steamer to Albany, thence train to Perth, 440 miles distant. Pastoral district. Formation: Limestone, granite, sand. Population about 30.

BRIDGETOWN (33° 57′ S. lat., 116° 8′ E. long.), a small post town, co. Nelson, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, on the Blackwood river, situated about 172 miles S. from Perth, and about 60 miles SE. from Bunbury. It is surrounded by a fertile pastoral country, and bids fair to become a place of importance. The Greenbushes Tinfield is situated at about 9 miles from here. It contains four hotels, court-house, a mechanics' institute, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, glee club, Druids' lodge, debating society, agricultural society, progress association, one school, timber mill, cordial factory, and shops and stores. Lighted with kerosene; water from wells. Good fruit-growing land. District is noted for splendid orchards. Communication with Perth is *viâ* Bunbury, where the mail steamer can be taken. Population, about 600.

BROAD ARROW (KURAWA) (30° 27′ S. lat., 121° 19′ E. long.), or BROAD ARROW, is a municipality postal and mining town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings-bank offices, about 24 miles NNW. of Kalgoorlie. It is reached by train from Perth *via* Kalgoorlie, and is about 400 miles E. by N. of Perth. Has police-station, seven hotels, branches W. A. Bank and Bank of Australasia, Government school, Masonic lodge, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute, warden's inspector of mines, and registrar's offices, two breweries, a cordial factory, and one club—Kurawa and Miners', literary societies, tennis courts, &c. The principal mines adjoining the town are:—Golden Arrow, Hill End, Reison's Reward, Mount Lyall, and Tasmanian; within a radius of eight miles there are about twenty others. Water supplied from condensers and the Arrow Lake, also a 10,000,000 gal. dam. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: Gneiss outcrop in places, porphyry diorite covered in places by slate and thermal ironstone. Population of town and district about 3,000. Newspaper: *Standard.*

BROOME (17° 57′ 33″ S. lat., 122° 14′ 33″ E. long.), a town on the North-Western point of Roebuck Bay, Broome district. Kimberley division, 1,256 nautical miles from Fremantle; named after Governor Broome. There are post and money-order offices, residency, two hotels, Roman Catholic Aboriginal Mission, hospital, local court, mechanics' institute, soda-water factory, cable, police and telegraph station, and custom house. Water by reticulation from 15,000 gallon tank, elevated 50 feet, and filled by windmill from large well. Average rainfall about 18 inches. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has a station here, connecting the cable from Banjoewangie with the West Australian land lines. It is the head-quarters of the pearling fleet, which carries about 800 men. Many vessels lie up here during the north-west monsoon, from December to March, working their luggers at neap tides on the pearl banks in and about Roebuck Bay. A jetty and tramway have been erected, costing about £20,000, and other shipping facilities are being provided. Stock-yards and race for shipping cattle have also been erected. There is communication about once a fortnight with Fremantle, four steamers running through to Singapore and Fremantle, and a Government subsidized steamer runs to Wyndham, Derby, and Fremantle. Population, about 400. At BEAGLE BAY, about 70 miles north, is situated the Mission station of the Monks of La Trappe, founded in 1890, for the benefit of the Aborigines of the West Kimberley district.

BROOMEHILL. (33° 49′ S. lat., 117° 37′ E. long.), is in the Plantagenet district. Has post office, also office for registration of births, death and marriages, money-order office, telegraph station, railway station, 236 miles from Perth. Imperial hotel. Public hall, Government school, mechanics' institute with reading-room and circulating library, police station. Broomehill is a thriving township on the Great Southern Railway, 104 miles from Albany, and is on the shortest track to the Coolgardie goldfields. There are insurance agencies, several stores and shops, and an agricultural and horticultural society. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and has a population of about 400.

BRUNSWICK (33° 15′ S. lat., 115° 50′ E. long.), a small settlement, with post and telegraph office, on the Brunswick river, in the Wellington district, 100 miles S. from Perth. Has hotel, farmers' association, public school and an agricultural hall. Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational services held. It is a station on the South Western Railway. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: ironstone, granite, and quartz. Population, about 70.

BULONG (I. O. U.) (30° 45′ S. lat., 121° 47′ E. long.), is a municipal town in the NE. Coolgardie Roads Board district. It is 15 miles SSE. of Kanowna, 19 miles E. of Kalgoorlie, with which connected by daily mail coach, and 400 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach to Kalgoorlie, and thence train. A coach runs weekly to Kurnalpi. It has six hotels, branch West Australian Bank, Government school, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, hospital, Wardens court, police station, post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices

miners' institute, A.N.A. society, and two aerated water factories. The town has made wonderful progress during the past year, owing to the development of the mines, the leading ones being Queen Margaret, Queen Margaret South, White Horse, and Margaret Central. Good building stone is obtained within a mile of the town. Lake Yindarlgooda is about 2½ miles distant. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water obtained from condensers and Goldfields Water Supply Co. The Government tank has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Ballygundi is about 6 miles W. of Bulong. Population of district about 1,500.

BULLA BULLING (31° 1′ S. lat., 120° 54′ E. long.). Post town, telegraph and railway station, 332 miles from Perth, and 18 from Coolgardie. Has hotel. Mining district on the Coolgardie field. Industries: stone-quarrying, mining and sandal-wood cutting. Population 15, district 200.

BUNBURY (33° 18′ S. lat., 115° 38′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank office, is the principal port of the southern districts, and is picturesquely situated on the west side of the entrance to Leschenault inlet, in which debouch the Preston and Collie rivers, with several smaller streams. Proclaimed municipality, Feb., 1871. The harbour, known as Koombanah Bay, is a tolerably safe one being sheltered from all but the north-westerly winds. A coral reef protects the entrance to the bar, and a breakwater on it, commenced in April, 1897, is being constructed by the Government, under the control of the Public Works Department. These harbour improvements will be of great value to the port. Bunbury, named after Lieut. H. W. Bunbury (1836), is distant, by road, about 112 miles from Perth, with which there is railway communication (opened in 1893); by sea from Fremantle it is distant 90 miles, and by road 100 miles. Chief Hotels—Wellington, Rose, Prince of Wales, Pier and Gordon's. It is the capital of the district of Wellington, and a port for the shipment of timber, tin, sandalwood, horses, and produce, and is under municipal government. Coal has been discovered on the Collie River, 30 miles away, and is being worked; a railway connects. Bunbury contains Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Congregational places of worship two schools (boys', and girls' and infants), and an assisted school; aggregate average attendance, 167; branches of the West Australian and Union Banks, Government hospital, Masonic, Foresters, Druids, I.O.G.T. & W.C.T.U. societies, a mechanics' institute, a gaol, and a steam flour mill. A court of general sessions is held here, and it is also a place of sitting for the Supreme Court Judge. A Chamber of Commerce has also been formed. A wooden lighthouse, showing a fixed bright light, visible from 12 miles, was erected in 1870. Bunbury is connected by telegraph wire with Perth and Fremantle. It is the outlet to a considerable tract of productive country, and possesses a jetty nearly a quarter of a mile in length, which affords facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. It suffered much from the severe floods caused by the storm which visited the place last year. A railway runs from here as far as Donnybrook, and it is now extended to Bridgetown. The line, to be of any great use in serving the timber and mining industry, must be considerably extended. The coasting mail steamers call at this port. Population, about 3,000; district, 5,000. Newspapers: *Southern Times*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, *Bunbury Herald*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BURBANKS. Post and telegraph station, reached by rail to Coolgardie, thence coach. Has three hotels, State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, and branch A.N.A. Water from Londonderry dam, six miles distant. Mining district with a population of about 1,000.

BUSSELTON, or VASSE (33° 38′ S. lat., 115° 22′ E. long.), is a small seaport town and the capital of the agricultural district of Sussex, it lies 30 miles further S. than Bunbury, and is consequently about 170 miles from Perth. It takes the name of Vasse from a Dutch sailor, belonging to Baudin and Freycinet's expedition, who was drowned off the mouth of the river in 1801. The other name is derived from Mr. J. G. Bussell, who in 1831 explored the district. The river runs through the town and loses itself in an estuary. Busselton is connected by rail with Perth and Fremantle, *viâ* Boyanup Junction. Busselton is a post town, telegraph, and money-order and railway station, with a Government Savings Bank, is under municipal government, proclaimed February, 1871. There is an agency of the Western Australian Bank here. The principal hotel is the Esplanade. The places of worship are Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There is one Government school, Orange and Druid lodges, the Weld Institute, a Working Men's Association, local court, Mechanics' Institute, hospital and a gaol. Timber industry and butter factory. Town lighted with kerosene. There is a lighthouse here, with a fixed light visible at 15 miles. Mails are conveyed by rail daily, twice on Mondays and Fridays to capital and intermediate stations. Margaret Caves in the vicinity. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, town 450, and district about 1,000.

CANNING postal and railway township, about 9 miles S. of Perth, on the Canning river. Has two hotels, Anglican and Congregational Churches, Agricultural Hall, brick-yards and several stores. Agricultural and pastoral district.

CANNINGTON (30° 0′ S. lat., 115° 52′ E. long.), a small postal township, and railway station, about 7 miles south from Perth on the Canning. Has two hotels, Episcopal church and Congregational churches, agricultural institute, and a Government school, average attendance, 40. Brickyards, orchards, &c. Is lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population township, 200; district, 500.

CARLAMINDA Small mining centre, seven miles north of Yalgoo. Hotel.

CARNAMAH (29° 39′ S. lat., 115° 56′ E. long.), a telegraph, railway and pastoral station, in the electoral and police district of Irwin, on the Great North road between Perth and Geraldton, 179 miles N. of Perth.

CARNARVON (24° 52′ S. lat., 113° 39′ E. long.), a municipality at the mouth of the Gascoyne river, on the north-west coast, 489 nautical miles from Fremantle It promises to become an important settlement, and is the shipping port of the various sheep stations established in the district. It was proclaimed a municipality on May 19, 1891. Steam and sailing vessels call regularly, and good fresh water is obtainable. There are two good jetties. It contains two hotels (Port and Carnarvon), a post and telegraph office, money-order office and savings bank, school, residency, Anglican church, library, custom house, court house, gaol, hospital and four stores. Water from tanks. Chiefly pastoral district. Population, about 300.

CAROLING, 104 miles eastward from Perth, and a postal receiving station, for a scattered population of graziers.

CHIDLOWS (Co. Swan) (31° 52′ S. lat., 116° 16′ E. long.), a small postal and telegraph township with railway station, in the Guildford district, 29 miles E. by rail from Perth. Has one hotel, Government school, in which religious services are held monthly, water from Government and private wells. Saw-milling industry, in which most of the population are engaged. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural district. Formation: ironstone and quartz ranges. Population of town and district about 200.

CHITTERING, (32° S. lat. 115 E. long.), 47 miles NE. from Perth. It is reached by rail to Muchea railway station, thence conveyance. Has two State schools, Anglican church, agricultural hall. Water from wells. Good shooting in district, which is an agricultural one. Formation: granite and mica. Population, 400.

CLAREMONT. A small postal township with money-order office, rail, savings bank and telegraph station, in the Swan River district, about 6 miles from Perth, with which it is connected by rail. Numerous market gardens in the district. Has one hotel, Anglican, Wesleyan, Baptist and Congregational churches, police station, Oddfellows' and Sons of Temperance societies, Government and private schools, municipal chambers, Claremont Hall, several fruit gardens, aerated water springs. Sandy formation. Lighted with electricity. Population of town and district about 2,000.

COLLIEFIELDS (33° 21′ S. lat, 116° 8′ E. long.). Post township on the Collie Coalfields. Has police station and lock-up, Government school, warden's office, Wesleyan, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and hospital. It is connected by rail with Perth, fares 20s. 5d. and 12s. 8d., return 25s 2d. and 15s. 8d The area of mineral leases in force in 1899: 22,213 acres.

CONDON (20° S. lat., 119° 19′ E. long.) (or SHELLBOROUGH), a township upon the NW. coast on Condon creek, 150 miles ENE. from Cossack in the De Grey District. It is the principal port for Marble Bar in the Pilbarra gold-fields. Has post and telegraph office. Reached from Fremantle by steamer to Port Hedland, thence boat, or by steamer to Roebourne, thence coach. Has two hotels, wheel-wright and blacksmith's shop. Water from Government wells. Pastoral district. Pearling industry. Population about 20.

COOKERNUP (32° 59′ S lat., 115° 54′ E. long), Wellington district, Brunswick Roads Board. A post township (issuing postal notes), with telegraph and railway station, 80 miles south of Perth, and 91 feet above sea level It has a State school and agricultural hall, in which church services are held, and Jarrah timber mills. Water from wells. Good farming district, with a population of about 150.

COOLGARDIE (30° 57′ S. lat., 121° 10′ E. long.), is a municipal town (proclaimed July, 1894), with post, money-order offices, savings bank, and telegraph station, 118 miles east of Southern Cross (with which a railway route connects), 357 miles from Perth. The seat of an Anglican Archdeacon, Ven. Barton Parkes. There are thirteen hotels; six banks: Australasia, National, Union, Commercial, N.S.W., and West Australian; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, and Salvation Army places of worship, State, R.C. and private schools, local court, wardens court, Chamber of Mines, mechanics' institute with a library of 2,600 volumes, mine managers' institute, Freemason, Oddfellows', Orange, A.N.A., I.O.G.T., and Druid lodges. Theatres — Tivoli, and Cremorne. Clubs—Coolgardie, Commercial, athletic, football and cricket and Stock Exchanges, saw mills, brick and tile mills, and breweries. Labour organizations: Amalgamated Workers' Association of W.A., Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, Plumbers and Tinsmiths, Butchers' and Half-holiday. Hospitals: Government, children's and convalescent home. There is a well-equipped fire brigade. Water is obtained from condensers, dams, soaks, and Government bores. It is lighted by electricity. Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals being built and bishops shortly to be appointed. It was discovered in 1891 by a Victorian miner named Bayley. There are two routes to the field, one from Esperance Bay and the other by the new railway to Coolgardie (310 miles from Fremantle, and 528 miles from Albany). The railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie was opened in August, 1895, and completed in March, 1896; it has been extended to Kalgoorlie, Kanowna and Menzies. A line to connect Norseman with Coolgardie is also proposed; this will eventually be extended to Esperance, which is regarded as the natural port of the goldfields. Coolgardie is now

a great centre, and is considered a permanent goldfield; the lodes are wide and well defined; the stone carries a considerable amount of iron, with great variety of other minerals, embracing almost every species known to science; inferior kinds of precious stones are common. Lignite, copper, graphite, and silver lately discovered. The gold is very evenly distributed. Within a radius of 8 miles are the celebrated "Bayley's Reward" and "Londonderry," "Burbank" group, New Victoria Consols, Garfield and Australasian mines. Deep alluvial was struck by a prospector named Porter within a mile and a half of the town in April 1898, and in July of that year at 20 feet excellent prospects were obtained in Old Police Reserve, less than a quarter of a mile from the Post Office. In March, 1899, the first International Exhibition in the Colony was opened at Coolgardie. Small outlying settlements named Toorak and Montana are used for residential purposes. Population of municipality, 10,000; of the gold-field district, about 30,000. Newspapers: *Coolgardie Miner* and *Herald* (morning dailies), and *Pioneer* (weekly).

COOROW is a roadside postal receiving and railway station, on the river Coorow. Distance from Perth, 162 miles. Water from wells. Pastoral district. Formation: granite.

COSSACK (20° 40′ S. lat., 117° 08′ E. long.), also known by the names of Tientsin and Port Walcott, the principal port of the north district, lies on the banks of a tidal creek some 8 miles from Roebourne, 926 nautical miles from Fremantle. It is a municipality and was proclaimed on Nov. 30, 1887. There are the White Horse, and the Governor Weld hotels, post and money-order office and savings bank, custom house, branch Union Bank, Roman Catholic church, one store, and Government school. Church of England services are held occasionally in the school-room. The overland telegraph line from Northampton passes through here. A great drawback is the scarcity of fresh water. A light-house is erected on Jarman Island, and it was first lighted on May 16, 1888. The light is a fixed white of the third order dioptric, visible at 15 miles. A tramway 3½ miles in length connects Cossack with Roeburne, and is very largely used, being one of the most profitable public works in the colony. Cossack was formerly the main rendezvous of the vessels engaged in the pearl fisheries. New jetty works, a bonded store and warehouse have been erected. The development of the Northern gold-fields has made Cossack the train-shipping port for cargoes. Population, white and coloured, about 300.

COTTESLOE (32° S. lat., 118 E. long.), a suburb of Perth, in North Fremantle electorate, 8 miles west. Has post-office money-order office telegraph station savings' bank, and railway station, hotel, public and private schools, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, Masonic (Tarbolton) lodge, and convalescent home. Industries: Lime burning and quarrying. Population of town and district about 5,000.

CRANBROOK (34° 16′ S. lat., 117° 32′ E long.) (Plantagenet district), post office and railway station. The centre of a farming and grazing district. 273 miles from Perth and 68 from Albany. Has hotel, school, and store. Population about 50.

CUDDINGWARRA (27° S. lat. 118 E. long.) Post and telegraph township, in the Murchison Central district, about 604 miles NE. from Perth. Rail to Cue, coach thence tri-weekly. Water from wells. Has two hotels, miners' institute, Amalgamated Workers' Association, and stores. Cement and ironstone formation. Population about 50.

CUE (27° 25′ S. lat., 117° 52′ E. long.), is the central town, and a municipality (proclaimed May, 1894,) on the Murchison goldfield, is 262 miles E. by N. of Geraldton, and 540 miles NE. from Perth, reached by train. It has wardens and resident magistrates' offices, post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, hospital, Western Australia, Union, West Australian and Australasia banks, nine hotels, two breweries, Government school, R.C., Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army, Masonic, Oddfellows (M.U.),and A.N.A. lodges, Miners' Institute, and numerous business places. It has a small debt court and survey department. It is a fast rising town; lighted with electricity; water from government well; pastoral, agricultural, but chiefly mining pursuits. Granite formation. Newspapers: *Murchison Times* and *Advocate*. Population of town, 540; and district approximately, 2,000.

DANDARRAGAN. Postal township, 40 miles NW. of Gingin, in Moore district, with telegraph station and school. Coach runs to Moora, 30 miles. Fine agricultural and pastoral district with several large cattle stations.

DANGIN (32° 1′ S. lat., 117° 20′ E. long.), a postal receiving station, about 30 miles eastward of York and 93 from Perth, in the Beverley district. There are several large stock stations in this district. Formation: granite and ironstone.

DARDANUP (33° 10′ S. lat., 116° 0′ E. long.) is a farming settlement, in the Wellington district, composed almost exclusively of Irish families, about 12 miles E. of Bunbury, and 124 miles S. of Perth. It contains post, money order and telegraph offices, railway station, a Roman Catholic chapel, one hotel, mechanics' institute, a public school, and a brick field. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Railway from Bunbury to Donnybrook runs through. Brickmaking industry. Population about 60.

DAY DAWN (27° 27′ S. lat., 117° 50′ E. long.), a mining municipality, proclaimed January, 1895, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, on the Murchison goldfield, about 3½ miles SW. of Cue. Steamer to Geraldton, thence rail. Has branches of Western Australian and Union Banks, four hotels, State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, warden's court, mining registrar, Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.), and numerous stores. Excellent bricks are made here. Formation: diorite schist. Population about 300.

DAYLERKING. Postal township in the William river district, 97 miles S.E. from Perth. Rail to Narrowgin, thence coach weekly to William Bridge, thence conveyance. Has a State school and Anglican church. Agricultural district.

DENMARK. A well-laid out village on the Denmark river. It is connected by telephone and railway with Albany (38 miles), and has Government school, post, money-order and telegraph office, public hall, Anglican church, Salvation Army barracks, fine hospital, and other buildings. Saw-milling and fishing industries. Population, 700.

DERBY (17° 18′ S. lat., 123° 40′ E. long.), named after an ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the chief town of the West Kimberley district, on the north-west coast, and at the mouth of the Fitzroy river in King Sound, 1,456 miles from Fremantle. Owing to its position relatively with the plains of the Fitzroy river valley, Derby is favourably situated for development; it has a fine natural harbour, with which it is connected by 2½ miles of tramway. Immense tracts of fine country have been taken up, and pastoral settlement is increasing. Amur Pool, discovered by Captain Henry O'Grady, and named by him after his vessel, is a safe harbour, similar to Hobson's Bay. It is about 4 miles above the anchorage under Mary Isles, and though confined, has good holding ground of stiff mud. The berth at the jetty for large vessels is perfectly safe also. Spring tides rise 36 feet, neaps 20 feet. There are fortnightly steamers to Fremantle and Singapore. A Government Resident, Medical Officer and staff, are located in the district, and there is a jetty (with cattle yard and race alongside), a tramway and other landing accommodation erected at a heavy cost to the colony. There are two hotels: Port and Derby; residency, Court, gaol, hospital, post, telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank, courthouse, &c. Annual three-day races are held, and there is a good bicycle club, cricket and lawn tennis ground. The first steamer to call at this port was the *Albany*, Captain Anthon, who anchored there on the 6th October, 1883, and reported the anchorage to be all that he desired. The land is specially suitable for tropical cultivation, and the Fitzroy river is navigable for many miles. It is connected with Perth (1,420 miles) and its adjacent gold-field by telegraph. Dr. Gibney (R.C. Bishop) has established a mission for the civilization of the natives, under the charge of two Trappist priests, at Beagle Bay, about 100 miles from Derby. About 22,000 sheep, 2,500 cattle and 1,300 bales of wool are exported annually, and about 70 steamers call during the year. Population, about 80. In district, about 250.

DIORITE KING. Postal township with telegraph office, about 30 miles N.WW. from Mount Malcolm. The centre of a mining district. Population about 60.

DONGARA (29° 77′ S. lat., 114° 54′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station on the Midland Railway line, 263 miles N. from Perth, with one mixed Government school (average attendance 44), two hotels (Dongara and Irwin), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, local court, police station, I.O.G.T. lodge, W.C.T.U., cricket and racing clubs, brass band, a literary institute, steam roller flour mills, agricultural society (with hall), and a branch of the Western Australian Bank. It is a port (Port Denison 2½ miles distant) for steamers (the jetty is 600 feet long, with a depth of water 14 feet, enabling vessels up to 1,500 tons to get alongside), 160 nautical miles from Fremantle, and lies in the large agricultural district of the Irwin. There is shown by way of a lighthouse a small fixed white light, which is visible at about 7 miles distance. It is connected with the Murchison goldfields by railway, and is admirably adapted as a marine health resort. The climate is excellent, and fruit and vegetables are grown freely. Fish abundant. Formation: limestone and sandstone. Coal is believed to exist, and bores are to be put down. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, about 300.

DONNYBROOK (33° 30′ S. lat., 115° 48′ E. long.) (on Preston river), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, in the Wellington district, 138 miles S. from Perth. Has two hotels, police station, agricultural hall, school, Congregational and Anglican churches, stores, and is a farming district, timber mills. Preston is half-a-mile away. Population, town and district, about 400.

DRAKE'S BROOK (32° 52′ S. lat., 115° 55′ E. long.), Murray district, a postal township, mail bag, 18 miles S. of Pinjarrah, 72 miles SW. from Perth, with a road board. Has railway station, hotel, Government school (in which religious services are held), saw-mills, stores, agricultural society. Government nursery and experimental farm. Large mill trade is done, McDowell's and McDevitt's being in work. Good agricultural land, which is being rapidly taken up. In the Harvey agricultural area. Population about 600.

DUNDAS (32° 23′ S. lat., 121° 47′ E. long.), 350 miles E. from Perth, a proclaimed township on the Dundas gold-field. There is a mail service twice a week. Cost of living ranges from 25s. to 35s. per week. The area of the field, which was proclaimed in August, 1893, and enlarged April 6, 1896, is about 19,000 square miles. Lighted with kerosene, water from condensers and dam, two stores, an hotel. Population about 100.

ESPERANCE (33° 51′ 34″ S. lat., 121° 55′ 23″ E. long.), a municipality (declared Sept. 25, 1895), with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, in Dundas electoral district. Has a large and safe natural harbour. It is 225 miles NE. from Albany and 527 postal miles from Perth SE., on the

West and South Australian line. Coach from here to Norseman, 120 miles, thence to Coolgardie bi-weekly. Steamer weekly to Albany. Esperance Road Board meets here. Many places of interest in the neighbourhood, particularly limestone caves, of considerable extent at Frenchman's Peak. There is good fishing and shooting in district. Being on the high road between the Eastern colonies and the Eastern gold-fields it will probably develop into an important seaport. Many improvements have been made in the town. Has Customs office, municipal chambers, Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship, branches Commercial Bank and W.A. Bank, Resident Magistrate, local court, town hall, fire brigade station, four hotels, several large business premises, small theatre, Masonic and A.N.A. societies, sport club, Government hospital, magazine, Government school, a Government jetty, with 18 feet depth of water, and a new town jetty, 600 ft. long with 22 feet water. Streets lighted with kerosene. Pastoral and agricultural district. It is a popular summer resort. Industry: cordial factory and brewery. Population about 450.

EUCLA (31° 43′ 27″ S. lat., 128° 52′ 44″ E. long.), a postal township and telegraph station, on the border. It is the terminus of the West Australian telegraph line and the connecting point with the South Australian telegraph system, 26 telegraph officials being employed. A substantial building has been erected here for the accommodation of the telegraph officials of the two colonies. There is a quarterly mail from Albany by schooner, subsidised by the West Australian Government. A jetty has been erected at a cost of £2,000. Distance from Albany, 750 miles NE. Coach to Fowler's Bay monthly; fare £4 10s. Land in the vicinity is of a salt and cotton bush character, well grassed, the country being of limestone formation, with a fair depth of red friable soil. The town is about half a mile from the sea-shore. Population, about 60. Newspaper: *Eucla Recorder*, published by telegraph officials monthly.

EYRE (32° 15′ S. lat., 126° 17′ E. long.), a telegraph station, in the county and electoral district of Plantagenet; police district of Esperance; in the Australian Bight. Distant from Perth 862 miles E., 590 miles from Albany. Communication with the capital is by mail steamer four times a year and occasional visits from small coasting craft. It is merely a maintenance station on the intercolonial telegraph line. Sandalwood and pastoral industries. Formation: quarternary limestone.

FALKIRK is a railway siding between Perth and Guildford, at which is a large foundry for the manufacture of "seamless" pipes which are being used in the Coolgardie water scheme. In the neighbourhood, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Swan river, is the racecourse of the W.A. Turf Club, the leading racing club in the colony.

FIELD'S FIND. An important mining centre on the Yalgoo goldfield, about 20 miles SSE. from Yalgoo. Has two hotels, stores, post-office, &c., extensive pumping works at Vatten. Population about 150.

FITZROY RIVER.—Post and telegraph township in the West Kimberley division. Steamer to Derby, thence conveyance. Numerous cattle stations in the vicinity. Has hotel and police-station.

FREMANTLE (32° 03′ S. lat., 115° 45′ E. long.), named after Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. *Challenger* (1829), is a corporate town, and chief port of colony, with a mayor and 12 councillors (proclaimed February, 1871; North Fremantle was declared a separate municipality on Sept. 11, 1895), and is situated at the mouth of the Swan river, 12 miles from Perth SW., with which there is railway communication, and river steamers for carrying cargo; there is also telegraph and telephone communication between the two towns. The town is lighted with gas. The principal buildings are the convict establishment; the Oddfellows' hall, the Town-hall, with a clock-tower erected at a cost of £12,000, the money being raised by loan; commissariat buildings; a Freemasons' hall; new markets opened in June, 1898; post, money-order and telegraph office; Government house; barracks, a literary institute; a lighthouse, with a fixed white light, of the third order Dioptric, visible at 16 miles, for the guidance of shipping entering Gage's Roads; and a lunatic asylum. There is also an Episcopal church, which, next to the Perth Cathedral, is the handsomest ecclesiastical edifice in the colony, and was erected at a cost of £7,500—consecrated in July, 1882; Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational (the Johnston Memorial) churches, and a Government-assisted Catholic school, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have a convent in the town. There are several other handsome buildings the most noteworthy being the new court-house in Henderson Street, opened June 1899, Presbyterian Church, and the new Wesleyan Church; Pearse's buildings in High Street recently erected (finest in the colony); smelting works established at Owen's Anchorage; W. Sandover's warehouses, Dixon Bros.' tobacco warehouse and factory, and the Federal hotel, besides aerated water manufactories, boatbuilders, a boot factory, a candle factory, confectionery, 2 steam flour mills, a foundry, furniture factory, steam saw mills, soap factory, tinware factory, a tannery and gas works. There is an excellent school for boys, and the Fremantle school. The Bank of Western Australia, N.S.W., Australasia, Commercial, Union Bank, and the National Bank, have branches in the town. The Oval is a recreation ground with pavilion, erected at a cost of £3,500, also a splendid bicycle track of Trinidad asphalt.

The harbour accommodation has been decried, but vessels provided with good ground-tackle can ride out any gale coming from a northerly direction. An opinion was sought and received from Sir John Coode with regard to harbour improvements, and was approved by the Legislature, and a vote for some preliminary works, in the shape of shore approaches, placed upon the estimates. Out of a loan of £525,000 a sum of £100,000 was set apart for the harbour works in accordance with Sir John Coode's scheme, but this was reappropriated for telegraph and other works at Kimberley. The jetty has been considerably lengthened and improved. Added to this, Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, engineer-in-chief to the Government, has put in hand a scheme of harbour works, viz., erecting two large moles, one from Rous Head, on the north side of the river, and the other from Arthur Head, on the south side of the river, to 40 feet depth of water blasting away the rock at the bar of the river, and widening and deepening the channel within the bar, so as to give entrance and room to the bulk of the present shipping. In 1897 the wharf on the south bank was opened for traffic, and the north mole and south mole were completed. There were about 900 at work during 1900. The large vessel, S.S. *Sultan*, entered the harbour in May, 1897, then steaming into an estuary that had been for innumerable ages blocked by solid rock. The gales occasionally effect much damage to the shipping; but as the barometer is an infallible guide during the winter months, when they prevail, vessels have, as a rule, ample time to make for an excellent harbour of refuge which is provided at Garden Island, about 12 miles distant. Fremantle has been made the port of call for the ocean mail steamers.

Rottnest Island, 14 miles W. of Fremantle, is the marine residence of the Governor, which is located on the east side of the island, on the shore of Thomson's Bay. A native penal establishment and farm are established on Rottnest Island, where also are the Government salt works, which are remunerative. A juvenile reformatory has been established here.

The Swan river is spanned by a fine wooden bridge, 954 feet long and 46½ feet wide, built entirely by convict labour, during the reign of Governor Hampton — also by a viaduct timber bridge of the Eastern Railway. Fremantle is the principal port of the colony, and is the western terminus of the Eastern Railway. The station is well placed for access from the port and business portion of the town. There are frequent trains daily to Perth, besides through communication to York and Albany. There are three really first-class hotels at Fremantle—the Federal (a splendid building, conducted on the Continental style), the Club, the Cleopatra, and several others, Freemasons, Oddfellows', Rechabites', I.O.G.T., Foresters', and Hibernian lodges. There are also many boarding and private lodging-houses, and the town offers every convenience to the visitor. Good reticulated water supply. Beaconsfield, Plympton, and Richmond are growing suburbs. Population of town and suburbs about 16,000. Newspapers: *Daily News*, *The Umpire* (chiefly sporting).

FRESHWATER CAMP. *See* SHARK'S BAY.

GERALDINE (27° 51′ S. lat., 114° 38′ E. long.), in the Victoria district, 331 miles N. from Perth: is the site of an old lead-mine, the Geraldine, on the Murchison river, in Northampton Road Board district. An excellent copper-mine was once vigorously worked here, but closed owing to the fall in the copper market. It is 331 miles north from Perth, reached by conveyance to Northampton, thence rail to Geraldton, thence rail or water. Water from wells. Good shooting. Mining and agricultural district. Copper and lead mines at work. Population about 100.

GERALDTON (28° 46′ S. lat., 114° 36′ E. long.), the chief port of the north, and the capital of the Victoria district, lies on the western coast of the colony, in Champion Bay, about 290 miles NW. from Perth. The principal exports from this district are wool, copper, and lead. The mines are highly productive, but the low price of lead prevents much work at present. Gold has been found at various times in small quantities, and it was expected that sooner or later this district would prove richly auriferous. The discoveries of gold-bearing reefs to the eastward of Geraldton, very favourably reported on by the Government Geologist, strengthens this belief and the recent rich and extensive gold discoveries on the Murchison river will materially increase the prosperity of the district. The climate is rather hot, and mild ophthalmia is often prevalent. Geraldton is a post town, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, and has a mechanics, institute, military hall, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, large public-school, erected at a cost of £1,859 (with average attendance of 92), also two assisted schools with average attendance of 105, a club, a court-house, a gaol, and a masonic hall. There are three steam flour mills, a brewery and a printing office. It is under municipal government (proclaimed Feb., 1871), divided into three wards and within the boundaries of the town site there are about 10 miles of macadamized roads and footpaths. Court of Quarter Sessions is held here, and sittings of the Supreme Court are also held. The town has several well-appointed hotels, the Club Hotel being one of the largest and best managed in the Colony. There are branches of Western Australian, Union, and National Banks. The buildings of the three banks are very handsome structures. A new hospital, at a cost of £4,000, has been erected. New public buildings to provide free accommodation for the Lands and Mines' Department, registrar of births and deaths, treasury, police, customs and shipping, police and session courts have been erected. The harbour is a safe and roomy one. A lighthouse is erected on Point Moore, 1½ miles SW. of the pier, with a revolving white light of the second order dioptric, visible at about 18 miles. There is also a lower light showing two red rays. This port has benefited immensely by the quick transit obtained for its produce by the

establishment of a coasting steamer, which calls weekly. Mails also go by packhorse once a week. Geraldton is the centre of a railway system now in course of extension, and is connected with Perth by rail, fares £2 10s. 11d. and £1 17s. 4d.; return, £3 10s. 6d. and £2 16s.; in communication with Northampton (35 miles) by rail, and also with Greenough and Walkaway (19 miles). The harbour of Champion Bay is large and easy of entrance day or night, and there is a substantial jetty. Population, about 2,000; district, 6,000. Newspapers: *Express* (Friday), and *Advertiser* (Monday, Wednesday, Friday).

GINGIN (31° 13′ S. lat., 115° 54′ E. long.), a picturesque municipal post town (proclaimed Feb., 1893) on Gingin Brook, with telegraph, savings bank, railway station, and money-order office, 54 miles N. of Perth, on the Midland Railway, in the Moore district. Coaches run to junction of Moore River and Gingin Brook, 25 miles N.W. Has an Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, police-station, Good Templars' lodge, and a Government school, with average attendance of 75, one hotel, and agricultural hall. District is rich agricultural and pastoral. Industries: brick-making and lime-burning, market-gardening and fruit-growing, the oranges, lemons and limes being of a superior quality. Good shooting. Formation: sand, gravel, and clay. Population about 160; with district, 500.

GINGIN BROOK is a farming and pastoral district, about 25 miles N. of Gingin, in Moore district. Has two half-time schools and a public hall.

GLENCOE. *See* TALGA TALGA.

GOLDEN VALLEY. *See* KNUTSFORD.

GOOMALLYN (31° S. lat. 117° E. long. An agricultural district and road board, in the county of Toodyay; reached by rail to Northam, road thence. Has an agricultural hall, and a population of about 600.

GOONGARRIE (30° S. lat., 121° 30′ E. long.), a mining township, district North Coolgardie, 56 miles N. of Kalgoorlie, and 429 miles ENE. of Perth, with which it is connected by rail. A coach runs to Mount Higgins. It is 1,500 feet above the sea. Has post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, one hotel, two stores, miners' institute and library; lighted with kerosene, condensed water supplied at 3d. per gallon. Mining and brick-making industries. Formation: Palæozoic greenstone, diorite and diabase schists, with gneiss granite. Goongarrie lakes are interesting. Population about 150.

GRASS VALLEY (31° 19″ S. lat., 116° 45″ E. long.), a post, telegraph and railway station, in Avon co. It has hotel, State school, and Agricultural Hall. The district is an agricultural one, and the earth formation granite, ironstone and gravel. Population about 40.

GREENBUSHES TINFIELD (33° 45′ S. lat. 116° 10′ E. long.) has an area of about 50 square miles, and it is situated on the highest part of the range, on the north-east side of the Blackwood river, 190 miles SS.E. of Perth. There are six hotels, branch W.A. Bank, a warden's office, money-order, post and telegraph and savings bank offices, railway station, Anglican church, Freemason and Druid lodges, Salvation Army barracks, public school, miners' hall (in which religious services are held), and twenty stores. The nearest port is Bunbury, from which a railway runs 26 miles to Donnybrook, thence a good but hilly road. Mining district, tin mining and timber industries. Output of tin for 1900 about 1,100 tons. There are local smelting works with crushing plant capable of treating 40 tons per week. The field is making great progress. Population of town and district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Greenbushes Advocate.*

GREENOUGH (28° 56′ S. lat., 114° 42′ E. long.), telephone and telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station and post town, in the Victoria district, 251 miles (273 postal) from Perth N., is the centre of a magnificent agricultural and corn-growing country. Communication with Perth is by rail to Walkaway, from thence by steamer. The principal hotel is the Greenough. It has a mechanics' institute, Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, and one steam roller flour-mill. There are in the township and vicinity four schools, and convent school. The railway connecting this fine agricultural district with the seaport of Geraldton is of great service. Population, town and district, about 1,120.

GUILDFORD (31° 53′ S. lat., 116° 1′ E. long.), a pretty little municipal township (proclaimed Feb., 1871), in the Swan district on the Swan river, situated at the confluence of the rivers Helena and Swan, which are both spanned by good bridges, 9 miles NE. of Perth, with which it has daily mail and passenger communication, these two towns being connected by duplicate, rail, telephone, and telegraph. There is a post, telegraph, and telephone station, Government savings bank, and money-order office, two railway stations (twenty trains daily), hospital, mechanics' institute, brick factories, Masonic, Druids' and Oddfellows' lodges (M.U.), a court-house, an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan church, and Salvation Army; two Government, two private, and one assisted schools (boys' and girls'); aggregate average attendance 200; four hotels, Stirling Arms, Rose and Crown, Lockridge and Guildford. Workshops and headquarters of the Midland Railway, about two miles distant. Lighted with kerosene. Several vineyards are in the neighbourhood. Good supply of water from wells. The railway to Guildford was opened on March 1, 1881. Great progress is being made. Population, about 1,400; district, about 4,000.

GULLEWA, (28° 34′ S. lat., 116° 31′ E. long), 40 miles SW. of Yalgoo, and 20 miles S. of Wurarga railway station. The Yalgoo goldfield is a township and mining centre, with post (issuing postal notes) and telegraph offices, two hotels, school, and two stores. Formation: diorite and granite. Population, about 120.

HALL'S CREEK (18° 15′ S. lat., 127° 46′ E. long.), a post township with telegraph and money-order office, on the Kimberley goldfield. It is about 315 miles E. of Derby, and 220 miles S. of Wyndham. Monthly mail *viâ* Wyndham and Derby, 240 miles from Wyndham, 400 from Derby. Chief resources are gold mining and cattle breeding on the Behn and Ord rivers. Both alluvial and reef gold is being got in payable quantities. Has residency, hotels, miners' institute, hospital, court house, warden's office, gaol, and police court and station. Population of township and district, about 100.

HAMELIN (34° 15′ S. lat., 115° 5′ E. long.), South-west division, Sussex district. The harbour of the Karridale District, and is connected to the Karridale timber mills by a railway. Intercolonial and Coasting steamers put in at this harbour, in which deep sea jetties are built, and heavy moorings laid, whence there is an extensive export of Jarrah and Karri timber. Coach from Karridale to Vasse, 50 miles, thence rail to Perth. Coastal steamers call. In vicinity are Dugalop and Boranup caves, containing magnificent stalactites. Formation: sandstone and granite on coast, ironstone and quartz in ranges. There is a freshwater lake. A Government school is here, with an average attendance of 16. Population, 70; of district, 1,300.

HARVEY (33° S. lat., 116° E. long.), a post, telegraph, and railway station in the Wellington district, 86 miles south from Perth. Has hotel, school, small lecture hall, an agricultural alliance. Scattered agricultural district. Formation: alluvial soil, with clay sub-soil. Water from river and wells. Population, 90.

HAYES FIND (30° 23′ S. lat., 121° 31′ E. long.) (Mulgarrie), mining township, 20 miles N. from Kanowna. Has two hotels, miners' institute, 20-head battery. Population, 150.

HELENA VALE (31° 9′ S. lat., 117° 5′ E. long.), a municipality (declared November 6, 1895) (co. Swan), about 2 miles from Guildford and 12 from Perth, the junction for several important lines of railway, and the headquarters of the Midland Railway Company, and the starting-point of the Darling Range or Zigzag railway. The council consists of mayor and nine councillors; rate 1s. 2d. in the £, health, 2d.; annual ratable value of property, £15,645, capital value, £190,000. It has post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, Government locomotive sheds, electrical engineers', Government stores, ways and works, and interlocking engineers' departments. Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational places of worship, public hall (seating 500), three hotels, Government school, with 300 children. Town lighted with oil; water from wells. Industries: stone quarries, brickfields, Midland Railway Company's workshops, Coolgardie Pipe Works (Hoskin & Co., of Sydney, turning out about 100 enormous pipes per day for the gigantic goldfields water supply scheme), and fruit-growing. Social: mechanics' institute, Masonic, G.U.O.O.F., I.O.O.F. lodges and a debating society. The W.A. Government has reserved and cleared about 300 acres of land at a cost of about £20,000 on which to erect Government locomotive workshops, which are estimated to cost £200,000. Formation: clay marl with ironstone beneath. The natural characteristics of the district are attractive and suitable for pleasure-seekers, wild flowers being abundant; there is also a natural fernery, and the surrounding hills are picturesque. The climate is excellent, and the community a healthy one. Population about 1,600.

HOPE'S HILL (31° 11′ S. lat., 119° 16′ E. long.), a mine district on the Yilgarn goldfields, about four miles from Southern Cross, 239 miles E. of Perth. It is reached by train to Southern Cross, hired vehicle thence. Employés number about 30.

IRWIN, a postal township about 220 miles NE. of Perth. Has a State school. Agricultural and pastoral district, with a population of about 300.

ISRAELITE BAY (33° 35′ S. lat., 123° 55′ E. long.), (shire Plantagenet), a post and telegraph station on the West and South Australian line, 400 miles NE. from Albany; reached by steamer and train. Has Guild of Brass Founders. In the neighbourhood are large bald sandhills. Pastoral district. Formation: limestone and granite. Population about 30.

JACKSON (30° S. lat., 119° E. long.) (Currajibbin) postal township and mining centre, 75 miles from Southern Cross, 344 miles ENE. from Perth, which is reached by coach to Southern Cross, thence rail. Mount Jackson Proprietary is the principal mine. Has hotel and miners' institute. Population about 70.

JARRAHDALE *See* ROCKINGHAM.

JAYES (33° 35′ S. lat., 115° 30′ E. long.), a small pastoral station, with weekly mail passing, about 180 miles S. of Perth, and 22 miles from Bridgetown, in the Nelson district. There is good shooting. Population of district, about 600.

KALGOORLIE (30° 45′ S. lat., 121° 30′ E. long.) (Hannan's), a thriving municipality, with post, money-order, and savings bank offices and telegraph station, branches of the Bank of Australasia, West Australia, Union, N. S. Wales, National and Commercial banks, 24 miles ENE. of Coolgardie, with which, and Perth, it is connected by rail (opened Sept. 8, 1896). It is the junction of four railway lines from Perth, Menzies, Kanowna, and Boulder. It is the headquarters of the East Coolgardie goldfield, and was discovered by a miner named Hannan in June, 1893. Good water was struck in Sept. 1896. It is a very rich field, and supports about 25,000 miners. The celebrated Great Boulder, Lake View, Ivanhoe, Kalgurli, Boulder Main reef, Oroya, Chaffers, True Blue, Block 45, Brookman's Boulder, Perseverance, Australia, Hainault, North Boulder, Bank of England, Mount Charlotte, Royal Mint, Iron King, Brown Hill, and Hannan's Reward Mines are in the vicinity. Water supply schemes are being carried out. Kalgoorlie has twenty

hotels, three breweries, five hospitals (Government, private and St. John's), Stock Exchange, Masonic, Druids', H.A.C.B.S. Irish National Foresters, A.O.F., I.O.G.T., I.O.R. and A.N.A. lodges, warden's office, miners' institute, Chamber of Mines, Mine Managers' Institue, Roads Board, Masonic Hall, two clubs, warden's court, and a local court. Government school, Roman Catholic, and several private schools; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Salvation Army, and Church of Christ places of worship. A magnificent Government building with high tower has been built to comprise post, telegraph, telephone, and warden's offices. Electric light. Population of town about 18,000, district within five mile radius, 35,000. Newspapers: *Kalgoorlie Miner* (daily 1d.), *Western Argus* (weekly), *Sun* (Friday).

KANOWNA (30° 37′ S. lat., 121° 37′ E. long.), or WHITE FEATHER, is a mining town about 12 miles NE. of Kalgoorlie, and 392 miles from Perth, in N.E. Coolgardie district. Has post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, and railway station, eight hotels, W.A. and Union Banks, Government school, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Government hospital, police station, warden's court, miners' institute, literary and debating societies, masonic, Miners Sick and Accident Association, I.O.O. Foresters, and A.O.O. Druids, and A.N.A. societies. Lighted with electricity. It is reached by train from Perth. Water supply is from clay-pans, condensers, &c. Abundant timber surrounds the town, and a series of salt lakes are within five miles. Considerable mining is carried on, the chief mines being White Feather, Reward Claim, Robinson Gold Mines Company, White Feather Main Reef, Golden Valley, Last Chance, Fitzroy, Sily Australis, Golden Crown, and Golden Cement. Deep alluvial digging is also carried on with satisfactory results. General Gordon group of mines is 12 miles north from Kanowna. Formation: Palæozoic, greenstone, schistose, dioritic and diabassic rocks. Population within a radius of 5 miles, about 12,500.

KARRIDALE (34° 12′ S. lat., 115° 5′ E. long.), Sussex district, has a post and telegraph, money-order, parcels, and meteorological station. River Blackwood runs through the estate, and a bridge across connects it with the road to Bridgetown. This is the headquarters of the Karri and Jarrah (the M. C. Davies Karri and Jarrah Co., Ltd.), and the centre of the railway which runs into the bush, to Boranup, Hamelin Harbour, Flinders' Bay and Jarrahdene in all about 22 miles. There are three Government schools in the district, with an average attendance of 120, a library and reading room, public agricultural hall, turf and cricket clubs, police quarters, also a customs officer. Anglican church—services held every Sunday. Roman Catholic services in Agricultural hall. Karridale is situated about 196 miles SW. from Perth, which is reached by coach, thrice weekly, from Busselton, 54 miles, thence rail; it also has a thrice weekly mail service. Prohibitionist district. The climate is one of the finest in the colony, and the surrounding country is picturesque; there are also some beautiful caves in the vicinity, and the place, which has excellent roads, is well worth a visit from tourists, as the roads under the Local Roads Board are very good. Cape Leeuwin is 15 miles SW. of Karridale, good road and picturesque drive. Timber milling industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Some of the finest forests in W.A. are in the district; the famous "King Karri," 300 feet high (270 feet to the first branch) is found here. The output of timber is about 8,000,000 superficial feet per annum. Hamelin Harbour is 3 miles from Karridale, and is connected by rail and telephone. Formation: ironstone and limestone. Population, 400 men on station, and district, about 1,000.

KATANNING (33° 38′ S. lat., 117° 35′ E. long.). A township in the Williams district, with post and money-order office, savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, having daily communication with Albany and Beverley by the Great Southern Railway, and is 236¼ miles from Perth. It has three Government schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Baptist churches, local court, police station, hotel, hospital, flour-mill, agricultural hall, Government agency for sale of Crown lands, mechanics' institute, farmers' association, Oddfellows' lodge, public hall, sport clubs, flour-mill, and aerated water factory (lighted with electricity). Farming and fruit industry. It is 1,022 feet above sea level. Formation: ironstone. Population of about 250.

KELLERBERRIN, 154 miles E. of Perth, is a post-town, with telegraph and railway station; fares, £1 1s. 11d. and 13s. 7d. Has State school and eucalyptus factory. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: volcanic. Population, 50.

KELMSCOTT (32° 2′ S. lat., 116° 2′ E. long.), co. Canning, a post town and railway station on the Canning river, 16 miles S. of Perth. Has hotel, public school, Anglican and Congregational churches, police-station, and Agricultural Association. Brick, firewood and timber industry. Formation: ironstone and granite. Population, 200.

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD (18° 15′ S. lat., 127° 46′ E. long.) This goldfield lies 304 miles inland of Derby, and 212 miles from Wyndham. Its discovery was claimed by Mr. Carr-Boyd, who in 1882 with a party of seven, O'Donnell being leader, traversed this remote part of Western Australia; but before this two well-known prospectors, named Saunders and Johns, had carefully prospected the locality, and reported on its auriferous indications; and besides this its probable auriferous character was also pointed out by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, who visited it in 1882. This gentleman, then Government Geologist, reported on the district, and also issued a map indicating the places in which gold was most likely to be discovered. Its boundaries, as officially defined, are: on the north the 16th parallel of south latitude; on the south, the southern boundary of the Kimberley district (latitude 19° 30′ South); on the west, the 126th meridian of east longitude, and on the east, the eastern boundary of the Colony (longitude 129° E). It was proclaimed in May, 1886, and its area is about 47,000 square miles. The Rugby Queen mine is foremost in Kimberley with a reef averaging 6 feet wide, yielding 15 dwts. to the ton. The following are the diggings now at work on the Kimberley field:—The Panton, Hall's Creek, The Brockman, Ruby Creek, The Mary River, and Mount Dockrell. The batteries erected are, generally speaking, placed at some distance from the mines with a view to secure water at a shallow depth. The Warden's reports are still favourable. The field was connected to the telegraph system of the colony in October, 1889. The official centre is at Hall's Creek, which flows into the Elvire a little below the township, which in its turn discharges into the Ord River. The road is now fairly good between Wyndham (the nearest port, and from which steamer to Fremantle) and the field, for a distance of 250 miles. Over 100,000 cattle in the district. Has post and money-order office and telegraph station. Has one hotel, police station, Government Residency, Warden's office and Miners' Institute. Population of township and district, 50.

KNUTSFORD (30° 54′ S. lat., 119° 1′ E. long.) (or Golden Valley). A townsite on the Yilgarn goldfield, 275 miles E. of Perth, reached by conveyance to Southern Cross (35 miles north), thence train. Population about 20.

KOJONUP (35° 50′ S. lat., 117° 10′ E. long.), a post, money-order, and telegraph station on the Albany road, in Williams district, 134 miles (161 postal) S. from Perth. It is an agricultural township. Hotels: Royal and Old England. Government school, with average attendance of 16, local court, agricultural hall, and police-station. It can be reached by the Great Southern Railway. Population, about 200.

KOOGAN. A railway siding in Moore district, 40 miles N. of Gingin, on Midland Railway. Large cattle and sheep stations in district.

KURNALPI (30° S. lat., 122′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, about 45 miles E. of Kanowna. Has two hotels, warden's office, miners' institute, debating club, and a police-station. Is the chief township of the Kurnalpi division of the N.E. Coolgardie goldfield. Tri-weekly mail coach to Bulong. It is about 450 miles ENE. from Perth, which is reached by coach to Kalgoorlie, thence train. Sandalwood industry. Water condensed from Lake Lapage. Formation: quartz and diorite. District population about 150.

LAVERTON (28° 40′ S. lat., 122° 23′ E. long.), on North Coolgardie Goldfields, district of Mt. Margaret, about 593 miles from Perth. Has post and money-order office, Government savings-bank, and telegraph station. It is reached by rail to Menzies, thence coach, 130 miles. Coaches also run to Malcolm and to Menzies. Has three hotels, branch W.A. Bank, Wesleyan church, mining registration office, brewery and bottling works. Mining district. Population of township, 200; district, 800. Newspaper: *Laverton Mercury.*

LAWLERS (28° 7′ S. lat., 120° 28 E. long.), post township on Lawler Creek in East Murchison goldfields, NE. of Perth. Money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank. Reached by rail to Menzies or Mount Magnet, thence coach. Has four hotels, branch Union Bank, warden's court, police court and police station, miners' institute, brewery and cordial factory. Mining district. Formation: diorite. Population about 750.

LEEDERVILLE (co. Swan), a municipal town, 1½ miles NE. of, and suburban to, Perth. Has post, money-order, and savings-bank offices, telegraph and railway stations, also police station; also two hotels, four schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational churches and Salvation Army, mechanics' institute, Masonic, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows', A.N.A., Rechabite and Orange societies. Leederville has a mayor and nine councillors, electoral registrar, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages. Population of town and district, 3,000.

LEONORA (28° 54′ S. lat., 121° 20′ E. long.)—A town-site in the Mount Malcolm district of the Mount Margaret goldfields; is the centre of a number of important mines. There is a post and telegraph office, and money-order office, branches W.A. and National Banks, mechanics' institute, private hospital, State school at Sons of Gwalia, 2 miles distant, lock-up and police quarters. Health Board, and two hotels. Coach daily to Mount Malcolm, 12 miles. Population about 200.

LOCKEVILLE (33° 07′ S. lat., 115° 53′ E. long.), a small post town, about 12 miles from Bunbury, and 139 miles from Perth. The W.A. Timber Company's station is here, and its employés are its principal inhabitants. Divine worship is occasionally held in the schoolroom. Bi-weekly mail *viâ* Bunbury.

LONDONDERRY (31° 5′ S. lat., 121° 8′ E. long), post and telegraph township, about 8¾ miles from Coolgardie, which is reached by coach. Has hotel. A mining district of about 50 inhabitants. Formation: principally diorite.

LUDLOW (33° 35′ S. lat., 115° 30′ E. long.), postal township in the Sussex district, on the river Ludlow, and on the main road from Bunbury to Busselton, 134 miles from Perth, with which it is connected by rail, and 22 miles from Bunbury. It has a post office (mail six times a week from and to Perth). R.C. services are held in a schoolroom. The land in the neighbourhood is not of much value. Timber—chiefly jarrah, tuart, and peppermint—is plentiful. Agricultural district. Population about 73.

MAINLAND (27° 33′ S. lat., 117° 54′ E. long), on Lake Austin in Murchison district, is a receiving post-office for a mining district about 539 miles NE. from Perth, which is

reached by conveyance to Lake Austin, thence rail. Has one hotel and a population of about 70.

MALCOLM. *See* MOUNT MALCOLM.

MALLINA (20° 52′ S. lat , 118° 3′ E. long), a postal township in the Roebourne magisterial district; is the place where reef-gold was first discovered on Pilbarra goldfield. It was deserted for two or three years past, but has again been occupied. Water from wells. It is 75 miles from Roebourne, and has a population of about 10.

MANDURAH (32° 31′ S. lat., 115° 45′ E. long.), close to the sea-coast, on the Murray estuary, is a post town, with telegraph office, 54 miles from Perth, S., on the southern road. There is a bridge across the Murray river. Steamer to Freemantle and coach to Pinjarrah. There is an Anglican church, hotel, telegraph office, Government school (average attendance 21), police station, and large fruit and fish-preserving companies. This is one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the colony, peaches, apricots, and pears growing in almost wild profusion. Population about 160.

MARBLE BAR (21° 11′ S. lat., 119° 42′ E. long.), is the chief town of the Pilbarra goldfields, on the Coongan river. Takes its name from a bar of variegated flinty quartz which crosses the Coongan river, 2½ miles from the town. Has weekly mail service, telegraph station, and money-order office, two hotels, water supply and registrar's offices, hospital, local court, miners' institute, police-station, warden and resident magistrates' courts. Water from wells. Miners' wages are 90s. to 100s. a week, labourers £3 10s., and mechanics 17s. a day; cost of living proportionately high. A proposed line of railway will help materially to open up the fields. It is reached from Fremantle by steamer to Cossack, steamer to Condon (£2), then coach to the Bar (£3). Excellent pastoral lands. Formation: metamorphic schists and granatoid. Population, about 200; district about 1,000 Bamboo Creek, Nullagine, Western Shaw, North Shaw, Condon, and Port Hedland are in the district. Newspaper, *Pilbarra Goldfields News.*

MARRADONG, postal and telegraph township in the Williams district, 96 miles S. from Perth. Rail to Pinjarrah, 42 miles, thence horse. Has Anglican church, hotel, and school. Agricultural district. Population, 200; district 300.

MAUD'S LANDING (23° 6′ 47″ S. lat., 113° 47′ E. long), about 650 miles NW. of Perth Nearest post-office, Winning Pool, 50 miles distant. Sheep farming district.

MELVILLE (27° 50′ S. lat., 116° 47′ E. long), postal and telegraph township on Murchison field, 450 miles NE. from Perth. Rail to Yalgoo, thence bi-weekly coach. Mails arrive Monday, Wednesday and Saturday: depart same days. Has two hotels. Lighted with kerosene. Water from wells. Mining district. Population about 100.

MENZIES (29° 41′ S. lat., 121° 2′ E. long.) (on the North Coolgardie goldfield), is a municipality proclaimed February, 1895, with post, money-order, and savings bank offices, railway and telegraph station. It is about 466 miles NE. from Perth *via* Coolgardie. It is reached by train *via* Kalgoorlie, opened in March, 1898, by his Excellency the Governor. Has 13 hotels and wine saloons, three banks—Australasia, West Australian, and Union—Town Hall, Masonic Hall, warden's court, mining and electoral registrar, inspector of mines' office, public school, Stock Exchange, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches and Salvation Army, hospital, public works offices, brewery, local court, mechanics' institute, Menzies club, masonic, Oddfellows, Druids and A.N.A. lodges, insurance companies, and N. Coolgardie Workers' Association. Water from wells in Picton Valley. Menzies Waterworks Company has erected a large condenser, supplying water at 7s. 6d. per 100 gallons at their stand. It is a mining district, volcanic, quartz and diorite formation. Population about 2,500; district about 5,000. Newspapers: *Menzies Miner* (weekly), *North Coolgardie Herald* (daily).

MIDLAND JUNCTION. *See* HELENA VALE.

MINGENEW (29° S. lat., 115° 30′ E. long.), is a post town, money-order, telegraph and railway station, about 227 miles N. of Perth, 80 miles from Geraldton; fares, 13s. 4d. and 9s. 7d.; fares from Perth, 1st return, 54s. 5d.; 2nd return, 42s. Coach leaves Mingenew every Wednesday with passengers and mails for Rothesay and Field's Find, 146 miles, fare, £2 10s. It is a pastoral and agricultural settlement. Depôt for Rothesay and Pingalling trade. Has two hotels, police station, agricultural hall (in which religious services are held) with library, several stores, and state school. Sand and ironstone formation. Population, about 150.

MOORA (30° 31′ S. lat., 116° 0′ E. long), postal township, with telegraph and railway station, 59 miles N. of Gingin, on Midland railway in Moore district. Has hotel, police-station, and two stores.

MORNINGTON MILLS (District WELLINGTON) is a timber station with post and telegraph offices, and State school, on Wokalup river, six miles from Wokalup railway station. About 400 men are employed on the station, which has two large saw-mills and turns out an average of 40,000 super feet of jarrah daily, besides a large amount of sawn sleepers and beams for export, mostly to South America and Africa.

MOUNT BARKER (34° 36′ S. lat., 117° 39′ E. long), a postal centre, with telegraph and railway station, and money-order office, in the Plantagenet district, on the Albany road, 224 miles SE. from Perth. Has two hotels, one Government school, hall, Anglican, Wesleyan and Salvation Army services held. Agricultural fruit growing and pastoral district. About 4 miles from Mount Barker is the Porongerup range, covered with a splendid Karri forest. Population about 320.

MOUNT MAGNET (28° 3′ S. lat., 117° 49′ E. long), a mining municipality (proclaimed June, 1896) on Murchison goldfield. It is about 195 miles from Geraldton (its seaport), with which it is connected by rail, and 450 NE. from Perth. Has post, money-order and savings bank offices and telegraph station, seven hotels, West Australian Bank, State school, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, court-house, police-station, miners' institute, registrar's and warden's offices, hospital, surgeon, chemists, various stores, and local clubs. Formation: ironstone schist and quartzite. Newspaper: *Mount Magnet Miner.* Population of township about 400. Boogardie and Lennonville are in the vicinity.

MOUNT MALCOLM (28° 56½′ S. lat., 121° 30½′ E. long.) is the principal town in the Mount Margaret goldfield, 140 miles NNE. of Coolgardie, and 64 miles from Menzies, from which coach. Coach runs to Lawlers *viâ* Leonora, Mertondale and Laverton, Menzies *viâ* Niagara. Warden's headquarters. Has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, five hotels, brewery, Western Australian and National Banks, survey office, lock-up, police quarters, hospital, Anglican and Wesleyan Methodist churches, State school, Warden's court (monthly). Health Board, Masonic lodge, and mechanics' institute. Good water from wells. Population, about 450; district about 2,000. Newspaper: *Malcolm Chronicle.*

MOUNT MARGARET (28° 50′ S. lat., 122° 12′ E. long). Mining township, prettily situated on shores of Lake Carey, 160 miles NNE. of Coolgardie Reached by rail from Perth to Menzies, thence coach. Freshwater well 1½ miles from town. Mining and pastoral district. The chief mining centre is Mount Morgan, which *see.*

MOUNT MORGAN (28° 49′ S. lat., 122° 11′ E. long.), a mining township about 550 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach to Menzies, thence train. It has a post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, Government Savings Bank, four hotels, branch National Bank of Australia, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, and Working Men's Club. The streets are to be lighted by electricity; water is obtained from wells, the supply for the mines being pumped from a lake six miles distant. It is purely a mining district, with a population of about 800. Newspaper: *Mount Morgan Mail.*

MOUNT STIRLING (31° 52′ S. lat., 117° 5′ E. long.), a postal receiving station. This district is occupied by several extensive graziers. 107 miles East of Perth.

MULLEWA (28° 33′ S. lat., 115° 31′ E. long), a small municipality (proclaimed April 3, 1895), with postal, telegraph, and money-order facilities, about 57 miles to the NE. of Geraldton, with which it is connected by rail, 234 postal miles from Perth. The depôt for the Murchison pastoral and mining district. Good arable land in the vicinity. Has local court and police-station, hop beer and cordial factories, three hotels, surgeon, wheelwright, and several stores. Population, 70.

MURCHISON GOLDFIELD (27° S. lat , 118° E. long.) proper covers an area of about 21,600 square miles. A railway connects Perth and Cue, the capital of the field, which is situated about 540 miles from Perth. The railway also passes through Mount Magnet. Austin and Day Dawn are important mining centres on the Murchison goldfield. A telegraph line is opened up to Peak Hill. The population of the whole field is about 4,000, 2,000 of whom are directly employed in mining. Warden's and local courts are established at Cue, Mount Magnet, and Nannine; there is also a court of quarter sessions established at Cue. The crushing power on the field is large, consisting of twenty two batteries; a large amount of alluvial gold has also been obtained. The Murchison Goldfield is making steady progress, and promises to be a permanent gold-producing field. Large tracts of country are also leased for pastoral purposes. (See also CUE.)

MURRIN MURRIN. A mining district about 555 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach to Menzies, thence rail. It has a post-office and telegraph station, and one hotel. Water from wells. Gold and copper mining district, with a population of about 250.

NANNINE (26° 53′ S. lat., 118° 19′ E. long.), a mining municipality in the Murchison goldfields, about 50 miles N.E. from Cue, to which coach, rail thence to Perth. There are four hotels, warden's court, post, telegraph, savings' bank, and money-order office (with tri-weekly mail), registrar's office, West Australian Bank, Government school, hospital, Roman Catholic church, Miners' Institute. Has promising reefs in the vicinity. Mining and pastoral. Formation: diorite schist. Population: town, about 115, and district, about 500.

NARROGIN (Williams district), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and railway station on the Great Southern line, 162 miles S. from Perth, on creek of name. It is 178 miles from Albany, and is 1,114 feet above sea-level. Has hotel, Government school, three stores, &c. Baptist and Anglican services are held in Agricultural hall. Agricultural and pastoral district. Has a tannery for opossum rugs. Granite formation. Population, town 100; district 400.

NEWCASTLE (31° 34′ S. lat., 116° 27′ E. long.) is a rising inland municipal (proclaimed Sept., 1877; shire Toodyay) town with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices 54 (64 rail) miles NE. from Perth, with which it is connected by a good road. The Eastern Railway connects it by a branch line with Perth. Hotels: Newcastle, Victoria and Freemasons'. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here spanned by two good bridges. It is one of the best agricultural districts in the Colony, and some thriving farms are to be found here. It contains three places of worship, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic, Government school and a convent school, with an average attendance at both of 100. A gaol, hospital, court-house a mechanics' institute, and Municipal chambers, branch of the WesternAustralian Bank, wineries, flour mill, saw

mill, coach factory; Masonic, Oddfellows' and I.O.G.T. lodges, Fruit-growers' Association, race club, agricultural society. Population of district, about 700.

NEW NORCIA (30° 58′ S. lat., 116° 17′ E. long.), post town, with money-order office and telegraph station on the Victoria plains in the Toodyay district, E. branch Moore river. It is a Benedictine Spanish Roman Catholic Mission Station, and village of Aborigines, who are civilized and live in cottages built for them by the Brothers; the establishment, founded by the famous Benedictine monk, Father (now Bishop) Salvado, is under his care. There are five Fathers and forty-seven lay Brothers of the Benedictine Community. The natives are employed in agricultural pursuits, and are also taught useful trades. Really excellent wine is made here. The settlement is 82 miles N. from Perth, which is reached by coach 15 miles to Mogumber railway station, thence rail, and has a bi-weekly mail to Perth. Court house, church, two chapels in Mission stations, Aborigines musical and brass band, social hall, and medical doctor. It was visited by Governor Broome, who expressed himself as "filled with admiration at the good work of the mission among the Aborigines collected on the station, and at the industry and success displayed on the extensive farms." There are two native schools, one for boys and one for girls, and one church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 13,000 acres have been permanently reserved for the purposes of the Mission (rent being paid to the Government), 15 miles from Mogumber railway station. Population 300.

NIAGARA (29° 28′ S. lat., 121° 24′ E. long), post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, in N. Coolgardie district, 494 miles E. from Perth. Rail to Menzies, thence daily coach, 34 miles. Has branch W. A. Bank, several hotels, miners' institute, Warden's circuit and local court monthly, private hospital, aerated water and cordial factory, and numerous stores. Lighted with kerosene. A reservoir holding 40,000,000 gallons has been constructed three miles S. of the township. Population, 400.

NOONGAL (27° 50′ S. lat., 116° 47′ E. long), township, with post and telegraph offices, 15 miles N. of Yalgoo. Two hotels and several stores. Population, 70.

NORSEMAN (32° 5′ S. lat., 121° 75′ E. long.), a thriving municipality, and the principal town on the Dundas goldfield and on Lake Cowan. Has postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, branches West Australian and Union Banks, a hospital, five hotels, brewery, cordial factory, Warden's court, mines office, police-station and quarters, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist places of worship, sports club, Government school, Masonic and Foresters' lodges, Royal hall, mechanics' institute, Early Closing Association and numerous stores. Cost of living ranges from £1 15s. to £3 a week. Water supply from private conservation and condensers, 16s. 8d. per 100 gals. A good road has been cleared from Esperance to Norseman, 126 miles; and from Coolgardie, 111 miles. Population of municipality 700 and district about 1,000. Formation: diorite, quartz reefs; 70 miles of reefs containing payable gold. Principal mines:—Cumberland, Kirkpatrick, Norseman Gold Mines (Limited), No. 1 North Norseman, Hinemon, Princess Royal North and Princess Royal South, and Midas Maurons Reward, Mount Benson, Break o' Day, Lady Mary, and Desirable. Newspaper: *Norseman Times*, bi-weekly.

NORTHAM (31° 40′ S. lat., 116° 40′ E. long.), a municipal post town (proclaimed October, 1879), with money-order office, telegraph and telephone offices and savings bank, 57 miles NE. of Perth, on the Avon and Mortlock rivers, which are crossed by good bridges. A line of railway connects this town with the main line of the Eastern Railway, at Spencer's Brook, and it is the starting point of the railway which is constructed to the Yilgarn goldfields. It is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, 57 miles NE. Five hotels, temperance and private. It has Town Hall, seating 600, and costing £3,500, Government workshops, a court-house, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Railway institute, a mechanics' institute, Freemasons', Foresters', A.N.A., Orange, Oddfellows', I.O.G.T., Free Gardeners', Rechabite, and Druids' lodges, insurance agents, a Government Savings Bank, branches of the National Bank and Western Australian Bank, hospital, roller flour mills, brass and iron foundries, pottery, bone mill, bacon factory, coach factory, a Bushman's Club, in connection with the Hope of Northam Lodge, I.O.G.T., No. 8. One Government school (boys' and girls') the aggregate average attendance being 321, School of Sisters of St. Joseph, and two private schools. There are several rising townships in and around Northam, among which may be noted Irishtown, Jennapullen, Wongamine, Grass Valley, Seabrook, and Goomalling; to the last-named the railway has been constructed, and several thousand acres of new land have been placed under crop. Mining operations have also received considerable impetus, especially at Seabrook (which *see*), five miles from Northam. Population, about 2,000, district about 4,000. Newspaper: *Northam Advertiser* (published every Wednesday and Saturday).

NORTHAMPTON (28° 22′ S. lat., 114° 37′ E. long.), 296 miles (329 postal) N. of Perth, is the post town of the northern mining district of the colony, and has a money-order office, railway station, and savings bank, and is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the Colony. It is in the electorate of Murchison and the Northern Railway connects it with that place; distance 34 miles, and a commodious station. It also possesses goods sheds and other appliances of a station yard. Nearly all the lead and copper mines in the colony are near here. The copper is of good quality, and the lead contains very little silver. Hotels: Miners' Arms, Railway and Hampton Arms. There is a police-station and a court-house. Episcopal and Catholic places of worship, and workmen's hall. There are two schools, one Government and one Roman Catholic, and mechanics' institute. Tin and other valuable ores are found in the district. Here is a valuable copper-mine, which was neglected for some years. When first opened the mine was very rich in black oxide that needed little labour to get it to the surface, but the lode was not of a settled character. The mine was discovered in the year 1863, and worked with profitable results by the then proprietor, Dr. Horrocks. The town is the centre of one of the most promising mineral districts in the colony. Population about 200.

NULLAGINE (21° 53′ S. lat., 120° 53′ E. long) is a post town with money-order office and telegraph station, 86 miles from Marble Bar, in the Pilbarra district, and is an important quartz reefing centre, reached by steamer from Perth to Port Hedland, thence coach. Diamonds have been found in the district, and an area of 320 acres has been taken up for prospecting purposes. This was granted as a reward claim by the Government. Besides this a large number of diamond leases have been taken up, at present worked by the Lady Forrest Diamond Co., who have found several diamonds on their holdings. Numerous diamonds have been found by alluvial diggers. There are two hotels, stores, Warden's and local court. Population about 250.

ONSLOW (21° 48′ S. lat., 114° 57′ E. long.), situated at the mouth of the Ashburton River, 754 nautical miles from Fremantle. It is the port of a rich and extensive pastoral district and the Ashburton goldfield. Gold has been discovered on the Upper Ashburton River. Pastoral district, numerous stations being in the vicinity. A stock jetty has been built about 4 miles distant, and is connected by tram. It has postal, telegraph, and money-order offices, two hotels, hospital, school, residency, bond store, and police court. Mining and pastoral district. Population, town and district, about 300.

PADDINGTON (30° 29′ S. lat., 121° 20′ E. long), a postal and mining township, three miles south of Broad Arrow, and about 395 from Perth. Has a railway station, post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, mechanics' institute, police station, school, in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held, six hotels, and Roman Catholic church. Mining district. Water is supplied from condensers and from the Arrow Lake. Population of district about 1,300.

PEAK HILL (25° 38′, S. lat.), 120 miles from Nannine, 724 from Perth. A very rich mining centre, over 150,000 ounces of gold have been obtained. Has post-office and telegraph station, five hotels, mechanics' institute and library. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Mica, schist and quartz, &c. Population of district, about 500.

PARKER'S RANGE (31° 39′ S. lat., 119° 35′ E long.), a mining centre on the Yilgarn goldfield, 38 miles S. of Southern Cross, 235 miles E. of Perth, reached by hired vehicle to Southern Cross, thence train. Has one hotel. Population about 40.

PERTH (31° 57′ 24″ S. lat., 115° 52′ 42″ E. long.), an episcopal city, and capital of West Australia. It was founded on August 12, 1829, constituted a municipality in September, 1856, and created a city by an Act of Council in September, 1880, the Chairman of the Municipal Council in consequence assuming the title of Mayor, and the Committee becoming Councillors. The first election for Mayor took place on Nov. 16, 1880, Mr. George Shenton, member of Council for Toodyay, being the first gentleman appointed to the mayoralty. Perth is situate on the direct line of the Eastern Railway, which passes through the heart of the city. The first stone of the railway station was laid by Lady Robinson on May 10, 1880. It is well adapted for its purpose, is an ornament to the city, and is very centrally situated, being within five minutes' walk of the town hall, public offices, banks, and other business premises. Principal hotels: Esplanade, Ozone, the Royal, Governor Broome, Criterion, Freemasons', the United Service, City, and the Shamrock. A palatial structure known as the De Baun's Palace Hotel has been erected at the corner of St. George Terrace and William Street. The town is pleasantly and picturesquely situated on the north bank of the Swan River, about 12 miles above Fremantle, with which there is regular communication by railway, river, and land, a well macadamized road built by convict labour connecting the two towns. Approached from Fremantle, the city presents a striking appearance—a splendid lake-like reach, known as Perth Water, about 1½ miles in length by 1 mile broad, washing the base of the slope on which it is built. The city is, on the whole, well laid-out; the streets are regular, and of sufficient width. An electric tram connects the suburbs. The principal building is the Town Hall—an imposing-looking structure—standing on a slight eminence in the very centre of the town. This hall was built entirely by convict labour. Adjoining the Town Hall is the Chamber devoted to the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly, with offices pertaining thereto, an assembly room, and offices, the Town Hall itself being capable of holding 2,000 persons. The public markets and the new City police-court were opened in 1896. Of cathedrals there are two, one Protestant (St. George's) and one Catholic (the Immaculate Conception). The Protestant cathedral, erected at a cost of £17,000, was opened in August, 1888, and was consecrated in November of the same year by Dr. Barry, Primate of Australia. It is a handsome building, of the pointed Gothic order, and will seat about 2,000 people. A Presbyterian church was opened in August, 1882. The Wesleyan church is an elegant structure; there is also a Congregational chapel (Trinity) and Presbyterian church, and post-office. The memorial stone of the new Trinity Congregational church was laid in March, 1893. There is also a Mohammedan place of worship, and the new Hebrew Synagogue in Brisbane Street was consecrated in 1897. The foun-

dation-stone of a new Masonic hall was laid by the Governor in September, 1896. The foundation-stone of the Perth Mint was also laid on the 23rd of the same month by Sir John Forrest, on a block of land between Hay and Goderich Streets, with a frontage to Hill Street; it was opened for the coinage of gold on June 20, 1899, and is an imposing structure of massive strength and architectural beauty. The plans were prepared by Mr. G. T. Poole; the building stone is Cottesloe freestone with Rottnest stone dressings. On September 29, 1896, Sir John Forrest laid the foundation-stone of the Perth Observatory, at Mount Eliza, the stone being a block of granite from Boorabbin. In June, 1898, the memorial stone of the Mechanics' Institute, Hay-street, was laid by Sir John Forrest. Other buildings are Perth Hospital, the Victoria Public Library—an institution commemorative of Her Majesty's Jubilee; Bank of Australasia, National, Union, West Australian, New South Wales, and Commercial Banks; Australian Mutual Provident Society, National Mutual Life Association, and Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society have fine buildings, a mechanics' institute, one wing of which is used as a museum; the Governor's residence (to which a palatial ballroom has been added), the Bishop's "palace," the "Weld Club," the "Exchange Club," and "Stock Exchange Club." Chamber of Mines, Building Society, Government and Roman Catholic schools, and Girls' Orphanage, Roman Catholic (average attendances at all 939). The High School occupies a handsome and commodious building, formerly used as a hospital in connection with the Pensioners' Barracks. Two scholarships at the High School, at £50 each, for three years, open to boys attending Government schools, have been founded by Sir Frederick Broome on the vote of the Legislative Council; the Alexander Scots College was opened in 1897. In 1898 Queen's Hall, capable of seating 1,500 persons, was erected by the trustees of Wesley Church. There are some fine private residences and stores, and a handsome and extensive new Government offices in Barrack Street. The pensioners' barracks, at the west end of the town, built on a hill, is also a prominent building. A convenient music hall, the "St. George's," situate in Hay Street, has also been built. Most of the houses are built of stone and brick. Very good bricks are made in Perth, Guildford, and Fremantle. The site of Perth possesses much natural beauty, and advantage has been taken of the physical formation of the ground in the alignment of the streets and in their width to preserve an attractive character. Perth Park, which consists of some thousands of acres, is being cleared and laid out, and will be a beautiful site when finished. The Perth Park Road, which was opened by Sir John Forrest in August, 1897, from west to east, comprises a distance of nearly 2 miles, and is planted with Cape lilac and mulberry trees, which not only afford a grateful shade, but add much to the beauty of the city. The metropolis is in telegraphic and railway communication with all the principal districts of the colony. The city is lighted with electricity. The property of the Perth Water Supply Company was purchased by the Government in 1896 for £220,000. A scheme for the sewerage and drainage of Perth, to cost £320,816, has been approved of by the Engineer-in-Chief, and in the meantime a scheme of surface drainage is being carried out. Proposed improvements in the water supply of the city are being considered also. The growing suburbs of Perth are Leederville, Subiaco, Claremont, Cottesloe, Victoria Park, South Perth and Peppermint Grove. The area of the City of Perth is about 2,480 acres, while the adjacent Park Reserve contains 1,017 acres; the total area of city and suburbs is 16,034 acres. The population at the census of April 5th, 1891, was males, 4,239; females, 4,208. Total, 8,447. Taking, however, the population of Perth magisterial district, which includes the suburbs and small outlying hamlets, the total now reaches 39,600, consisting of 25,100 males, and 14,500 females. During 1898–99 over 500 buildings were erected, and there are about 6,000 within the city limits. Newspapers—the *Perth Inquirer* (weekly), the *West Australian* (daily), the *Western Mail* (weekly), the *Daily News* (evening), the *West Australian Record* (weekly), *Morning Herald* (daily), and the *Government Gazette* (weekly), *Church News* (monthly), *War Cry*, *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Chronicle*, and *Freemason's Magazine* (weekly).

PILBARRA, postal and telegraph township in West Pilbarra goldfields, which cover an area of about 10,500 square miles, and was proclaimed September 19th, 1895. Here the first alluvial gold of the field was discovered. It is 110 miles from Roebourne, with which it is connected by a good road. It is reached by steamer to Cossack, thence tram to Roebourne, thence coach. Has one hotel and a police station. Has a battery of 5 stamps. There are a number of claims on the fields; Queen Victoria and Princess May were the only ones working at end of year. Formation: granite, slate, oppaline, and quartizite. Population, about 50. Newspaper—*Pilbarra News*.

PINGELLY (30° S. lat., 180° E. long.), co. Grantham, Mourambine district, a postal township with money-order office, savings' bank, telephone and telegraph station, about 30 miles S. of Beverley, and 130 rail miles SE. of Perth, 110 miles by road. A station on the Great Southern Railway. Some of the richest agricultural land in the colony is in this district. Has hotel, Anglican church, one Government school, Agricultural Society (with hall), Ladies' Guild; good shooting, kangaroo, tamar, opossum, parrots, &c., being plentiful, and several stores. Good supply of water; 17 inches rainfall in the year. Formation: ironstone. Population, 80; district about 300.

PINJARRAH (32° 37′ S. lat., 115° 35′ E. long.), the chief town of the Murray agricultural district, 56 miles S. of Perth, is beautifully situated on the river Murray, which is spanned by a bridge. In the early days of the colony a battle was fought here between the natives and the King's forces. It has good fruit-growing prospects, and when transport is cheapened and facilitated it will enable this industry to quickly develop. Hotels: Premier and Exchange. It has a post, telegraph, Government Savings Bank, money-order office and railway station. It contains an Episcopal church, mechanics' institute, Government school (average attendance 60), I.O.R. societies, jam factory, two hotels, police station, and court-house. The district is becoming a summer resort for the residents of Perth, and there is good fishing and shooting. The whole Murray district has two fish preserving factories. Pinjarrah is the seat of Sir John Forrest's Homestead Scheme. Splendid timber is obtainable. Water from tanks and wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Population 200; district 1,200.

PLYMPTON. A suburb of Fremantle.

PORT AUGUSTA (26° 0′ S. lat., 114° 0′ E. long.) is situated 200 miles SW. of Perth, 3 miles from Cape Leeuwin, at the mouth of the Blackwood river, in the Sussex district. It was first settled in 1830. Communication is by conveyance from Busselton, 60 miles distant, or by steamer to Fremantle from Hamelin. A timber company has its headquarters at Karridale. A lighthouse has been erected at Leeuwin. There are large forests of jarrah and other woods to work upon, with the advantage of a good harbour. Population, about 50.

PORT DENISON *See* DONGARRA.

PORT HEDLAND (20° 10′ S. lat., 118° 20′ E. long.), a new postal township, with money-order office and telegraph station, and the only natural port in the North-west for the Pilbarra goldfields, 986 nautical miles from Fremantle. Marble Bar is 116 miles SE. from the Port, and a railway has been surveyed. It is the port for Marble Bar, Nullagine, Bamboo Creek, Warrawoona, and other towns on the Pilbarra goldfields, and also for a large and well-known pastoral district—the Nor West. Stock from all parts of the Nor' West is shipped from Port Hedland, where, since the jetty, race, and cattle yards have been completed; there is every facility for shipping. The harbour has been well beaconed, and may now be entered by the largest steamers afloat. There are several lines of coaches, including the mail coach, running between Port Hedland and the inland towns, viz., Condon, Marble Bar, Nullagine, Warrawoona and Barntoo Creek on the Pilbarra fields. Wells are met with at short intervals on the route to the fields, and sometimes also surface water in most of the creeks. These wells are all fitted up in convenient manner, and have troughing for horses, &c. Tin and gold have long been suspected in some localities within a day or two's journey of the port, but up to the present nothing has been discovered to establish those minerals. Population of district about 150.

PRESTON RIVER. *See* DONNYBROOK.

QUINDALUP (33° 38′ S. lat., 115° 10′ E. long.), district Sussex, 159 miles S. from Perth and 16 miles from Busselton, is the centre of operations of the timber industry, one station alone (Yelverton's) giving employment to over 100 men. It contains a post and telegraph office and one Government school, one at Upper Quindalup with an average attendance of 22 scholars; Church of England services held in schoolroom. Coach to Vasse, 14 miles thence rail; 20 miles south on the Margaret River are magnificent caves. Population of district, about 200

ROCKINGHAM (32° 18′ S. lat., 116° 4′ E. long.), a small post town (Fremantle district), with telegraph office, railway station on the southern road, 33 miles S. from Perth, 17 from Fremantle on Mangles Bay, which supplies jarrah timber in large quantities. A railway constructed at considerable cost from the port to Jarrahdale affords facilities for the shipment of the timber. It is of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and laid with steel rails. Jarrahdale, Jarrah Forests and Railway Company have their station, mills, &c., here. There are fine large mills in operation, cutting about 100 loads of timber per day, giving employment to about 400 men, 100 horses, 9 bullock teams and 3 locomotive engines. From £4,000 to £5,000 is paid by the company in wages every month, the workmen earning from 6s. to 16s. per day, according to the nature of the work upon which they are employed, and their own skill. The demand for timber exceeds the supply. The Timber Company have a railway from Rockingham to Jarrahdale inland, 56 miles. Communication is by coasting vessel and weekly overland mail; fare, 7s. 6d. Five Government schools (with average attendance of 200), and two schools at Jarrahdale, with average attendance of 69. There are Wesleyan and Anglican churches, two hotels, local court and police station. Public services are held in schoolroom. Population of district, about 1,000.

ROEBOURNE (20° 46′ S. lat., 117° 8′ E. long.) is situated 8 miles from the Nor'-west coast, on the banks of the Harding river, and is distant 920 miles north from Perth in a direct line. It is the chief town in north-west Australia, and is connected with the seaport of Cossack Bay by a twice-daily service horse tram. It has a post-office, money-order office, savings bank, Government Residency and offices, hospital, gaol, four hotels, namely, the Victoria, Jubilee, Roebourne and Leap Year Inn, a mechanics' institute with library and reading room, Government school (with average attendance of 30), Masonic lodge, and a branch of the Union Bank. A Court of Quarter Sessions is held here, with the Government Resident as chairman. In cases of trials for capital offences sittings of the Supreme Court are held under a special commission. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 30, 1887. Roebourne is the repeating station for the telegraphic service between Wyndham and Perth. There is a regular steam communication between Cossack and Fremantle, and also a 14-day steam service with Singapore, by which a large quantity of wool produced in the district is exported to the

London markets, also the pearl shell obtained from the famous fisheries along the coast, in which Cossack and Broome (in Roebuck Bay), share conjointly the reputation of being the main centres from which operations are directed. Two of the largest nuggets unearthed in the Colony were found here, weighing 334 and 398 ounces respectively, the former being found on the Shaw River, in 1890, and the latter, on Pilbarra Proper, in 1893. Payable reefs were first worked at Mallina, 60 miles from Roebourne, where a powerful Glasgow syndicate are now carrying on operations on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted here, and several other gold mining leases are being developed in the same locality by smaller companies. In April, 1891, rich reefs were discovered at Marble Bar, 90 miles from the port of Condon and 300 miles from Roebourne. A few weeks later still richer reefs were found at Bamboo Creek, 40 miles farther on: and to-day both places are flourishing reefing fields. In February of 1894 a good find in the reefing line was made on the Shaw River, where a number of leases have since been taken up and are now being worked to profitable account. In 1894 another line of reefs was discovered a few miles north-east of Marble Bar, and the Reward Claim, known as McPhee's, has turned out a phenomenally rich mine. The most sensational alluvial discovery was at the Just-in-time, about 60 miles to the south-south-east of Marble Bar, from which 10,000 ozs. of gold were taken in 1892. Valuable discoveries have recently been made at Towranna, near Mallina goldfield and 75 miles from Roebourne and Pilbarra proper. The goldfield centres are connected with Roebourne by a weekly mail service. Precious stones and diamonds have been found at the Nullagine. Copper has been worked for the past two years at Whim Creek, from which the ore is carted to the port and shipped to London for treatment. There is a vast area of stream tin in the district. Lead mines have been opened and worked, but abandoned, owing to want of capital and the high price of labour. The lead is said to be rich in silver. The sheep stations here are worked almost entirely by native labour. The district is magnificent grass and spinnifex country, with a very hot though not unhealthy climate. Roebourne was first founded by the transfer of the Government settlement from Camden Harbour, the latter place having to be abandoned through the determined hostility of the natives. Population, about 300. Newspaper: *Northern Public Opinion.*

ROTHESAY (29° 17′ S. lat., 116° 54′ E. long.), a township and mining centre, south of Yalgoo, distant about 80 miles. Has a fortnightly mail service with Yalgoo. Coach also runs to Mingenew. Has two hotels, police-station, and Mechanics' Institute. Mining district. Population, 100.

ROTTNEST (31° 59′ 45″ S. lat., 115° 33′ 21″ E. long) is a island lying about 14 miles north-west of Fremantle, with post-office and heliograph station. It is about 7½ miles in length, by 2½ miles in breadth. The marine residence of the Governor is here, also a native prisoners' establishment and farm, and a juvenile reformatory. The prisoners are principally employed in farming, gardening and the manufacture of salt from the lagoons on the east side. There is a Government school, in which Anglican services are held, and a Reformatory school in connection with the Juvenile Reformatory, an institute and library, and pilot's quarters. Barley, wheat, rye and oats are grown. A lighthouse is erected on a hill; from it is shown a revolving white light, visible at 21 miles. There is a chain of salt lakes in the centre of the island with some picturesque scenery, but visitors cannot land on the island without a permit. Communication with the mainland is by heliograph. Population of island about 100.

SEABROOK (32° 22′ S. lat., 117° 1′ E. long.). A railway station, 5 miles from Northam, 71 miles from Perth, on Coolgardie railway. Chief industry, ore reduction, cyanide works; 60 head of stamps belonging to the Northam Milling and Mining Co. of W.A., said to be one of the largest and most complete plant in W.A. Water from wells. Surrounding land all taken up by cultivation. Population, about 150.

SERPENTINE (32° 27′ S. lat., 115° 53′ E. long.), a postal and railway station, in a farming locality on river of the same name, 34 miles S. of Perth Station on the S.W. railway; fares, 5s. 8d. and 3s. 7d. In Murray district. Has hotel, Government school. Fruit-growing industry. On the river are the Serpentine Falls, to which excursions are run from Perth in the spring. A small gold-mine has been opened in the locality. Agricultural district. Population about 150.

SHARKS' BAY (25° 15′ S. lat., 113° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with inland money-order office and telegraph station, 414 nautical miles NW. from Fremantle, reached by steamer, on the immense bay of the same name. It is a fishing station for pearls. The public buildings comprise police station, office inspector pearl fisheries, telegraph station, and school-house. It has two hotels, State school and several stores. Pearling and sandalwood cutting is carried on. Population, white and coloured, about 150.

SIR SAMUEL (27° 37′ S. lat., 120° 33′ E. long.), a township, 32 miles north of Lawlers, in the E Murchison goldfield. Has two hotels, and several stores. Population, about 300.

SMITH'S MILL (co. Swan) is a post township on the Helena River, 17 miles E. of Perth. Has telephone and railway station, one hotel, one school, and Mechanics' Institute, in which Anglican services are held. Industries: brickyards, lime-making, fruit-tree nurseries, gravel and stone quarries. Water from wells. Agricultural district. Population, about 300.

SOUTHERN CROSS (31° 14′ S. lat., 119° 19′ E. long.), a municipality (proclaimed January, 1892), about 35 miles south of Golden Valley, 237 miles E. from Perth, on the Yilgarn goldfield of which it is the head centre of the Government. The goldfield comprises Southern Cross, Golden Valley, Mount Jackson, Parker's Range, Hope's Hill, and Blackborne's. Four quartz batteries are at work. Has post-office, savings bank and money-order office, railway and telegraph station. Coach runs to Mount Jackson. The Warden, who also acts as the Resident Magistrate, has his office here; he is also the resident medical officer. There are municipal chambers, police-station, barracks, and stables, Government hospital, four hotels, West Australian and Commercial Banks, Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes, Oddfellows', Orange, Druids', A.N.A. and Freemasons' lodges, public school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic churches and Salvation Army; aerated water factory. Water from tank condensers. Kerosene street lamps. Income of municipality £1,800 per annum. Population, about 1,500. Geological formation: Gneiss—gold lodes. Newspaper: *Southern Cross Miner.*

SUBIACO (32° S. lat., 117° E. long.), a postal suburb, with telegraph and railway station, about 2 miles west of Perth, has a Government school (with average attendance of 300), also a Roman Catholic convent and schools, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Anglican, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, barracks, public hall, hotel, numerous restaurants, boot and wire mattress factory, saw-mills, Rechabite, I.O.G.T., Orange, social club, A.N.A. and Foresters' lodges. Water from wells. Population of town and district, about 3,400.

TALGA TALGA (or GLENCOE), a reefing centre, 18 miles from Marble Bar, and about 75 miles from Condon, on East Pilbarra goldfield, reached by steamer from Fremantle to Cossack, schooner to Condon, thence coach. Has a post and telegraph station, hotel and store. There is one battery at work. The mines, of which McPhee's Reward and the Star of the North are the leading, are only in the course of development. Water from Government well. Population, about 20.

TOORAK. A suburb of Coolgardie.

TOR BAY is in the Plantagenet district. A large export trade in timber was carried on here, but most of the population has moved on to Denmark.

TWENTY-ONE MILE, post, telegraph, and money-order township, 375 miles E. from Perth, in the Coolgardie district. Rail to Coolgardie, thence daily coach. Has two hotels, State school, mechanics' institute. Water from dam. Formation, auriferous. Population of town and district, about 250.

ULARRING is a post-office in the mining district of North Coolgardie, and has one hotel and a lending library. About 20 people in the township.

UPPER SWAN, a post town and railway station 19 miles from Perth, with two Government schools, Middle Swan, and Swan Bridge West; Anglican church and Protestant Boys' Orphanage Farm (84 inmates), 19 miles from Perth. Agricultural and dairying.

VASSE. *See* BUSSELTON.

VICTORIA PLAINS (30° 45′ S. lat., 116° 30′ E. long.), a post district, in Toodyay Magisterial district, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 82 miles N. from Perth, reached from New Norcia (15 miles South), thence train. The district is said to be the best pastoral one in the colony. The Roman Catholics have a settlement here, a missionary establishment (New Norcia—which see) for the instruction of the aborigines. Hotel: Victoria Plains. Government school, with average attendance of 13. Anglican church, court-house, police-station.

WAGIN (33° 18′ S. lat., 117° 20′ E. long.), a township on the Great Southern Railway, 148 miles from Albany, Williams River district, 204 miles SE. of Perth. Has post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, railway station, two hotels; Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist and Salvation Army places of worship, police-station, agricultural hall, and Mechanics' Institute, Government school and local court. Water from Government well, reservoir holds 10,000,000 gallons of water. Agricultural and pastoral district. Industries: Brick-making, lime-burning, fruit-growing. Population about 600.

WALERING postal township (issuing postal notes), with telegraph office, about 140 miles north from Perth, which is reached by coach to Moora, thence rail. Water from wells and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district, with about 50 inhabitants.

WALKAWAY. A post town, and railway station 287 miles N. by rail from Perth. Has one hotel, State school and one store. Agricultural district. Population, about 50.

WANDERING is a postal township with telegraph station, in the Williams district, 214 rail miles SE. from Perth. Reached by rail to Pingelly, thence 30 miles. Has two hotels, school, agricultural society and hall, flour mill and stores. Agricultural district. Wool, wheat, oats, hides, flour, and sandalwood, are the chief articles of trade.

WANERENOOKA. *See* NORTHAMPTON.

WANNEROO (31° 43′ S. lat., 115° 45′ E. long.), 12 miles N. of Perth, on the Canning River, a post town, with a Government school. Roman Catholic services are held here.

WARRAWOONA (20° 30′ S. lat, 119° 35′ E. long.), post and telegraph station in Pilbarra goldfield. Reached by rail to Geraldton, coach thence. Coaches run to Marble Bar and Nullagine. It is about 1,228 miles NW. from Perth. Has one hotel. Water from Government well. Mining and pastoral district, with population of about 300.

WEST COLLIE, on the Collie River, district Wellington, is a railway siding, about 120 miles SSE. of Perth. Brick works (W. A. Colliery and Fireclay Co.), coal-mining and agricultural district. Population, about 25.

WIDGEMOOLTHA is a mining township, on the Coolgardie goldfields, about 403 miles east of Perth. Has post-office and telegraph station. It is reached by rail to Coolgardie, thence camels or coach; coaches also run to Norseman. Has two hotels, and Government battery. Water from Government

tank, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Mining district; granite, quartz, and lode formation. Population, 100.

WILLIAMS RIVER (or WILLIAMSBURGH) (32° 57′ S. lat., 116° 28′ E. long.), a postal centre, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph station, 100 miles SE. from Perth, in the Williams district. Communication is *viâ* Narrogin (20 miles North-East), on the Great Southern Railway. Inn: Cornwall's. Government school has an average attendance of 16. Anglican church, court house, hospital, police station, flour mill and mechanics' institute. Water from private tanks and Government wells. Pastoral district. Population about 500.

WOODARRA (27° 56° S. lat., 121° 18′ E. long.) (LAKE DARLOT) is 65 miles east of Lawlers. Has two hotels, several stores, and crushing plant in district. Population, 100.

WYNDHAM (15° 27′ S. lat., 128° 5′ E. long.), a town site on the Cambridge Gulf (45 miles from the mouth), with a good harbour (in East Kimberley district), 1,960 miles from Perth. Some parts of the harbour have been buoyed. There is a good jetty accommodation. During 1886 a Government Resident (now Resident Magistrate) and police camp were established here. It is the nearest port to the Kimberley Goldfield. The distance to the Kimberley Goldfield is 212 miles, but although considerably shorter than the route *viâ* Derby, the latter is said to be the easier and better travelling. Still the road from Wyndham is now fairly good, and is well watered. It is passable for pack horses during all seasons, and it is also suitable for wheel traffic from April to December. There is one hotel and one store, hospital, and a local court, post and telegraph offices, gaol, mechanics' institute, bonded store, goods receiving shed, police station and a complete set of cattle yards and run, for shipment of large stock, by means of which 400 head of fat bullocks have been shipped within six hours in this town, and a steamer (subsidized by the Western Australian Government), calls two-monthly from Port Darwin, as well as a two-monthly steamer from Western Australia ports. Township lighted with kerosene. Water from wells. Coal is believed to be in the district. This town is the NE. terminus of the West Australian system *viâ* Hall's Creek, the township of the Kimberley goldfields. Formation: carboniferous rocks, quartzite and sandstone, capped with flat-topped hills, with shale beds. Cattle and horse raising. Population, about 100.

YALGOO (28° 23′ S. lat., 116° 43′ E. long.) is a postal township with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the Yalgoo goldfield, proclaimed January 23, 1895, and covering an area of about 18,820 square miles. A coach runs to Mount Gould, Field's Find, and Rothesay. Yalgoo is about 130 miles from Geraldton, on the Mount Magnet Road, and 434 rail miles from Perth. Gold was first discovered in the early part of 1890 at the Nancarrong Hills. There is a daily mail. It has five hotels, State school, warden's court, police-station, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, Miners' Institute. Lighted with kerosene. Good supply of water. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Amphibolites or dioritic schist. Population, about 200; district 1,000. Other localities on the field are Carlaminda, Field's Find, Gullewa, Noongal, and Rothesay.

YARLOOP (district Wellington), post, money-order, telegraph, and railway station, about 78 miles SW. from Perth. Has hotel and school. Water from wells. Famous timber district, Miller Bros.' well-known mill being here. Population of district, about 1,000.

YATHEROO (30° 30′ S. lat., 115° 30′ E. long.) is a large cattle station, in the Melbourne district, 90 miles from Perth; rail to Moora, thence 22 miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district, 200.

YERILLA (29° 29′ S. lat., 121° 35′ E. long.), a mining district, about 58 miles ENE. of Menzies. Had a large population, several hotels, public offices and business places, but in 1900 the Government offices, mining plant, and businesses were removed to other districts.

YILGARN GOLDFIELD. *See* SOUTHERN CROSS.

YORK (31° 53′ S. lat., 116° 47′ E. long.), a municipal town (proclaimed March, 1871), with post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, 77½ miles (by rail) E. of Perth, with which city it has rail and telegraph communication. Rail accommodation to Greenhills. Principal hotels: Imperial, York, and Castle. There are also two temperance hotels. It is prettily located at the foot of Mount Bakewell, on both sides of the Avon river, which is spanned by two good bridges. There are two Episcopal churches (Trinity and St. John's), a handsome Roman Catholic church, convent and school, and a Wesleyan church, and Salvation Army. Freemasons', Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, several sports clubs and an agricultural society. There are also a Mechanics' Institute, hospital, a court-house, three Government schools (boys', girls' and infants'), average attendance 150, and an assisted school with average attendance of 52, rifle corps, public library, ham and bacon factory, tannery, roller flour mill, brick-making and fruit industries. Branches of the Union Bank of Australasia and the Western Australian Bank and two Insurance Companies are here. Town lighted with kerosene. The principal supply of sandalwood comes from this district. Fresh water, in common with the whole of the Eastern district, is not plentiful. Population of town and district, about 3,000. Newspaper: *Eastern Districts Chronicle* (weekly).

YOUNDEGIN (31° 45′ S. lat., 117° 19′ E. long.), a postal receiving station and police-station (York electorate), 95 miles E. of Perth and 35 from York. Extensive agricultural operations are carried on around this district.

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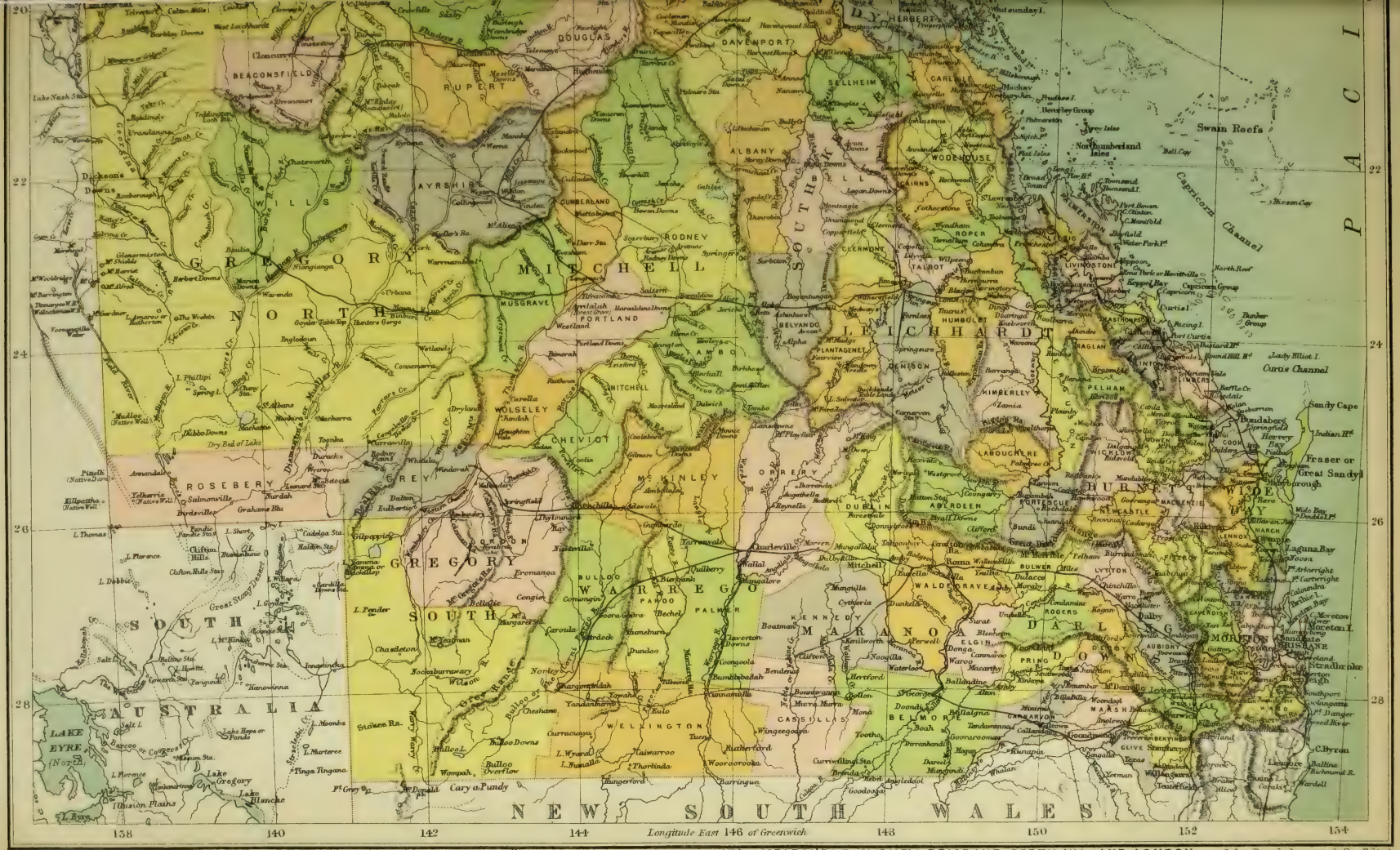
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&c., &c.

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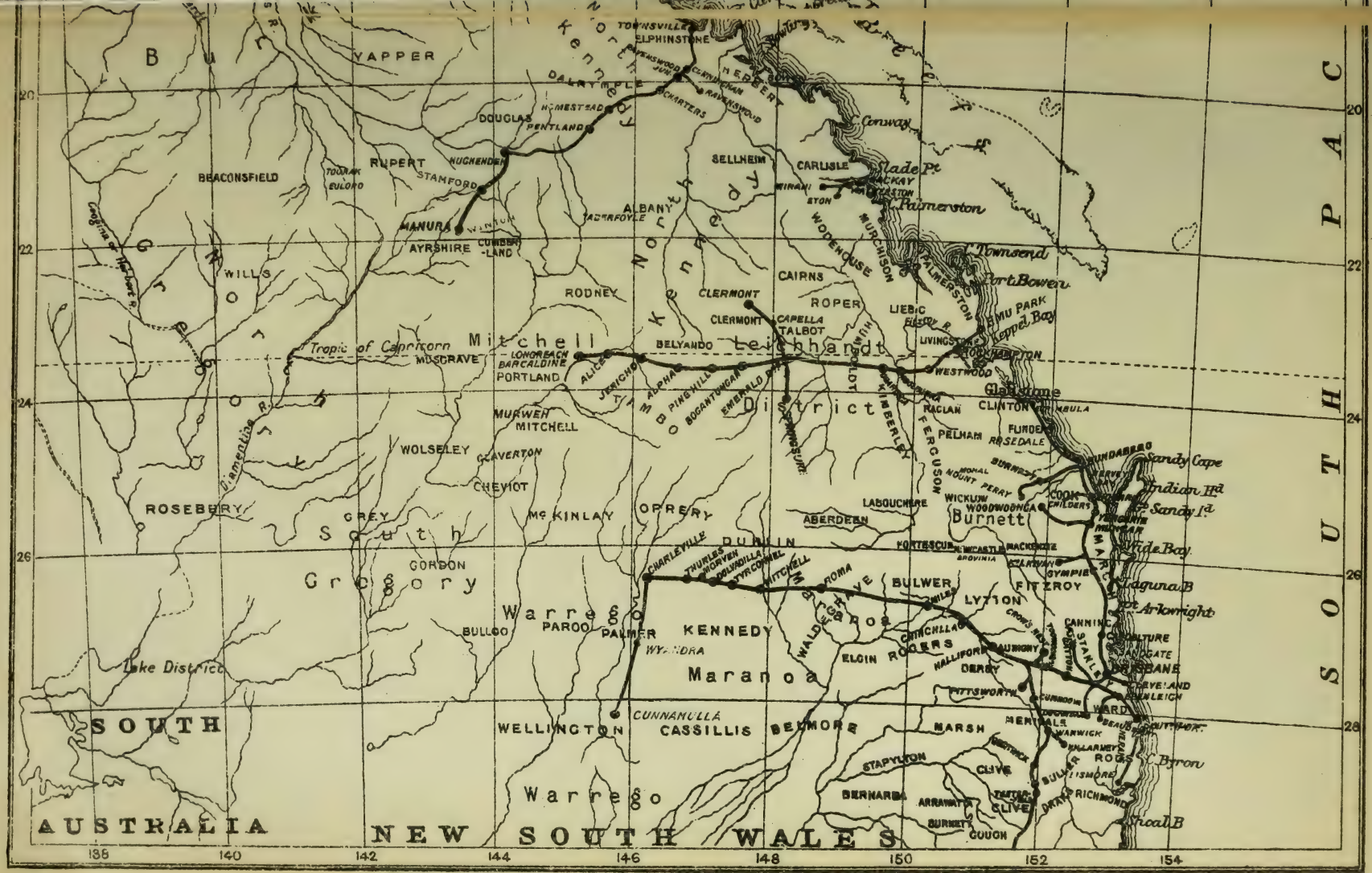

BRITISH NEW GUINEA
QUEENSLAND
English Miles
Railways
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
CORAL SEA
THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
PENINSULA
CAPE YORK
COOK
BANKS
TORRES STRAIT
SOMERSET
WELLESLEY ISLANDS
Mornington I.
Nonda Country
CHELMSFORD
LYNDHURST
NARES
PORCHESTER
NORMANBY
GILBERT
CARDWELL
CLARKE
HERBERT
BURKE
Goldfield
Palmer Goldfield
Limestone District
Croydon Goldfield
Etheridge Goldfield
Mitchell R.
Nassau R.
Palmer R.
Lynd R.
Gilbert R.
Norman R.
Flinders R.
Herbert R.
Burdekin R.
Leichhardt R.
Gregory R.
Albert R.
Coen R.
Archer R.
Wenlock R.
Ducie R.
Jardine R.
Embley R.
Batavia R.
Skardon R.
Holroyd R.
Staaten R.
Mission R.
Wenman R.
Mein R.
Night I.
Claremont Isles
Prince of Wales I.
Somerset
Thursday I.
Booby I.
Endeavour Str.
Escape R.
Orford R.
Hannibal Bay
Hannibal I.
Shelburne B.
Port Musgrave
Steads Passage
Wreck B.
Temple B.
Quain I. Entrance
Providential Chan.
C. Direction
C. Melville
Princess Charlotte Bay
Howick Group
Murdoch Pt.
Cooktown
Endeavour Opening
Weary B.
Tabulation Rock
Port Douglas
Trinity Bay
Smithfield
Cairns
Mulgrave R.
Russell R.
Johnstone R.
Daintree R.
Barron R.
Hodgkinson R.
Walsh R.
Tate R.
Mitchell R.
Gilbert R.
Einasleigh R.
Etheridge R.
Croydon
Georgetown
Forsayth
Normanton
Burketown
Karumba
Delta Downs
Mirranda Downs
Gregory Downs
Lawn Hill
Camooweal
Boulia
Dajarra
Cloncurry
Mt. Isa
Duchess
Wonomurra
Lorraine
Walhalla
Toldora
Woolgar
Yappar
Croydon
Esmeralda
Normanton
Wolfram
Woodstock
Craigie
Maryvale
Ravenswood
Charters Towers
Townsville
Ingham
Halifax Bay
Palm Isles
Dungeness
Hinchinbrook I.
Rockingham B.
Champion B.
Dunk I.
Cardwell
Tully
Innisfail
Mourilyan & Harb.
Goolboo
Mackay
Proserpine
Whitsunday I.
Port Denison
Bowen
Gladstone
Rockhampton
Yeppoon
Keppel Bay
Port Curtis
Broad Sound
Shoalwater B.
Broadsound
Peak Downs
Clermont
Capella
Emerald
Springsure
Rolleston
Duaringa
Blackwater
Comet R.
Dawson R.
Fitzroy R.
Nogoa R.
Mackenzie R.
Isaac R.
Connors Range
Carnarvon Range
Expedition Range
Drummond Range
Peak Range
Leichhardt Range
Selwyn Range
Mt. Dryden
Mt. Cornish
Mt. Hogan
Mt. Gordon
Mt. Oxley
Mt. Abbot
Mt. Macrossan
Mt. Coolon
Mt. Britton
Mt. Clarke
Mt. Phillips
Mt. Aberdeen
Mt. Dalrymple
Mt. Inkerman
Mt. Bindango
Mt. Bauhinia
Mt. Bindaroo
Mt. Bindaree
Mt. Bindarra



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THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF QUEENSLAND.


RAILWAY MAP
OF
QUEENSLAND
English Miles.
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
Gulf of Papua
C. Possession
Redscar Bay
Round I.
Fergusson I.
Normanby I.
Lloyds Bay
Port Glasgow
South Cape
TORRES STRAIT
Cape York
PATRICK
SOMERSET
MACDONNELL
Batavia R.
C. Grenville
Coen R.
LEICHHARDT
Hann
Duyfhen R.
CAPE
Direction
Pera R.
MEIN
YORK
Archer R.
Sidmouth
GULF OF
PENINSULA
COEN
Fremont Pt.
Port Charlotte
Melville
C. Keer-weer
CARPENTARIA
Holroyd or Lubin
MUSGRAVE
Flattery
BANKS
COOKTOWN
Water Place
R. Mitchell
Palmer R.
Palmer
Goldfield
MAYTOWN
Tabulation
CORAL SEA
PALMERVILLE
Wellesley Is.
Staaten R.
Nonda
Country
CHELLAGO
CHILLAGOE
Grafton
Bentinck I.
LYND
Lynd R.
CAIRNS
HARLEBA
Albert R.
Gilbert R.
PORCHESTER
NORMANTON
NARES
BAYDON
Cardwell
Rockingham Bay
NORMAN
CROYDON
Plains of Promise
GILBERT
PACIFIC OCEAN
140
142
144
146
148
150
152
154
10
12
14
16
18



PUBLISHED WITH THE AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK. 1901.

THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND, which comprises the north-eastern portion of the continent of Australia, was formerly known under the name of the Moreton Bay district, the name of Moreton having been conferred on it in honour of his patron, the Earl of Moreton (the President of the Royal Society), by Captain Cook, who discovered it in May, 1770, although it is believed to have been visited by both Portuguese and Dutch in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Captain Cook reached on May 16 what he called Moreton's Bay, which he describes as a "wide open bay, in the bottom of which the land is so low that I could but just see it from the topmast head." Standing along the coast, he named all the principal points and headlands and bays, narrowly escaping shipwreck through striking on a coral reef. On June 17 he beached his vessel in the harbour, to which the name of Endeavour Bay was given. After repairing the vessel he continued his voyage on August 13, till Cape York was reached. In 10° 30′ S. lat., at Possession Island, when about taking his departure, he once more hoisted English colours, and took possession in the name of King George III. of the whole Eastern coast. Captain Cook's observations were, however, almost entirely limited to the coast, and accordingly very little information is afforded by his narrative, of the capabilities or features of the country.

Lieutenant Flinders, later on, in July, 1799, was despatched by Governor Hunter, who was desirous of gaining some information respecting the coast to the northward of Port Jackson, particularly of two large openings marked by Captain Cook. The sloop *Norfolk*, 24 tons, manned with volunteers from the two king's ships then in harbour, sailed from Sydney Cove on July 8. Flinders was accompanied by Bong-ree, a native of the north side of Broken Bay, who had been noted for his good disposition, and open and manly conduct. After passing the Solitary Isles, "which Mr. Flinders thought, with equal propriety, might be termed the 'Miserable,' from their sterile and uninviting appearance," anchor was cast in Shoal Bay; on the 15th, Cape Byron was made; having hauled off the land to avoid the reef lying off Point Danger, on the following morning a course was steered westwards for a large space; breakers were seen off the south point of the opening, which Mr. Flinders was satisfied was Moreton Bay. Passing between these breakers and Point Lookout he found ground in 20 fathoms. As he drew nearer, there appeared to be a very large extent of water within the opening. The country to the seaward was wretchedly sandy. The vessel was hauled in round Cape Moreton to go into Glasshouse Bay, and in the evening was anchored on the west side of the bay, about two miles from a low sandy shore. Here communication was had with the natives, who were at first friendly, but ultimately had to be fired upon, the spot from this cause being called Point Skirmish (the southernmost point of Bribie Island). From here the *Norfolk* was taken up the opening (between Bribie Island and the Mainland), supposed to be a river, which, from the quantity of pumice stone on the bank, was called the Pumice Stone River. Flinders walked to the top of one of the "round mounts," about nine miles distant from a branch of the river that pointed towards the Glasshouse Peaks, from the summit of which "the view of the bay and the neighbouring country was very extensive. The uppermost part of the Bay appeared at S. 24° E., and most probably communicated with a line of water which was visible at S. 12° E., where there were several distinct columns of smoke. This last bearing, which Mr. Flinders apprehended to be near the head of the river, he was not permitted to enter with the sloop, from the intricacy of the channel and the shortness of the time which remained for his excursion." The natives on the river shore were very friendly, dancing and singing to attract attention and to express their goodwill, and were considered superior to any that had been seen in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. In all, Flinders passed fifteen days in Glasshouse Bay, and describes it "as so full of shoals that he could not attempt to point out any passage that would lead a ship into it without danger." After leaving Moreton Bay Mr. Flinders' next place of destination was Hervey's Bay, which he reached in two days, and where he remained till August 7, during which time he had sailed round the interior of it, but without being able to enter any opening that might have led him to a river. The limited time at Mr. Flinders' disposal, and the small vessel which he commanded, were both inimical to anything like a thorough investigation, and he returned from his voyage of exploration with no very favourable report of the new country he had been commissioned to explore. He expresses himself as disappointed in not being able to penetrate into the interior by either of the openings examined in his expedition, and states that it was *an ascertained fact* that no river of importance intersected the east coast between 24° and 29° of S. lat. In this he erred, as subsequently Clarence River, in Shoal Bay, and the Brisbane River, in Glasshouse or Moreton Bay, were discovered in the bays in which he had himself anchored. The *Norfolk* was the same craft in which Flinders and Bass, at the end of 1798, had sailed round the island of Tasmania.

A second journey was undertaken in 1801 by Flinders, his flagship being the *Investigator*, formerly the sloop *Xenophon*—a smaller vessel, the *Lady Nelson*, serving as a tender. His first voyage was undertaken from Sydney as the starting-point; the second was under the direct auspices of the Admiralty authorities, and Spithead was his point of departure, Sydney serving as a sort of depôt and victualling station. He left Spithead on July 18, 1801, was off Cape Leeuwin on December 7, and anchored in Sydney Cove on May 9, 1802; leaving it on his voyage of discovery on July 22nd of the same year, he sailed all round the coast line of Queensland to the shores of the Carpentarian Gulf, and after a lengthened journey, fraught with many perils, reached Sydney again on June 10, 1803. In a despatch to Governor King, dated June 10, 1803, he was enabled to state that the navigation of Torres Strait was "both practicable and easily made." An interesting relic in connection with this voyage is now in the Brisbane Museum, consisting of the shell of a mangrove tree, on which Flinders cut the name of his ship, a portion of the original inscription is clearly to be seen. This tree, till December, 1888, was standing on Sweer's Island, and has for many years past been known as the Investigator tree. In 1817, by order of the home authorities, Lieutenant Philip P. King in the *Mermaid* examined and charted the eastern shores of Queensland, and considerably added to the gradually accumulating stock of knowledge of North-Eastern Australia.

In 1823, in consequence of a recommendation of Mr. Commissioner Bigge that a new penal settlement should be formed to the northward of Port Jackson, either at Port Bowen, Port Curtis, or Moreton Bay; Lieutenant Oxley, then Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was directed by Sir Thomas Brisbane to proceed to Port Bowen. He left Sydney on October 23, accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling and Mr. Uniacke, in the *Mermaid*, the vessel employed by Lieutenant King. His journey was for the purposes of exploration, as well as for ascertaining the fitness or otherwise of the new land for a convict settlement. After examining the coast line north of Cape Moreton, the expedition returned to Moreton Bay, and on December 2 the river Brisbane was discovered which received its name from the ruling Governor of New South Wales. It is said that the existence of the river had been known some time before to certain runaway convicts, Thomas Pamphlet and Finnegan, who had been shipwrecked on the coast. They were found by Oxley living with the natives, and he was by the former told of, and guided to, the Brisbane river. Mr. Oxley explored the Brisbane for fifty miles, and also explored and named the Bremer, a tributary of the Brisbane. The suitability of the country as a fresh penal depot was soon apparent, and in September, 1824, the brig *Amity*, having on board Lieutenant Oxley, Lieutenant Miller, a detachment of the 40th regiment and thirty prisoners, left Sydney and anchored off Redcliffe Point (so named by Flinders from the redness of its cliffs, afterwards called by the natives Humpybong), where a settlement was formed; but, the position not being found suitable, it was afterwards transferred to near the present site of Brisbane. In 1825 the settlement of the colony may be considered to have taken place, when the first batch of convicts, of the most desperate and incorrigible character, was landed at Eagle Farm, near Brisbane, in the belief that there was but little chance of their returning to the head station in New South Wales. From this unpromising beginning, rapid progress in any direction could not be expected. The convicts were principally employed in clearing the land, building, and in making roads and improving the communication inland.

In September, 1825, the Brisbane River was ascended, examined and described by Major Lockyer, of the 57th Regiment. Major Lockyer, in his narrative, gives it as his opinion that "Moreton Bay is well calculated to become a place of trade when once settled."

Captain Miller, of the 40th Regiment, was the first commandant; after him were successively Captain Bishop (1824 to 1825); Captain Logan (1825 to 1830), who was murdered by the blacks (some believe the convicts were implicated) in the neighbourhood of what is now Ipswich, on Nov. 16, 1830; Captain Clunie (1830 to 1835); Captain Fyans (1835 to 1837); Major Cotton (1837 to 1839); Lieutenant Gravatt (May, 1839 to July, 1839); Lieutenant Gorman (1839 to 1840). Partly from the turbulent character of the convicts over whom they ruled, and in part from the almost unlimited power entrusted to the officers in charge, this period of the history of the settlement is not of the most satisfactory character, and will not bear dwelling upon. In 1842 this era came to a close, and thenceforward the colony marched rapidly on its career of progress. After the departure of Lieutenant Gorman, Dr. Simpson, the Acting Police Magistrate, had the control of affairs. He was succeeded on Nov. 14, 1842, by Captain J. C. Wickham, R.N., who was made Government Resident in 1853, and held that position until the separation from New South Wales, in 1859. The Rev. John Vincent was appointed chaplain of the Moreton Bay settlement on September 18, 1828; his residence was the building lately used as the Colonial Secretary's office. In 1828 the prisoners' barracks (late Supreme Court) and the military barracks (afterwards known as the Treasury buildings) were erected; the Observatory, or Windmill, as it was first called, on Wickham Terrace, was built in the following year. In March, 1836, the settlement was visited by James Backhouse, who described "Brisbane Town" as consisting of "the Houses of the Commandant and other offices, the barracks for the miltary and those for the male prisoners, a treadmill, stores, &c." On May 4, 1842, the district was proclaimed open to free settlement, and on Dec. 7 of the same year the first sale of land took place at Sydney. The first land sale in Brisbane was held on August 9, 1843. In August, 1837, the first steamer, the *James Watt*, anchored in Moreton Bay. In 1839 the first direct steamer from England, the *Sophia Jane*, ploughed the waters of Queensland. In the same year the convict settlement was broken up. On January 27,

1842, the first steamship, the *Shamrock*, belonging to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Co., afterwards known as the A. S. N. Company, arrived. It is reported that the Moreton Bay trade was not then remunerative to the Company, and in a few months the steamer was withdrawn. The interior was first explored by Mr. Oxley and Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyors-General of New South Wales. In 1827 Allan Cunningham made known the extensive district now called the Darling Downs. This and other districts have also been reported upon by Kennedy, Leichhardt, Gregory, Dalrymple, Landsborough, and others, the squatters in many cases being the pioneers of discovery and settlement. In 1840 the first coaster, a small schooner named the *John*, began to trade between Brisbane and Sydney. In 1842 Governor Gipps visited Moreton Bay. In 1843 the first coal seam was opened at Redbank. In the same year the settlers had the opportunity of taking part in the first general election in New South Wales, Moreton Bay being included in an electoral district, which comprised the Upper Hunter and Port Macquarie. But as the nearest polling place to Brisbane was at Raymond Terrace, it is not surprising that the privilege was not very largely availed of. It was not until 1851 that Moreton Bay had its own representative in the New South Wales Parliament; two years later an additional member was accorded; ultimately, in 1855, being extended to nine members, representing eight electorates. On June 20, 1846, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, now known as the *Brisbane Courier*, was established. In 1846 it was computed that the population of the district was 2,257. Of this number 829 resided in Brisbane, and 103 in Ipswich, the remainder being the total population of the colony outside these towns. About this time the port of Moreton Bay was defined, the Custom House established, a partial survey of the bay was undertaken by Captain Wickham at the expense of the "Moreton Bay District Association," and the first river steamer, the *Experiment*, began to ply between Brisbane and Ipswich. An attempt was also made to found a new colony, to be called "North Australia," of which Port Curtis was to be the capital, but the effort was a failure, and the settlement in a short time was abandoned. The first immigrant ship, the *Artemisia*, arrived in December, 1848; the *Fortitude* anchored in Moreton Bay on January 20, 1849.

In December, 1859, in deference to the repeated petition of the leading settlers, the Moreton Bay district, which had hitherto been an appanage of New South Wales, was erected into an independent colony, under the name of Queensland, this name having been given to it in honour of the august Lady who has so long presided over the interests of the vast British Empire. To the late Rev. Dr. Lang the success of the Separation Movement is principally due, and for his able and successful efforts he received the thanks of the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Lang fixed the 30th parallel as the southern boundary of the colony, but his recommendation in this matter was not followed. The proclamation of the new colony appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 3, 1859. From the date of separation the colony advanced by rapid strides, and soon began to take a place among the Australian group. The first Governor who took office was Sir George Ferguson Bowen, on December 10, 1859, having arrived in H.M.S. *Cordelia*. The first Parliament assembled on May 29, 1860, the first Colonial Secretary being Mr. (now Sir) R. G. Wyndham Herbert, K.C.B., till recently one of the Permanent Under Secretaries of State in the Colonial Office. The first Legislative Chambers were the old convict barracks, in Queen Street, afterwards known as the Supreme Court buildings, the site of which is now occupied by business premises. Mr. Justice Ratcliffe Pring was the first Attorney-General. Mr. Eliott was the first Speaker, and Mr. A. Macalister, C.M.G., the first Chairman of Committees.

In 1858 gold was first discovered about thirty miles from Rockhampton. In 1859 (Oct. 12) Circuit Courts were proclaimed at Ipswich, Drayton, and Maryborough.

In 1851 the population increased to 8,575. In 1856 it was estimated at 17,082. In December, 1861, it had increased to 34,367; in the following year to 45,077, and in 1864 the census returns gave 74,036 persons. In 1860 the returns of stock were 23,504 horses, 432,890 horned cattle, 3,166,802 sheep, 7,147 pigs. In 1864 the exports had increased to £1,247,054, of which wool formed the chief item. In 1866 the shadows of adversity fell upon the young colony, and a season of disaster was experienced that is not even yet forgotten. The failure of the local bank, the depression in the pastoral interests, and bankruptcies in all quarters, mark this as the black-letter year in the Colony's history. In 1869 the population was enumerated at 109,897. In the same year the revenue from all sources was estimated at £772,851, and the expenditure at £784,356. On the 31st of December, 1873, the population had increased to 146,690, and the revenue for the year was £1,120,034 13s. 8d., the expenditure being £956,335.

Sir George Bowen was succeeded in the governorship, in August, 1868, by Major (afterwards Colonel) Blackall, who died on January 2, 1871. The system of immigration at the expense of the colony now began to exert an influence on its fortunes, and the influx of large bodies of immigrants has done much to develop the resources of the country. The Marquis of Normanby succeeded Colonel Blackall in August, 1871; he was transferred to New Zealand in 1874; he was followed by the late Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. W. Cairns, who was appointed Governor in August, 1874, and was sworn in on January 23, 1875. He did not stay out his full term of office, being transferred to South Australia in the early part of 1877. His successor was Sir Arthur Kennedy, formerly Governor of Hong Kong, who was sworn in on April 10, 1877, and retired from office on May 2, 1883, dying on the voyage home, near Aden, on the 3rd of June following. In the intervals between the departures and arrivals of Governors, the government was ably administered by the late Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell. During the absence of Sir Arthur Kennedy in England (in 1880) his *locum tenens* was the late Sir J. P. Bell, by whom the duties appertaining to the Governorship were performed to the satisfaction of the colonists. After the retirement of Sir Arthur Kennedy, the late Sir Arthur Palmer became Acting Governor till the arrival of Sir Anthony Musgrave, in November, 1883. He did not survive his term of office, dying after a few hours' illness on October 9th, 1888. He was followed by Sir Henry Wylie Norman, who was sworn in on May 1, 1889, and remained Governor of Queensland till November, 1895, when he was succeeded by Lord Lamington, Sir S. W Griffith, C.J., being Lieutenant-Governor during any absence from the seat of government of Lord Lamington.

During the last few years a movement has been made by Northern residents to procure the separation of Northern and Southern Queensland and the erection of the former into a distinct and independent colony. It is proposed that the dividing line shall be a line running west from Cape Palmerston on the east coast in South latitude 21° 30′ to the eastern boundary of South Australia, separating the waters flowing north in the Burdekin, and Gulf of Carpentaria from the waters flowing south. This portion of the Colony has an area of about 249,000 square miles and a population of upwards of 50,000. The grounds upon which separation is asked for are—the great distance from the seat of Government and consequent defective administration of Government; inadequate representation; unjust appropriation of the public revenue and loans to the North, while the North has had to pay its full quota of interest on the loans, and an absolute diversity of interests between the inhabitants of tropical and temperate Queensland on the subject of coloured labour. Considerable correspondence and some parleying has taken place between the Northern representatives, the Government of Queensland, and the Imperial authorities. Of late, measures have been introduced into the Queensland Parliament, dealing to some extent with the grievances complained of. The proposed name of the new colony is North Queensland, and this title is now coming into general use by the residents.

The inhabitants of the mid-central portion of Queensland are also agitating for separation, principally, it is understood, on the grounds of inadequate representation and want of proper share of the public expenditure.

In June, 1894, Lord Ripon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed the opinion that, in view of the present commercial and financial position of Queensland, the moment did not appear favourable for considering any scheme of territorial partition.

The Constitution Bill introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1892, but not passed, had for its object the partition of the Colony into two provinces. The dividing line between North and South Queensland would be the 21° of south latitude, which is a few miles north of Mackay.

The Southern Division would comprise Brisbane and all places south to the border and north to 21°, which would take in Mackay, Rockhampton, etc.

The Northern Province would comprise the whole of the present Colony N. of 31° S. lat., and would include Bowen, Townsville, Charters Towers, the Gulf country and Cape York Peninsula.

Each Province would have local legislations and Provincial Governors and the usual States' rights, but would be governed as a whole from the Metropolis (Brisbane) as heretofore.

Boundaries.—The boundaries of Queensland are—on the north, the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of New South Wales—the division being an imaginary line from Point Danger on the east, running westward along the Macpherson and Dividing Ranges and the Dumaresq river to the Macintyre river, thence by the 29th parallel of S. latitude to the 141st meridian of E. longitude; on the west, the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The northernmost point is Cape York, and the most southern (on the coast) is Point Danger.

The southern boundary of the colony has been fixed and marked on the ground in an efficient manner, but the western boundary is not so clearly defined, there being a strip of border land about five or six miles broad, which both colonies (South Australia and Queensland) claim. So far as can be ascertained at present, the boundary line lies about five miles to the east of the position assigned to it on the Map of Queensland. This discrepancy has arisen from the adoption of the longitude of the principal headlands on the coast from the Admiralty survey. During 1885 the boundary line between the colony and South Australia was defined from the 141st meridian on the 26th parallel of S. latitude to the 138th meridian, and northward to 21° 30′, near to Mount Herbert.

By letters patent, dated October 10, 1878, for the rectification of the maritime boundary of the Colony, it is decreed that "all islands included within a line drawn from Sandy Cape northward to the south-eastern limit of Great Barrier Reefs, thence following the line of the Great Barrier Reefs to their north-eastern extremity, near 9½° S. lat., thence in a north-westerly direction, embracing East, Anchor, and Bramble Cays, thence from Bramble Cay in a line W. by S. (south, seventy-nine degrees west, true), embracing Warrior Reef, Saibai, and Tuan Islands, thence diverging in a north-westerly direction, so as to embrace the group known as the Talbot Islands, thence to and embracing the Deliverance Islands, and onwards in a W. by S. direction (true to 138° E. long.), should be annexed to and form part of the colony of Queensland." The law authorizing this annexation came into operation on August 1, 1879.

Dimensions.—The Colony includes an area of 668,497

square miles (668,224 square miles as re-calculated by the Surveyor-General), of which 2,240 square miles are comprised in islands : equivalent to nearly four times the area of France, and nearly twelve times the area of England and Wales.

Geographical Features.—*Bays and Gulfs.*—Among the bays and gulfs that indent the eastern coast line of Queensland are Moreton Bay, Laguna Bay, Wide Bay, Hervey Bay, Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Port Bowen, Shoalwater Bay, Broadsound, Repulse Bay, Edgecumbe Bay, Port Denison, Abbott Bay, Upstart Bay, Bowling Green Bay, Cleveland Bay, Halifax Bay, Rockingham Bay, Mourilyan Harbour, Trinity Bay, Bathurst Bay, Princess Charlotte Bay, Lloyd Bay, Weymouth Bay, Temple Bay, Shelburne Bay, Hannibal Bay and Newcastle Bay ; on the western side are Bynoe, Morning and Disaster Inlets, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. At the mouth of the Batavia and Ducie Rivers is a very fine harbour, called Port Musgrave. It is reported to be, excepting Port Curtis, the finest natural harbour on the Queensland coast.

Harbours.—The colony possesses numerous harbours, of which Moreton Bay is the principal. It is formed by Bribie, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands and the main land. Anchorage may be found in almost any part of this bay, under shelter of the numerous shoals. It is about 40 miles long, from north to south, by 17 miles wide, and receives the waters of six navigable rivers, viz., the Nerang, the Pimpama, the Logan, the Brisbane, the Pine, and the Caboolture. Most of these rivers have, however, a bar entrance. Besides Moreton Bay there are Hervey Bay, Keppel Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Denison, Rockingham Bay, Port Albany (near Cape York), Thursday Island, and several other smaller harbours on the eastern seaboard. The principal harbour at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria is at Investigator Roads.

Straits.—The South passage between Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the North passage between Moreton Island and Bribie Island, Whitsunday Passage between Whitsunday Island and the mainland, Capricorn Channel, Endeavour Strait, at the extreme north between Prince of Wales Island and the mainland, Torres Strait, between Cape York and New Guinea, and Rockingham Channel.

Capes.—The principal headlands on the Queensland coast are Point Danger, Point Look-out, Amity Point, Cape Moreton, Point Skirmish on Bribie Island, Sandy Cape, Double Island Point, Capes Capricorn, Manifold, Townsend, Palmerston, Upstart, Bowling Green, Cleveland, Grafton, Tribulation, Bedford, Flattery, Melville, Sidmouth, Direction, Grenville, Orford Ness, York, Duyfhen, and Bold Point; the two last-named project into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Burnett (with its tributaries, the Auburn, Boyne, and Barambah); the Pioneer, the Fitzroy (formed by the junction of the Mackenzie and Dawson rivers, with their subsidiary creeks), and the Burdekin, flowing into the Pacific ; the Flinders (one of the longest in the colony but with a small mouth), the Albert, Gregory, Leichhardt, Nicholson, Mitchell, Gilbert, Norman, Staaten, Coen, Batavia, Ducie, and the Richardson, emptying themselves into the Gulf of Carpentaria ; the Kennedy, having as affluents the Laura, Normanby, Coleman, and King, flowing into Princess Charlotte Bay ; the Herbert, and the Diamentina or Mueller river, flowing inland. The Victoria, or Barcoo, river flows towards Cooper's Creek, the Condamine or Balonne towards the Darling, the Mary empties itself into Hervey's Bay, the Calliope flows into Port Curtis, the Brisbane, which receives the water of the Bremer and other streams, rises in the Burnett Range, and falls into Moreton Bay ; other Rivers debouching into this bay are the Albert, an affluent of the Logan, Nerang, Pimpama, Logan, Pine, and Caboolture. The Warrego rises in Buckland's Table Lands, and flows SW., eventually falling into the Darling. There are numerous streams of lesser magnitude in various parts of the colony, many of those in the west being lost in the interior of the continent.

Islands.—The waters of northern Queensland are studded with hundreds of islands, many of great beauty and, it is believed, fertility. The natural breakwater of the Great Barrier Reef smoothes the sea, and makes sea-travelling here a pleasure. The largest of the islands belonging to the colony are Stradbroke (about 33 miles long by 6 miles broad), Moreton (20 miles in extreme length by an extreme breadth of 5 miles), Bribie, Fraser or Great Sandy Island, Curtis, Whitsunday, Palm, Hinchinbrook and Lizard, on the eastern side ; Prince of Wales, Banks, Mulgrave, Wednesday, Thursday and Horn Islands off the northern coast ; and Wellesley Islands (Mornington, Bentinck and Sweers) in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Mountains.—A range of mountains, known generally as the Coast Range, extends from York Peninsula in the north to within a few miles of the capital, running nearly parallel with the seaboard at an average distance of 50 miles from it. It comprises the Cook, Kirchner, Razorback, Wyatt, Pioneer, Connor, Dawes, Glasshouse and other Ranges. The highest peak is Mount Dalrymple, 4,200 feet. The Bellenden Ker Range is in the north to the south of Cairns ; its highest points tower up 5,400 feet. The Main Range runs inland of the Coast Range. The Dividing Range extends from the head of the Dumaresq river to the sea coast at Point Danger, forming the dividing line between the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland ; the western portion is known as Macpherson's Range. There are numerous other lines of hills of less altitude. The heights of some of the tallest mountains are :—Bellenden-Ker Range, Wooroonooran, 5,400 feet ; Chooreechillum, 5,200 feet ; and Mount Sophia, 4,200 feet. Mount Dalrymple, 4,200 feet. Mount Harold, 4,150 feet ; and Mount Massie, 4,100 feet. Macpherson Range : Mount Lindesay, 4,064 feet. Mount Elliot, 4,060 feet. The average height of the mountain ranges of Queensland has been estimated at about 2,000 feet.

Divisions. — Queensland is divided into twelve large districts, viz., Moreton (comprising East and West Moreton), Darling Downs, Burnett, Port Curtis, Maranoa, Leichhardt, Kennedy, Mitchell, Warrego, Gregory, Burke, and Cook.

The Moreton district occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the Colony. It is bounded on the south by the colony of New South Wales, and stretches inland to the Dividing Range. In it are included the city of Brisbane—the metropolis of the colony and the seat of government- and also the town of Ipswich. The rivers watering it are the Brisbane, Bremer, Logan, and their branches, which have their sources in the mountain ranges. The Southern and Western Railway bisects the district. Coal is found and worked in several places along the banks of the Bremer ; gold exists in the Enoggera ranges, a few miles from Brisbane. Sugar-cane has been successfully cultivated in the southern portion : in West Moreton a very large area is under cultivation, principally for maize ; vegetables and fruit, too, are largely grown. Its area is 8,832 square miles, or 5,652,480 acres. Formation : Recent volcanic and carboniferous.

The old district of East Moreton is now divided into the two electorates of Nundah and Moreton, the southern boundary being Kedron Brook, while the south Pine river separates Moreton from Nundah. Taylor's Range and Moreton Bay being the western and eastern boundaries respectively. It comprises a large area of land well suited for farming, dairying, market gardening and fruit culture.

The Darling Downs district includes an extensive tract of downs on the summit of the Dividing Range, to the west of the Moreton district. It was discovered in 1827 by Allan Cunningham, the botanist, and named by him after Sir Ralph Darling, the then Governor. It is one of the richest pastoral districts in the Colony, and also comprises a large extent of fine agricultural land, much of which has recently been repurchased by the Government and disposed of to small farmers. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, arrowroot, potatoes, and all kinds of English vegetables and fruits are cultivated with success. Good coal is also reported to exist over several parts of the Downs. The principal towns are Toowoomba, Drayton, Warwick, Dalby, Stanthorpe, Condamine, Leyburn, and Goondiwindi. The rivers flowing through it are the Condamine, Severn, Weir, and Moonie. The Western Railway traverses the northern portion of the district, and the Southern line the extreme eastern portion. It has an area of 6,067 square miles, or 3,882,880 acres in the settled districts and 18,995 square miles or 12,156,800 acres in the unsettled districts. Formation : The northern, eastern, and southern portions carboniferous, the remainder principally eolian sandstone.

The Burnett and Wide Bay district lies between the Moreton and Port Curtis districts, the Pacific Ocean bounding the whole of the eastern portion ; it is principally occupied for pastoral purposes. (In this division is also included Fraser's Island.. The soil and climate are more suitable to the growth of tropical productions, such as sugar, cotton, arrowroot, ginger, &c. ; sugar is largely grown on the river banks. Maryborough, situated on the river Mary, and Bundaberg on the Burnett, are the ports. Gympie, Mount Perry, Gayndah, Nanango and Eidsvold are other townships. The Gympie gold mines have yielded large quantities of the precious metal, and are likely to be worked to advantage for many years to come. Valuable discoveries have been made of other ores, also of coal, which is now worked at Burrum. The Kolan, Burnett, Burrum, Mary, and very many subsidiary streams water the district, which in its western and south-western portions is of a mountainous nature. The North Coast Line of Railway from the metropolis to Gympie, Maryborough and Bundaberg traverses the central portion of the district. Lines from Bundaberg (seaport) to Mount Perry (copperfield) to the rich sugar lands of the Isis, and the coal deposits at Burrum are now open. Area 8,243 square miles, or 5,275,520 acres. Fraser's island has an area of 520 square miles, or 332,800 acres. Formation : Principally carboniferous.

Port Curtis district (named by Flinders after Admiral Sir Roger Curtis) lies to the northward of the Burnett district, from which it is separated by the Dawes' Range, and stretches westward into the interior, and northward to Cape Palmerston, the sea being its eastern boundary. Its area is 14,103 square miles, or 9,025,920 acres. The rivers Dawson, Fitzroy, Boyne, and Calliope, with their numerous tributaries, water this tract of country, and it is intersected by the Central Railway. Important gold-fields have been discovered on the Calliope river, the Boyne, the Fitzroy, Mount Morgan, and other places. There are also copper mines and quarries of marble. The chief towns are Rockhampton, situated on the Fitzroy river, Mount Morgan, Gladstone, St. Lawrence, and Yaamba. The Connors, Broadsound and Boomer ranges of mountains separate Port Curtis from the Leichhardt district on the north-east. The highest Peaks in the Connors' Range are 3,000 feet above the sea level. Formation : Cambrian and silurian, with some recent volcanic rocks, the western border being granite, syenite and diorite.

The Leichhardt is a large tract of pastoral country, possessing in favourable seasons, a good supply of water and grass, lying to the SW., W. and NW. of the Port Curtis district, and having a breadth of five degrees of latitude. The principal townships are Banana, Emerald, Nebo, Clermont, Copperfield, Cometville, Springsure and Taroom. The Central Railway traverses this district. The chief rivers are the Dawson, Comet, Nogoa, and the Isaac, all of which are tributaries of the Fitzroy. The breadth of country watered by these rivers is about 350 miles. It is a fine pastoral district, and much of it well adapted for agriculture. It has also immense mineral wealth, and much copper and gold have been produced with a limited mining population. It has

also marble and coal measures, but these have not been worked. Dr. Leichhardt, in his famous journey of exploration in 1844, from Brisbane to Port Essington, traversed a portion of it, going from south to north. The watershed commences from the range dividing the Condamine from the Dawson, and terminates at the range dividing the Isaac from the Suttor. The area is 48,323 square miles or 30,926,720 acres. Formation : principally carboniferous, with some eolian sandstone.

The MARANOA district is a purely pastoral district to the westward of the Darling Downs, and south of the Leichhardt district, extending to the 29° of latitude, the southern boundary of the colony. It is principally table-land and downs. Roma, Surat, Mitchell, and St. George are the leading towns. The Maranoa, Culgoa, Balonne, and Moonie rivers traverse this district, besides several creeks. The Western Railway runs through the district from its East to its West boundaries. Within the last few years considerable areas of ground around Roma have been placed under wheat, the cultivation of which promises to be a great success The district seems also to be well suited for fruit-growing, its grapes being the finest produced in the Colony. The area is 38,892 square miles, or 24,890,880 acres. Formation : the eastern portion of eolian sandstone, the western of cretaceous slates.

The WARREGO district is situated to the westward of the Maranoa district, and south of the Mitchell district, its southern boundary being the colony of New South Wales. The Paroo, Bulloo, Ward, and Warrego rivers flow through it. It is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Charleville, Cunnamulla, Eulo, and Thargomindah are the townships. The Western railway intersects the district as far as Cunnamulla, which is 604 miles west of the metropolis. Boring for artesian water has been carried on in this and the surrounding districts with marked success, the carrying capacity of runs not only being greatly increased thereby, but adapting the district in time for settlement. One of the earliest and deepest bores was put down at Charleville, where, at a depth of 1,571 feet, the splendid yield of three million gallons per diem was obtained. There are many other bores in the district, giving even a greater supply than the Charleville one. The area is 59,341 square miles, or 37,972,240 acres. Formation : almost entirely a vast bed of cretaceous slates, the Grey and Cheviot ranges to the westward being of Cambrian and silurian rocks.

The KENNEDY district, of which the chief ports are Bowen and Townsville, comprises North and South Kennedy, and is situated to the north of the Leichhardt district, occupying the middle coastal portion of the colony. Other towns are Mackay, Cardwell, Charters Towers, Millchester, and Ravenswood. It is named after Mr. Kennedy, the explorer, who was killed by the Aborigines on York Peninsula. Leichhardt first traversed this district in 1844, on his way from Moreton Bay to Port Essington. In 1856 Mr. A. C. Gregory passed through it, and in 1859 Mr. G. E. Dalrymple explored a considerable portion of it. It is a well-watered district, the river Burdekin and its tributaries running through it, and is adapted to the growth of sugar, maize, and cotton, as well as to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. The Mackay district is specially noted as being one of the largest sugar-producing districts in the colony, the cane being principally grown on rich alluvial flats, on the south side of the Pioneer river. The Charters Towers goldfield, too, is of note, being one of the richest auriferous districts in Queensland. The area of the Kennedy district is 11,289 square miles, or 7,224,960 acres in the Settled Districts and 51,932 square miles, or 33,236,480 acres in the Unsettled Districts. Formation : The portions environing Bowling Green Bay are tertiary ; in the neighbourhood of Bowen the carboniferous prevails : farther south are recent volcanic rocks, with a considerable area of eolian sandstone. To the westward, recent volcanic rocks cover a wide superficies, while an immense strip of cambrian and silurian rocks almost intersects the district.

BURKE district is on the north-west of the Mitchell district, west of the Kennedy, and south and South-west of the Cook district ; it extends to and encircles the southern portion of the Gulf of Carpentaria ; numerous rivers, among which are the Norman, Flinders, Bynoe, Albert, Cloncurry, Leichhardt, and Nicholson, all emptying themselves into the Gulf, water the district. The telegraph passes through to the principal town, Normanton. Such portions as are utilized are in the hands of squatters for grazing purposes. Gold and copper mining has been carried on at the Cloncurry field ; the copper deposits in this locality are very rich, and although the industry has been for some years suspended, there are evident signs of a revival ; at Croydon one of the most remunerative gold-fields in Queensland has been found. Its area is 8,192 square miles, or 5,242,880 acres in the Settled Districts and 6,656 square miles or 4,259,840 acres in the Unsettled Districts. Formation : principally cretaceous, an immense island of cambrian and silurian rocks occurring in the Cloncurry district, while the Great Dividing Range is of recent volcanic origin.

The following notes on the Burke district were furnished by the late Mr. William Landsborough, who explored and rode over the greater part of it during the years 1861 to 1870 :—

"The seaboard of the Gulf of Carpentaria is a plain, watered by numerous rivers. This plain extends, with hardly a break anywhere, to the watershed dividing the northern from the southern country, which to the southward is nearly 400 miles distant from the Gulf shore. The range has a considerable elevation, but the ascent is so gradual that the traveller may reach the plains of the Diamentina, which are on the southern slope, without noticing the line of watershed Nowhere can indigenous pasturage be found to excel that of this vast plain. The trees and grass are similar to those of a great deal of the Australian sparsely wooded country. In the driest seasons the O'Shaughnessy, Gregory, and Leichhardt are running streams. The rivers have their sources in springs, a few miles from the watershed of the northern and southern country. On the banks of these rivers are beautiful weeping tea and other trees. In the Leichhardt and its branches are deep waterholes. In the Gregory, which has by far the greatest volume of running water, the banks are so low that the river could be easily turned aside on to the plains for the purpose of irrigation. The Gregory flows through 100 miles of plain country, in which there are many branches, by means of which the stream could be spread over a great extent of country ; the two largest of these branches flow—one into the Nicholson, the other into the Albert. The O'Shaughnessy is so rich in lime that every twig that happens to be dipped for any time in it becomes petrified. The ranges of the Burke district have not been much tested for minerals, but they are known to have gold, and a considerable quantity has been procured by the miners of the Cloncurry. Large blocks of virgin copper have been found on the banks of the Leichhardt, and competent geologists affirm that the copper mines of the Cloncurry are among the richest in the world."

A survey for a railway from Hughenden to Normanton (*vid* Croydon), with a branch to Cloncurry, has been made, and the plans for some portion approved. The line is now made and opened to Croydon from Normanton. As the ground is so uniformly level, a surface formation throughout, with Phillips' iron sleepers has been adopted.

The Gulf coast between Kimberley and the Albert consists of very low-lying land (principally fringed by mangroves from 10 to 30 feet high), which extend several miles inland, gradually giving place to open plains one to three feet above high-water mark, with patches of coarse herbage growing upon them, and intersected in all directions by belts of mangrove on small salt-water creeks, the soil being sea-mud completely pulverised. "Salt-pan" is the local definition of this class of country.

The MITCHELL district lies to the westward of the South Kennedy district, and is nearly central. It is watered by the Barcoo and Thompson rivers, and numerous branches ; it is entirely pastoral, and of comparatively recent occupation. Tambo, Aramac, Longreach, Barcaldine, Blackall, Muttaburra, and Isisford are the principal centres of population. The Central Line penetrates it as far as Longreach, 67 miles beyond Barcaldine. The area is 37,219 square miles, or 23,820,160 acres. Formation : Principally immense beds of cretaceous slates about the centre, there being a tract of eolian sandstone, which is also found to the southward of Mount Grey.

The GREGORY district comprises North Gregory and South Gregory. It is purely pastoral, and less known than any of the other districts. Opals, are found all over the district, and of late trade in them has been somewhat extensive. The chief opal centre is Opalton, between Longreach and Winton. Gems are recovered in considerable quantities on the lands adjoining Cooper's Creek in the extreme West of the Colony. This extensive district lies between the Mitchell, Burke, and Warrego districts, and the South Australian boundary. The Diamentina, Herbert, Wilson, and Mulligan rivers, and Sylvester, Eyre, King's, Farrar's, Cooper's, and other creeks traverse it. Cooper's Creek will ever have a tragic interest, from the fact that the first crossers of the continent, Burke and Wills, perished in the vicinity. The Grey and Cheviot ranges form its south-eastern boundaries ; other ranges in the south of the district are the Coleman, Canaway, and Macgregor. Formation : to the south-westward, abutting on the South Australian frontier, eolian sandstone ; the remainder principally cretaceous slates, with here and there patches of eolian sandstone.

The settlement of the Burke, Mitchell, and Gregory districts was principally due to the explorations of Mr. Landsborough. Prior to 1862 the upper and the best portions of the Thompson were unknown, and the same may be said of the Gregory, the Herbert, and the Flinders, which were traced by him, and, in consequence of his glowing reports of the country watered by these rivers, were soon stocked.

COOK district is at the extreme north of the colony, and covers an area of 32,025 square miles, or 20,496,000 acres. This is exclusive of North Cook, which has an area of 3,200 square miles. It is an immense wedge or conical shaped tract of land ; the Pacific Ocean bounding it on the east, and the Gulf of Carpentaria on the west. The Mitchell, Lynd, Hodgkinson, Normanby, Palmer, Laura, Coen, Batavia, Pascoe, Jardine, Endeavour, Kennedy, Gilbert, and other rivers water some portions of it. Somerset, Cairns, Maytown, Herberton, Watsonville, Thornborough, Port Douglas, and Cooktown are the townships, the last-named being the most northern town in the Australian continent, and Somerset the most northern port. The opening up of the Palmer river diggings caused this district to become much better known, attracting a large immigration of the mining population from all the colonies. The discovery by Mulligan and Warner of a rich reefing district, now called the Hodgkinson diggings, having as centres Kingsborough, Northcote, and Thornborough, has also led to a considerable settlement of population. The PALMER RIVER gold-fields lie about the central part of the district, in about 16° 30′ S. lat. The Palmer river is a running, winding stream of varying depth, depending much on the season of the year. It is supposed by some to be either the head waters of the Mitchell, or an important tributary. The HODGKINSON gold-field lies to the south of the Palmer, at a distance of about 60 miles from the sea-coast. Its ports are Cairns and Port Douglas. The principal town is Thornborough. The Wild River, or Herberton tin field, lies about 85 miles SW. of Port Douglas. It is believed to be one of the richest tin mining localities in the world. The wealth of the district consists of gold ; tin in considerable quantity, and silver ; and there

are also coal measures at Cape Bedford, and around Cooktown. The famous Chillagoe district, so rich in silver and copper, is located in the vicinity of the Walsh. Very large areas have been taken up, particularly by the Chillagoe proprietary, which has received Parliamentary sanction to construct a railway to the Chillagoe fields connecting with the State system at Mareeba. There is, too, some of the very best land on the rivers Mitchell, Macleod, Walsh, Hodgkinson, Kennedy, Laura, and Normanby, and superior sugar-growing country has been found on the banks of some of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Large quantities of cedar are yearly cut and exported from the scrubs of the Daintree and Mossman Rivers. Large areas of land have been taken up for the cultivation of the sugar cane. Rice is also being cultivated. The principal ranges are the Kirchner, Mitchell, and the Thompson. A railway now starts from Cooktown westward to Laura, 67 miles; the Cairns line is now completed and open to Mareeba (47 miles). The telegraph wire also traverses it.

Geology.—The Geological character is varied; on the Western Coast line there is a fringe of tertiary alluvial; the central portion is almost entirely eolian sandstone. Towards the Eastern coast are alternate strips of Cambrian and silurian rocks, and granite, syenite, and diorite. To the southward of Princess Charlotte Bay, the tertiary alluvial is found. To the south-east are recent volcanic rocks, eolian sandstone, and patches of silurian, granite, and syenite.

Mr. Jack, late Government geologist, who has explored considerable portions of the district, partly with reference to the existence of coal, and to report on its geology, considers that the geological structure of the Cape York peninsula is exceedingly simple. The backbone or dividing ridge, which lies close to the eastern seaboard, consists almost entirely of granite derived from the metamorphism of slates and greywackes (the equivalents of the auriferous rocks of the Palmer River). This granitic backbone rises into lofty mountains in the McIlwraith, Macrossan, Janet, and Carron ranges. The ranges are generally flanked by little altered rocks. This high ground has formed the shore of the vast sheet of water in which the "Desert Sandstone" was deposited.

It is estimated that one-sixth of the entire area of the colony is granite; the coast ranges from Broad Sound to the apex of the York Peninsula being of this formation. The cainozoic formation, consisting of conglomerates and desert sandstone, occupies about one-fourth of the area, comprising the central portion extending from the N. S. Wales border northward to the Western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the neighbourhood of Brisbane, metamorphic rocks are found. Primary rocks prevail over an immense area, the carboniferous formation extending from Brisbane in various breadths to the Port Denison district, being continued with interruptions to the 21st parallel. The Devonian formation embraces an area roundly estimated at about 40,000 square miles. Volcanic rocks are estimated to cover about 30,000 square miles. The greater part of the Western division of the colony, about one-third of the entire area, is occupied by vast cretaceous beds. According to Mr. Daintree, "all the great plains westward of the main coast range consist of subaerially decomposed oolitic and cretaceous shales, limestones, and sandstones." The Great Barrier Reef, which stretches for a distance of 1,200 miles from Port Denison to Torres Strait, is one of the remarkable features of the Queensland formation. It doubtless, at a remote period of time, formed the coast line of the continent at this part. This huge natural breakwater is of coral formation.

Municipalities.—On December 31, 1899, thirty municipalities and six shires were in existence, with an estimated area of $429\frac{3}{10}$ square miles, 203,907 population, 42,009 dwellings, and $1,441\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roads and streets. The estimated value of ratable property in these municipalities and shires was £14,514,246, the amount of rates received being £138,470 17s. 9d. The total receipts in 1899 were £261,459 7s. 8d.; the total expenditure was £267,347 10s. 3d. The Endowments from the Government funds in 1899 were £22,862 11s. 5d. There are upwards of 250 small towns or townships.

Divisional Boards.—During the Session of 1879 an Act was passed to provide for Local Government outside the boundaries of municipalities. This Act, which is known by its short title of the "Divisional Boards Act of 1879," enables the inhabitants of districts not included in municipalities, to attend to their own local requirements, as regards highways and other public works. The colony has been portioned out into divisions, each governed by a board of not more than nine nor less than three members, who are elected by the ratepayers. The rates raised locally are subsidized from the Government funds. On January 1, 1900, there were 118 Divisional Boards in operation. During 1899 the Endowment from Government was £42,250 16s. 3d.; loans, grants, rates and other sources of income bringing up the revenue to £219,671 2s. 9d. The expenditure on public works was £150,321 9s. 11d. Payments in redemption of loans from Government, with the interest, salaries, office and other expenses made up a total expenditure of £215,319 13s. 8d. The capital value of ratable property was £27,681,447, and the total amount of assessment payable £124,864 14s. 11d.

Financial Districts.—A Bill was introduced into the Queensland Parliament on the 1st of November, 1888, to make provision for the division of the Colony into Financial Districts, and the dealing with Revenue and Expenditure within the Districts.

The following are the boundaries of the several Districts as given in the Bill, together with the area and population of each, according to the Census returns of 1891.

1. *Southern District* commences at Point Danger, and is bounded on the South by the Southern boundary of the Colony; on the West by the Western boundary of the Colony to a point due West of the confluence of the Thompson and Barcoo Rivers; on the North by a line from that point to the confluence of these Rivers, thence by the Cheviot, Warrego, Great Dividing, Carnarvon, and Bigge's Ranges to the Dawson River; thence by that river Southward to its junction with Cracow Creek; thence by southern watershed of Ross and Cracow Creeks and the ranges forming the northern and western watersheds of Rawbelle River and tributaries, and by Dawes Range to mouth of the Kolan River; thence by a line to Sandy Cape, and thence by the eastern boundary of the Colony to Point Danger.

This comprises the old Districts of East and West Moreton, Darling Downs, Maranoa, Warrego, South Gregory, Wide Bay, and Burnett.

Its area is $209,278\frac{2}{5}$ square miles, and population by census of 1891, 268,784—144,495 males, 124,289 females. In 1897-8 estimated population was 331,253. Local revenue, £1,762,956, expenditure, £1,623,149.

2. *Central District*, the southern boundary, commences at the mouth of the Kolan River, and is the same as the north boundary of the Southern District; thence on the west by the west boundary of the Colony; northwards to the twenty-first parallel of latitude; thence on the north by that parallel to the Selwyn Range; thence by that range, Kirby's Range and continuation ranges easterly again to the twenty-first parallel, by which it continues to the Great Dividing Range, and along that to the southern watershed of the Cape River; thence to the confluence of Belyando and Suttor Rivers; thence by the Suttor to its head in Leichhardt Range, by which and the watershed of Funnel Creek and tributaries it continues to Cape Palmerston; thence by east boundary of the Colony to Sandy Cape and west to the Kolan.

This comprises the old Districts of Port Curtis, Leichhardt, South Kennedy, Mitchell, and North Gregory.

Its area is $208,980\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, and the population by census of 1891, 46,857—28,423 males, 18,434 females. In 1897-8 estimated population was 57,610. Local Revenue, £660,248. Expenditure, £451,482.

3. *Northern District* is bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the Central District; thence on the west by the continuation northwards of the western boundary of the Colony and thence by the northern and eastern boundaries of the Colony to a point east of Cape Palmerston.

This comprises the old Districts of Cook, Burke, and North Kennedy.

The area is $250,237\frac{4}{5}$ square miles, and population by census of 1891, 78,077—55,414 males, 30,180 females. In 1897-8, estimated population was 95,837. Local Revenue, £704,293. Expenditure, 637,073.

The Bill did not pass, but the Divisions are now generally, as well as in some respects officially, recognised.

Climate.—The climate resembles in some respects that of Madeira, and there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other Australian colonies frequently suffer; but with the exception of the large tablelands, which enjoy a more temperate climate, the weather is very warm. The temperature is more *constant* than in many other regions within the same isothermal lines. This equalization is due partly to the sea breeze tempering the heat of summer, and partly to the copious rains which fall during the hottest months of the year. During a large proportion of the year, the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating. The summer months, December, January, and February, are hot, and towards the end of February, when the rainy season begins to set in, the weather is oppressive. The winter season, when dry (as it generally is), is very agreeable. The mornings and evenings are cool. During the day the air is warm and balmy, the sky brilliantly blue, and the atmosphere singularly transparent. Practically the divisions of the year, so far as heat and cold are concerned, are the opposite of the seasons in Great Britain. The colony is free from endemic diseases, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The diseases incidental to childhood are usually very mild in their character and short in their duration. The climate is described as everywhere favourable to the European constitution; and in the incipient stage of consumption it usually affords great relief, especially if the patients are sent directly to the Darling Downs, say around Dalby, where an altitude of over 1,100 feet above mean sea level is found. At this place the Government have erected a sanatorium for consumptives, and good results are confidently expected. For some types of consumptives prolongation of life is probable—as medical men will readily understand when it is stated that in many districts west from the Main Range in Southern Queensland the mean amount of moisture during the day for many months ranges from between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent., and the temperature, although trying on occasions by day time, is during the night highly beneficial and conducive to recuperation by sleep. The rate of mortality will compare favourably with other parts of the world; the death rate for the colony for 1899 being 12·07 per 1,000, the average for the past five years being 11·89. At the time of the census taking, only 3·90 persons were returned as suffering from sickness or accident. This is at the rate of 9·91 in every 1,000 persons. Although the latitude of the southern boundary of the colony is not higher than 29° S., the mean temperature is low, as compared with many places more distant from the equator. In the more northern parts, especially on the low lands, the heat of the tropical sun is too great to be comfortable to English constitutions, especially in the case of newly-arrived immigrants. The

mean reading of the barometer at Brisbane is about 30·02″; and the mean shade temperature during the past twelve years was 67·0°. In Brisbane during 1899 the mean shade temperature was 68·3°. The mean reading of barometer (corrected and reduced to 32° Fah. and mean sea-level) during 1899 was 30·056. The total rainfall for the year 1899 was 38·85 inches on 141 days. The prevailing winds were southerly. The mean rainfall during the last forty years has been about 51·01 inches.

In connection with the weather reports a chief weather bureau is in operation in Brisbane under the direction of Mr. Clement Wragge, the Government Meteorologist. There are now upwards of 17 first order observatories, 45 second order, and 69 third order—in all there are 225 standard rain gauges—in North Queensland, and 422 in South Queensland, and others are being added. Daily forecasts are published of the weather of the Colony, and also for Australasia, and as a rule these are found to be very reliable, being verified to the extent of 80 to 85 per cent.

It may be said that there are two well-defined seasons of growth in the colony, each with its spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and each maturing its own class of crop. The cereals and British vegetables are sown, come to maturity, and are harvested between the end of August and the 1st of March. Native pastures, foliage plants and indigenous vegetation generally start into spring growth about the end of August, mature during January or February, and languish or become dormant during the winter months. These double seasons are particularly well defined in the elevated districts of Queensland.

Character of Land and Products.—The country as regards the coastal districts is fairly watered, being intersected by numerous streams and rivers. Several of the rivers are broad, and navigable for many miles inland. The banks are very fertile having long stretches of scrub-bearing lands, that, when cleared and cultivated, grow the sugar-cane and other crops in abundance. The soil and climate are suited for the production of a large variety of articles of general commercial value, such as wheat, barley, oats, maize (Indian corn), tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, arrowroot, sugar, and cotton. All kinds of semi-tropical and English fruits and vegetables are abundantly grown. Among the former may be mentioned the banana, pineapple, peach, loquat, guava, mango, passion fruit, fig, melon, Cape gooseberry, orange, citron, lemon, mulberry, sweet potato, and yam. The land lying westward of the coast range consists principally of elevated plateaux of plain land, sparsely timbered, but well grassed.

The Pacific, or east coast portion, occupying nearly the whole of the eastern seaboard of the colony, has a great variety of soil and climate. Between sea and range there is some good agricultural land; westward of the range is elevated tableland, principally wide plains, well grassed and fairly watered. The first settlement of the colony was in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay, and the course of settlement rapidly extended itself thence. This portion of the colony offers advantages for agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and also for mining. In the district are raised European as well as tropical products.

Of late years the character of the country inland has been wonderfully changed through deep borings having revealed almost unlimited supplies of subterranean waters. Hundreds of bores have been sunk by the Water Supply Department and private enterprise, and with few exceptions have resulted in the finding of water. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the whole of the Western district will in time to come have a fair supply of water derived from underground streams or reservoirs. In 1898 it was estimated that there were 711 bores of all classes in the interior, aggregating 835,858 feet, equal to 158·31 miles. The total flow of water is now estimated at about 268 millions of gallons per day.

Federation.—From the inception of the Federal movement Queensland may be said to have played a leading part. Indeed, the framework of the present Commonwealth Bill is largely the work of Queensland statesmen. For one reason or other, however, though she has been represented at most of the Conventions, the attempts to carry an Enabling Bill have been frustrated until 1899. To a large extent this has been due to a combination of the Protectionist party with a section of those who have been endeavouring for years to achieve Separation. A special Session of Parliament was held in the earlier part of 1899, when an Enabling Bill based on a more liberal franchise than obtains in regard to Parliamentary elections was accepted, and on September 2nd this Bill, with the Commonwealth Bill attached, was submitted to the people. The complete returns were made known on the 2nd October, and these gave a majority in favour of the acceptance of the Commonwealth Bill of 7,492:—For, 38,488; against, 30,996; informal, 348. An address to the Queen was accordingly submitted to the Legislature and adopted. During 1900 the Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G., paid a visit to England as Queensland representative in the Federal Delegation, to see the Imperial Act passed through the British Parliament, and a Bill providing for the Federal Elections was passed through the Queensland Legislature on October 31st, 1900.

The Indigenous Vegetation.—Useful plants are in great variety, valuable timbers abound, furnishing woods suitable for all purposes to which that material is applied. Grasses and other fodders are numerous in kind and rich in nutritive properties. The indigenous fruits are not few, and compare favourably with similar products of other countries. The flowers of many of the trees, shrubs, and other plants are most attractive, and worthy of culture on this account, while the foliage of others possesses the usual grandeur of tropical growth. A brief sketch of the Flora, however, is here given under separate headings:—

Timbers.—The Myrtacious genus Eucalyptus, of which 60 species are found in this colony, furnish the greater part of what is designated "Hard-woods," the kinds being variously termed "Box," "Gum," "Ironbark," "Bloodwood," "Tallow-wood," "Stringy-bark," &c. These are mostly trees of large size. Other large trees of the order which furnish hard, durable timber are:—The broad-leaved "Tea-tree" (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) and others, "Swamp Mahogany" (*Tristania suaveolens*), "Brisbane Box" (*T. conferta*), "Turpentine" (*Syncarpia laurifolia*), "Peebeen" (*S. Hillii*), "Penda" (*Xanthostemon oppositifolius*). The above are those most generally cut at saw-mills. Other orders, however, furnish equally serviceable, large-sized timber, particularly the following:—"Sour Plum" (*Owenia venosa*), "Red Cedar" (*Cedrela Toona*), "Crow's Ash" (*Flindersia australis*), "Burdekin Plum" (*Pleiogynium Solandri*), "Bean Tree" (*Castanospermum australe*), "Johnstone River Teak" (*Afzelia australis*), "Ringy Rosewood" (*Acacia glaucescens*), "Black Walnut" (*Cryptocaria Palmerstoni*), "Hill's Teak" (*Dissiliaria baloghioides*). Some of the trees which furnish wood suitable for carving or engraving purposes:—"Native Pomegranate" (*Capparis nobilis*) and *C. Mitchelli*, *Pittosporum rhombifolium*, *Bursaria incana*, "Native Orange" (*Citrus australis*), "Sour Plum" (*Owenia acidula*, *Ximenia americana*, *Denhamia pittosporoides*), "Ivory Wood" (*Siphonodon australe*, *Heterodendron oleæfolium*, and *H. diverrifolium*), *Guettarda putaminosa*, *Sideroxylon Pohlmanianum*, Maba, several species of *Daphandra repandula*, and others. Many of the Myrtaceous trees also furnish useful wood for the coach-builder and wheelwright—viz., "Red Bottle-Brush" (*Callistemon lanceolatus*), "Tallow-wood" (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), "Woolly Butt" (*E. botryoides*), "Spotted Gum" (*E. maculata*), "Brisbane Box," and *Tristania conferta*. Several of the Flindersias are also used for these purposes. Some of the trees which produce wood suitable for tool-handles are:—*Flindersia Oxleyana* and *F. Schottiana*, *Elæodendron australe*, several *Cupanias* and *Ratonias*, *Barklya springifolia*, *Terminalia Muelleri*, *Tristania laurina*, and *T. exiliflora*, "Rough Stringy-bark" (*Eucalyptus Baileyana*, *Mallotus poluadenus*). Some of the trees of large size which furnish most of the soft-wood used in buildings, or which might be used for that purpose, are:—*Calophyllum tomentosum*, "Stave Wood" (*Tarrietia*), several varieties; "Maiden's Blush" (*Echinocarous australis*, *E. Woollsii*), "Brisbane Quondong" (*Elæocarpus grandis*, *E. Kirtonii*), a large tree of Mount Mistake, "Johnstone River Almond" (*E. Bancroftii*), "White Cedar" (*Melia composita*), several species of *Dysoxylon* and *Flindersia*, "White or Milk-wood" (*Alstonia scholaris*), "Beech" (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*), *Cinnamomum Oliveri* in the South, and *C. Tamala* in the North, "Cudgerie" (*Hernandia bivalvis*), "Dundathu Pine" (*Agathis robusta*), "Hoop Pine" (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*), "Bunya Pine" (*A. Bidwillii*), "She Pine" (*Podocarpus elata*), "Black Pine" (*P. pedunculata*), "Cyprus Pine" (*Callitris robusta*). Some of the trees which furnish woods particularly suited for cabinet work:—*Wormia alata*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, and *C. tomentosum*, *Erythroxylon australe* and *E. ellipticum*, *Medicosma Cunninghamii*, "Satin Wood" (*Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*, *Geijera Muelleri*, "Kedgy-Kedgy" (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*), "Red Cedar" (*Cedrela Toona*), "Yellow Wood" (*Flindersia Oxleyana*), and many other species growing both within and without the tropics, *Villaresia Moorei*, "Tulip-wood" (*Harpulia pendula*), "Burdekin Plum" (*Pleiogynium Solandri*), *Daviesia arborea*, *Bauhinia Hookeri*, "Weeping Myoll" (*Acacia pendula*), *A. stenophylla*, *A. glaucescens*, and many others), "Acacia Cedar" (*Albizzia Toona*), "Dead Finish" (*A. basaltica*), *Terminalia oblongata*, and several other species; *Macropteranthes Fitzalani*, "Tom Russell's Mahogany" (*Lysicarpus ternifoleus*). *Homelium vitiense*, "Musk-wood" (*Marlea vitiensis*), "Leichhardt-tree" or "Canary-wood" (*Sarcocephalus cordatus Plectronia*), several species, *Eremophila*, several species, *Daphnandra micrantha*. The following genera of Proteaceæ, many of which are large trees, furnish extremely handsome cabinet woods, besides being valuable, in some cases, as staves for casks:—*Macadamia*, *Helicia*, *Orites*, *Grevillea*, *Carnarvonia*, *Buckinghamia*, *Darlingia*, *Musgravea*, *Cardwellia*, *Stenocarpus*, *Embothrium*, and *Banksia*, "Broad-leaved Cherry" (*Exocarpus latifolia*), *Bridelia exaltata*, "Scrub Bloodwood" (*Baloghia lucida*), "Cockspur Thorn" (*Cudrania javanensis*), "Thready-barked Oak" (*Casuarina inophloia*), "Stringy-barked Pine" (*Callitris Parlatorei*), and the common "Cypress Pine" (*C. robusta*), "She Pine" (*Podocarpus elata*), "Black Pine" (*P. pedunculata*), "Dundathu Pine" (*Agathis robusta*), and the Northern species *A. Palmerstoni*, "Hoop Pine" (*Auracaria Cunninghamii*), "Bunya Pine" (*A. Bidwillii*). Besides the wood value of the trees and shrubs, a large number furnish tanning barks, exude useful gums, &c. The resin exuded by others is often a useful commodity, both medicinally and technically, while the milky sap of some might be manufactured into rubber. The tannin barks are mostly from the various kinds of Acacias, but so far as experiments have been made the Queensland species, of which there are about 120, are not so rich in tannin as species belonging to the more southern parts of Australia. Three "spice barks" are in use for flavouring in the Northern parts: the bark of *Dapnandra aromatica*, a Monimiaceous tree, and of the Lauraceous trees *Cinnamomum Tamala*, and in the southern parts of the colony the bark of *Cinnamomum Oliveri*; all three are known locally as "sassafras." Many indigenous plants are used in domestic medicines, and some of the following genera by a few medical men:—*Eucalyptus*, *Cinnamomum*, *Sideroxylon*, *Alstonia*, *Duboisia*, and *Piper*.

Fodders.—With regard to plants of this character no country is better furnished; the grasses are numerous in species, and the greater part of them highly nutritious, besides which there are many herbs and a large number of salt bushes and other shrubs, which form excellent auxiliaries to the food supply for

stock. It is, however, to the grasses that the excellence of the pastures is mainly due; therefore a few of the most valuable may be referred to. On the extensive plains where the best species abound may be seen a large number of the genus Panicum, of which the following are looked upon by pastoralists with the greatest favour:—"Vandyke grass," a form of *P. flavidum*; "Cockatoo grass" (*P. semialatum*), the vernacular name given on account of a species of cockatoo in some parts of North Queensland feeding upon its roots. "Barley grass" (*P. decompositum* and *P. distachyum*); "Blue grass" (*Andropogon sericeus, A. pertusus, A. refractus*, and *A. crianthoides*); "Russell River grass" (*Paspalum galmarra*), a North Queensland species nearly allied to the South American species *P. paniculatum, P. minutiflorum*, and *P. brevifolium*; *Agropyrum scabrum*; "Tall Oat grass" (*Anthistiria avenacea*), "Landsborough grass" (*Anthistiria membranacea, Danthonia racemosa, D. pilosa, D. pallida*, and *D. semiannularis*); *Sporobolus Benthania*, an excellent species found near the Diamantina and Georgina rivers, and *S. actinocladus; Stipa aristiglumis, Leptochloa chinensis, Microlæna stipoides*; "Early Spring grass" (*Eriochloa punctata*), with the following "Love grasses": *Eragrostis Brownii, E. chætophylla, E. pilosa*, and *E. tenella*. The "Mitchell grasses" (*Astrebla pectinata*, and its varieties *Triticoide*), the "Wheat" (*Elymoides*, the "weeping," and *Curvifolia*, the "curly") are those most usually extolled for extraordinary vitality, but some stockholders consider that the "Sugar grass," or "Brown Top" (*Pollinia fulva*), surpasses them in its quickness of bursting into leaf with the first showers of rain after being dormant for months.

Fruits.—It is not an uncommon thing to find persons speaking and writing of the Australian continent as one wanting in useful indigenous fruits and other food plants. Such persons, it may be safely said, know little or nothing of Queensland, for here food plants abound, and without noticing the large number of the fruits which at one time constituted the food of the aborigines, there are a good number which are used by the white population in the manufacture of jam, wine, and even eating in the raw state. Of course, none will compare with fruits which have been in cultivation for ages past; but some, by selection and careful cultivation, might, after a time, form valuable adjuncts to the present fruit supply. A few of the more conspicuous may here be mentioned in alphabetical order, according to their systematic names, viz.:—*Antidesma Bunius, A. Dallachyanum, A. erostre, A. Ghasembilla*, and *A. parvifolium*, called cherries or currants, according to the size of the fruit they bear. The jelly made from the fruit of some species is in no wise inferior to that made from the European Red Currant (*Atalantia glauca*); the Kumquot or lime of Southern Downs country makes a peculiarly nice flavoured preserve. Of the allied genus Citrus two species are met with in the south—*C. australis*, which has a round fruit one or two inches in diameter; the other, *C. australasica*, with long, finger-like fruits, three or more inches long and about one inch in diameter; of this there is a red variety. The third, *C. inodora*, is only met with in the tropics; the fruit of this is somewhat of an oblong form, often two and a half inches long by one and a quarter in diameter. All these fruits are juicy, and of an agreeable sharp acid flavour. "Davidson's Plum" (*Davidsonia pruriens*) is a fruit with a sharply acid rich plum-coloured juice, sometimes attaining the size of a goose egg. Of the genus Eugenia over thirty are indigenous, and fully one-third produce more or less useful fruits. One Fig, *Ficus gracilipes*, produces a useful fruit for jam and jelly making. Two Garcinias are recorded as indigenous, but of one only, *G. Mestoni*, is the fruit known. This fruit is of a depressed globular form, sometimes three inches in diameter, very juicy, and of a pleasant flavour. *Leptomeria acida*, one of the very early fruits used by Australian colonists, is met with in some localities. The "Finger Berry," or "Native Loquot" (*Rhodomyetus macrocarpa*), makes a good jam, but is in bad repute for using in a raw state, perhaps owing to a peculiar fungus at times found to infest the berries. The Queensland Raspberry is the widely spread *Rubus rosæfolius*, the fruit of which is rather insipid, but largely used. The representatives of the genus Vitis, or Grape, all belong to the sub-genus Cissus; several of them, although somewhat acrid, are useful for jam and jelly making; probably the best for the purpose is one met with near the Walsh River, *V. Gardineri*; this is said to bear bunches from one to two pounds in weight, the berries being large and of pleasant flavour. A large number of nut-like fruit are used by the aborigines for food, but the only one used by the white population is the fruit of *Mocadamia ternifolia*, the "Queensland Nut," the shell of which is too hard to allow of its being brought into general use.

Essential Oils.—The foliage of many plants yield by distillation useful essential oils, particularly Eucalypts, Backhousias and other Myrtaceous plants, as well as some belonging to Rutaceæ and Labiatæ, especially the genus Mentha.

Ornamental Plants.—Having briefly glanced at the economic character of the flora, a few of the many plants worthy of cultivation on account of their beauty may be mentioned under headings, according to their habits or the situation in which they grow in the wild state:—Aquatics: Limnanthemum crenatum (white), Monochoria cyanea (blue), Nelumbium speciosum (pink), Nymphœa gigantea (blue), N. Lotus (white), Utricularia flexuosa (yellow). Semi-Aquatic: Blanfordia flammea (flame-coloured), Burmannia disticha (blue), Drosera binata (white), Pbaius grandifolius (bronze), P. grandifolius var. Bernaysii (yellow), Stylidium debile (pink). Climbers: Asparagus racemosus (white), Capparis sarmentosa (white), Clematis glycinoides (white), Eustrephus latifolius (bluish), Faradaya splendida (white), Galeola foliata (brownish), Hardenbergia monophylla and H. retusa (blue), Hoya australis (white), H. Nicholsoniæ (yellow), Pentatropis atropurpurea (dark purple), Pothos Loureiri (fruit red), Rhaphidophora australasica and R. Lovellæ (showy foliage), Tecoma jasminoides (white, with dark centre), T. Hillii (purplish), T. australis, particularly the variety *linearis* from Herberton. For Large Tubs, Pots, &c.: Brassaia actinophylla (Umbrella tree), Carnarvonia araliæfolia. All the several kinds of Macrozamia and Cycas, Doryanthes Palmeri, and D. Guilfoylei, Davidsonia pruriens, Diplanthera tetraphylla, Grevillea pinnatifida, Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia, Musgravea stenostachya, Penax Murrayi, Stenocarpus sinuatus, Weinmannia Biagiana, Wormia alata. All the palms are suitable for this work, and some are very beautiful. Epiphytes: Cymbidium albuciflorum and others, Dendrobium Adæ, D. bigibbum, of which there are many varieties, D. æmulum, D. Tofftii, D. tetragonum, and others, Dischidia nummularia, Hydnophytums, Myrmecodias, and others. For Hanging Pots or Baskets; Dentella repens, Geophila reniformis, Nepenthes (Pitcher Plants), seven kinds, viz.: N. albo-lineata, N. Alicæ, N. Bernaysii, N. Jardinei, N. Kennedyi, N. Moorei, and N. Rowanæ, Viola hederaceæ. Herbaceous Perennials (including Bulbs, Tubers, and Annuals): Artanema fimbriatum, Brachycome Stuartii and B. multifida, Brunonia australis, Calanthe veratrifolia, many Caladenias and Crinums. Calostemma lutea, Calutis scapigera, Curcuma australasica, Dipodium punctatum, and the yellow variety Hamiltonianum, several Diuris, Eurycles amboinensis and E Cunninghamii, Goodenia grandiflora, Hibiscus rhodopetalus, Ruellia primulacea, Sowerbœa juncea, Spiranthes australis, Spathoglottis Paulinæ, Tapeinocheilos pungens, Trichinium semilanatum. Shrubs of Large Size: Acacia linifolia, A. pendula, A. podalyriæfolia, A. spectabilis, Banksia collina, Capparis nummularia, Cyanocarpus Nortoniana, Drimys dipetala, Eremophila polyclada, Graptophyllum Earlii. Grevillea Banksii, Hibiscus splendens, Lagerstrœmia Archeriana, Macadamia Youngiana, Morinda citrifolia, Olearia Nernstii, Crites fragrans, Randia chartacea, Tabernæmontana orientalis, Turræa pubescens. Rock Plants: Isotoma axillaris, Pelargonium australis, Bæa hygroscopica, Dendrobium linguiforme, D. Kingianum, D. undulatum, Sarcochilus Ceciliæ, S. Hartmanni. Shrubs of Small Size: Boronia pinnata, Eremophila maculata, Eupomatia Bennettii, Gastrolobium grandiflorum, Gompholobium latifolium and G. virgatum, Gossypium Stuartii, Grevillea leiophylla, Harpullia frutescens, Lomatia silaifoliaa Myrtus tenuifolia, Olearia hygrophila, Pavonia hastata, Petrophila Shirleyæ, Phaleria Blumei, Prostanthera nivea, Pultenæa, several Rhododendron Lochæ, Sophora Fraseri, Tetranthera thymifolia, and Zieria obcordata. Trailing or Prostrate Plants: Goodenia hederacea, Rhynchosia minima, Scævola suaveolens, Tribulus cistoides, Vigna vexillaris. Convolvulus erubescens. Trees of Large Size: Some of the most ornamental are: Alstonia scholaris, Aleurites moluccana, Agathis robusta, Araucaria Bidwilli (Bunya Pine), A. Cunninghamii (Hoop Pine), Castanospermum australe, Cedrela Toona, Elæocarpus Bancrofti, Eucalyptus Raveretiana, Erythrina indica, Ficus Watkinsiana, Flindersia Schottiana, Gmelina Leichhardtii, Nephelium Lauterերianum, Sarcocephalus cordatus, Syncarpia Hillii, Tarrietia actinophylla, and Weinmannia lachnocarpa. Trees of Medium Size: Barklya syringifolia, Bauhinia Hookeri, Casuarina torulosa, Callitris Parlatorei, Capparis Mitchelli, Cupania pseudorhus, Erythrina vespertilio Ficus gracilipes, Grevillea robusta, Harpullia pendula, Hymenosporum flavum-Owenia acidula, Pagetia monostylis, Pithecolobium grandi, florum, Pittosporum rhombifolium, P. undulatum, Pleiogynium Solandri, Randia Fitzalani, Gardenia ovularis, Rhodosphaera rhodanthema, Ricinocarpus pinifolius, Sterculia trichosiphon, and Xanthostemon chrysantha. Under Shrubs: Bauera rubioides, Epacris obtusifolia, Frankenia pauciflora, Orthosiphon stamineus, Pimelea hæmatostachya, Solanum esuriale, Stackhousia monogyna, Teucrium racemosum, Westringia erimicola. Parasites: All the showy plants of this group are belonging to Loranthaceæ. Many species of Loranthus have bright-coloured flowers. Ferns: One-half of the kinds met with in Australia are found in Queensland, conjointly with one or other of the other colonies, one-fourth in Queensland, but not in the adjoining colonies, leaving only one-fourth of the whole as belonging to the other colonies without Queensland. It may also be remarked that the indigenous ferns equal in number those of New Zealand, and three times the number of those of Great Britain. Variegated foliage occurs in some of the indigenous plants so as to make them worthy of the horticulturist's attention, especially the following:—Hibiscus tiliaceus, Torchorus Cunninghamii, Acronychia lævis, Rubus rosiefolius, Tabernæmontana orientalis, Trema aspera, Cudrania javanensis, Geitonoplesium cymosum, Cordyline terminalis, Bacularia monostachya, Archontophœnix Cunninghamii, and several of the grasses.

Animals.—The mammalia of Queensland are similar to those of the other colonies, comprising several varieties of the kangaroo and opossum, the bandicoot, wombat, native bear, native cat, dingo, flying fox, flying squirrel, porcupine, the platypus, and other animals peculiar to Australia. Among the birds are the emu, plains bustard, scrub turkey, several kinds of eagle and hawk, parrot, parroquet and cockatoo, black swan, duck, heron, crane, pelican, pigeon (several species), quail, the great kingfisher, wattle bird, crow, regent, bower bird and lyre bird. Fossil remains discovered in the Darling Downs go to prove that in a distant age the Moa (*Dinornis*) existed in this part of the Continent. Snakes are plentiful, over sixty kinds, of which five are poisonous, have been enumerated; and there are many varieties of lizards. In some of the northern rivers alligators (or rather crocodiles) are numerous. Among the denizens of the sea are the whale, seal, dugong, shark, turtle (four kinds found in

Moreton Bay—keelback, sometimes of immense size and weight—loggerhead, tortoise and green turtle), groper, porpoise, sawfish and swordfish. In the rivers and bays are schnapper, jewfish, sole, bream, mullet, and other fish, besides oysters, crabs, and other crustaceans. For oysters Queensland has long been famous. Moreton Bay and Sandy Strait are the great nurseries and breeding grounds for oysters on the eastern seaboard of the Australian Continent. In Moreton Bay there are about 260 banks extending over 5,000 acres. The bêche-de-mer (trepang or sea-slug) abounds in Torres Strait. Mr. W. Saville-Kent reports that the total number of known species of fish that can be accurately described as pertaining to Queensland, falls but a few short of 900, embracing two-thirds of the entire marine and fresh water fauna of the Australian continent. Of these 900, over 300 species may be classified as of more or less value for human food. The insect world, as in other parts of Australia, makes up in number and variety any deficiencies in the larger animals; there are numerous kinds of ants, the so-called white ant being most destructive to wooden buildings, mosquitoes, spiders, moths and butterflies of large size and beautiful colours, locusts, grass-hoppers, and flies innumerable.

Population.—According to the full returns of the census taken on April 5, 1891, the population, exclusive of aborigines, was 393,718 persons—223,779 males, and 169,939 females, being a number in excess of the census taken on May 1, 1886, of 70,865 persons—33,435 males and 37,430 females. Among the population were 8,574 Chinese, of whom only 47 were females, 9,428 Polynesians, of whom 826 were females, and 1,864 other alien races, of whom 116 were females.

There were in all 80,653 dwellings, of which 2,224 were uninhabited. Of these dwellings, 439 were stone, 2,273 brick, 62,433 wood, 3,337 metal, and 6,938 were tents. Among the other dwellings are 247 ships, 289 drays, and 2,473 unspecified. The number of inhabited dwellings to the square mile was 0·12, and the average number of persons to each inhabited dwelling, 5·04.

The occupations of the people are thus generally stated:—

Engaged in government, defence, law, and protection	3,610
Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, art, and science	6,866
Engaged in supply of board and lodging, and rendering personal service	20,386
Engaged in business in connection with the Exchange, valuation insurance, loan, lease or custody of money, houses, land, or property rights	31,271
Industrial class, embracing all persons not otherwise classed, connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials, so as to render them more available for the use of man	47,184
Agricultural class, embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw material from natural sources	67,992
Indefinite class, comprising all persons who derive incomes from services rendered, but the direction of which services cannot be exactly determined	2,393
Dependent class, that is all persons dependent upon relatives or private charity, or who are supported at the expense of the State (among these are included 60,818 engaged in domestic duties, and 142,661 scholars and students	214,016

The birth-places of the people, so far as could be ascertained, were:—

Born in the Colony	176,971
Born in the other Australian colonies	28,336
Born in Great Britain	143,245
Born in Europe	22,085
Born in America	1,419
Born in India, China, and Japan	9,580
Born in other parts of Asia	137
Born in Africa	226
Born in Polynesia	9,338
Born in Malay Peninsula and Archipelago	1,171
Born in other countries	5
Born at sea	832
Birthplace unspecified	373

Ages of the people:

Under 1 year to 5 years	60,325
5 „ 10 „	47,086
10 „ 15 „	39,153
15 „ 20 „	35,328
20 „ 25 „	42,355
25 „ 30 „	41,225
30 „ 35 „	33,132
35 „ 40 „	23,864
40 „ 45 „	18,866
45 „ 50 „	16,461
50 „ 55 „	13,717
55 „ 60 „	8,337
60 „ 70 „	8,413
70 „ 80 „	2,594
80 „ 90 „	427
90 „ 100 „	30
100 and upwards	1
Unspecified	2,404

The conjugal condition of the people is thus stated:—Unmarried, 161,096 males, 105,605 females; married, 57,887 males, 57,596 females; widowers, 4,502; widows, 6,695; unspecified, 294 males, 43 females.

Early in 1901 it was intended that the census should again be taken.

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1899, was 512,604—287,512 males, 225,092 females.

The following are the particulars of the coloured alien population as recorded for 1899:—Chinese, 971 males, 8 females (979); Pacific Islanders, 1,489 males, 48 females (1,537); Japanese, 155 males, 7 females (162); Javanese, 5 males, 2 females (7); and other Asiatic races, 288 males, 21 females (309). Totals, 2,908 males, 86 females; grand total, 2,994; 2,196 left the colony during the same period. The total coloured aliens in the colony is 25,164.

During the year 1899 there were registered, 13,899 births—7,128 males, 6,771 females; 6,144 deaths—3,943 males, 2,201 females; and 3,449 marriages.

Religion.—There is no State Church in Queensland. The voluntary system has prevailed since 1860, in which year an Act was passed abolishing State aid to religion. Those ministers who, at the time this Act was passed, were receiving stipends annually from the public treasury, continue to receive them so long as they officiate in the colony. (By the deaths of the recipients this has now become inoperative.) The only connection between Church and State is in the annual registration of ministers of religion to enable them to legally celebrate marriages. The voluntary system has hitherto worked to a certain extent satisfactorily; the members of the various denominations, as a rule, subscribing sufficiently to the funds for providing salaries for the ministers and church accommodation. In the towns, ample means exist for public worship for all denominations, but in the country districts there is much spiritual destitution, with which, owing to the wide area over which the sparse population is spread, it is found difficult to cope. Nearly all the leading religious denominations are represented in the colony.

According to the census of 1891, the religions of the people are thus stated:—Church of England, 142,555; Roman Catholic, 92,765; Presbyterian, 45,639; Wesleyan, 20,917; Congregational and Independent, 8,571; Baptist, 10,256; Primitive Methodist, 8,639; Methodist, 740; United Methodist Free Church, 572; Lutherans, 23,383; other Protestants, 2,956; Salvation Army, 4,021; other Christian sects, 3,242; Hebrew, 809; other religions, 1,379.

Sunday Schools.—There is a Sunday School attached to nearly every place of worship in the colony. No official returns are available.

Education.—The system of education in Queensland has, since January, 1876, when the Education Act came into operation, been placed under a special department, called the Department of Public Instruction, which is under the control of the Minister for Education. Education is free and secular. Under certain conditions religious instruction may be given to the children *out of school hours* by ministers or others (of this provision very little use is made). The Primary Schools are of two kinds—State schools, maintained wholly at the public expense, and Provisional schools, which up to the end of 1899 were only partially maintained by the public funds, but are now on the same footing as State schools in regard to subsidy. Provisional schools are subdivided into regular, part time, and special (the latter being for evening or special times). Non-vested schools are not now connected with the Department. The subjects taught in the State schools are reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, science, literature, English grammar, geography, history, elementary mechanics, object lessons, drill, gymnastics, and vocal music; and in the case of girls, sewing and needlework. The conditions for the establishment of a State school in any district are—The selection of a suitable site at a sufficient distance from any existing school; the permanent daily average attendance of not less than 30 children of school age, and the payment of a sum to the Minister amounting to four-fifths of the cost of erecting and furnishing the building. Local school boards and committees assist in the supervision and management of the schools. The teaching staff is comprised in three classes—classified, unclassified, and pupil teachers. For higher education the State also assists the formation and maintenance of establishments of a more advanced character than the primary schools. Upon the inhabitants of any district raising by subscription a sum of £1,000 for the purpose of establishing a grammar school in that district, the Government supplements it by double the amount for the erection of the necessary buildings; and if the sum of £250 per annum be guaranteed for three years as school fees, by responsible parties, the Government gives £500 per annum for the salaries of masters and current expenses. Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville have availed themselves of this grant. In November, 1899, there were three successful competitors, out of ten candidates for Exhibitions to Universities. These exhibitions are of the annual value of £100, and are tenable for three years. They are open to all students under nineteen years of age who have resided two years in the colony. Scholarships, entitling the holders to three years' instruction in any one of the Grammar Schools, are annually competed for by children attending the primary schools. The necessary qualifications for candidates are—attendance at a State school for eighteen months and daily regular attendance for the six months previous to competing, and age below fourteen. By more recent regulations the number of State school scholarships is limited to 36, three-fourths being open to boys and one-fourth to girls. There are also eight State school bursaries, six open to boys and two to girls, entitling the holders to free education the same as scholarship, together with an allowance not exceeding £30 per annum; and four State Bursaries to the Queensland Agricultural College,

entitling the holders to three years free board and instruction as resident students at any agricultural college endowed by the State. In December, 1899, 248 candidates (162 boys and 86 girls) presented themselves for examination for grammar school scholarships, of whom 27 boys and 9 girls were successful in passing. Six boys and two girls were awarded bursaries. Girls' grammar schools have been established in Brisbane, Maryborough, Ipswich and Rockhampton.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a University in Queensland, as "the needful and crowning work of the educational system," Parliament having during the 1898 Session passed a vote to cover the preliminary cost.

On January 1st, 1900, there were in all 888 primary schools in operation (being an increase of 45 schools, comprising 399 State or vested schools, 430 Provisional schools, and 4 special schools (reformatory and aboriginal schools). The number of teachers employed was 2,012—934 males and 1,078 females; of these 563 were pupil-teachers. The number of children on the roll during the year was 103,544. The average daily attendance was 63,133—33,231 boys, and 29,902 girls. State aid was withdrawn from the non-vested schools from Jan. 1, 1881. Nearly the whole of these schools are Roman Catholic, and are continued on, independently of the Department. The total expenditure on primary education during the year was £248,899; the average cost in the State schools of the education of each child, on the basis of annual enrolment, was £2 3s. 6d., being a decrease of 7d. per head on the cost of 1898; based upon the daily average attendance, it was £3 11s. 5¾d. per head. According to the census of 1891, the educational status of the people was as follows:—274,813 persons could read and write; 14,535 persons could read only; 102,136 persons could neither read nor write. In this latter class are included children under 3 years of age (37,236), also 17,857 Chinese, Polynesian, and other alien races.

The private schools on January 1, 1900, numbered 166—16 boys, 18 girls, and 132 mixed; 572 teachers—81 male, 491 female; an aggregate attendance of 5,547 boys and 7,740 girls, and an average attendance of 4,713 boys and 6,676 girls.

There are now ten grammar schools, viz., two at Brisbane (boys and girls), two at Ipswich (boys and girls), two at Maryborough (boys and girls), two at Rockhampton (boys and girls), and one each at Toowoomba and Townsville (for boys only). During 1899 these institutions had 879 pupils, and there were 74 teachers. The total receipts for the year 1899 were £25,469 18s. 1d., the expenditure on them was £25,225 0s. 1d. To the end of 1899 these institutions had been subsidised from the State funds to the extent of £196,131 9s. 9d. (some portion of which being loaned is in course of repayment). The average annual cost of each pupil, based upon the fees paid by parents, endowments, subsidies, &c., is about as follows:—Brisbane (boys), £20, Brisbane (girls), £25 15s. 4d.; Ipswich, £20 1s. 4d.; Maryborough, £29 15s.; Rockhampton, £37 15s.; Toowoomba, £41 16s.

During 1899 the aid granted by Government to the existing grammar schools was £1,000 each; £10,000 in all.

Mechanics' Institutes.—There are 115 institutions, comprising schools of art, free libraries, mechanics' institutes, and miners' institutes, having an aggregate of 9,892 subscribers, at rates averaging about 15s. per annum, and 144,041 books in the libraries. During 1899 these institutions received Government aid to the extent of £2,744 15s. 2d. The total amount received from the State funds prior to this was £86,611 12s. 1d. The total receipts during 1899 were £15,782 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £15,767 19s 2d.

In connection with the Schools of Arts, Technical Colleges have been established in several of the leading towns. The subjects taught are freehand and mechanical drawing, chemistry, mathematics (which includes practical mensuration), Latin, French, German, shorthand, typewriting. painting, carpentery, elementary arithmetic, writing. laundrying and cooking. During the year 1899 the classes were attended by 3,817 students. A school of mines has (dating from 1900) been established at Charters Towers.

Agriculture and Stock.—The agricultural returns for the year ending December 31, 1899, were:—Total extent of land under cultivation, 455,645 acres; land in fallow, 34,899 acres; total extent of land under crop, 420,746 acres. Wheat for grain, 52,527 acres, produce 614,414 bushels; oats for grain, 714 acres, produce 10,712 bushels; barley, 7,474 acres, produce 118,443 bushels; maize, 110,489 acres, produce 1,965,598 bushels; rye, 198 acres, produce 2,391 bushels; rice, 319 acres, produce 9,275 bushels; potatoes, 10,766 acres, produce 22,675 tons; potatoes, sweet, 3,919 acres, produce 19,899 tons; pumpkins, 10,167 acres, produce 38,040 tons; sugar-cane, 110,657 acres, produce 123,289 tons; arrowroot, 431 acres, produce 4,669 tons; tobacco, 745 acres, produce 6,551 cwt.; coffee, 495 acres, produce 104,981 lbs.; hay, all kinds, 58,939 acres, produce 103,409 tons; green fodder, 35,514 acres; vines, 2,003 acres, produce 3,230,627 lbs.; bananas, 5,802 acres, produce 36,301,735 dozen; pineapples, 994 acres, produce 401,692 dozen; oranges, 2,324 acres, produce 1,420,839 dozen; gardens and orchards 3,761 acres.

Compared with the returns for the previous year there are the following differences:—

INCREASES.—Land under cultivation, 46,358 acres; land under crop, 57,492 acres; wheat, 6,308 acres; oats, 443 acres; barley, 4,530 acres; maize, 7,654 acres; potatoes, English, 2,805 acres; potatoes, sweet, 223 acres; pumpkins, 2,563 acres; tobacco, 128 acres; coffee, 63 acres; hay, all kinds, 23,676 acres; green fodder, 8,534 acres; bananas, 538 acres; oranges, 52 acres; other crops, 893 acres; gardens and orchards, 260 acres.

DECREASES.—Land in fallow, 11,134 acres; rye, 101 acres; rice, 544 acres; sugar-cane, 355 acres; arrowroot, 24 acres; pineapples, 136 acres.

Of the produce the principal increases were:—Wheat, 7,402 bushels; oats, 6,665 bushels; barley, 83,578 bushels; potatoes, English, 6,262 tons; pumpkins, 14,670 tons; tobacco, 3,275 cwt.; coffee, 48,429 lbs.; hay, all kinds, 33,174 tons.

The decreases were:—Maize, 286,883 bushels; rye, 1,488 bushels; rice, 28,858 bushels; potatoes, sweet, 170 tons; sugar, 40,445 tons; arrowroot, 1,447 tons; grapes, 885,591 lbs.; bananas, 10,245,355 dozen; pineapples, 61,060 dozen; oranges, 106,030 dozen.

The average yield per acre was:—Wheat, 11·70 bushels; oats, 15·00 bushels; barley, malting, 16·64 bushels; barley, other, 12·59 bushels; maize, 17·79 bushels; rye, 12·08 bushels; rice, 29·08 bushels; potatoes, English, 2·11 tons; potatoes, sweet, 5·08 tons; sugar, 1·55 tons; arrowroot, 10·83 tons of tubers; tobacco, 8·79 cwt.; coffee, 212 lbs.; pumpkins, 3·74 tons.

LIVE STOCK.—The return of live stock for the year ending December 31, 1899, was:—Horses, including foals, 479,127; cattle, including calves, 5,053,836; sheep, including lambs, 15,226,479; pigs 139,118. These figures show the following variation on the previous year:—Horses, decrease, 1,342; cattle, decrease, 517,456; sheep, decrease, 2,326,129; pigs, increase, 12,037.

In 1897 the land held under lease by the squatters for sheep and cattle-rearing purposes comprised, in the Settled and Unsettled Districts, 2,377 runs, of the area of 362,321¼ square miles; the rent of which aggregated £302,457 6s. 6d. Of this total there were in the Settled Districts 11 runs, with an area of 927⅝ square miles, for which the rent paid was £1,206 4s. 2d.

Sugar Industry.—During the year ended June 30, 1899, the 12 sugar districts produced a total of 164,241 tons of sugar, an increase of 66,325 tons over the previous year's manufacture. There were 105,896 acres of land under cane, and 80 mills were in operation. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the figures were:—Sugar produced, 124,870 tons; extent of land under cane, 104,222 acres; sugar-mills, 70.

Tobacco.—For the year ended June 30, 1899, 13 tobacco factories were in operation, viz., nine in Brisbane, one in Ipswich, one in Mackay, one in Townsville, and one in Texas. The quantity of tobacco manufactured was 560,146 lbs.; cigars, 2,766 lbs.; cigarettes, 18,881 lbs.; and snuff, 120 lbs. The number of registered growers of tobacco was 204; 816 acres were under tobacco, and produced 682,978 lbs. of cured tobacco leaf. The figures for the year ended June 30, 1900, were:—Fourteen tobacco factories, 637,717 lbs. of tobacco, 2,282 lbs. of cigars, 25,146 lbs. of cigarettes, and 239 lbs. of snuff manufactured; 191 registered growers, 618 acres under tobacco, and 382,169 lbs. of cured leaf produced.

Mineral Resources.—The first important discovery of gold was made at Canoona, about 35 miles from Rockhampton in July, 1858. At the end of 1853, Mr. Stutchbury, the Government Geologist of N. S. Wales, is reported to have found gold near Port Curtis; this is said to be the first authenticated discovery of gold in the colony, the next is reported to have been in August, 1856, on Canning Downs. Late in 1857 or early in 1858, gold was found by a miner who accompanied Captain O'Connell when making a tour of his district. In the year 1867 the Government offered rewards, varying from £200 to £1,000, for the discovery of new and payable goldfields in Queensland. This led to the discovery, early in the year, of several goldfields; and in September, of Gympie, a locality about 120 miles from Brisbane, where a nugget weighing 100 lbs., valued at £4,000, was found near the surface. The gold-bearing quartz at Gympie is very rich, and numerous claims are still very profitably worked, and new deposits have been found in lower levels where a few years ago it was thought impossible that gold would be found. There are at the present time upwards of twenty-five gold-fields in the colony, comprising the Palmer, Etheridge, Charters Towers and Cape River, Ravenswood, Cloncurry, Coen, Starcke and Cocoa Creek, Mareeba, Hodgkinson, Normanby (Bowen), Mulgrave, Russell Extended, Grass Tree (Mackay) and Croydon (the last named was discovered by Messrs. Brown and Aldridge in October, 1885), Clermont (Peak Downs), Rockhampton, Gladstone fields, Gympie, Kilkivan, Glastonbury, Pikedale, Talgai, Nanango, Eidsvold, Paradise and Jordan Creek (alluvial), on the Johnston River, discovered early in 1898, and from which upwards of 2,100 ounces alluvial have since been obtained. At Horn Island, one of the Prince of Wales's group lying to the SE. of Thursday Island, gold both in alluvial and quartz has been found, but principally in the reefs in a finely divided state. A large battery has lately (1900) been erected there. Surfacing and alluvial digging is decreasing, while more attention is being given to quartz-reefing.

The mining statistics for 1899 were as follows:—Number of miners, European, 9,048—7,144 quartz, 1,904 alluvial, Chinese, 710: total, 9,758. Total yield of gold, 966,394 ozs. (including 21,794 ozs. alluvial), estimated value at £3 10s. per oz. These figures show an increase of 46,346 ozs. on those of the previous year, principally from Charters Towers, Gympie, Mount Morgan and Clermont. The yield of gold to the ton of quartz ranged from 6 dwts. 16 grs. on the Mackay field to 2 ozs. 3 dwts. 6grs. on the Cooktown (Starcke) field. The total quantity of quartz crushed was 1,403,928 tons (including mill residues), the gross yield being 925,100 ozs. The prices charged for crushing varied from 7s. 6d. per ton on the Gympie field to 25s. on the Etheridge and Gladstone fields. The gold from the Rockhampton, Clermont, Mareeba, Cloncurry, and Starcke fields assayed the highest price of £4 per oz., the lowest price being from Croydon, which was worth only £2 11s. 6½d per oz.

The returns of the principal machinery employed on the goldfields during 1899 were as follows: 666 steam engines of 12,025 h.p., employed in winding, pumping, and crushing; 143 crushing mills (active), 55 mills "hung up"; 26 buddles; 45

whims ; 129 whips and pulleys; 31 sluices, toms, and sluice boxes ; 295 winding machines ; 2,051 heads of stamps ; 1,135 Berdan's, Wheeler's and Denny's pans ; 15 arrastras ; 23 settling tanks; 237 rock drills; 532 concentrators ; 190 furnaces ; 27 Huntingdon mills ; 65 chlorination vats ; 88 cyanide vats ; 61 stone breakers ; 15 refining furnaces. The approximate value of all mining plant on the goldfields is estimated at £1,591,963. The miners' rights issued in 1899 numbered 11,864 ; business licenses, 184. The total number of all gold-mining leases and applications in force on the Queensland goldfields on December 31, 1899, was 668 ; the total area of leases was 10,324a. 3r. 20p., the average area of each lease being 15a. 1r. 33p.

At the end of 1899 there were registered 262 mining companies, with 19,653,695 shares, the nominal capital being £8,356,895, and the subscribed capital, £6,783,174. Of these companies 125 are at Gympie, 55 at Charters Towers, and 40 at Croydon.

The estimated gross produce of gold in the colony from 1867 to December 31, 1899, has been 13,873,860 ozs., valued at £48,082,082.

Copper, tin, and coal are the other chief mineral products of Queensland, so far as at present known. Copper is found in various parts, but the richest mines are at Chillagoe, where there has during the last two years been much activity and a large influx of capital, Clermont, Mount Perry, and Cloncurry. Copper mining has been practically suspended, but is now being revived. Antimony is found at Tiaro, Neardie, the Palmer, the Etheridge, and Hodgkinson district. The total quantity of tin raised was 1,308 tons, of the value of £77,302, the produce principally of the Herberton, Stanthorpe, and Cooktown districts. There were raised 494,009 tons of coal, value about £175,715, the produce of the Ipswich, Wide Bay, and Clermont pits. Silver and lead are found in the Stanthorpe, Herberton, Ravenswood, and Bowen districts; the quantity of silver raised during 1899 was 145,325 ozs., valued at £15,671. Bismuth is found at Ravenswood and Gayndah ; Sapphires, diamonds, agates and rubies have been found in the creeks running into the Gilbert river, and also in the Withersfield district. Manganese occurs at Gladstone. Opals have been found in various parts, the largest quantities being at Warrnambool Downs, in the Thargomindah district, and at Opalton in the Gregory district ; in 1899 opals to the value of £9,000 were raised. Plumbago has been found in large quantities at Mount Bopple, near Tiaro. Iron has also been found in various parts. At Mount Wheeler asbestos has been found.

The MINERAL OUTPUT for 1899 :—

Gold	...946,894 ozs. =	£2,838,119	...increase in 1899	26,840 ozs.
Silver	...145,321 ozs. =	15,671	...increase in 1899	41,304 ozs.
Tin	... 1,308 tons =	77,302	...increase in 1889	283 tons
Copper	... 161½ tons =	9,489	...increase in 1889	99½ tons
Lead	... 56 tons =	730	...decrease in 1899	192 tons
Coal	.494,009 tons =	175,715	...increase in 1899	86,075 tons
Opal	... — =	9,000	.. increase in value in 1899,	£355
Wolfram	... 259 tons =	10,060	. increase in 1899	181 tons
Manganese.	735 tons =	2,831	...increase in 1899	668 tons
Bismuth	... 2 tons =	494	...decrease in 1899	6 tons
Antimony..	40 tons =	200	...increase in 1899	40 tons

The total value of all minerals won during 1899 was £3,139,620, being an increase over the preceding year of £176,876.

Since 1872 tin has been found in very large quantities ; it was first discovered at Stanthorpe, afterwards at several places on the New South Wales border, and extensive deposits have also been laid bare on the Herberton, Chillagoe, Palmer and other northern gold-fields. Coal is extensively diffused throughout the Southern and Central portions of the colony, and is now taking its place among the leading products. It is found on the banks of the Brisbane and Bremer rivers, and in other parts of the West Moreton district, on the Darling Downs; at Burrum, near Maryborough—of which Mr. Tenison Woods reported that there is not a more promising coal-field in Australia, the deposits being of the same series as the Newcastle coal ; at Bowen, at Cooktown, and throughout a considerable extent of the basins of the Dawson, Mackenzie, and Nogoa rivers ; indeed, the extent of the coal beds is unknown ; according to Mr. Jack the western plains may turn out to be one vast coal-field. Some of the coal has been found to favourably compare with the New South Wales mineral, and the hard oil coals of the Darling Downs are described as being capable of producing a large percentage of illuminating oil and paraffin. As yet comparatively surface coal only has been got out, but the deposits at greater depths are believed to be a true coal of much better quality. It is estimated that the coal-beds underlie a surface of nearly 24,000 square miles.

The number of miners employed in other than gold-mining during 1899 was : Silver and lead 373, tin 913, coal 1,142, copper 1,154, bismuth 246, opal 211, general 42, total 4,081.

The gross quantity and value of the ore and mineral raised was 496,570 tons (including silver), value £301,501.

The stone quarried and raised during 1899 was :—Bluestone, 79,856 tons, valued at £10,577, from twelve quarries; freestone, 9,608 tons, value £4,297, from twenty quarries—twelve at Gatton, one at Maryborough, three at Warwick and four at Rockhampton ; felstone porphyry, 72,871 tons, value £7,593, from six quarries in the Brisbane district.

The quantity and value of minerals raised from 1860 to December 31, 1899, has been : Copper ore, 60,501½ tons, value £2,032,425 ; silver ore, value £714,089 ; antimony ore, 3,064 tons, value £35,458 ; coal, 5,658,919 tons, value £2,458,407 ; tin ore, 87,559 tons, value £4,526,102 ; opals, value, £116,945; gems, value £8,937 ; bismuth, 538 tons, value £58,863 ; wolfram, value £14,107; manganese, value £6,991 ; lead, 2,121 tons, value £21,511.

In the extreme north considerable attention is paid to the Pearl Fishery. A large number of schooners are engaged in the trade ; the work is carried on principally by the employment of the aborigines as divers (South Sea Islanders, Malays, and a few Lascars and Chinese assisting), and partly by improved diving dresses and apparatus. During 1899 there were licensed 319 pearling boats, and the estimated number of men employed was 1,984 ; 12,000 tons of pearl shell was obtained, valued at £130,105 ; 14 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. of *bêche-de-mer*, valued at £1,295 ; and 3,816 lbs. valued at £2,038. The localities of the pearl fisheries are Wai Weer, Albany Island, Jervis Island, Somerset, Goode Island, Endeavour Strait, Friday Island, Prince of Wales Island, Possession Island, and Thursday Island. The *bêche-de-mer* fishery is carried on at the Barrier Reef, Murray Island, and Darnley Island. The Dugong fishery has for years been carried on ; the oil extracted is said to have medicinal virtues, not far below those of cod liver oil. The collection of the *bêche-de-mer*, a kind of sea-slug used in Chinese cookery, employs a large number of hands, and is a profitable source of revenue.

The fisheries in the Moreton district give employment to about 110 men with 68 boats, the catches averaging considerably over 100 bushels per week, but the demand or sale is said to seldom come up to the fish caught and marketed. Oysters are systematically cultivated, and the export for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, principally from the Moreton Bay banks, was 11,596 packages, valued at £13,406.

Electric Telegraphs.—Every town in the settled districts has a telegraph office, and there is communication with the whole of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. A line connects Brisbane with Karumba, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, 1,425 miles distant, also with Somerset in the extreme North, and by cable thence with Thursday Island (upwards of 1,550 miles).

There is now telegraphic communication between Queensland and New Caledonia. This cable forms the first section of the cable across the Pacific Ocean to Vancouver.

On June 30, 1900, there were 468 stations, made up as follows : Telegraph, 179 ; railway telegraph stations, 214 ; telephone stations, 75. Several new lines are under construction, and numerous extensions of the system are advocated. On January 1, 1900, there were 18,969½ miles of line, and 18,969½ miles of wire. During the year 1900, 1,334,909 messages were transmitted. The total cash received for telegrams during 1899 was £89,481, an increase of £6,536. The quadruplex system is now operated with Sydney, and also between Brisbane and Bowen, a distance of 850 miles, and the duplex between Bowen and Townsville, and between Brisbane and Rockhampton.

The telephone is coming extensively into use, and in Brisbane and suburbs there are upwards of 1,190 offices, places of business, and private residences connected with the Exchange. Maryborough has 70 subscribers, Bundaberg 71, Rockhampton, 138, Townsville 141, Charters Towers 227, Toowoomba 123, Mackay 46, Cairns 46, Ipswich 44, and Mount Morgan 27 (the three latter being exchanges opened in 1900). The following lines are under consideration : Warwick exchange, Warwick trunk line, Longreach exchange, Gympie exchange, Brisbane to Gympie trunk line, Gympie to Maryborough trunk line, and Maryborough to Bundaberg trunk lines. These numbers are continually being added to. A trunk telephone line has been constructed between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba. In Brisbane all telephone and telegraph wires have been placed underground. Public telephone offices have been opened in Brisbane, South Brisbane, Bulimba, Ithaca, Petrie Terrace, Woolloongabba, Toowong, Albion and Fortitude Valley. The charge for using the instrument is 3d. for every five minutes. The total calls for the year are returned as 3,817,200, and the revenue from telephones was £12,574, as against £8,895 in 1899. There are 3,107¾ miles of telephone wire laid.

The telegraphic charges to any station in the colony (exclusive of all stations within a six mile radius of the General Post-Office) are 1s. for first ten words, exclusive of name and address, and 1d. each additional word. This rate also applies to the New South Wales border stations. The suburban stations within six miles of the General Post-Office, ten words 6d., each additional word, 1d. Telegrams marked "urgent" are charged double rates. The intercolonial charges are : to New South Wales, ten words, 1s., each additional word 2d. ; to Victoria, ten words, 3s., and 3d. per word beyond ; to South Australia the same, excepting to stations on the overland line. To Western Australia, ten words, 4s., each additional word 4d. To Tasmania, ten words, 4s., every additional word 4d., only ten words allowed free for address and signature. To New Zealand messages of ten words, in which address and signature are included, are charged 4s. 6d., with 6d. for each additional word. To London the charge per word is 5s. 1d. ; name and address of sender and receiver form part of the message, and have to be paid for. If the addresses of sender and receiver are registered, messages can be more cheaply sent at word rates.

Postal.—On January 1, 1900, there were 425 post-offices, 814 receiving-offices, and 131 money-order offices. During the year there passed through the post 18,531,048 letters, 8,913,455 newspapers, 4,879,877 packets, and 233,009 parcels, being an increase on the figures of 1899 of 1,061,078, of letters ; an increase in newspapers of 169,359 ; an increase in packets of 802,502 ; and an increase in parcels of 25,624. The total revenue of the Post Office Department for 1899 was £298,801. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department was £347,713.

The rate of postage on town letters is 1d. for every half-ounce ; on inland letters it is 2d. per half-ounce. The postage to any of the Australian colonies is 2d. per half ounce. For any place beyond the Australasian colonies 2½d. for each half-ounce. Postcards, inland and intercolonial, single, 1d. ; reply, 2d. Since

June 1, 1884, the differential rates charged on correspondence to the United Kingdom have been done away with, and also the necessity for marking by any particular route (except as regards the Californian, French, and German services). The uniform rate for letters now by any route is 2½d. per half-ounce.

Book-rates, Inland and Intercolonial : four ounces 1d., and 1d. extra for every additional four ounces. To all places except the above, for each two ounces or fraction thereof, 1d. Printed papers (except books and newspapers) to any place within or beyond Queensland, for each two ounces or part thereof, 1d.

Commercial papers (comprising partly- or wholly-written documents not partaking of the nature of a letter), inland and intercolonial, two ounces or part, 1d. ; to other places, two ounces 3d., four ounces 3½d., six ounces 4d., eight ounces 4½d., ten ounces 5d., each additional two ounces up to five pounds 1d.

Newspapers printed and published in Queensland, not exceeding 10 ounces, one half-penny for each paper ; this rate applies to town, inland, and to other Australian colonies. The charge to Great Britain is one penny for each paper not exceeding 4 oz. Intercolonial papers one halfpenny for every 2 ozs. ; foreign, one penny for 4 ozs. ; halfpenny for every additional 2 oz .

Money-orders can be obtained on all the leading towns in the colony. Commission charged for any sum not exceeding £5, sixpence ; over £5 but not exceeding £10, one shilling. To the neighbouring colonies the commission is 6d. for any sum under £2, 1s. for sums of £5 and under, 1s. 6d. for sums of £7 and under, 2s. for sums of £10 and under. To all other places, 6d. for every £1 or fraction thereof. To most of the European cities, to Egypt, India, Japan, United States and many foreign cities, and to several of the British colonies, money-orders can also be sent at the foregoing rates, subject in some cases to a small deduction on payment.

On January 1, 1900, there were 131 money-order offices, being an increase of eleven on the previous year. During 1899 the number of transactions was 235,013 (increase 7·80), the amount of same being £888,812 (increase 6·31).

Postal notes are issued of the following values and fees :—1s. to 1s. 6d., ½d. ; 2s. to 4s. 6d., 1d. ; 5s. to 7s. 6d., 2d. ; 10s. to 20s., 3d.

The business in postal notes for 1900 showed an increase of 9·28 per cent. in the number of transactions, and an increase in the amount of 9·9 per cent. as compared with 1899.

The postal service to the United Kingdom is performed by the steamers of the P. and O. and Orient lines ; the mails being carried overland by rail between Adelaide and Brisbane. There are now (1900) eight mails outward and the same number inward in each month to and from Great Britain.

A revision of the mail coastal services has resulted in the establishment of a 12-knot service between Gladstone and Townsville, and connecting therewith for a service between Townsville and Cairns, *via* the ports *en route*, Port Douglas and Cooktown being provided for by the steamers leaving Brisbane every Saturday. This service has afforded great and general satisfaction, the mails now leave Brisbane by railway on Friday night, and, after being transferred to the steamer at Gladstone, arrive at Townsville generally in advance of the contract time, which is 4 A.M. on the following Monday, or thirty-six hours earlier than under the previous contract. As the mails reach Townsville in time for the early morning train on Monday, instead of as formerly, for that of Wednesday, the mails for the important district served from Townsville have been expedited by forty-eight hours. The establishment of a Travelling Post Office on the Northern Railway Line affords further facilities for prompt despatch, as well as for the collection and distribution of correspondence in the district through which the line runs. The mails for Cairns and the intervening ports have also been accelerated by about thirty-six hours, as they now arrive at Cairns on Tuesday evening instead of on Thursday morning, and are immediately despatched by rail to Mareeba, and thence by coach twice, instead of once a week as previously, to Georgetown and Croydon, thus providing a better and more frequent service right torough to Normanton by the overland route. The coach services from Hughenden to Cloncurry and from Winton to Cloncurry have also been increased in frequency from once to twice a week.

The parcel post came into force in Queensland on January 14, 1893, and its operations are very favourably reported on. During the year 1900 there were received and despatched 268,915 parcels, the revenue amounting to £27,446 14s. 5d.

From October 1, 1891, Queensland, in common with the rest of the Australian colonies (with one vote for all), entered the Postal Union.

Railways.—The railways in Queensland consist of thirteen distinct systems comprised in two divisions, the SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL DIVISION, which includes the Southern and Western, the Wide Bay and Central Lines, 2,114 miles ; and the NORTHERN and CARPENTARIA DIVISION which includes the Mackay, Bowen, Northern, Cairns, Cooktown and Normanton - Croydon lines, 687 miles. They are as follows : — The SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, being the line from Brisbane westward and southward to the New South Wales border (Wallangarra), the South Coast line, and the North Coast line ; the MARYBOROUGH RAILWAY, being the line from Maryborough to Gympie and South Bundaberg and branches ; the BUNDABERG RAILWAY, being the line from Bundaberg to Mount Perry and Gladstone ; the CENTRAL RAILWAY, being the line from Rockhampton westwards to Longreach, formerly known as the Northern Railway, with the branches to Clermont and Springsure ; the NORTH ROCKHAMPTON line to Emu Park, with branch line to Broadmount ; the NORTHERN RAILWAY, being the line from Townsville to Hughenden and Winton, including the Ravenswood branch ; the MACKAY RAILWAY, being the line from Mackay to Mirani, with branch to Eton ; the BOWEN RAILWAY open to Wangaratta, 48 miles ; the COOKTOWN RAILWAY, the line from Cooktown towards the Palmer, 67 miles ; the CAIRNS RAILWAY, open to Mareeba, 47 (the extension beyond this towards Chillagoe is a private line) miles ; the NORMANTON RAILWAY from Normanton to Croydon. The dates of openings of these lines were : The Southern and Western Line (July 31, 1865), the Central Railway (September 17, 1867), the Northern Line (December 20, 1880), the Maryborough and Gympie line (August 6, 1881), the Bundaberg line (July 19, 1881), the Mackay Railway (August 10, 1885), the Cooktown Railway (November 30, 1885), the Cairns Railway (October 8, 1887), the Normanton Railway (May 7, 1889), and the Bowen Railway (June 2, 1890.)

The SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY consists of a line from BRISBANE to CUNNAMULLA, westwards, 604 miles, and to Wallangarra, southwards, 233 miles. The stations are—Central, Roma Street, Milton, Auchenflower, Toowong, Taringa, Indooroopilly, Chelmer, Graceville, Sherwood, Corinda, Oxley, Darra, Wolston, Goodna, Redbank, River View, Dinmore, Bundamba, Booval, East Ipswich, IPSWICH, Karrabin, Walloon Thagoona, Rosewood, Lanefield, Calvert, Grandchester, Laidley, Forest Hill, Gatton, Grantham, Helidon, Murphy's Creek, Spring Bluff, Harlaxton, Toowoomba, Cranley, Wetalla, Gowrie Junction, (the Southern Line branches off at this point); Gowrie, Oakey, Jondaryan, Bowenville, Blaxland, Dalby, Macalister, Warra, Brigalord, Boonarga, Chinchilla, Columboola, Miles, Drillham, Dulacca, Jackson, Channing, Yeulba, Wallumbilla, Blythdale, Roma, Bungeworgorai, Hodgson, Brinsop, Muckadilla, Amby, Mitchell, Womallila, Mungallala, Dulbydilla, Morven, Angellala, Charleville, Wallal, Mangalore, Dillalah, Murweh, Wyandra, Claverton, Offham, Coongoola, and Cunnamulla. The fares are at the rate of about 2½d. per mile first class and 1½d. per mile second class. The stations of the Southern Line, after leaving the Gowrie Junction are—Charlton, Wellcamp, Westbrook, Wyreema, Cambooya, Greenmount, Nobby, King's Creek, Clifton, Elphinstone, Talgai, Hendon, Deuchar, Toolburra, Rosehill, Millhill, WARWICK, Silverwood, Cherry Gully, Maryland, Dalveen, Thulimbah, Stanthorpe, Beverley, Glen Aplin, Ballandean, Bald Mountain, Wallangarra.

A branch line from Hendon to Allora, 3¼ miles, was opened in June, 1897.

The Sandgate Line has a length of 13 miles, and the following stations :—Brunswick Street, Bowen Hills, Mayne, Albion, Wooloowin, Eagle Junction, Nundah, Northgate, Nudgee, Cabbage Tree, Deagon, Sandgate, and Sandgate Central. At the Junction is a branch line to Pinkenba, with stations at Clayfield, Hendra, Ascot (Racecourse), Whinstanes, Eagle Farm, Meeandah, and Pinkenba.

The Highfields Branch, extending from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest, 34 miles, with stations at Cranley, Wetalla, Pengarry junction, Birnam, Cawdor, Shirley, Woolmer, Meringandan, Klienton, Cabarlah, Geham, Mount Pleasant, Taylor, Hampton, Pechey.

The Killarney Branch, from Warwick to Killarney, 28 miles, with stations at Killarney junction, Hermitage, Swan Creek, Summerhill, Mount Sturt, Yangan, Neereeadah, Danderoo, and Tannymorel.

The Brisbane Valley Branch extends from Ipswich to Esk, a length of 43 miles, from the Junction, with stations at Brassall, Pine Mountain, Borallon, Wason, Fairneyview, Fernvale, Vernor, Lowood, Clarendon, Bellevue, and Mount Hallon.

The North Coast Line to Gympie, 106 miles from Brisbane, and thence to Maryborough, Bundaberg, and Gladstone, starts from Nundah on the Sandgate Line, and has stations at Virginia, Geebung, Zillmere, Bald Hills, Strathpine, Lawnton, North Pine, Magazine Siding, Narangba, Burpengarry, Morayfield, Caboolture, Beerburrum, Glass Mountains, Beerwah, Landsborough, Mooloolah, Eudlo, Palmwoods, Woombye, Nambour, Yandina, Northarm, Eumundi, Cooroy, Pomona, Cooran, Traveston, Woondum, Keefton, Monkland, Nashville, and Gympie. The line from Gympie to Maryborough, 61 miles, with stations at Tamaree, Harvey's Siding, Curra, Kadina, Gunalda, Kilkivan Junction, Kanyan, Paterson's Siding, Gootchie, Gundiah, Netherby, Kooringa, Tiaro, Blackmount, Owanyilla, Antigua, Mungar Junction, Graham's Creek, Yengarie, Oakhurst, Croydon Junction, Maryborough. The Pialba Branch from Maryborough to Pialba, 25 miles, with stations at Colton, Mikenbah, Urraween, Kawungan, and Pialba. The Isis Branch, 48 miles, with stations at Isis Junction, Abingdon, Horton, Doolbi, Childers, Huxley, Hapsburg, Lynwood, and Cordalba. The Maryborough to Bundaberg Line, 54 miles, with stations at Croydon Junction, Aldershot, Colton, Torbanlea, Burrum, Howard, Isis Junction, Goodwood, Elliott, Clayton, Thabeban, and Bundaberg. The BUNDABERG RAILWAY, from Bundaberg to Mount Perry, 66 miles, with stations at North Bundaberg, Oakwood, Sharon, Gibson's Siding, Bingera, Goondoon, Kolan, Maroondan, GinGin, Watawa, Dalysford, Moolboolaman, Gillen's Siding, Boolboonda, Wonbah, Wolca, Drummer's Creek.

Bundaberg to Gladstone Line, 111 miles, with stations at North Bundaberg, Gooburrum, Meadowvale, Moorland, Avondale, Yandaran, Mullet Creek, Rosedale, Murray's Creek, Lowmede, Colosseum, Miriam Vale, Iveragh, Rodds Bay, and Annandale and Skyrings Siding.

The Gayndah Branch, 46 miles from the junction, with stations at Mungar Junction, Yerra Thinoomba, Hunter's Hut, Aramara, Broowena, Boompa, Lakeside, Biggenden, and Woowoonga.

A line to Kilkivan, branching off from the junction, with stations at Dickabram, Miva, Brooyar, Boowoogum, Woolooga, Oakview, and Kilkivan.

The Fassifern Branch extends from Ipswich to Dugandan, 36

miles, with stations or platforms at Little Ipswich, Churchill, Hampstead, Purga, Goolman, Hillside, Rockton, Peak Crossing, Flinders, Churchbank, Harrisville, Wilson's Plains, Radford, Munbilla, Anthony, Blantyre, Roadvale, Teviotville, Hoya, Boonah, and Dugandan.

A branch line to Pittsworth, 29 miles from Gowrie Junction, with stations at Wyreema, Umbiram, Southbrook, Greenhills, and Broxburn.

The South Coast Line, extending from South Brisbane (Melbourne Street) to Beenleigh, 24 miles, and Southport, 50 miles, with stations at Vulture Street, Gloucester Street, Park Road, Boggo Road Junction, Fairfield, Yeronga, Yeerongpilly, Moorooka Rocklea, Salisbury, Cooper's Plains, Sunnybank, Runcorn, Kuraby, Kingston, Loganlea, Bethania Junction, Holmview, Beenleigh, Stapylton, Ormeau, Pimpama, Coomera, Oxenford, Helensvale, Ernest Junction, Southport, with branch to Logan Village, and Beaudesert, with stations at Waterford, Buccan, Logan Village, Jimboomba, Cedar Grove, Woodhill, Veresdale, Glencagle, and Beaudesert

There is also a branch line to Nerang, with a station at Molendinar.

The Cleveland line 23 miles, with stations at South Brisbane, Vulture Street, Gloucester Street, Park Road, Logan Road, Coorparoo, Morningside, Mooraree, Hemmant, Lindum, Wynnum, Wynnum South, Manly, Birkdale, Wellington Point, Ormiston and West Cleveland.

The CENTRAL RAILWAY starts from ROCKHAMPTON, with a terminus at present at Longreach, 427 miles, with stations at Yeppen, Gracemere, Langley, Malchi, Kabra (for Mount Morgan), Neerkoll, Stanwell, Warren, Woodend, Bushley, Wycarbah, Spring Creek, Westwood, Goganjo, Herbert's creek, Boolburra, Duaringa, Wallaroo, Tryphinia, Dingo, Stanley, Walton, Bluff, Blackwater, Tolmies, Comet, Yamala, Weemah, Emerald, Selma, Taroborah, Glendarriwill, Anakie, Borilla, Withersfield, Willows, Woodbine, Bogantungan, Drummond, Pine Hill, Beaufort, Alpha, Beta, Jericho, Spring Vale, Alice, Lochnagar, Geera, Barcaldine, Westbourne, Saltern, Brixton, Dartmouth, Ilfracombe and Cleeve.

There is a branch line, branching off at Kabra, to Mount Morgan, the stations being (from Kabra), Boongary, Moonmera, Moonggan, and Baree.

A line has also been constructed to Broadmount, which branches off from the Emu Park Line at Nankeen Junction. Broadmount is made to connect with the Brisbane to Gladstone Line by a steamer, built by the Government to carry mails and passengers, thus providing a through system between Brisbane and the Central Railway. It is, however, contemplated to connect Gladstone with Rockhampton, 65 miles, which will thus place Brisbane in direct communication with Longreach *viâ* Rockhampton.

There is a branch line from North Rockhampton to Emu Park, 29 miles, with stations at Lakes Creek, Williamstown, Nankin Junction, Coolcorra, New Zealand Gully, Tungamull, Coowonga, Coorooman, Tanby, and Phillip Street.

The Clermont Line extends from Emerald to Clermont, 62 miles, with stations at Emerald Downs, Gordon Downs, Capella, Retro, Retro Creek, and Langton.

The Springsure line extends to Springsure, 41 miles, with stations at Emerald, Fernlees, and Minerva.

The NORTHERN RAILWAY, starting from Townsville, to Winton, 368 miles. The stations are South Townsville, Oonoonba, Cluden, Stewart's Creek, Roseneath, Brookhill, Stanley, Antil Plains, Toonpan, Barringha, Woodstock, Manton, Calcium, Philps Siding, Plant Hill, Reid River, Cardington, Haughton Valley, Ravenswood Junction, Sala's Siding, Fanning, Exley, Burdekin (70 miles 40 chains), Sellheim, Plum Tree (79½ miles), Charters Towers, Sandy Creek, Featherby, Southern Cross, Powlathanga, Balfe's Creek, Lamond, Thalanga, Homestead, Mundic Creek, Cape River, Pentland, Warrigal, Torrens Creek, Warreah, Prairie, Jardine Valley, Hughenden, Watters, Alba Siding, Stamford, Whiteford, Corfield, Olio and Oondoroo.

The line to Ravenswood branches off at Ravenswood Junction (24 miles in length), with stations at Grass Hut, Kirk River, and Mount Wright.

The MACKAY RAILWAY, extending to Mirani and Eton, with stations or platforms at Racecourse Crossing, Lagoons, Te Kowai, Alexandra, Palms, Walkerston, Pleystowe, Newbury Junction, Marian, Bolden, and Otterburn. From Newbury Junction the line goes to Eton, 9 miles, with stations at Vince, Victoria, and Drapers.

The BOWEN RAILWAY, extending to Wangaratta 48 miles, with stations at Don, Euri, Wilmington, and Guthalungra.

The COOKTOWN RAILWAY, extending to Laura (67 miles) with stations at Asmus, Marton, Jansen, Flaggy, Wilton, Coolah Alderbury, Normanby, Battle Camp, Welcome, Sandown, and Deighton.

The CAIRNS to HERBERTON RAILWAY, extending to Mareeba, 47 miles, with stations at Edge Hill, Stratford, Freshwater, Redlynch, Springs, Barron Falls, Kuranda, Myola, Oaklands, Koah, Biboohra. A private line is now being constructed by the Chillagoe Proprietary to connect the newly opened mineral fields at Chillagoe with the Cairns Line, junctioning at Mareeba. Fifty-five miles of track were opened in October, 1900, and rails were laid some distance further.

The NORMANTON CROYDON RAILWAY is now open to Croydon, a distance of 95 miles, with stations at Clarina, Glenore, Haydon, Blackbull, Creen Creek, Golden Gate.

Three lines constructed under the provisions of "The Railways Guarantee Act of 1895," viz., Colton to Pialba, Hendon to Allora, and Mayne to Enoggera, have been opened for traffic.

All the Queensland railways are on the narrow-gauge principle, the rails being only 3ft. 6in. apart.

The Railway returns for the year ending June 30, 1900, were :— Length of railway opened, 2,801¼ miles ; total cost of lines opened, £19,320,302 ; and £482,337 on unopened lines ; gross earnings, £1,464,399 ; gross working expenses, £948,691 ; train miles run, exclusive of ballasting, 6,426,054 miles; cost per train mile, 2s. 11½d. ; earnings per train mile, 4s. 6¾d. ; percentage of net earnings on capital, 2·67 ; percentage of working expenses to revenue, 64·78 ; earnings per head of population, £2 17s. 2d. ; tons of goods carried, 1,688,635 ; number of passengers carried (exclusive of season-tickets), 4,395,841.

The Railway lines to June 30, 1900, averaged £6,897 (including rolling stock) per mile in cost of construction. The line from Roma Street to Central Station (½ mile) cost £103,786, being £207,536 per mile.

On July 1, 1900, the rolling stock on all the lines of railway was returned at 335 locomotives, 388 passenger carriages, 6,036 goods waggons and 105 brake vans. Contracts are being made for a number of goods and passenger engines of the heaviest type, to be built in the Colony. Contracts for a large number of carriages, goods waggons, and cattle and sheep trucks have also been entered into during the past two years.

Tramways.—Tramways are in operation in Brisbane. Horses supplied the motive power originally, but about the middle of 1897 the electrical system came into operation, and has been applied to all the lines. The lines are being further extended into the suburbs. The power-house contains three 450 h.p. compound condensing engines, and three 300 Kilowatt General Electric Company's dynamos. Twenty-two and a half miles of streets are traversed, equal to 36 miles of single track. The rolling stock in September, 1900, consisted of 58 electric and 10 rail-cars, but this has been considerably augmented. Several extensions to the suburbs are now about being made. The head office of the Company is at 52, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Shipping.—The number of vessels of all nationalities entered inwards in 1899 was 662, of the aggregate tonnage of 730,450, with crews of 26,938 men. The clearances were 630 vessels, of 733,613 tons, and crews of 26,780. There are on the Register 19 ocean steamers of 12,493 tonnage and 3,415 h.p., 44 harbour steamers of 4,654 tonnage and 1,582 h.p., and 51 river-going steamers of 1,260 tonnage and 751 h.p.

Lighthouses.—The principal lights on the coast of Queensland are: on the north-east corner of Moreton Island (in lat. 27° 1′ 57″ S., long. 153° 28′ E.), a first order revolving light, attaining its greatest power at intervals of 60 seconds ; Comboyuro, Cowan Cowan Point, and the Yellow Patch fixed light (fourth order condensing), on the NE., W. and N. part respectively of Moreton Island, showing white or red according to their bearings. Tangaluma light, at the back of the Ship Patch, used in line with Cowan Cowan for entering by the North Channel, and in that direction having the power of a first order light ; two small lights at Cape Moreton to avoid Smith rock ; a fourth order D. condensing on Caloundra Head, also one on Bribie Island ; a fourth order holophote on Bribie Island which forms a lead with the latter for entering the North-West Channel : three gas buoys also mark this Channel ; twenty-five small lights for the navigation of the Brisbane river ; an iron screw pile lighthouse at the outer edge of the bar, fourth order occulting 10 seconds bright, 2 eclipsed ; red and white ; red and white, 4th order, leading lights for Bar cutting; two leading lights for entering boat channel, one sixth order light at Cleveland Point, one small light at St. Helena, and one at the south end of Moreton Island ; two leading lights Southport ; two leading lights at the bar of the Noosa river ; at Double Island Point a third order dioptric light revolving—intervals of flashes 30 seconds a dioptric light at Sandy Cape of the first order, reaching its greatest brilliancy every 75 seconds ; at Wide Bay Bar two leading lights Hook Point, and three at Inskip Point ; twenty-three small lights Great Sandy Strait ; two fourth order leading lights on Woody Island, and three small lights on Little Woody Island, for entering Great Sandy Strait from the north ; two leading lights Quarantine Station, white cliffs, leading to mouth of Mary River ; twenty-one leading and other lights in the Mary River ; fifth order fixed light at Burnett River Heads ; and thirteen small lights in river. At Lady Elliott Island (fourth order, revolving every 30 seconds) ; at Bustard Heads fixed and flashing second order, also screened fifth order light for clearing outlying rock ; Gatcombe Head, fixed white and red, also light on Oyster Rock and Settlement Point ; light at Auckland Point, and at Pilot's Cottage ; two red lights, Auckland Creek ; Cape Capricorn, third order light revolving every minute, auxiliary light for clearing Rocky Islets ; also fourth order holophote, forming lead with main light for clearing Cottier Bank, one gas buoy on Timandra Bank ; fourth order light, red and white at Sea Hill ; six leading lights Keppel Bay and Port Alma ; twelve leading lights and Upper Flats lightship in Fitzroy River ; at North Reef, second order fixed and double flashing light ; at Broad Sound one fixed white light ; a second order fixed and flashing light at the Pine Islets ; at Flat Top Island, fourth order red and white fixed light, and twenty-seven small lights in Pioneer River, and for Flat Top anchorage ; at Dent Island (Whitsunday passage), a 4th order dioptric light, revolving every 30 seconds ; at Port Denison, a fixed white light, four leading lights south entrance, and red light at each end of jetty ; at Cape Bowling Green, a third order light revolving every minute ; at Cape Cleveland, a revolving light of the fourth order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every 20 seconds ; and an auxiliary light leading between Four Foot and Twenty Foot rocks. At Townsville, one sixth order light at end of eastern breakwater, small green light at end of western breakwater, and six other lights at Ross Creek,

a fourth order fixed light on Bay Rock. Five leading lights at South entrance Hinchinbrook Channel; Mourilyan Harbour two leading lights; a sixth order double-flashing white light, from summit of south-eastern of the North Barnard Islands; five leading lights at the Johnstone river; at Cairns two white leading lights and one small red light; illuminated tide-gauge on Fairway Beacon; at Low Islands a third order revolving light (minute intervals); at Island Point, a fifth order fixed red light; two lights at entrance of Dickson Inlet; fourth order holophote on Rocky Islet, and fourth order condensing Archer Point, for leading between Cape Tribulation and "a" reef; and also coloured arcs for leading clear of "d" reef and Blackbird Patch, off Monkhouse Point; at Cooktown (Endeavour River), two red leading lights; and a fourth order fixed white light on Grassy Hill; at Channel Rock (Cape Melville), a lightship exhibiting a fixed light; at Claremont Islands, a lightship showing a fixed light; at Piper Island, a lightship showing a fixed light; at Goode Island, a fourth order fixed light; at Thursday Island, two leading and one single light; at Proudfoot Shoal, a lightship showing a fixed white light. At Booby Island a second order dioptric light, revolving at intervals of one minute. Off the Norman bar a lightship; at the entrance to the Norman River six leading lights. In all, in 1900, the number and order of lights exhibited was:—1st order 2, 2nd order 4, 3rd order 4, 4th order 16, 5th order 6, 6th order 4, holophotes 7, lightships 6, smaller lights 200, yearly consumption of oil, about 7,000 gallons of paraffin and 19,000 of kerosene. During 1899-1900 these lights were maintained at an expense of £23,000.

Friendly Societies. — There are numerous Friendly Societies in Queensland, comprising Oddfellows, Foresters, Rechabites, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Protestant Alliance, Hibernian Benefit, Druids, and others, in all numbering about 347, with 27,135 members, and funds to the amount of £201,831. There were distributed in the way of benefit during 1899 £60,439, the cost of management being £14,296.

Defence and Volunteer Forces.—On December 31, 1899, the Defence Force (including A Battery P.F.) numbered 470 officers and 1,937 men. The Volunteer Force numbered 147 officers and 446 men, in addition to which there are members of Rifle Clubs and Police Force, which latter could be called out if necessary for the defence of the Colony. The forces comprise eight batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, four regiments of infantry, ten companies of Rifles, twelve companies of Mounted Infantry, and four Ambulance Corps. Two batteries protect the entrance to the Brisbane River, besides a system of submarine mines, and there are batteries at Rockhampton, Townsville, and Thursday Island. Two gunboats and two torpedo boats belong to the Colonial Government, and are stationed in the Brisbane River; the hopper barges too can be utilized for defence. Steps are now being taken not only to more completely arm the various forts, but also to largely increase the active forces. There are already numerous corps of school cadets. The Marine Defence Force on January 1, 1900, numbered 26 officers and 458 seamen, 484 in all. There are also several grammar and State school companies of cadets, totalling 550, and naval cadet corps at Maryborough and Cairns totalling 200 boys.

Under the Australian Naval Defence Bill Queensland is a contributory to the maintenance of what is known as the Auxiliary Squadron, which arrived in Australian waters in August, 1891.

Real Property.—From the year 1862 to December 31, 1899, the operations in the Real Property Office have been as follows:—Instruments lodged for registration, 394,003; titles operated on, 621,120; new titles, 290,204; deeds of grant registered, 92,583. The total area now subject to the provisions of the Real Property Acts of 1861 and 1877 is 13,026,199a 3r. 0p. During 1899 the business of the Real Property Transfer Office was: instruments presented for registration, 17,382; new titles issued, 11,798; number of titles operated on, 28,313.

Mills and Manufactories.—On January 1, 1900, there were 2,610 mills, manufactories and works, employing in all 28,883 hands. Among the more important of these were:—25 boiling down works, 43 tanneries, 28 fellmongeries and wool-scouring establishments, 169 cordial factories, 24 breweries, 6 distilleries, 18 flour-mills, 18 ice works, 16 jam factories, 13 meat-preserving works, 69 sugar-mills, 256 butter factories, 44 boot and shoe factories, 23 clothing factories, 147 saw-mills, 112 machinery and engine works, 6 railway carriage works, 6 docks and slips, 10 ship and boat-building yards, 24 bedding and curled hair factories, 91 coach and carriage works, 14 gas works, 23 soap and candle works, 9 tobacco factories, and 438 creameries.

At Ipswich an extensive tweed factory has for some time been in successful operation; also locomotive works; at Nundah there are large railway-carriage works; and at Toombul works for the manufacture of signals and interlocking appliances. Locomotive engines are being manufactured at private establishments in Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Maryborough. There are several cheese and butter factories and creameries in full work. Under "The Meat and Dairy Produce Encouragement Act of 1893" provision is made for the subscribing of a portion of the capital required for the erection of suitable buildings and machinery for the manufacture and exportation of meat and dairy produce from the colony, and a bonus is also given on all butter and cheese exported, provided the shipment is not less than 1 cwt. in the case of an individual, or 10 cwt. from a factory.

Patents, &c.—Fees: On application for provisional protection, £1; on filing complete specification, £2; on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years, £5; before end of 8 years, £10. Trade Marks: On application to register, £2; for continuance of market and of 14 years, £1. During 1899 there were granted or registered 383 patents, 263 trade marks, 13 designs, 22 copyrights (books), 21 copyrights (fine arts).

Distilleries and Breweries. — There are six distilleries; one in the Mackay district, one at Strathpine near Brisbane, one at the Logan, one at Marburg, and two at Bundaberg. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were 159,205·7 gallons of proof spirit made at these distilleries. There were 26 registered breweries in working. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were brewed 5,287,448 gallons of beer. For the year ending June 30, 1900, the figures were: distilleries, 6; proof spirit distilled, 129,997·0 gallons; breweries registered, 22; beer brewed, 5,616,443 gallons.

Revenue.—The Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1900, was £4,588,206 14s. 8d., being an increase on the previous year of £414,120 14s. 0d. The Expenditure for the year was £4,540,417 18s. 10d., the excess of Revenue over Expenditure being £47,788 15s. 10d. Deducting amount transferred to Trustees Public Debt Reduction Fund, £47,788 15s. 10d., there remained a Credit Balance on June 30, 1900, of £11,804 14s. 2d. The principal heads of revenue, and comparison with 1898-99 are as under: — Customs, £1,461,689 11s. 2d., an increase of £93,765 13s. 8d.; Excise, £148,422 15s. 9d., an increase of £4,518 3s. 8d.; Stamp Duty, £245,425 19s. 9d., an increase of £124,612 3s. 1d.; Dividend Duty, £66,476 11s. 2d., an increase of £5,989 13s. 6d.; Licenses, £62,698 2s. 1d., an increase of £5,419 0s. 2d.; Land Revenue, £202,280 13s. 3d., an increase of £6,472 1s. 4d.; Pastoral Occupation, £323,622 2s. 7d., a decrease of £11,338 6s. 8d.; Mines, £92,840 9s. 6d., an increase of £48,503 16s. 0d.; Railways, £1,422,852 3s. 9d., an increase of £100,185 14s. 8d.; Post Office, £206,093 0s. 5d., an increase of £13,763 9s. 7d.; Electric Telegraph, £103,377 11s. 6d., an increase of £11,528 9s. 6d.; Harbour Rates, £22,452 5s. 1d., an increase of £105 4s. 11d.; Office Fees, £24,865 2s. 2d., an increase of £927 13s. 2d.; Fines and Forfeitures, £4,483 4s. 8d., an increase of £584 6s. 0d.; Miscellaneous Receipts, £200,627 1s. 10d., an increase of £7,025 11s. 5d.

Public Debt.—On December 31, 1899, the public debt of the Colony amounted to £34,348,414, represented by Debentures, £12,284,380, and by stock inscribed in the Bank of England, £22,064,034. The yearly interest now amounts to about £1,296,744, there being £1,748,694 at 3 per cent., £10,489,414 at 3½ per cent., and £21,389,300 at 4 per cent. The debt has been incurred on account of immigration, railways, telegraphs, roads, bridges, and other public works.

Insolvency.—During 1899, 355 estates were surrendered—357 voluntarily and 18 compulsorily. The liabilities amounted to £104,960 9s. 1d., and the assets realised £6,281 7s. 7d.

Savings Banks. — On June 30, 1900, there were 167 branches of the Government Savings Banks in operation, the amount to the credit of 84,796 depositors being £3,624,740, an increase on the previous year of 8,785 depositors, and of £366,552 in the amount of deposits. The total sum deposited during the year was £2,039,626; the average value of each account was £42 14s. 11d., and the average value of each deposit, £10 9s. 2d. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £91,400 0s. 2d. The revenue for the year was £104,263, and the expenses (interest, salaries, &c.), £102,197, leaving a profit on the year's business of £2,066. The funds are principally invested in Queensland Government Debentures and Treasury Bills. In 1895-96 the interest allowed on deposits (not exceeding £200) was 3½ per cent, but in July 1, 1896, it was reduced to 3 per cent., which rate is now being paid.

Banking.—On June 30, 1900, eleven banking companies were in business, having about 150 branches or agencies throughout the colony. Of these, the Queensland National Bank the Royal Bank of Queensland, and the Bank o North Queensland, are local institutions; the first-named Corporation doing the Government banking business. The Government deposits, however, are distributed among several of the banks. The total assets of the 11 banks on the date mentioned were £16,130,953; of which gold and other coin was £1,586,390; bullion, £318,595; and landed property, £727,824. The liabilities were £13,524,938. The paid-up capital of the companies amounted to £12,822,674; the aggregate of the last dividends to £158,276. The deposits not bearing interest amounted to £4,514,950; those bearing interest to £5,588,595; the Government deposits bearing interest amounted to £3,133,903.

Imports and Exports.—In 1899 the Exports amounted in value to £10,856,127, being £22 0s. 9d. per head of population; and the Imports, inclusive of live stock (overland), to £6,007,266, being £12 3s. 11d. per head. The principal exports, the produce or manufacture of the colony, in name and value, were: — Arrowroot, 497,075 lbs., value £4,228; bone dust, 4,153¾ tons, value £15,473; butter, 1,157,669 lbs., value £49,517; cheese, 9,774 lbs., value £250; coal, 3,877 tons, value £7,428; horns and hoofs, 777½ tons, value £13,796; manure, 5,751¼ tons, value £24,297; 5 packages, value £2,398; tortoiseshell, 45 packages, value £2,630; copper ore, smelted and matté, 725 tons, value £10,924; oysters, value £13,406; fruit, value £93,291; gold, 785,952 ozs., value £2,613,511; gold ore, 504¾ tons, value £9,491; guano, 6,177 tons, value £14,743; hides, value £482,125; molasses and treacle, 1,472¼ tons, value £11,683; pearl shell, 1,256½ tons, value £137,873; meat, preserved, frozen, and salt, value £1,492,778; silver ore, value £10,936; rum (colonial), 29,746 gallons, value £2,225; sugar, value £1,163,010; tallow, 23,525 tons, value £468,829; timber, value £6,848; tin (ore and smelted), 1,049 tons, value £80,959; wool (clean and greasy), 71,138,545 lbs., value £3,390,779.

The exports overland of live stock comprised 4,057 horses, value £20,904; 204,570 head of cattle, value £707,626; and

462,126 sheep, valued at £180,525; total value of live stock exported, £909,055.

The imports comprise every description of manufactured goods, the bulk coming from the United Kingdom. A large trade in American manufactures, particularly agricultural implements, tools, and articles for domestic use, is also done.

In 1899 the exports amounted in value to £11,942,858, being £23 9s. 5d. per head of population; and the imports to £6,764,097, being £13 5s. 10d. per head.

Immigration.—During 1899 the arrivals in the colony from all quarters numbered 39,916. The departures during the year were 33,590, leaving a net increase of 6,326 souls. Immigration from Great Britain has been re-established, 1,552½ statute adults arriving by various steamers in 1899.

Pacific Island Immigration.—During 1899 16 vessels, aggregating 2,545 tons, were engaged in the trade. They brought 4,716 males and 48 females, principally from the New Hebrides Banks and Solomon Islands, who were distributed over the Ayr, Childers, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Mackay, Ingham, Geraldton, and Cairns districts. The number returned to the Islands was 956—887 males, 69 females, 38 being children. On January 1, 1900, it was estimated that the Pacific Islanders in Queensland numbered 9,053.

Charitable Institutions.—There are 57 public hospitals in the colony (two being for children, one each at Brisbane and Rockhampton), also three benevolent asylums, one at Dunwich (Stradbroke Island), one at Toowoomba the other at Rockhampton, and 14 orphan asylums. Into the hospitals during the year 1899 16,284 patients were admitted; of the 17,452 under treatment, 14,789 were discharged, relieved or cured, 1,171 died, and 1,065 were still under treatment on December 31. These institutions have 370 wards, and 2,061 beds. In addition to the hospitals mentioned there are three lying-in hospitals—at Brisbane (2) and Rockhampton respectively. In the Benevolent asylums the admissions during the year numbered 449, and there were 944 inmates at the end of the year. The number of inmates in the State and licensed orphanages on December 31, 1899, was 747; there were also 137 boarded out and hired out, apprenticed, or adopted. In addition to the foregoing there are three lock hospitals, one at Brisbane, one at Maryborough, and one at Rockhampton; four Lunatic reception Houses and three Lunatic Asylums. The reception houses have 11 wards and 30 beds. In the Asylums and reception houses 1,947 were under treatment during the year. The lunatic asylum at Woogaroo has 63 wards, 185 dormitories, and 1,111 beds; the asylum at Ipswich 10 wards and 120 beds, and the Toowoomba asylum 26 wards, 433 beds. (The proportion of insane to rest of population is about 3 per 1,000, or one in 396.) There is a Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution at South Brisbane. There are nine Refuges or Homes, four of them being in connection with the Salvation Army. There are also 17 Benevolent Societies, to afford outdoor relief to the distressed, established in the more important towns in the colony, who distributed upwards of £5,050 during 1899.

Police.—The total strength of the force on January 1, 1900, not including Native troopers and trackers, was 845, comprising 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Senior Inspector, 3 First Class Inspectors, 6 Second Class Inspectors, 5 First Class Sub-Inspectors, 3 Second Class, and 5 Third Class, 15 Senior Sergeants, 63 Sergeants, 133 Acting Sergeants, 610 Constables. The number of Native trackers was 135. There are 11 prisons, including the penal establishment at St. Helena, and 5 police gaols.

Law and Justice.—The administration of justice is carried on by a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and four puisne Judges; by District Courts, each presided over by a District Court Judge; and by Police Magistrates, assisted by Justices of the Peace.

Constitution.—The form of State government is vested in a Governor (the Queen's representative), an Executive Council, and a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Council consists at present (1900) of forty members, nominated by the Crown for life, presided over by a President elected by themselves. The House of Assembly by the Redistribution Bill passed in 1887 now comprises seventy-two members; representing sixty electorates, elected for three years. To exercise the franchise a person must be of the age of twenty-one years; he must also possess a freehold worth £100, or pay rent for a house or land of not less than £10 per annum, or hold a pastoral license from the Crown, or be in receipt of £100 per annum as a salary, or pay £40 per annum for board and lodging, or £10 for lodging alone. He must also be a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and have resided in the colony two months before voting. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a license to depasture land in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property is situated as well as in the district for which they claim as residents. The Premier announced, as as one of the results of the adoption of the Commonwealth Bill, that the principle of one man one vote will be introduced into the electorate system. Members of Parliament are entitled to £300 per annum each, and also to mileage expenses of 1s. 6d. on land, and the actual cost of passage to and fro by sea.

GOVERNMENT AND EXECUTIVE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Right Hon. Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Cochrane-Baillie, Baron Lamington, K.C.M.G., son of the first baron from Annabella Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Robert Drummond, of Cadlands, Hants, and grand-daughter of the fifth Duke of Rutland, was born 1860, and succeeded his father in 1890. Was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, B.A., 1881. M.P. for North St. Pancras from 1886 until he succeeded to the peerage. Was Assistant Private Secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury when Prime Minister in 1885-86. Lieutenant Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. D.L. and J.P. Lanark.

Private Secretary, Pascoe William Grenfell Stuart.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. W. F. Farquhar, Capt. A. N. Percy, Capt. H. G. Feilden.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.
Vice-President and Chief Secretary, Hon. James Robert Dickson, C.M.G.
Premier, Treasurer & Secretary for Mines, Hon. Robert Philp.
Home Secretary, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge.
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. H. B. O'Connell.
Secretary for Railways, and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. John Murray.
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. J. V. Chataway.
Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. J. G. Drake.
Members without Portfolio, Hon. Geo. W. Gray and D. H. Dalrymple.
Clerk of the Executive Council, Albert Victor Drury.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEENSLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Right Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. F. T. Brentnall.
Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyat Radford.
Clerk Assistant and Usher of the Black Rod, Charles W. Costin.
Librarian, Denis O'Donovan, C.M.G., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., &c.

Hon. William Allan.
" William Aplin.
" John Archibald.
" A. H. Barlow.
" William Draper Box.
" F. T. Brentnall.
" Chas. H. Buzacott.
" Felix Clewett.
" James Cowlishaw.
" John Deane.
" J. G. Drake.
" John Ferguson.
" William Forrest.
" Angus Gibson.
Hon. George W. Gray.
" Augustus C. Gregory, C.M.G.
" Frederick Hamilton Hart.
" John Christian Heussler.
" Frederick Hurrell Holberton.
" James Lalor.
" William Frederick Lambert.
" Peter Macpherson.
" C. Ferdinand Marks, M.D.
" John McMaster.
" B. D. Morehead.
" Hugh Mosman.
" Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., P.C., D.C.L.
Hon. Albert Norton.
" Patrick Perkins.
" William Grene Power.
" Alexander Raff.
" James Thorneloe Smith.
" Joseph Capel Smyth.
" Ernest James Stevens.
" William Frederick Taylor, M.D.
" Andrew Joseph Thynne.
" John Webber.
" Andrew Heron Wilson.
" Walter Horatio Wilson, C.M.G.
" Henry Conwell Wood.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Arthur Morgan.
Chairman of Committees, Samuel Grimes.
Clerk of the Assembly, Lewis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Clerk-Assistant and Serjeant-at-Arms, Hon. Charles George Holmes a'Court.
Hansard Reporting Staff for both Houses.—Principal Shorthand Writer, John Gilligan.

Albert	Thomas Plunkett.
Aubigny	W. Thorn.
Balonne	G. W. B. Story.
Barcoo	Geo. Kerr.
Bowen	Rbt. Harrison Smith,
Brisbane (North)	Hon. T. Macdonald-Paterson. Hon. E. B. Forrest.
Brisbane (South)	W. Stephens. Henry Turley
Bulimba	Hon. J. R. Dickson, C.M.G.
Bulloo	John Leahy.
Bundaberg	T. Glassey.
Bundanba	James C. Cribb.
Burke	W. Maxwell.
Burnett	William Kent.
Burrum	N. E. N. Tooth.
Cairns	Thomas Givens.
Cambooya	Donald Mackintosh.
Carnarvon	J. F. G. Foxton.
Carpentaria	James Forsyth.
Charters Towers	A. Dawson. J. H. Dunsford.
Clermont	V. B. J. Lesina.
Cook	John Hamilton.
Croydon	William H. Browne.
Cunningham	Francis Kates.
Dalby	Joshua T. Bell.
Drayton and Toowoomba	William Henry Groom. J. Fogarty.
Enoggera	Matthew Reid.
Fassifern	Hon. George Thorn.
Fitzroy	Albert James Callan.
Flinders	Chas. McDonald.
Fortitude Valley	W. G. Higgs. F. McDonnell.
Gregory	William Hamilton.
Gympie	Andrew Fisher. George Ryland.
Herbert	Alfred Sandlings Cowley.
Ipswich	T. B. Cribb. A. J. Stephenson.
Kennedy	G. Jackson.
Leichhardt	H. F. Hardacre.
Lockyer	W. D. Armstrong.
Logan	James Stodart.
Maranoa	Hon. A. Rutledge.
Mackay	Hon. David Hay Dalrymple Hon. J. V. Chataway.
Maryborough	John Bartholomew. J. T. Annear.
Mitchell	C. B. Fitzgerald.
Moreton	John D. Campbell.
Murilla	W. J. H. Moore.
Musgrave	Wm. Bligh Henry O'Connell.
Normanby	Hon. John Murray.
Nundah	T. Bridges.
Oxley	Samuel Grimes.
Port Curtis	Jason Boles.
Rockhampton	W. Kidston. G. S. Curtis.
Rockhampton North	J. C. Stewart.
Rosewood	D. T. Keogh.
Stanley	F. Lord.
Toowong	T. Finney.
Toombul	A. L. Petrie.
Townsville	Hon. Robert Philp. P. F. Hanran.
Warrego	David Bowman.
Warwick	A. Morgan.
Wide Bay	C. M. Jenkinson
Woolloongabba	Thomas Dibley.
Woothakata	John Newell.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.

Chief Secretary, Hon. James Dickson, C.M.G.
Under-Secretary, H. S. Dutton.
Chief Clerk, J. Brunton Stephens.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.
Treasury Buildings.

Members, William Townley, Chairman.
Thos. Mylne.
M. O'Malley.
Secretary, J. P. Bichard.

AGENT-GENERAL.

Agent-General for Queensland in London, Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken, C.M.G.
Executive Engineer, Gavan Gemmell Dick.

DEFENCE FORCE.

Commandant, Col. Harry Finn.
Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief Staff Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Lyster.
Staff Officer, Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Aytoun (A. & S. Highlanders), Lieut.-Col. J. Flewell Smith (Acting).
,, ,, Artillery, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Byron.
,, ,, Mounted Infantry, Lieut.-Col. P. R. Ricardo.
,, ,, Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Hutchinson, Major C. F. Plant (Acting).

MARINE DEFENCE FORCE.

Naval Commandant, Capt. William Rorke Cresswell.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.
Office and Depôt, Kangaroo Point.
Board of Immigration.

John Macdonnell, Chairman; W. H. Irving, Hon. C. F. Marks, M.D., John Thomson, M.B., J. O'Neil Brenan.
Immigration Agent and Officer in Charge of Labour Bureau, John O'Neil Brenan.
Matron, Mrs. Kennedy.

HOME SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.

Home Secretary, Hon. J. F. G. Foxton.
Under Secretary, W. H. Ryder.
Chief Clerk, John Flockhart Sloan.
Accountant, P. A. Kob.

GOVERNMENT RESIDENCY.
Thursday Island.

Government Resident and P.M., Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.

Registrar-General, Joseph Hughes.
Compiler of General Statistics, Thornhill Weedon.
Deputy Registrar-General, R. B. Howard.
Assistant Statistical Officer, T. W. Shackel.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES' OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.

Registrar of Titles, J. O. Bourne.
Master of Titles, Edward Gore Jones.
First Deputy Registrar of Titles, George M. Jones.
Second Deputy Registrar of Titles, F. L. Pratten.
Northern Branch, Local Dep. Registrar of Titles, A. D. E. Holcombe.
Central Branch, Local Dep. Registrar of Titles, James Mitchell.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
New Public Offices, Queen Street.

Commissioner, W. E. Parry-Okeden.
Chief Clerk, R. H. Lawson.
Police Magistrate (Brisbane), G. P. M. Murray.
Second Police Magistrate, R. A. Ranking.
Police Magistrate (South Brisbane), W. Yaldwyn.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
Office, William and George Streets.

Government Printer, Edmund Gregory.
Overseer, G. A. Vaughan.
Accountant, G. H. Parminter.

PRISONS.

Comptroller-General of Prisons, Chas. C. E. de F. Pennefather.
Superintendent St. Helena, J. Ryan.
Superintendent (Brisbane), R. F. Lewis.
Superintendent (Rockhampton), James Hamilton.
Superintendent (Townsville), D. F. Downie.

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE.
Goodna and Toowoomba.

Medical Superintendent, J. B. Hogg, L.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Superintendent, J. R. Nicoll, M.B.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, DUNWICH.

Superintendent, Dr. Hunt.

INSPECTOR OF SHEEP AND CATTLE.

Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands, P. R. Gordon.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.

Chief Inspector, Charles McLay.
Inspector, J. Crowther.
Female Inspector, Edith M. Smith.
Boiler Inspector, Robert Wilson

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Office, Treasury Buildings.

Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. J. G. Drake.
Under Secretary, John G. Anderson, M.A.
General Inspector, David Ewart.
Chief Clerk, C. A. J. Woodcock.
Accountant, J. W. C. Drane.
Registrar, Thomas McIntyre.
Inspector of Orphanages, Walter Scott.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Storekeeper, A. Woodward.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Secretary, W. W. R. Love, M.B.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.
George Street.

Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. B. H. O'Connell.
Under Secretary, F. X. Heeney.
Chief Clerk, William Scott.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Office, George Street.

Surveyor-General, Archibald McDowall.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION BRANCH.

Officer in Charge, J. E. Burstall.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. J. V. Chataway.
Under Secretary, P. J. McDermott.
Principal of Agricultural College, John Mahon.
Agricultural Expert, Peter McLean.

BOTANIC GARDENS.
Curator, P. MacMahon.

MUSEUM.
Curator, C. W. de Vis.

LAND COURT.
Members, W. A. Tully, T. S. Sword, and W. C. Hume.
Secretary, Patrick W. Shannon.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Secretary for Works, Hon. John Murray.
Under Secretary, A. B. Brady (Acting).
Engineer for Bridges and Government Architect, Alfred B. Brady, M.Inst., C.E.

MINES DEPARTMENT.
Secretary and Treasurer for Mines, and Premier, Hon. R. Philp.
Under Secretary, A. R. Macdonald.
Chief Clerk, H. Marshall.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
Geological Surveyor, William H. Rands.
Assistant Geological Surveyors, W. E. Cameron, Benjamin Dunstan.

RAILWAYS.
Secretary for Railways, Hon. John Murray.
Commissioner of Railways, Robert J. Gray.
Secretary to Commissioner, T. S. Pratten.
Chief Engineer, Southern and Western Lines, H. C. Stanley, M.I.C.E.
Deputy Commissioner and General Traffic Manager, James F. Thallon.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. H. Nisbet.

THE TREASURY.
Treasury Buildings.
Treasurer, Hon. R. Philp.
Under Secretary, T. M. King.
Chief Clerk, J. W. Connah.

SAVINGS BANK.
New Public Offices, Elizabeth Street.
Manager, C. S. Miles.

STAMP OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.
Commissioner, H. Milman.
Chief Clerk, E. J. Hennessey.

CUSTOMS.
Custom House, Petrie's Bight.
Collector of Customs, William H. Irving.
Chief Clerk, J. C. Kent.
Chief Clerk of Distilleries, W. E. Burrell
Inspector of Invoices, J. T. Honeyman.
Landing Surveyor, C. W. Rich.

WATER SUPPLY BRANCH.
Hydraulic Engineer, John B. Henderson, M.Inst., C.E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Port Master, Marine Surveyor, Capt. T. M. Almond.
Harbour Master, John Mackay.

MARINE BOARD.
Chairman, Capt. T M. Almond.
Secretary, S. A. Pethebridge.
Engineer Surveyor, Robert Stewart.
Nautical Surveyor, E. A. Cullen,
Assistant Nautical Surveyor, D. Fison.

POST OFFICE.
Queen Street.
Postmaster-General, Hon. J. G. Drake.
Acting Under Secretary, R. T. Scott.
Superintendent of Mails, F. L. J. Crosby.
Accountant, J. W. Lawry.
Chief Clerk, G. H. Buzacott.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Queen Street.
Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. T. Scott.
Chief Manager and Inspector of Telegraph Southern District, Robert Orton Bourne.
Chief Manager and Inspector of Post and Telegraph Offices Northern District, T. H. Cowl (on leave), E. L. Hanna (Acting).
Electrical Engineer, John Hesketh.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.
Meteorologist, C. L. Wragge.
Assistant, A. W. Anderson.

AUDIT OFFICE.
Treasury Buildings.
Auditor-General, Edward Deshon.
Accountant, R. H. Mills.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Treasury Buildings.
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Rutledge.
Crown Solicitor, Charles Powers.
Under-Secretary, William Cahill.
Registrar of Supreme Court, John Love Blood-Smyth.
Registrar of Supreme Court, Townsville, Charles C. Norris.
Registrar of Supreme Court Rockhampton, Thomas G. Fraser.

INSOLVENCY, INTESTACY AND INSANITY OFFICES.
Official Trustee and Curator of Insanity and Intestacy, J B Hall.
Chief Clerk and Deputy, G. F. L. Foxton.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
Supreme Court Buildings.
Sheriff, P. Pinnock.
Under Sheriff, John Gallwey.

SUPREME COURT.
Chief Justice, His Honor Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.
Puisne Judges, His Honor Pope Alexander Cooper, His Honor Patrick Real. Northern Judge, His Honor Charles E. Chubb. Central Judge, His Honor Virgil Power.
Associate to the Chief Justice, E. P. T. Griffith.
Associate to Mr. Justice Real, P. K. Copley.
Associate to Mr. Justice Cooper, Charles B. Philpott.
Associate to Mr. Justice Chubb, M. C. L. Chubb.
Associate to Mr. Justice Power. Bernard J. Berne.
Judges of the District Courts, G. W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur Baptist Noel.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES.
EPISCOPALIAN.
Bishop of Brisbane, Right Rev. William Webber, D.D.
Bishop of Rockhampton, Right Rev. Nathaniel Dawes.
Bishop of Northern Queensland, Right Rev. C. G. Barlow.
Bishop of New Guinea, Right Rev. M. J. Stone-Wigg.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Moderator, Rev. J. J. Knipe, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Archbishop of Brisbane, Right Rev. Dr. Dunne.
Bishop of Rockhampton, Right Hon. Dr. Higgans.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BRISBANE.

Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Co. Agents, Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd.
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Limited, of London. Manager, P. Carlyle, Eagle Street.
Atlas Assurance Company. Manager, A. J. Carter, Eagle Street
Australasian Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited, Queen Street.
Australian Mutual Provident Society (Life), Queen Street. Resident Secretary, H. W. Apperly.
Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, Queen and Edward Street. Local Agent, Union Trustee Company of Australia.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Ltd. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, Creek Street. Agents, E. Rich & Co., Limited.
Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Resident Secretary, W. J. Bloomfield, B.A., Queen Street.
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Creek Street.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. Secretary. Geo. A. K. Darbyshire, Queen Street.
Commercial Union Assurance Company. Local Secretary, R. Murray Smith, Adelaide Street.
Equitable Life Assurance Society, Albert Street.
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, Ltd. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., Queen Street.
Lancashire Insurance Company. Agents, Aplin, Brown & Crawshay, Limited.
Lion Fire Insurance Company. Agents, F. R. Davis, Elizabeth Street.
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Agents, Webster & Co., Mary Street.
London Assurance. Agents, Hall & Gibbs, Adelaide Street.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Agents, A. A. McDiarmid & Co., Limited, Creek Street.
Manchester Fire Assurance Company, General Agent, G. S. Hutton, Eagle Street.
Mannheim Insurance Company (Marine). Agents, J. C. Hassall & Co.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Queen and Eagle Street.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Queen Street. Manager, W. H. Kelynack.
National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Manager, A. C. Saltmarsh, Creek Street.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Secretary, S. G. Martin, Queen Street.
New York Life Insurance Company, 206, Queen Street.
New Zealand Insurance Company. Manager, Edgar W. Walker Queen Street.
North Australian Lloyd's. Agents, Burns, Philp, & Co., Eagle Street.
Northern Assurance Company. Agents, E. Rich & Co., Limited.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Agents, Moreheads, Limited, Mary Street.
North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Burns, Philp & Co., Limited, Eagle Street.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Agent, George Cannon, Eagle Street.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Queen Street. Manager, Keith Wilson.
Palatine Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Eagle Street. Secretary, Thomas B. Steele.
Phœnix Assurance Company. Agent, Frederick Horwood.
Queensland Lloyd's (Underwriters), E. J. Holmes, Managing Underwriter, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.

Royal Exchange Assurance. Agents, Webster & Co., Mary Street.
Royal Insurance Company, Queen Street. A. T. Minto, Local Manager.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, Queen Street. Manager, J. C. Hassall.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Manager, W. A. Rigby, Queen Street.
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Agents, A. A. McDiarmid & Co., Limited, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.
Sun Insurance Office. Agents, A. A. McDiarmid & Co., Limited, Creek Street.
Underwriting and Agency Association of London. Agents, Charles Parbury & Co., Eagle Street.
Union Insurance Society of Canton. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.
United Insurance Company, Limited (Fire and Marine), Queen Street. Resident Secretary, E. Wickham.
Universal Plate Glass Insurance Company, Eagle Street.
Victoria Insurance Company (Fire and Marine). Secretary, S. B. Cameron, Queen Street.

BANKS.

Australian Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, R. M. Chapman.
Bank of Australasia, Queen Street. Manager, E. T. Cooper.
Bank of New South Wales, Queen Street. Manager, George Eddington.
Bank of North Queensland, Limited, Queen Street. General Manager, J. Mackenzie Lees.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, D. J. Abercrombie.
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, A. H. Hudson.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, P. A. Matthews.
London Bank of Australia, Limited, Queen Street. Manager, J. J. Booty.
Royal Bank of Queensland. Limited, Queen Street. General Manager, Edward Denny Day.
The Queensland National Bank, Limited, Queen Street. General Manager, W. V. Ralston.
Union Bank of Australia, Limited, Queen Street. Manager (acting), A. J. Patterson.

Government Savings Banks are established in all the settled portions of the colony.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.—THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

Belgium, E. Pollet, Consul General, Melbourne, J. M. Manson, Consul, Brisbane.
Denmark, Poul C. Poulsen.
France, Hon. E. B. Forrest (Vice-Consul).
German Empire, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C.
Italy, Barron L. Barnett (Consular Agent).
Japan, Kametaro Jijima, Consul, Townsville.
Netherlands, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C. (Consul).
Portugal, Vice-Consul, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.
Spain, J. W. H. Grout.
Sweden and Norway, A. J. Carter.
Switzerland, J. Leutenneger.
United States, W. J. Weatherill (Consular Agent).

PRESS.

Daily—Morning, *Brisbane Courier;* Evening, *The Telegraph, The Evening Observer.*
Weekly—The *Australian, Government Gazette, Queenslander, Flashes, Week, Nord-Australische Zeitung, Queenslander Herald, Moreton Mail, The Worker, Queensland Sportsman, Figaro, The Queensland Grazier, The Age, The Street, Progress.*
Monthly—*Australian Star, Church Chronicle, Queensland Baptist, Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Country Life, Queensland Law Journal, Queensland Agricultural Journal.*

CLUBS.

Johnsonian Club, Adelaide Street.
Queensland Club, Alice and George Streets, Brisbane.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Charles Parbury & Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane.

STAMP DUTIES.

THE duties imposed by "The Stamp Act, 1894," came into operation on November 1st, 1894. Adhesive stamps may be used for Agreements, Charter Party, Bills of Exchange, payable on demand or at sight, ad valorem duty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of the Colony, Draft issued by a Bank (located where there is no stamp office) payable outside the Colony, Policies of Insurance, Receipts. Other duties must be denoted by impressed stamps :—

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT or CONTRACT accompanied with a deposit. (*See* Mortgage.)			
AGREEMENT for a lease, or for any letting. (*See* Lease.)			
AGREEMENT for sale of property. (*See* Conveyance on Sale.)			
AGREEMENT, or any MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument	0	2	6

EXEMPTIONS.

(1) Agreement or Memorandum, the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.
(2) Agreement made between the Government and parties tendering for the performance of work and labour, or the supply of materials for use by the Government.

ANNUITY—			
Conveyance in consideration of. (*See* Conveyance on Sale.)			
Purchase of. (*See* Conveyance on Sale.)			
Creation of, by way of security. (*See* Mortgage.)			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and appointment in execution of a power of any property or of any use, share, or interest in any property by any instrument, not being a will	0	10	0
APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of	1	1	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court ...	10	10	0
ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in the Supreme Court, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose	1	0	0
ASSIGNMENT—			
By way of security or of any security. (*See* Mortgage.)			
Upon a sale or otherwise. (*See* Conveyance.)			
ASSURANCE. (*See* Policy of Insurance.)			
AWARD in any case in which an amount or value is the matter in dispute—			
Where no amount is awarded, or the amount or value awarded does not exceed £50	0	2	6
Where the amount or value awarded—			
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 ...	0	5	0
,, £100 ,, ,, £200 ...	0	10	0
,, £200 ,, ,, £500 ...	1	0	0
,, £500 ,, ,, £750 ...	1	10	0
,, £750 ,, ,, £1,000 ...	2	0	0
For every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100	0	5	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE—			
Payable on demand or at sight, or on presentation, or in which no time for payment is expressed.	0	0	1
BILL OF EXCHANGE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note), drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the Colony of Queensland—			
Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £50	0	1	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100	0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	1	0

EXEMPTIONS.

Draft or order drawn by any bank in the Colony of Queensland upon any other bank in the Colony of Queensland, not payable to bearer or to order, and used solely for the purpose of settling or clearing any account between such banks.
Letter written by a bank in the Colony of Queensland to any other bank in the Colony of Queensland, directing the payment of any sum of money, the same not being payable to bearer or to order, and such letter not being sent or delivered to the person to whom payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.
Letter of credit granted in the Colony of Queensland authorizing drafts to be drawn out of the Colony of Queensland payable in the Colony of Queensland.
All debentures, Treasury bills, and promissory notes for the payment of money, on demand, issued by the Government of Queensland.
All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any bank for Government purposes to the Colonial Treasurer.
All promissory notes for the payment of money on demand, issued within the Colony of Queensland by any bank or banking company legally incorporated and carrying on business in the said Colony.

	£	s.	d.
BILL OF LADING or RECEIPT of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried beyond the Colony—			
Bill of Lading and each copy		0	1	0
Receipt and each copy		0	0	6
EXEMPTION.				
Copy of Bills of Lading given to Sub-Collector in accordance with "The Duty on Cedar Act of 1880."				
BILL OF SALE—				
Absolute. (*See* Conveyance.)				
By way of security. (*See* Mortgage.)				
BOND given as a security for the due execution of an office, and for the accounting for money received by virtue thereof		0	10	0
BOND of any kind whatever not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty		0	10	0
EXEMPTIONS.				
Bond given by the parent or friends of any lunatic for the maintenance of such lunatic in any asylum for the relief or cure of lunacy.				
Bond given by any person on obtaining letters of administration.				
Bond given pursuant to an Act of Parliament or by direction of the Collector of Customs in and for the Colony of Queensland, or any of his officers, upon or with relation to any duty of Customs for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from the said Colony or imported into the said Colony. And also any bond given as aforesaid for or in relation to any other matter or thing in connection with the levy and collcetion of duties of Customsinthe said Colony.				
Renewal of any such bond by reason of the death or insolvency of the sureties, or either of them, or otherwise.				
CHARTER PARTY—				
When the charter does not amount to £20		0	10	0
When it amounts to more than £20 and less than £100		0	15	0
When it exceeds £100		1	0	0
COMPANIES (Queensland), on registration 1s. per cent. on the nominal share capital or increase of capital.				
COMPANIES (Foreign) capital, not exceeding £1,000, 10s.; for every £1,000 after the first, up to £200,000, 1s. per £100 of nominal capital. For the registration of any document required or authorized to be registered, 5s.; for making a record of any fact authorized or required by the Act, to be recorded by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, 5s.				
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any share or shares in the stock or funds of any company or corporation—				
For every £10, and also for any fractional part of £10 of the then value of shares or stock transferred		0	0	6
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid, and runs or stations held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or any interest therein)—				
Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50		0	7	6
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100		0	15	0
Exceeds £100—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount or value		0	15	0
EXEMPTIONS.				
All conveyances or transfers of lands to the Government for public purposes.				
Any grant from the Crown under the hand of the Governor, for the time being, of the Colony of Queensland, to any purchaser of Crown lands in Queensland.				
Transfer under the Gold Fields Acts or Minera Lands Acts of a claim or share in a claim where the consideration paid does not exceed £50.				
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, by way of security, of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid) or of any security. (*See* Mortgage).				
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not hereinbefore described		0	10	0
DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule		0	10	0
LEASE or AGREEMENT for a LEASE or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—				
Where the rent shall not exceed £50 at the rate per annum...		0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100		0	5	0
Above £100, for every fractional part of £100 ...		0	5	0
EXEMPTION.				
Leases from the Crown.				
LEASE of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of premium and also of a yearly rent amounting to £20 and upwards. (Both the ad valorem duties payable upon a conveyance according to the consideration therein expressed, and for a lease in consideration of a rent of the same amount.)				
For every transfer or cancellation of any lease (other than a transfer of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein) one-half the amount originally paid, or in the case of leases made prior to the passing of this Act, one-half the amount which would have been paid thereon had they been made subsequent to the passing of this Act.				
MORTGAGE of stock or marketable security, under hand only. (*See* Agreement.)				
MORTGAGE, BOND, and COVENANT—				
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—				
Not exceeding £50		0	2	6
For every additional £50, and also for any fractional part of £50		0	2	6
(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, or covenant, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument—				
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount transferred or assigned, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear		0	1	3
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. (The same duty as a principal security for such further money.)				
(3) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured ...		0	2	6
POLICIES OF INSURANCE—				
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—				
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period exceeding six months		0	1	0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any period not exceeding six months		0	0	6
Upon any time policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity whereby any insurance is made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof, for any period or voyage, for every £100 or every fractional part of £100		0	0	3
For every renewal		0	0	3
Upon any policy of insurance on wool, tallow, skins, meats, or sugar to be carried both on sea and land ... ... per cent.		0	0	3
Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against accident or fidelity or want of honesty, for every £100 or any fractional part of £100		0	1	0
Upon all other policies, for every £100 or fractional part of £100		0	1	0
EXEMPTIONS.				
Life policies issued under the Act 29 Vic. No. 18.				
Life policies not exceeding £50.				
Policies effected and expressed to be effected by way of re-insurance.				
Cover notes and interim receipts issued pending inspection and acceptance of any risk or issue of policy.				
PROMISSORY NOTE. (*See* Bill of Exchange.)				
RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to twenty shillings or upwards		0	0	1
EXEMPTIONS.				
Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of Her Majesty.				
Receipts endorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under this Act acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed.				
Receipt given for money deposited in any bank to be accounted for.				
All receipts for money withdrawn by depositors from the Government Savings Banks.				
All receipts or discharges given by any seaman, labourer, or menial servant for the payment of wages.				
RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property or any right or interest in any property—				
Upon a sale. (*See* Conveyance on Sale.)				
By way of security. (*See* Mortgage.)				
In any other case...		0	10	0
REQUEST for the registration or the entering of any instrument under the provisions of the Real Property Acts not otherwise stamped		0	2	6
SETTLEMENT—Any instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bona fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or not), or any definite and certain amount of stock or any security is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever—				
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled		0	5	0

EXEMPTION.	£	s.	d.
Instrument of appointment relating to any property in favour of persons specially named or described as the objects of a power of appointment where duty has been duly paid in respect of the same property upon the settlement creating the power, or the grant of representation of any will or testamentary instrument creating the power.			
TRANSFER of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared value of such property or interest, or the value thereof assessed as in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100	0	10	0
And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100 ...	0	10	0
EXEMPTION.			
Any transfer from the mortgagee to the mortgagor of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein.			

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Where the whole amount passing by death to any person amounts to less than £200...	No duty.
To £200 and less than £1,000	2 per cent.
To £1,000 and less than £2,500	3 ,,
To £2,500 and less than £5,000	4 ,,
To £5,000 and less than £10,000	6 ,,
To £10,000 and less than £20,000	8 ,,
To £20,000 and upwards	10 ,,

Provided that to the wife or husband or children of the deceased the duty shall be charged at one-half the above rates.

Where the legatee is a stranger in blood to the deceased or a charitable institution the duty shall be double the above rates.

Succession, which in the whole is of less value than £20, no duty.

PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

	Probate. £	s.	d.	Administration. £	s.	d.
Where the net value of the property of the deceased person does not exceed £50 ...	Nil.			Nil.		
Where it exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100	0	10	0	1	0	0
Where it exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200	1	0	0	2	0	0
Where it exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500	2	0	0	4	0	0
Where it exceeds £500	5	0	0	10	0	0

LICENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Apothecary or chemist to use a still of not more than 8 gallons, for any scientific purpose, or making perfume	2	0	0
Auctioneer, General Licenses... ... ... per annum	15	0	0
,, (for police district only)... ... ,,	5	0	0
Bagatelle license or renewal of same, each table ...	5	0	0
Bagatelle license (temporary) for a special district, each table	2	0	0
Billiard license or renewal of same, each table	10	0	0
Billiard license (temporary) for a special district, each table	5	0	0
Brewer	25	0	0
Brickmaker (for each mould) ... ... ,,	4	0	0
Carrier (for each vehicle) ... ... ,,	0	2	6
Club License (not less than 50 persons in Brisbane, nor 25 elsewhere) fee of £5 at registration.			
Distiller (for distilling, rectifying or compounding spirits from sugar-cane grown in Queensland) per ann.	25	0	0
Distillation of spirits from any material	10	0	0
Hawker and peddler ... ... ,,	10	0	0
Miner's right ... ... ,,	0	10	0
Business license ... ... ,,	4	0	0
Licensed Victualler within a town or municipality, or within a distance of five miles from the boundaries thereof	30	0	0
Licensed Victualler, if at a distance of more than five miles from the boundaries of a town or municipality (Renewal of license respectively will be the same amount)	15	0	0
For a second bar or counter over which liquor is sold under a Licensed Victualler's license	10	0	0
Licensed Victualler or Wineseller (temporary) for a special district, for not more than 6 months	15	0	0
For railway station bar (per annum) from £5 to ...	30	0	0
Packet license or renewal of same for every 200 tons or part of the registered tonnage of the vessel £5, but not to exceed £20.			
Pawnbroker	10	0	0
Slaughter-house	0	2	6
Timber—To cut hardwood	5	0	0
To cut pine, beech, or any timber defined as rare	7	0	0
To cut cedar	10	0	0
To cut and split slabs, fencing stuff or shingle	3	0	0
To cut firewood, strip bark, or burn charcoal	2	0	0
To remove stone, gravel, &c., off Crown Lands	5	0	0
To dig for and remove guano	10	10	0
Transfer of Special Timber Licenses	1	0	0
Spirit Merchant (Registered) in Brisbane...	30	0	0
,, ,, elsewhere	20	0	0
Spirits—rectifying and compounding	10	0	0
License to manufacture Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.			
For every factory according to the weight per annum manufactured,--			
Not exceeding 5,000 lbs.	5	0	0
Above 5,000 lbs. but not exceeding 10,000 lbs. ...	10	0	0
,, 10,000 lbs. ,, ,, 20,000 lbs. ...	20	0	0
,, 20,000 lbs. ,, ,, 50,000 lbs. ...	50	0	0
,, 50,000 lbs. ,, ,, 100,000 lbs. ...	100	0	0
,, 100,000 lbs. ,, ,, 200,000 lbs. ...	150	0	0
,, 200,000 lbs. ,, ,, 350,000 lbs. ...	200	0	0
Exceeding 350,000 lbs.	250	0	0
License, annual, to sell or deal in tobacco, cigars and Cigarettes	0	5	0
License to sell poisons...	1	0	0
Annual fee for renewal	0	5	0
A certificate not to be granted to any person of the Asiatic race. The sale of opium is restricted to a legally qualified medical practitioner, a pharmaceutical chemist, or a wholesale dealer in drugs.			
Wine-maker (to keep and use a still of not more than 50 gallons nor less than 15 gallons, for the purpose of distilling brandy from wine, to fortify the produce of his own vineyard	1	0	0
Wineseller's license or renewal of same	10	0	0
Sale of Queensland made wine "only" not stronger than 32 per cent.	5	0	0
(From Dec. 2, 1886, a wineseller can only sell Colonial wine)			
Stage carriage	0	5	0
License for Oystering. To collect oysters for sale ...	0	10	0
License for oyster bank (annually)	5	0	0
For men employed	0	10	0
For each boat or vessel not exceeding 3 tons employed in collecting, obtaining or carrying away bank oysters for sale	1	0	0
For every ton or part of a ton over 3 tons	0	10	0
To occupy land for the purpose of making oyster beds or layings	5	0	0
Fishing License (for each boat)	1	0	0
For catching fish with net	0	10	0
Pearl Fishing License	5	0	0
For person in charge of ship, or diver using diving apparatus	1	0	0
To deal in pearls	25	0	0
And for every boat employed	0	10	0
For every ship of 10 tons or under	3	0	0
Above 10 tons £3 for the first 10 tons and 10s. for every ton or part of a ton above not exceeding in all	20	0	0
To occupy Crown lands for the purposes of pearl shell and bêche-de-mer fishery	2	10	0

Auctioneers' and Distillers' Licenses cease on Dec. 31; Brewers' Publicans' Licenses on June 30. Pawnbrokers', Carriers', Hawkers', and Peddlers' Licenses expire in one year from date of issue.

QUEENSLAND CUSTOMS TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.
Acid, acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
For every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity per lb.	0	0	1
Acid, sulphuric ... ... per cwt.	0	5	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry ... ... per gallon	0	1	3
Ale, beer, porter, cider and perry, for 6 reputed quart bottles	0	1	6
For 12 reputed pint bottles	0	1	6
Arrowroot .. .. per lb.	0	0	1
Axle and lubricating grease ... ... per cwt.	0	6	0
Bacon ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Barley ... ... per bush.	0	0	9
Barley (malting) ... ... ,,	0	1	6
Beans and peas ... ... ,,	0	1	0
Biscuits ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ... per gallon	0	6	0
Bitters, if containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ... per gallon	0	14	0
Blue ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Boots and shoes, except india-rubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard):—			
Men's (No. 6 and upwards) ... per dozen pairs	1	13	0
Youths' (Nos. 2-5) ... ... ,,	1	1	0
Boys' (No. 7-1) ... ... per dozen pairs	0	17	6
Women's (No. 3 and upwards) ... ,,	0	19	6
Girls' (Nos. 11-2) ... ... ,,	0	16	0
Girls' (Nos. 7-10) ... ... ,,	0	11	6
Boot uppers (men's) ... ... ,,	0	18	0
Bran and pollard ... ... per bush.	0	0	4
Brandy ... ... per proof gal.	0	14	0
Butter ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Butterine and other similar products ... ,,	0	0	4
Cakes ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Candles ... ... per reputed lb	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
Carriages :—			
Tilburys, dog-carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other wheeled vehicles, with or without springs or thorough braces ... ... each	10	0	0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, or single or double-seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on springs and braces, and hansom cabs ... each	12	0	0
Single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops ... each	15	0	0
Omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers ... ... each	20	0	0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, landaus, and similar vehicles ... ... each	30	0	0
Cement ... ... per barrel	0	2	0
Chaff ... ... per ton	0	15	0
Cheese ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
Chicory ... ... ,,	0	0	6
Chicory root (kiln dried) ... ... ,,	0	0	3
Chocolate confectionery... ... ... ,,	0	0	4
Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... ... ,,	0	6	0
Cigars ... ... ,,	0	6	0
Coal ... ... per ton	0	2	0
Cocoa and chocolate ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
Coffee (raw) ... ... ,,	0	0	4
Coffee (roasted) ... ... ,,	0	0	6
Condensed milk ... ... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery and Succades ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
Cordage and rope ... ... per cwt.	0	8	0
Cordials ... ... per gallon	0	14	0
Corn flour ... ... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Doors (wood) ... ... each	0	4	0
Farinaceous food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified... ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Fish, pickled or salted, in casks, and dried fish per lb.	0	0	1
Fish (preserved, not salted) ... per doz. reputed lbs.	0	2	0
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Flour ... ... per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0	0
Fruit, pulp, and fruit preserved by acids ... per cwt.	0	5	0
Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars) per doz. reputed pints	0	1	6
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Fruits (dried) ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Geneva ... ... per proof gallon	0	14	0
Ginger (preserved and dried) ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
Glucose ... ... per cwt.	0	10	0
Glue ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Hams ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Harmoniums ... ... each	3	0	0
Hay ... ... per ton	0	15	0
Honey ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Hook and eye hinges ... ... per cwt.	0	6	0
Hops ... ... per lb.	0	0	8
Iron castings for building purposes, and malleable iron castings ... ... per cwt.	0	3	0
Iron (corrugated) ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Iron (galvanized) ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Jams and jellies ... ... per dozen reputed lbs.	0	2	0
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Lard ... ... per lb.	0	0	1½
Lead (piping and sheet) ... ... per cwt.	0	2	0
Lead (white and red) ... ... ,,	0	3	0
Leather (except otherwise enumerated) ... per lb.	0	0	4
Macaroni ... ... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Maize ... ... per bush.	0	0	8
Maizemeal ... ... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Maizena ... ... ,,	0	0	2
Malt ... ... per bush.	0	4	6
Methylated Spirits (foreign) ... ... per liquid gallon	0	5	0
Molasses and syrups—			
In packages containing one gallon or under, per cwt.	0	10	0
In any other packages ... ... ,,	0	7	6
Mustard ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Nails ... ... per cwt.	0	3	0
Nuts (all sorts except cocoanuts) ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Oatmeal ... ... per cwt.	0	4	0
Oats... ... ... per bush.	0	0	8
Oils—			
Castor, packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under :—			
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... per dozen	0	0	6
Half-pints and over quarter-pints... ,,	0	1	0
Pints and over half-a-pint ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Quarts and over a pint ... ... ,,	0	4	0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	0	12	0
Chinese (in bulk) ... ... per gallon	0	1	0
Cod liver (in bottle) ... per doz. reputed pints	0	2	0
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Cod liver (in bulk) ... ... per gallon	0	1	0
Colza (in bulk) ... ... ,,	0	1	0
Linseed and other vegetable oils (in bulk) per gal.	0	1	0
Mineral, and all other oils not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) and turpentine, per gal.	0	0	6
Neatsfoot (in bulk)... ... ... per gallon	0	1	0
Salad, packed in bottles, jars and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under :—			
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... per dozen	0	0	6
Half-pints and over quarter-pints... ,,	0	1	0
Pints and over half-a-pint ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Quarts and over a pint ... ... ,,	0	4	0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	0	12	0
Old Tom ... ... per proof gallon	0	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Onions ... ... per ton	1	0	0
Opium ... ... per lb.	1	0	0
Organs, cabinet ... ... each	3	0	0
Paints (wet and dry) ... ... per cwt.	0	3	0
Paper bags (not printed) ... ... per cwt.	0	8	0
Paper bags (printed) ... ... ,,	0	12	6
Patent groats ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Pearl barley ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
Peel (dry and drained) ... ... ,,	0	0	2
Pepper ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Pianos (upright) ... ... each	6	0	0
Pianos (horizontals, square, grand or semi-grand) ,,	12	0	0
Pickles, packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under :—			
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... per dozen	0	0	6
Half-pints and over quarter pints ... ,,	0	1	0
Pints and over half-a-pint ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Quarts and over a pint ... ... ,,	0	4	0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	0	12	0
Pork (not including mess pork) ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Pork (mess) ... ... ,,	0	0	1
Potatoes ... ... per ton	0	15	0
Preserved meat (not salted), and extract of meat per doz. reputed lbs.	0	4	0
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Rice ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
Rum (foreign) ... ... per proof gallon	0	14	0
Sago ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
Salt beef ... ... ,,	0	0	1
Sarsaparilla (if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... ... per gallon	0	6	0
Sarsaparilla (if containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... ... per gallon	0	14	0
Sashes ... ... per pair	0	4	0
Sauces (packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels not exceeding one gallon in size) as under—			
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... per dozen	0	0	6
Half-pints and over quarter-pints ... ,,	0	1	0
Pints and over half-a-pint ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Quarts and over a pint ... ... ,,	0	4	0
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	0	12	0
Snuff ... ... per lb.	0	5	0
Soap... ... ... per cwt.	0	10	0
Soap and washing powders ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Soap (perfumed, fancy, and toilet) ... ... ,,	0	0	3
Soda (bi-carbonate) ... ... per cwt.	0	1	0
,, (crystals) ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Spices ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
Split peas ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
Spirits (perfumed) ... ... per liquid gallon	1	0	0
,, all other ... ... per gallon	0	14	0
Starch ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
Starch (in cardboard and other boxes, containing as under)—			
Under half-pound ... ... per dozen	0	1	0
One pound and over half-a-pound ... ,,	0	2	0
Two pounds and over one pound ... ,,	0	4	0
Four pounds and over two pounds ... ,,	0	8	0
Stearine ... ... per lb.	0	0	1½
Sugar (raw) ... ... per cwt.	0	5	0
Sugar (refined) ... ... ,,	0	6	8
Tapioca ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
Tallow ... ... ,,	0	0	1½
Tanks (iron) ... ... each	0	8	0
Tea (in paper, cardboard, or other packets, made up for sale by retail)—			
Half-pound and under ... ... per packet	0	0	4
Over half-pound ... ... per lb.	0	0	8
Tea ... ... ,,	0	0	6
Timber, logs ... ... per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
,, undressed of a scantling 96 square inches and over ... ... per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
,, dressed and sawn of a scantling under 96 square inches ... per 100 superficial feet	0	3	0
The Duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.			
Tobacco (manufactured) ... ... per lb.	0	4	0
Tobacco (unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond, or from an importing ship to any licensed manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) ... ... per lb.	0	2	0
Turpentine ... ... per gallon	0	0	6
Twine ... ... per lb.	0	0	1½
Vermicelli ... ... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Vinegar (in bottle) for 6 reputed quarts	0	1	0
Vinegar (in bottle) for 12 reputed pints	0	1	0
Vinegar (in wood) ... ... per gal.	0	0	9
Wheat... ... ... per bushel	0	0	4
Whiting ... ... per ton	0	7	6
Whisky ... ... per proof gallon	0	14	0
Wine (sparkling) ... ...per gallon	0	10	0
Wine (other kinds) ... ... ,,	0	6	0
Writing paper (cut) ... ... per lb.	0	0	2

Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the first day of March, 1889, as follows :—Two gallons, and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three, and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

EXCISE DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Beer ... ... per gallon.	0	0	3
Spirits ... ... per proof gallon	0	12	0
Methylated spirits ... ... per liquid gallon	0	2	0
Tobacco ... ... per lb.	0	1	0
Cigars ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Cigarettes ... ... ,,	0	2	0
Snuff ... ... ,,	0	1	0

EXPORT DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Log cedar ... ... per 100 superficial feet	0	2	0
Sawn Cedar, over 4 inches in thickness, per 100 superficial feet	0	2	0

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

From 31st March, 1897.

Agricultural Implements and machines, namely:—Acme harrows, cane shavers, chaff-cutting machines, cheese pressers, circular coulters, clod crushers, corn crushers, cultivators, dairy refrigerators, disc harrows, drill-wheel hoe cultivator, earth scoops, fertiliser and drill combined, field and garden rollers, furrower, marker, hiller, and ridger combined, gang ploughs, grain cleaners and dressing machines, grain mills, grain separators, grain sowers, hay presses, hedge cutting and trimming, horse hoe and cultivator combined, horse hoes, horse rakes, huskers and shellers, mowing machines, potato raisers, rake and plough combined, reapers, root cutters, scarifiers, screening, seed drills, sifting, smutters, spading harrows, strawsonisers, straw stackers, stubble diggers, stump extractors, stump-jumping ploughs, sulky ploughs, thatch making, threshers, winnowing machines; alkaline earth; alumina; American oak for staves; animals, alive; anchors over 3 cwt.; antifermentine; art materials and mediums, including canvasses mounted or in rolls, brushes, &c.; art pictures, printed, used as studies or copies by artists; artists' colours; asbestos, unmanufactured; ash timber in plank; asphalt.

Backs (wooden) for brushes; bagging and wool-bagging; ballast, being stone unsuitable for building purposes, gravel, sand, or earth; bark for tanning; bark (long) in bundles; bass and bristles; bicycle and tricycle parts and accessories, rough and unfinished, namely:—brackets, lugs, fork sides, rims, chain wheels and chain rings, hubs, handle bars, stems and T pieces, seat pillar stems and T pieces, crowns and crown plates, spokes, fork and tube strengtheners, steel stamping and forgings, and any other part or parts which may come in rough and unfinished, as may be specified from time to time by the Treasurer and published in the *Gazette*; birthday cards; blocks; boiler plates, boiler tubes; bolts and nuts; books, copy—for schools, with printed headings; books (printed), except for advertising purposes; bookbinders' leather and cloth; bottles, empty; bottling wire; boots, children's, 0 to 6; braces, rachet; brass—bar, sheet, and rolled; brass cocks and valves; brass, ingot; brass screw wire, wove wire, and gauze; brimstone; buckles of every description; bunting, in the piece; buttons, braids, tapes, waddings, pins, needles: and such minor articles required in the making up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, upholstery, carriage and other vehicles, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.

Cabbage-tree leaf; candlewick; cane shredders; canvas: capsules for bottles; cartridges for sporting purposes, filled and unfilled; cartridge fillers and recappers; carriage and cart makers' materials, namely:—axles, axle-boxes, and whip sockets, carriage shafts, spokes, felloes, naves, hubs, bent wheel rims, spring steel, brass hinges, tacks, tire-bolts, shackle-holders, rubber cloth and American cloth; castor-oil seeds; castor-oil in bulk; chaff-cutting knives; chalk; chloride of lime; Christmas cards; cocoanuts; coin—gold, silver, and bronze; copper—sheet, plain, ingot, rod, wire; copper nails, piping, and wire (thread-covered); copper, perforated, and copper gauze; copper, bar and scrap; copper-wire rope; copper tacks, copper rivets, copper clouts, and Flemish nails; copperas; corks, cork, and cork socking; corn sacks (jute), to contain three bushels; cotton wicks; cotton waste; cotton wool; cotton-seed oil; cotton and linen thread, sewing, knitting, embroidery, crochet, crochet thread, sewing silks and twists; cream separators; cream testers; curiosities (antique); cylinders and tubes containing gas or ammonia.

Diving pumps and dresses; diving dress parts, namely:—helmets, corsets, cup leathers, valves, springs and screws, corset screws, nuts and keys, pump spanners, pipe couplings, face glasses repairing cloth in solution; dredgers and steam tugs to be used in execution of harbour works; droppers and standards for wire fencing; drugs and chemicals, viz.:—acetate of soda, boracic acid, benzoic acid. carbolic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, phosphoric acid, pyrogallic acid, salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, tannic acid, tartaric acid, albertine, aloes, alum, ammonia, anti-toxin serums, arsenic, bisulphide of carbon; borax, calumba root camphor, carbolate of lime, carbonate of potash, cascara bark, caustic potash, chloride of gold and tin, cinchona bark, collodion, cream of tartar, cyanide of potassium, ergot, Garfield tea, gentian root, glacialine, glycerine, iodine, ipecacuanha root, lithofuge, nitrate of silver, nut-galls, nux vomica, pearl-ash phosphorus, saltpetre, senega root, silicate of soda, soda nitrate, soda sulphate, soda caustic, sulphur, sulphate of copper or blue-stone, sulphate of barytes, sulphate of iron, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of potash, sulphate of quinine, sulphide of sodium, superphosphate of lime, strychnine; dye.

Elastic; electro-plating materials, namely:—Nickle anodes, nickle salts, rouge composition, Tripoli composition, wire scratch brushes, polishing mops, wheels, felt and leather; engine packing; engravers' prepared plates or process blocks; explosives, bellit, roburite, sporting powder, and percussion caps, dynamite, gelatine dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting powder, fuse, detonators, and other explosives; eyelet punches and eyelets.

Family portraits and clothing (old), felt and felt sheathing, fibre, cocoanut; fire engines; fish oil in bulk, fish, frozen and fresh; flax; flock; fruit, green; flowers, cut.

Game, frozen and fresh; garden seeds, bulbs, trees, and shrubs; gimp, silk or cotton; glaziers' tools; gold, 'unmanufactured; gold leaf; graining combs; grass yarn or grass rope, twisted; grindstones; gutta percha.

Hatmakers' materials, namely—felt hoods, shellac, galloons, spale-boards for hat boxes, black silk plush, cap-peaks, straps and hat leathers, cork tips and sides, corrugated cork and vents; heirlooms, which have been in use and which have been left by will to, or inherited by, the importer, provided that such articles are not imported for sale, and that the intrinsic value thereof does not exceed 75 per centum of the value of new articles of a similar description; hemp; hessian; hides, raw; hooks and eyes; hose, india-rubber and canvas; hydraulic lifts.

India-rubber; india-rubber insertion; india-rubber in solution; infusorial earth; ink, ruling; ink, printing; insulating materials; iron, ore; iron, plain sheet (not including galvanized); iron, pig; iron, bar; ironrod—from $\frac{1}{16}$ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; channel iron, angle and tee iron, rolled iron joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches; iron, scrap; iron, hoop; iron sleepers, fish plates, points and crossings, switch-box for portable railways and clutch bolts; iron, sheet, chequered and gauze; iron pipes, cast; ivory.

Jewellers' tools:—Bellows, broachers or rimers, burnishers, doming punches and dies, drawplates, drawtongs, bench and hand; emery wheels, felt, wool, leather polishing wheels; furnace bodies, gauges, gravers and scoopers, ingot moulds, mallets, nippers, plyers, polishing lathe heads, polishing lathes, saw-frames, screwdrivers, triblets for rings, tweezers, watch and clock brushes; jute.

Kapock.

Lead, pig; leather—patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof; grained, Russia, chamois, chrome, and glace; linotype metal, linseed; liquid stain for leather; lithographic stones; lithographic ink and colours; locomotives under ten inch cylinders.

Machinery of the following descriptions, not including engines and boilers—Flour-milling; bookbinding and ruling machines; yaryan evaporators; canning machines; steam-threshing machinery. Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery; machinery used in the manufacture of paper and felting; machinery—Centrifugals—multiple effets; dry-air, for refrigerating, without engine; freezing machines, not including engine power; gas engines; portable engines; sewing machines; traction engines and steam ploughs; tubing for artesian wells. Machines—namely—Planing machines and machines for joinery, hot-air machinery for drying timber, hydraulic hat-moulds, knitting machines, printing machines and presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same; machinery for telegraphic purposes. Machines and machinery, not including boilers and engines, namely:—American band-saw frames, bag-folding, bark-cutting, biscuit, for cutting and stamping designs; bone crushing, bootmaking, bottle washing, brick and tile making, burring, used by fellmongers; burring, used in woollen factories; button fastening, button-making, cash registering and numbering, cloth cutting, condensers, corrugated iron curving, darning, drilling, drying (Cummer style), electric, and fittings; electrotyping, embossing, engine governors, eyelet, felting, flock-making, fret-saw, fruit-paring, fruit-preserving, honeycomb-making, horse clippers, label cutting, lathes, manure, mincing, oil expressing, patent brakes for locomotives and motors, pill-making, plate bending, platform weighbridges, printers' and bookbinders', punching, punching and flaring hoops, rice dressing and cleaning, rubber stamp making, shaping, shearing, for iron; sheep shearing, and all parts thereof; slotting, soda water, steam hammers, stone breakers, stone grinding (for printers), tinsmiths, tobacco cutting, twine balling, washing and scouring, for manufacture of blankets and rugs; washing and wringing, all kinds; wire net making, woodworkers' boring. Mining machinery, namely:—air compressors, ball mills for crushing quartz, rock drills, roller mills for crushing quartz, steel rings for quartz mills screens and gratings, vanners. Machines and machinery, and parts thereof, required for mining purposes, agricultural, pastoral, or other purposes, which are not specified, and are of new invention, and of a description not heretofore made in Queensland, as may be exempted from time to time by the Governor in Council, and published in the *Gazette*. Machine belting, not leather; magic lanterns and slides, malleable iron piping; manure, guano; maps, charts, and globes; marble, unwrought; materials, for scientific purposes, of china, earthenware, and porcelain; metal fittings for portmanteaus, travelling bags, and leggings; metal frames for bags and satchels; metal tubing, except tin, zinc, welded and lead; millet straw; mould boards and shears, steel for ploughs and steel beams; mill-stones; mill silk; Muntz metal; music; Myrabolans, unground.

Naval and military stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; newspapers (printed); Newlandite.

Oakum; oars; oil of rhodium; oil engines and fittings which can be only used for oil engines; opticians' materials—optical tools, lenses, rough-edged; spectacle and eye-glass frames, empty, and repairing parts; spectacle and eye-glass cases,

empty; ores; outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.

Packages returned empty in which Queensland produce has been exported, namely:—Crates, bales, and bags, provided that the number of such articles re-imported by any person or firm is not greater than that exported by them, and are of a similar size and kind; paint brushes; paper patterns; paper, hand-made or machine-made, book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy" when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill; paper (printing); pallet knives; passengers' cabin furniture and baggage and passengers' personal effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers *bonâ fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale; patent porcelain or steel roller for flour mills; persons coming to reside permanently in Queensland may import with them their furniture and effects which have been in use, and are not imported for sale, up to the value of one hundred pounds (£100), duty free; *Phormium tenax*; phosphorised pollard and distributing carts for same; photographic materials—cameras, sensitised plates, lenses, and mounts; picture cards for schools; plated nails; pottery materials, namely:—Potters' lead, Paris white, ground body manganese, oxides of chrome, copper, zinc, tin, black cobalt and uranium, sub-oxide of copper, carbonate of iron, bichromate of potash, white fluorspar, ball clay and Brandon mineral paint, ground flint, cornish stone, china clay, ground glass, felspar, granite shavings, glaze for porcelain or china; preservitas; precious stones, unset; pumps.

Quicksilver.

Rattans, canes and willows; regalia for friendly societies; resin; reaper and binder—combined, strippers.

Saddlers' tools; saddlers' ironmongery, such as hames, and mounts for harness, straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar check; saddle serge; saddle trees; saddle-binding; safety matches; salt; scientific instruments, being metal or glassware; seaming twine; sheep dip; sheep lick; shoe pegs, peg wood; shoemakers' nails, viz.:—Sparrow-bills, wrought and cast tips, bright and black malleable hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarian cut sprigs, steel bills, tingles, iron and brass rivets; shot; silver—bar, ingot, and sheet; silver, unmanufactured; silver leaf; skins, raw; slates, school; slate pencils; soda-ash; sizeoline and hytra size; soap colourings; specimens of natural history; split wood staves; staymakers' binding, eyelet-holes, corset fasteners, jean, lasting, and cotell; starch, manufactured in bond from imported rice, under such restrictions and regulations as the Treasurer may impose; staples for wire fencing; steel wire rope; steel rails; steel—unwrought, sheet, bar, angle, and tee; straw, mill, and paste boards; straw plaits, palm-leaf plaits, Tuscan plaits; surgical and dental appliances and instruments, namely:—Aspirators, atomisers for surgical purposes only, bandages, basins (pus), batteries, galvanic belts, surgical binders, bistouries, bottles, injection bougies, brushes (throat), catheters, chairs (dental, complete), chairs (operating, surgical), dilators, elevators, bed-clothes, enemas, exhausters, breast forceps, head-rests (dental), inhalers, injectors, instruments, namely:—amputation, cupping, dissecting, ear, eye, midwifery, tooth, uterine, and veterinary, instruments and engines used in dental operations, lancets, lamps (used solely for surgical or dental purposes), laryngoscopes, pessaries, probes, protectors (chest), pumps (stomach), specula, splints, stethoscopes, stockings (elastic, silk), suspenders, syringes, trocars, trusses, tubes, and urinometers.

Tailors' trimmings, namely:—French canvas, buckram, wadding, padding; silk, worsted and cotton bindings and braids; stay binding; tar, Stockholm; thimbles (ship's gear); tinfoil; tin plates; tools, namely:—Grindery tools, edge-planes, kit, peg, shaves, and welt-trimmers; adzes, anvils, augers, screw and shell and auger bits; awls, awl pads, and hafts; axes, hatchets, tomahawks; bevels, blowpipes, braces and bits, and breastdrills; bruzzes for wheelwrights; bung-borers; brushes, patent roller for blockmaking; chisels and gouges; choppers and cleavers, butchers'; compasses—dividers: compasses—carpenters' and coopers'; diamonds, glaziers'; files and rasps; forks—digging, hay, and stable; hoes, garden, plantation; knives—butchers', hay, pruning, putty, saddlers', shoemakers', cane; needles of all sorts; palms, leather; planes and plane-irons; rules, tapes, and chains—measuring; saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith: scissors, scrapers (ship); screws—bench brass, coach, galvanized, hand, table, wood; scythes and scythe-handles; shears—garden, hedge, sheep, tailors', tinmen's; shovels—iron or wood; sickles, spades; spokeshaves, shaves, and spoke trimmers; squares; squeezers, cork; steels, butchers'; stocks and dies, and taps for same; saddlers' tools, namely:—Rein rounders, claw, carving, French edge, patent leather tools, wheels, rosette cutters; trowels; vices, and patent saw-vices; tools—hammers (mining), picks (mining); trace and plough chains, and iron hames; traps, iron and steel; twine, for net-making, only when imported by net-makers; type; typewriters.

Umbrella-makers' materials, namely—sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings, for use in the making of umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades; reversible and levantine silk mixtures, of not less than 44 inches in width.

Valonia, unground.

Whalebone; wheels and axles, steel; wire, iron—plain, barbed, and galvanised; wire, steel; wire, heel; wire netting; wooden hoops for casks; wool, unmanufactured; wool packs; works of art, namely:—paintings, engravings, and statuary.

Yarn—Russian, Italian, and coir; yarn—jute and hemp.

Zinc.

Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

For every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £5.

Alpaca cloth, with border.
Cotton piece goods; Crimean flannel, in the piece.
Furniture springs.
Linen piece goods.
Moleskin, in the piece.
Paper, except otherwise enumerated.
Tailors' trimmings—Italians.
Union ticks, in the piece.
Zanella cloth, with border.

For every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £15.

Bags and sacks, being bran, corn sacks (except jute corn sacks to contain 3 bushels, free, March 31, 1897, flour, gunny, ore, and sugar bags and mats; bicycles and tricycles; bootcloth; burnishing ink.

Carriage-makers' materials, viz.:—Carriage springs, carriage trimmings, carriage cloth in the piece; castors for furniture; casks, and staves and heads imported in shooks; cigarette papers; cocoa-beans, raw; cotton, raw; cutlery; curled hair.

Drapery and millinery, viz:—bonnet shapes; cotton blind nets; cords—cotton, linen; worsted (in hanks, coils and reels); piece goods, viz.:—baize, Bedford cord, cloths, dress goods, flannel, linseys, mosquito nets and valence nets, ribbons, serges and estamenes, silks, trimmings (mantle and dress), tweeds, velvets and velvcteens, woollens; wool (Berlin and knitting); carpeting, druggeting, floorcloth, oilcloth (in the piece); lace (cotton and silk); straw hats and bonnets (untrimmed and unlined, paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining).

Gilt mouldings for pictures; glass-stoppers for soda-water bottles.

Hair-seating for furniture.

Ironmongery and hardware, viz:—door-knobs—glass, brass and china; emery cloth, emery paper, emery powder; hammers (except mining); hinges (except otherwise enumerated); holystones; irons—hatters', Italian, smoothing, and tailors'; latches; locks, mortice furniture, all kinds; patent door-springs; pencils, carpenters'; sash fasteners; tinned rivets, weighing machines of all kinds (except platform weighbridges), and weights for same; isinglass.

Lamp chimneys and globes; lemon peel in brine.

Ostrich feathers, raw.

Paper hangings; pens.

Saddlers' materials, viz.:—saddle-cloths and saddle-girths made up; sponge; stone, unwrought.

Watches, clocks, and all parts thereof; window and plate glass.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, for every £100 of the value thereof a duty of £25.

DIVIDENDS DUTY ACT.

(Came into operation, September 19, 1890.)

For and in respect of all dividends declared or ascertained by, or becoming due from any Company having its Head Office or chief place of business in Queensland, for every twenty shillings of the amount of such dividend the sum of one shilling and a proportionate sum for any part of such twenty shillings.

In the case of Companies not having their Head Office or chief place of business in Queensland (and not being insurance companies), the same duty shall be paid on so much of the total dividends declared by the company during the year, as is proportionate to the average amount of capital employed in Queensland during the year, as compared with the total average capital of the Company during the year.

In the case of mining companies, the first and subsequent dividends shall be taken to be applied in repayment of the cost actually incurred by the Company before the declaration of the first dividend in respect of labour or material employed in developing the mine, and in the second place, in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of any machinery erected for raising ores and other materials from the mine.

Every Company carrying on life fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance business, a sum equal to twenty shillings for every one hundred pounds on the amount of the gross premiums received (excluding any portion actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Queensland with any other company) during the year ending December 31.

TOTALISATOR TAX.

	£	s.	d
On all moneys received by the conductor of any authorized Totalisator by way of stakes, wagers, or bets, or agreed to be paid to him, for every twenty shillings	0	0	6

PILOTAGE RATES.

For anchorages: 4d. to 6d. per ton according to locality, the minimum rate being 20s. and 50s. respectively.

For distances: according to distance and tonnage. Minimum rates for 3 miles: vessels under 100 tons, 10s.; vessels over 2,000 tons, 100s. Maximum rates for upwards of 30 miles: vessels under 100 tons, 30s. vessels over 2,000 tons, 240s.

Vessels calling at Queensland ports to land or ship passengers, 1s. 6d. per head or per ton of cargo landed or shipped. Intercolonial vessels: where master is exempt, 6d. per ton once in every month; for every coaster, 4d. per ton (if under 50 tons, 2d. per ton).

COMMERCIAL CHARGES, BRISBANE.

On sale of merchandise, whether for cash or credit	5 per cent.
On purchases of merchandise when not in funds—	
For the first £500 or under	5 ,,
On all over £500	2½ ,,
On cash purchases when in funds—	
For the first £1,000 or under	2½ per cent.
On all above £1,000	1½ ,,
On purchase or sale of vessels when not in funds	5 ,,
On purchase or sale of vessels when in funds	2½ ,,
On sale or purchase of houses or land—	
For the first £1,000	5 ,,
On all above £1,000	2½ ,,
On sale or purchase of Government securities	1 ,,
On sale or purchase of wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins, inclusive of auctioneer's commission	2½ ,,
On consignment of merchandise withdrawn and delivered to order	2½ ,,
On all property withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order	2½ ,,
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit	2½ ,,
On guaranteeing cash sales	1 ,,
On guaranteeing credit sales	2½ ,,
On all advances for duty, freight, lighterage, cash outlay, and on accounts current per annum—over current bank overdraft rates	1 ,,
On ordering goods or superintending the fulfilment of contracts where no other commission is charged	2½ ,,
On guaranteeing bills, bonds, or other engagements and on becoming security for the administration of estates or to Government or individuals for contracts, agreements, &c.	2½ ,,
On acting for the estates of persons deceased as executors and administrators	5 ,,
On debts, rents, interest, and other accounts recovered or collected	5 per cent.
On sale or purchase of gold-dust, bullion and specie	½ ,,
On acting as trustee in assigned estates, on amount realized (if more than one trustee, the commission to be divided)	5 ,,
N.B.—Auctioneers' commission or brokerage to be charged when incurred.	
On investments made on mortgage or otherwise	2½ ,,
Land agent's and auctioneer's charges for commission when incurred to be allowed for at the following rates, viz.:—	
On the first £1,000	5 ,,
On all above £1,000 and up to £5,000	2½ ,,
On all above £5,000, as per special agreement	
On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects	5 ,,
For letting properties on first yearly rent or less period	5 ,,
On all purchases not otherwise specified, when not in funds—	
On the first £500 or under	5 ,,
On all above £500	2½ ,,
On all purchases not otherwise specified, when in funds—	
On the first £1,000 or under	2½ ,,
On all above £1,000	1½ ,,

SHIPPING AGENCY.

On procuring money on bottomry and respondentia	5 ,,
On procuring freight or passengers for vessels	5 ,,
Collecting freight—English or foreign vessels	5 ,,
Colonial	5 ,,
On ships' disbursements or outfits—	
When not in funds	5 ,,
When in funds	2½ ,,
On entering and clearing vessels from the Australian colonies	£ 1 s. 1 d. 0
On entering vessels from England or elsewhere (the Australian colonies only excepted)	3 3 0
On clearing vessels from England or elsewhere (the Australian colonies only excepted)	3 3 0
On clearing coasting vessels—	
Not exceeding 20 tons	0 10 0
Above 20 tons	1 1 0

TOWNS IN QUEENSLAND.

ADAVALE (25° 50′ S. lat., 144° 36′ E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank and telegraph station and money-order office, occupying a small portion of a large flat in the Warrego district and electorate, about 610 miles W. of Brisbane, and 116 miles W. of Charleville (to which a coach runs twice weekly, fare £2), situated on the Blackwater Creek, 7 miles above its junction with the Bulloo River. There are here four hotels, Imperial, Green Gate, Blackwater and Great Western, four stores, four tradesmen's premises, post and telegraph office and police quarters, courthouse, Divisional Board's Hall—a commodious building and provisional school. Episcopal minister and Roman Catholic priest visit occasionally. Coach runs weekly to Windorah (136 miles, and Thargomindah (210 miles). The Racing Club here holds three meetings annually, at which large sums, as well as valuable trophies, are given away. It is the centre of a fine pastoral district, the principal stations being Milo, Gumbardo, Kyabra, Gooyea, Welford Downs and others. In the Jundah district, about 40 miles distant, mining for opals is carried on. Population, 192 (census 1891).

ALBERTON (27° 54′ S. lat., 153° 14′ E. long.), a small township situated on the Logan river, in the parish of Albert, county of Ward, electorate of Logan and police district of Beenleigh, 28 miles NW. of Brisbane, It has a Lutheran chapel, State school (No. 265), and private school. Agricultural district, producing sugar, maize, potatoes, and arrowroot. Steamer communication with Brisbane regularly, and by Beenleigh railway (4 miles). Population, 63 (census 1891), now about 200.

ALBION (27° 25′ S. lat., 153° 4′ E. long.), a suburban township (county Stanley, electorate of Toombul), forming portions of the Shire of Windsor and Toombul Divisional Board, 3½ miles from Brisbane, situate on the Breakfast Creek. It is a station with telegraphic communication with Brisbane on the Sandgate Railway; there is also frequent communication by omnibus. The direct line, *viâ* Fortitude Valley, was opened to here in November, 1890. Industries: saw-mill, a pottery, brickyards, and stone quarries. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Salvation Army places of worship, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, and a hotel, the Albion. In a large and commodious public hall, Freemasons, Oddfellows, and other societies hold their meetings. There is a post and telephone office, money-order office and savings bank, and a daily delivery of mails.

ALICE (24° 2′ S. lat., 144° 47′ E. long.), a post and telegraph station on the Central Railway, in the electorate of Mitchell, 326 miles W. of Rockhampton. Delta, Evora, and an outstation of Coreena, called Lochnagar, have all their supplies sent here, and their wool also is despatched from here. The next railway station to Alice is Busthinia, 4 miles. Eight miles from Alice is Back Creek, where is an artesian well and a tank, which is filled by a windmill.

ALLORA (28° 1′ S. lat., 152° 1′ E. long.), a small municipal township, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 17 miles from Warwick, and 153 miles by rail SW. of Brisbane. A branch line from Hendon, 3½ miles distant, was opened during 1897. This railway is one of the lines constructed under the Railway Guarantee Act, 1895. It is situated on the south side of Dalrymple Creek (which falls into the Condamine), in the county of Merivale, electorate of Cunningham, of which it is the headquarters. There are 70 miles of streets and roads in the municipality, which was proclaimed on July 24, 1869; area 18 7-10 square miles. The value of the ratable property is estimated at £56,319. In 1890 Allora was gazetted a licensing district. It is also the headquarters of the Allora Police district. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Queensland National Bank, post and telegraph office, court-house, police quarters and town hall are the principal public buildings. There is also a School of Arts, with library of 1,395 vols., and two large halls for entertainments. State school (No. 3). The places of worship comprise Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. Hotels: Princess of Wales, Tattersall's, Club, Commercial and Royal, and two boarding houses. Two steam flour-mills and a saw-mill are here. Lodges: Masonic (E.C.), Oddfellows, H.A.B.C. Society, and Protestant Alliance. Allora is surrounded on every side by farms, on which wheat, maize and lucerne (for hay) are principally grown. The soil is a deep black, and is of exceeding richness, giving heavy yields of wheat, as well as growing all descriptions of vegetables of a temperate clime to great perfection. The Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Society meets here. The far-famed stations of Glengallan, East Talgai, Goomburra, and Clifton are all within a radius of 10 miles of Allora. In January, 1898, the Headington Hill Estate, purchased by the Government under the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Repurchase Act, comprising nearly 37,000 acres, was thrown open to selection, and almost the entire area has been selected. Over 8,000 acres of the Glengallan Estate have also been similarly purchased and selected. There is a large supply of valuable timber at the head of Dalrymple Creek, among which are very fine samples of cedar, beech, and mahogany, and an almost inexhaustible supply of pine and hardwood. The Clifton Coal Mine is situated about five miles from Allora, on the Southern Railway line. The coal is of good quality. There is also a very good supply of fireclay; but neither at present is being worked. Formation: Mostly volcanic alluvial black soil on flats, the ridges being basaltic. The water supply is

obtained from the creek and from wells, water being found at a depth of from 30 to 40 feet on the flats. Population, 994 (census 1891), now about 1,100. Newspaper: *Allora Guardian.*

ARAMAC (22° 59′ S. lat., 145° 14′ long.), a post-town about 750 miles NW. of Brisbane, 40 miles N. from Barcaldine, the nearest railway station, and 390 miles from Rockhampton, in the Mitchell electorate and county of Rodney, situated on a beautiful site surrounded by magnificent downs on the Aramac Creek, a tributary of the Thompson River. Coaches run to the Barcaldine Railway Station, 42 miles, and to Muttaburra twice weekly, fares, 25s.; also to Ilfracombe weekly, fare, 25s. Hotels: Royal, Aramac, Albion, and Marathon. Branches of the Government Savings Bank and Bank of New South Wales are here, also money-order office, telegraph station, hospital, court-house and police station, school of arts with 658 vols., State school (No. 312), cordial factory, six general stores, and tradesmen's premises. The surrounding country is taken up by sheep runs. Several homestead farms and grazing selections have been surveyed and taken, and when favoured by good seasons produce fair returns, and large areas of land in 20,000 acre blocks have been selected, and fenced and stocked with sheep or cattle. There are splendid high downs, well grassed; the natural water is limited, and the climate generally arid. There is no scarcity of water in the town, owing to the fact that several artesian wells overflow into the Politic and Pelican creeks tributary to the Aramac. An artesian bore put down here struck a fine supply of water at 1,400 feet depth; estimated daily output 750,000 gallons, and supplying an excellent free public bath, through which the water from the bore flows directly into the Aramac Creek. The town is also reticulated from the bore, and the town fruit and vegetable gardens are irrigated by its means. The water diffuses a sulphurous smell, similar to that of other bores in the neighbourhood, which have an excellent medicinal reputation for rheumatic and kindred affections. Chinamen's gardens afford supply of vegetables in good seasons. It is the place of meeting for the divisional board, petty sessions, licensing court and small debts court, and there is a flourishing Jockey Club, also Masonic Lodge. A Roman Catholic priest visits monthly, regular weekly services being conducted by lay readers, and there is an Episcopal church (visited monthly). The Aramac Divisional Board, also the Marsupial Board, hold their meetings here. Geological formation: soft sedimentary rock, with an upper stratum of marine fossils, belemnites, and innumerable species of bivalves. Population of town, 389; district (census 1891), 2,765.

ARRILALAH. *See* FOREST GROVE.

AUGATHELLA (25° 47 S. lat., 146° 34′ E. long.), electorate of Warrego, co. of Orrery and shire of Augathella, formerly known as ELLANGOWAN, is a post-town with savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station on the left bank of the Warrego river; on the direct road from Mitchell, Morven, and Charleville to Tambo, 52 miles from Charleville, 80 from Tambo, and 62½ miles from Morven; about 180 miles NW. of Roma, and 489 miles W.N.W. from Brisbane, with which there is bi-weekly mail communication by coach to Charleville railway station; a coach runs also to Morven twice a week. Public-houses: Royal, Ellangowan and Tattersalls, 5 stores, post and telegraph office, court-house, police barracks, 2 saddlers' shops, 1 hairdresser, 1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 1 shoemaker's shop, a butchery, and a State school (No. 357). Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy visit. Augathella is the business centre of a large number of stations, and there is a large through traffic ot teams and cattle. It is the principal stock route from the West to the leading markets of Queensland and N. S. Wales. Burenda cattle station is 12 miles distant. Population 238 (census 1891), with vicinity about 327. There are here Mulga soil, fit for wheat, and rich black soil for farming. Nive Downs and Burenda stations are noted for their beautiful prairie plains.

AYR (19° 33′ S. lat., 147° 24′ E. long.), a township on the Bondekin Delta (Bowen electorate), 60 miles SE. from Townsville and 810 miles NW. of Brisbane, having post and money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank. It is situated near Plantation Creek, about eight miles above the landing wharf for coasting steamers, within a radius of about four miles of the Pioneer, Seaforth, and Kalamia stations. It has direct communication with Townsville and Bowen, to the former by coach four times weekly to the Reid River, and thence by rail, and also by steamer from Plantation and Barrata Creek at irregular intervals. To Bowen the transit is by coach twice weekly to Wangarratta, thence by rail. The Government buildings are a court-house, police station, gaol, post office and State school (with an attendance of 110). There are in the town two hotels, (Delta and Queen's), five stores, two saddlers, two blacksmiths. There is but one church, the Church of England, but the Presbyterians hold service in the Federal Hall each Sunday evening, and the town is visited at stated intervals by by Roman Catholic clergymen from Bowen. Government officers are P.M., senior constable, and two constables, postmaster, and assistant medical officer, and school teacher and assistant. Masons are represented by the Delta lodge, S.C.A., Oddfellows by the Lower Burdekin lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F. A Progress Association is in existence, as is also a Turf Club (the Burdekin Delta). The other associations are the Lower Burdekin Farmers, the Lower Burdekin Athletic Club, and the Ayr Chamber of Commerce. The district is purely agricultural, the manufacture of sugar being the only industry carried on, for which purpose there are three mills. The district possesses very few attractions to the tourist, beyond the shooting and the fishing (game and fish being plentiful), the only point of interest being the irrigation works, instituted and carried on by the various plantations. Local government is represented by the Ayr Divisional Board. The population of the town is about 210, of the town and district about 2,200 (of which 700 are aliens); these figures include children and aliens. Newspaper: *Ayr Chronicle.* Kalamia and Seaforth mills are now amalgamated, and are worked under one management. There are two other townships adjacent to Ayr, Brandon and Clare. Brandon is four miles out; has two hotels (Imperial and Pioneer), Church of England, Catholic church, post-office, and four stores. Clare has one hotel, store, and telegraph office.

BALLANDEAN (28° 50′ S. lat., 151° 45′ E. long.), a receiving office and railway station, in the county of Bentinck, electorate of Carnarvon, and Stanthorpe police district, situated on the Severn river, 14 miles SSW. of Stanthorpe, 221 miles SW. of Brisbane. Tin-mining, stock-rearing, and fruit, tobacco and maize-growing are the industries of the district. The Ballandean cattle station is here. Hotel: Britannia. Provisional school, one store. The country is granite, sandy, with lime and clay. Silver, copper, gold, and other minerals have been discovered in the district, also bismuth. A fine quality of marble has also been found in the vicinity. Population, 108 (census 1886).

BANANA (24° 29′ S. lat., 150° 6′ E. long.), a post-town, savings bank, and telegraph station and district registry office, in the county of Ferguson, electorate of Port Curtis, police district of Banana, on the road from Dalby to Westwood, near the Dawson river (about 14 miles), 320 miles (374 by telegraph route) NW. of Brisbane, and 110 miles S. of Rockhampton. Coach runs weekly to and from Westwood railway station (70 miles), fare 30s. Hotels: Criterion and Banana. Trades—butcher, blacksmith, and a storekeeper. The township is situated on a gentle rise, at the foot of which is a large lagoon, fringed by a belt of scrub, adding beauty to the scene and denoting the fertility of the soil. From this lagoon the water supply is derived. In 1885 this dried up, and a well was sunk for the use of the townspeople, when an abundant supply of water was struck at a depth of 70 feet. There is a very fair supply of water in the well at all times, but it is inclined to be brackish; but for this, water would have had to be brought from the Dawson. Generally the district suffers from deficient water-supply in dry times: wells have been sunk in various places along the main road by the Divisional Board. The Divisional Board completed in the latter part of 1890, within sight of Banana, a fine dam, which proved a great success, and is expected to conserve a constant water supply. Public buildings: court-house, lock-up, barracks, school-house (No. 5), and post and telegraph office. The Banana Divisional Board meets here and a Lands office is now established. The district surrounding Banana is purely pastoral, but the soil is said to be well adapted for agricultural purposes. At Woolein Creek, and also at Camboon, 24 and 45 miles distant respectively, quartz reefs have been found. Character of country—black soil plains. Population, 117 (census 1891).

BARCALDINE (23° 33′ S. lat., 145° 17′ E. long.) (county Rodney), formerly Lagoon Creek, a station on the Central Railway, 358 miles W. of Rockhampton, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. Mail coach to Blackhall weekly, and to Aramac and Muttaburra twice a week. It lies 869 feet above sea-level. It has a District Court, convent, and convent school, a State school (No. 531), a public hall, a Masonic hall, and a School of Arts reading-room, with library of 1,100 vols. The lodges of the Masons (E.C.), Oddfellows (M.U.), Hibernians, and Foresters (A.O.F.), meet here. Places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, also Salvation Army barracks, branches of the Queensland National and New South Wales Banks, the Victoria Hospital, and three carrying agencies. Hotels: Shakespeare, Royal, Union, Welcome Home, West End, Commercial, Carriers' Arms, Springsure, the Exchange, and Railway. A new Masonic hall is about to be erected, and a lands office has been built. The stations (sheep) in the neighbourhood are: Saltern Creek, Barcaldine, Delta, Dalgi, Lochnagar, Home Creek, Evora, Leichhardt, Tara, Coreena, and Dunraven, and there are several grazing farms in the vicinity of the town. Shearing machines are now fixed at Westbourne woolscour, five miles out, and at the local woolscour. Water is obtained from three artesian wells. The first one, sunk by the Government at a depth of 690 feet, yielded 175,000 gallons per day, and though a diminution in the flow was reported, the water is now running stronger than when the bore was first put down. The second one was put down by the Divisional Board, and yields about one million gallons per day; depth, 1,310 feet. The third was also put down by the Board; depth 1,420 ft., flow 800,000 gallons. At the railway station sheep and cattle yards are provided with troughs for watering travelling stock. A large wool-scouring works is supplied with artesian water from a bore put down near the establishment. A large boiling-down works, with wool-scouring plant, has been established at Westbourne, 5 miles from Barcaldine, the water for which is supplied by an artesian well. There are two other wool-scouring establishments in operation, a soap works, a brewery, a boiling-down works, and a steam joinery. The town is situated on the edge of the Downs, and some of the best country in the district is open for selection here. Some of the settlers are now trying wheat growing. There are ten artesian wells on Corinda station, six on Saltern Creek, the largest of which yields 1,500,000 gallons per day, several on Coreena, two on Leichhardt, three on Tara, one on Peuts, one on Dunraven, one on Clover Hills, one on Elton grazing farms, one at Home Creek, one at Evora, and two on the Aramac Road. Two wells, in both of which water has been struck in useful quantities, at Wellshot. Most of the grazing farms open to

date in this district have been selected and stocked. The town generally is reported to be progressing. Newspaper: the *Western Champion*. Population (census 1891), 2,482.

BEAUDESERT (co. Ward) (27° 59′ S. lat., 153° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Government savings bank, telegraph, and railway terminus of the Beaudesert branch of the South Coast line, 47 miles from Brisbane. It has several tradesmen's premises, an Episcopal church, (St. Thomas), Roman Catholic church (St. Mary), and Baptist church, Court of Petty Sessions, lock-up, Oddfellows' lodge, post and telegraph office, and three hotels. There are two State and one private schools, one bank, Q.N.B., eight saw-mills, several creameries, a butter factory, and a cottage hospital. Formation: basaltic flats. Population (census 1891), 450. Newspapers: *Beaudesert Despatch*.

BEENLEIGH (27° 44′ S. lat., 153° 15′ E. long.), county of Ward, parish of Boyd, electorate and police district of Logan, situate between the rivers Albert and Logan, a short distance from the western bank of the former, is the chief town of the Logan district. The river is navigable for many miles above it, and steamers ply on it to and from Brisbane, with which it is connected by railway, 24 miles; and Southport, 26 miles. Many small townships and industrious communities surround and are in touch with it, viz.—Yatala, Waterford, Alberton, Gramzow, Loganholme, Mount Cotton, Redland Bay, Woolfdean, Pimpama, Coomera, Nerang, Tambourine, Beaudesert, etc., nearly all enjoying railway communication. A mail coach plies to and from Tambourine (15 miles) daily, fare 3s. Sundry other mails are delivered by horse. The town itself is of a good size, possessing railway station, court-house, police quarters, with their accessories, post and telegraph bureau, with its adjuncts of savings bank and money-order office, pound yard, first-class State school: five churches, Church of England, Wesleyan, two Lutheran and the Apostolic, four hotels of commodious size, viz.—Imperial, Railway, Beenleigh, and Roval, School of Arts with 265 vols., with one of the finest dancing halls in the colony, Masonic lodge, and agricultural show grounds, with yards, ring, and all other requisite conveniences. There are also racing, cricket, tennis and bowling clubs. A police magistrate resides in the town. There are several general and tradesmen's stores, also a resident doctor, and chemist's shop. It is surrounded by several sugar mills, central and private; two distilleries, and two soda-water factories. The water supply is derived from a small reservoir situate towards the west of the town. The whole district was exceedingly prosperous until the disastrous flood of 21st January, 1887, gave it a severe check, ruining many, and injuring all more or less. The successive floods of 1893 also caused a good deal of damage to the sugar crop, but there has been of late a satisfactory extension of industry throughout the whole district. Two sugar-mills are on the Albert River at Yatala, a mile distant, while others of smaller capacity are at various centres. Long experience has proved the thorough adaptability of its rich varied soils and genial climate for the successful growth of the sugar-cane, which amply repays the labour expended upon it. It is bought by the manufacturers either delivered at the rollers, or on the river bank, whence loaded into the punts, which are brought alongside of and taken away from the growers' various properties by steam launch. Beenleigh is the centre of an extensive agricultural district, the population being chiefly composed of the German element, who make the best of farmers and are a most industrious class of people. They grow all kinds of produce on their various farms, but prefer sugar cane. Arrowroot is extensively grown and manufactured at Pimpama, the clear running streams there giving it a beautiful and delicate appearance. It is compressed into neat 1lb. packages, and surplus exported to London. Several saw-mills are scattered over the district, timber being plentiful. Brick-making constitutes also one of the varied industries. The breeding of horses, cattle, and pigs is a business of no mean dimensions; and dairying occupies a large share of attention. The climate is exceedingly genial and healthy. Beenleigh is a prettily located town, high and dry, and its adjacent surroundings are highly picturesque. The Logan electorate returns one member to the House of Parliament; some years ago it was partitioned into an additional electorate—the Albert, which returns one member also. Formation: argillaceous and quartzose schists and basalt. Population (census 1891), 536. Newspaper: *Logan and Albert Leader*.

BETOOTA, a township and receiving office on the Mount Leonard station, in the North Gregory district (co. Rosebery), situated about midway between Canterbury and Birdsville, about 900 miles W. from Brisbane, and about 25 miles from the South Australian border, at the junction of several roads—Windorah to Birdsville, the Diamentina to South Australia *viâ* Haddon, and the stock route from the Herbert and Diamentina to Bourke and Wodonga; consequently, it may be expected to have a fair trade in the future. Brown's Creek passes round the town on two sides, forming an island in flood times. On the north side a water-hole gives a permanent supply to the town. It has Custom House officers' quarters, police barracks, a hotel, store, saddler's, and butcher's shop. Grazing locality. Population, about 50

BIGGENDEN. *See* MOUNT BIGGENDEN.

BIRDSVILLE, (25° 55 S lat., 139° 20 E. long.), a post-town in the co. of Rosebery, and Diamentina division, electorate of Bulloo and Gregory, on the west bank of the Everard, an outside channel of the Diamentina river, about seven miles on the Queensland side of the South Australian border, 15 miles from Pandie Pandie (S.A.), and about 340 miles from the Hergott Springs (S.A.) railway station, to which a coach runs weekly (fare, £7 10s.), 950 miles W. of Brisbane. The principal mail route from Brisbane is *viâ* Charleville, Windorah, and Betoota. There are also three other mail routes—Birdsville to Boulia (257 miles); Birdsville to Dubbo Downs (150 miles), fortnightly; Birdsville to Haddon Downs (S.A.), 120 miles, fortnightly. These three mails are run with pack-horses. Hotels: Birdsville, Royal, and Tattersall's; there are three stores, two butchers' shops, and a cordial manufactory, and a court-house, customs, and police station. There are three vegetable gardens kept by Chinamen. The Diamentina Divisional Board meets at Monkira. There is a weekly mail from Brisbane, Hergott Springs and Adelaide, with which latter place much of the business of the district is done, and whence all the stores are brought principally by camels. The southern markets are largely supplied with fat cattle from the stations around here. District is purely pastoral, rather thinly grassed, principally stony plains, stony ridges, and sand hills, with flooded flats. There are about 52 permanent residents and 3 Chinese.

BLACKALL (24° 25′ 37″ S. lat., 145° 28′ 3″ E. long.), a municipal borough (incorporated May 20, 1880), with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county of Tambo, and Barcoo electorate, on the Barcoo river, about 625 miles NW. of Brisbane, 380 miles inland from Rockhampton, and 75 miles S. from Jericho Railway Station. "It is prettily situated in the centre of undulating plains upon a sandy ridge, and runs parallel with the Barcoo river." Hotels, Dash's, Royal, Prince of Wales, Universal, Bushman's Arms, Barcoo, and Tattersall's; and several stores and tradesmen's shops. The District Commissioner of Crown Lands has his office here. Public buildings comprise a lock-up, inspector's quarters, Lands Office, Town Hall, court-house, Council Chambers, a district gaol, post and telegraph office, parsonage, and hospital. Churches: Anglican, and Roman Catholic. Banks: Queensland National and New South Wales. State school, No. 299 Newspaper: *Barcoo Independent*. School of Arts, with library of 972 vols. The district is almost entirely pastoral. The sheep stations are Northampton Downs, Minnie Downs, Ravensbourne, Listowel Downs, Terrick Terrick, Malvern Hills, Avington, Lorne, Alice Downs and Bloomfield. The inhabitants are well supplied with vegetables from market gardens. A reservoir supplies the township with water, and there is in addition an artesian supply yielding 280,000 gallons daily. The communication is by rail from Rockhampton to Jericho, 75 miles, thence coach; or by coach to Barcaldine railway station, or coach to Charlesville. Blackall is the most central town in Queensland. The Divisional Board, also the Marsupial Board, meet here. There is a lodge of Oddfellows, Foresters, and a Masonic lodge, also a cricket, a racing, tennis, athletic and bicycle clubs, and a pastoral society. The estimated area of the municipality is 5 square miles, having 8 miles of roads, 155 dwellings, and property of the ratable value of £21,770. The country around Blackall is well grassed, timbered chiefly with gidyah, and considered first-class for sheep. Much land has been taken up by selectors, and there are a few grazing areas. Formation: blue rock, sandstone, and limestone. Population, by census 1891, of the municipality 777 (now 800), of the census district 4,529.

BLACK SNAKE (26° 6′ S. lat., 152° 28′ E. long.), co. Lennox, electorate of Wide Bay, police district of Gympie, is about 12 miles from Kilkivan SW. at an altitude of 1,200 feet, and about 170 miles N. by W. of Brisbane, situated on the Black Snake Creek. Hotel: Black Snake, with store in connection. There are eight distinct lines of reefs, notably the "Black Snake" and the "Mariners," which when working yielded a large average of gold per ton. Three miles due north of Black Snake is the Mount Coora Copper Mining Company's works. Near here a cobalt lode was discovered by Mr. F. Smith. It is of great width and extends for over half-a-mile in length. The Assistant Government Geologist believes that it will prove a very valuable deposit. Formation: hard hornblendic and micaceous schists and altered volcanic rock. Principally a mining district, although pastoral and agricultural pursuits are engaged in to a limited extent. In the scrubs, large quantities of valuable timber, pine, cedar, iron bark and gum exist, but owing to the almost impassable roads over the Black Snake range it cannot be brought to a market.

BLOOMFIELD RIVER (16° 5′ S. lat., 145° 16′ E. long.), a tin-mining and sugar-growing locality, with a receiving office, lying about 40 miles to the south of Cooktown, 45 miles by mail route, *viâ* Mount Romeo, and 30 miles by sea. The river from which it takes its name flows into the south end of Weary Bay. It has a sand-bar at its mouth, and is only navigable for about eight miles, owing to falls and rapids; in one place the water falls almost perpendicularly over a wall of rock 185 feet high. A short distance from the mouth is the wharf, and the township of Ayton, which consists of a post-office, police station, and several private houses. Three miles from the river is the Vilele Plantation of 5,000 acres, and adjoining is that of Messrs. Hislop & Co., of 2,500 acres, and Mr. P. Cochran's of 1,200 acres. Tin is found in greater or less quantities in all the gullies to the south, west, and north of the river. The principal mining centres are Mount Romeo, 12 miles north, Rossville; Mount Hartley, 14 miles north; and China Camp and Upper Bloomfield, 10 to 13 miles south-west. Most of the country being covered with a dense tropical scrub, it is hard to penetrate and difficult to prospect, but several promising looking lodes of tin are known of. These rich tropical scrubs have been proved very suitable for the growing of sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco, the latter flourishing much as in Java, and of a similar quality. Population, about 250.

BOGANTUNGAN (23° 36′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), a railway station and post-town with money-order, and telegraph

facilities, 227 miles west of Rockhampton. It is in the police district of Clermont, county of Plantagenet, electorate of Leichhardt, and is situated on the Medway and Grass Tree creeks. Public buildings: Institute, railway station, and State School (No. 384). Hotel: Commercial, one store and butcher's shop. It was once a thriving busy place, but the extension of the line westward has affected its prosperity and reduced its population, and the township, has had to take its place with other minor camps along the line. Population (census 1891), 143.

BOOLBURRA (23° 45′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.) is in the Port Curtis district, county of Packington, and Rockhampton police district, about 100 miles W. of Gladstone, and 400 miles NW. of Brisbane, situated on the river Dawson, near the junction with the Mackenzie. It is a station on the Central line, a receiving office, and is distant 58 miles SW. from Rockhampton. It has a provisional school (No. 202). The school-house is used occasionally as a place of worship. There are permanent reserves for a public cemetery and schools. Agricultural and pastoral district, subject to floods in the rainy season. Population of town, 58 (census 1891); with vicinity about 120.

BOONAH, a railway station on the Fassifern line and the Teviot Creek, 59 miles from Brisbane, and one mile from Dugandan, the terminus of the branch. It is a telegraph station, and has also a post office, money-order office, branch of the Government savings bank and Queensland National bank, two hotels, State school, school of art, with 175 vols., Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Salvation Army places of worship; a drill shed, and there are three saw-mills in the vicinity. There is a corps of about sixty mounted infantry. Boonah is surrounded by mountain ranges, and the scenery is said to be unsurpassed for grandeur and natural beauty. Agricultural and pastoral district.

BOULIA (22° 55′ S. lat., 139° 38′ E. long.), a post-town, "well and prettily" situated on the west bank of the Burke river, about 500 feet above sea level, in the county of Wills, electorate of North Gregory. The Wills Channel joins the Burke 15 miles above the town, at the site of the old N. M. Police Barracks. The town contains two hotels, Australian and Royal, two large stores, and "fully a score of presentable houses," and some tradesmen's premises. The water supply is derived from the river and from wells sunk in the town, good water being obtainable at an average depth of about 40 feet. Boulia is distant from Winton about 240 miles, shorter than this by two other routes; about 1,350 miles from Brisbane, to which the route is by rail to Winton, coach to Longreach, thence rail and steamer, or coach to Winton, thence rail to Hughenden, from there rail and steamer. Cloncurry is about 193 miles distant, and Birdsville 257 miles. There are post and telegraph offices, also a court-house and barracks. Water is obtainable by sinking at an average depth of about 30 feet: The country around Boulia is described as magnificent grazing country, chiefly stocked with cattle. Many of the stations around exceed 3,000 square miles of country. Good building timber is found in the neighbourhood. Boulia is a first-class meteorological station. Population, 101 (census 1891).

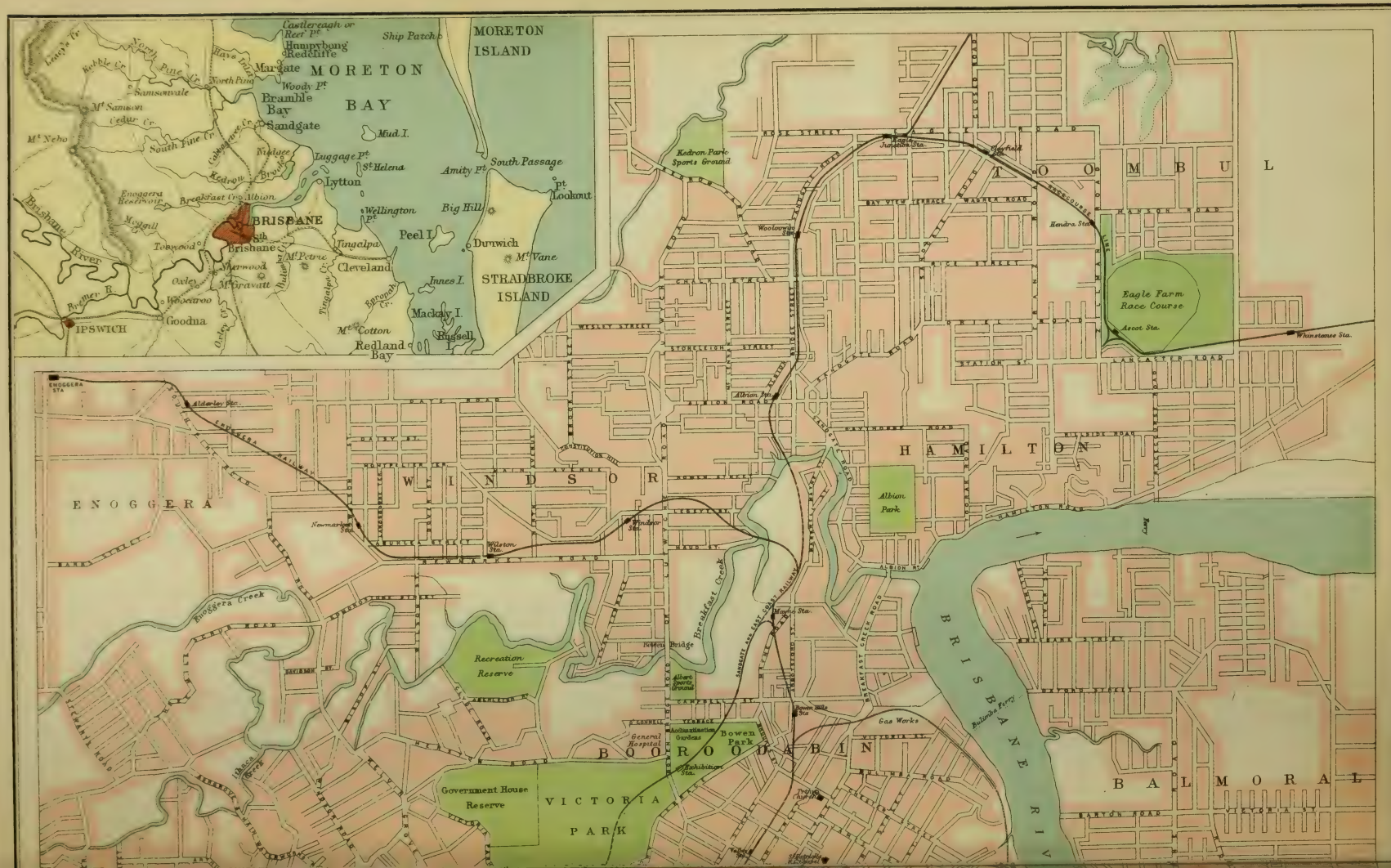
BOWEN (19° 59′ S. lat., 148° 16′ E. long.), Port Denison, co. of Herbert, parish of Pring, police and electoral district of Bowen, a seaport and municipal town, under a mayor and five councillors, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph repeating station, on the northern shore of the inlet in Edgcumbe Bay, known as Port Denison, about 725 miles (817 by overland telegraph route) NW. of Brisbane. There is regular steam communication with Brisbane (by the A.U.S.N. Co.'s and the British India Mail Co.'s steamers), also with Rockhampton, Sydney, and other Southern ports. The harbour, which was discovered in 1859, by Captain Sinclair, is one of the best on the eastern coast of Australia, secure in all weathers, and admirably adapted as a port of call for all vessels using the inner passage to the Torres Strait. Bowen is the outlet and port of a large area of pastoral country. There is an extensive deposit of good coal within 60 miles, but lack of capital prevents its being worked. Mr. Jack, the late Government Geologist, who visited and reported on the coalfields, states his opinion that "the Bowen river coalfield is the geological equivalent of the most valuable part of the New South Wales coal measures." There are within the boundary of the municipality 3¾ square miles, 26 miles of streets and 265 dwellings. Estimated value of ratable property, £63,757. It was proclaimed on August 7th, 1863. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, and the Bank of N. S. Wales have branches here. The town possesses Anglican (Trinity) and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) churches, a Presbyterian church, Salvation Army barracks, a State school (No. 10), girl and infant schools (No. 235), a convent and private school, a good hospital (Kennedy), a school of arts, with a library of 2,485 volumes, police court-house, and derives a good supply of water from the river Don. There are five hotels—Beaver's, North Australian, Union, Railway and Commercial. The Court-house, a large brick and stucco building, is now also utilised for the Post-office and Lands Departments. Bowen, being the telegraph repeating station for the North, has a large number of operators. A commodious pier, upwards of one-third of a mile in length, affords facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. A "swinging basin" is now dredged to a depth of 22 feet below low water, and the channel and swinging basin are respectively 150 and 350 feet wide. The jetty here has been strengthened, and its width at the outer end increased, and the berths and swinging basin dredged. Vessels of very large tonnage, registering up to 9,000 tons, are loaded and discharged with great facility. The district is a pastoral one, but there is a considerable extent of excellent agricultural land around the town as well as in the vicinity of the coalfield. The first sod of the Bowen railway was turned by the Mayor on June 14, 1888, and the line is now completed to Wangaratta, (48 miles). Boring with the diamond drill was tried on the coalfield at the foot of the Leichhardt range, and several narrow coal seams have been cut through. The drill was continued to the depth of 391 feet to the bedded porphyrites. At Havilah, Bowen River, coal seams of various thicknesses were gone through to a depth of 340 feet. There are indications of coal within 15 miles of the port. Marble has been found in the neighbourhood. The Normanby gold-field lies about 60 miles S. from Bowen, but of late little has been done here. The Warden describes it as being too expensive for the present miners to work properly, yet too good to abandon. The water supply is derived from the Don River, at a distance of 3 miles. A meat freezing works on the railway line 6 miles from town is now in operation. Geological formation of the town site—granite. Population of the municipality, 1,200; of the district, 2,778 (census 1891). Local newspaper: *Port Denison Times*.

BOWEN DOWNS (county Rodney) (22° 30′ S. lat., 145° 1′ E. long.) is a postal receiving office, situated on Cornish Creek, a tributary of the Thompson river, about 750 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 318 miles SW. of Bowen *viâ* Rockhampton; there is mail communication once a week. Aramac, the nearest town, is about 36 miles S. The surrounding country is of a pastoral character, being fairly grassed in undulating downs.

BOWER BIRD, a mining locality on the Creek of the same name, distant about 100 miles NW. of Cloncurry, and 2 miles W. of the Leichhardt river (it is also known as the Leichhardt Goldfield), at a point 5 or 6 miles above the "Impassable Gorge." The nearest port is Burketown, about 190 miles, nearly due north. Normanton is about 195 miles in a direct line NNE. The actual distance by road from Cloncurry is about 110 miles, of which the first 60 miles are described as good and the latter part rough, though capable of improvement. According to Mr. Rand's report the reefs are situate on the eastern fall of a hill in the Bower Bird Creek Valley. On this hill there are numerous large outcrops of quartz running in a northerly direction which stand out very prominently, having the appearance of large "buck" reefs, as they are termed by miners. In 1899 the Warden reported that there had not been that development in mining which its prospects a year or so before appeared to warrant.

BREAKFAST CREEK (27° 27′ S. lat., 153° 5′ E. long.), an important suburb of Brisbane, distant from the General Post-office about two miles. It is situate on the creek of the same name and the Brisbane River, which it faces, and on its banks are the residences of many merchants and tradesmen. Omnibuses and tramcars ply frequently during the day. The Creek proper is crossed by a bridge, consisting of three continuous main girders, having curved top and bottom booms, a centre span of 77 feet and two side spans of 36 feet and 51 feet respectively, each resting upon cast-iron cylinder piers and masonry abutments, total width 52 feet. It is built of steel throughout, and cost about £12,000. In this locality is a post-office, a large State school and a commodious hotel near the bridge. Near the bridge is the office of the Hamilton divisional board. About 1½ mile from the bridge is the racecourse of the Queensland Turf Club, said to be one of the best in Australia, and connected not only by train but by electric trams. Meetings of the club are held four times a year. A nicely laid out bowling green is not far from the bridge and is well patronised. The Breakfast Creek road is the main route by road to Sandgate, and there is great traffic to this locality on Sundays and holidays. Near the bridge is a large area of ground, known as the Albion Park, where horse races are held weekly, the centre of the ground is used for football and cricket. A wharf erected by the Toombul Divisional Board affords facilities for the landing of fish and meat.

BRISBANE (27° 28′ 3″ S. lat., 153° 6′ 54·93″ E. long.), an Episcopal city, and the capital of Queensland, is situated 58 feet above sea-level, on the river Brisbane, which surrounds it on two sides, about 25 miles by water (12 in a direct line) from its debouchement into Moreton Bay, one of the largest bays on the coast of Australia, and after which for a long time the district was called. It lies about 500 miles N. of Sydney. Brisbane was originally settled in 1825, having been made a penal station by Sir Thomas Brisbane, the Governor at that time of Australia, from whom its name is derived. In 1842 the colony was opened to free settlers, and from that period the city has been yearly growing in importance as the population of the country increases, and its resources are developed. Brisbane is divided into four portions; North Brisbane, South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point, and Fortitude Valley, and comprises three electorates—North Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Fortitude Valley, each returning two members. (South Brisbane is now a separate Municipality.) There are seven principal streets, Ann, Adelaide, Queen, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Mary, and Alice—Queen Street being the leading thoroughfare—running about north-east and south-west, about half a mile long; these are crossed at right angles by six others, William, George, Albert, Edward, Creek and Wharf Streets. In Eagle Street, and what is known as Petrie's Bight, are the principal wharves. The length of streets in all is 52½ miles, with 5,265 dwellings. The area of the city is 2½ square miles, and the value of the ratable property is estimated at £5,860,612. Amount of rates levied in 1899 was £36,163 (the general rate being 1d. in the £). The city was incorporated September 7, 1859. The public buildings comprise several churches and chapels—ten Episcopal, five Wesleyan, six Baptist, five Congregational, one Bible Christian, one Lutheran, seven Presbyterian, three Primitive Methodist, one


MORETON BAY
MORETON ISLAND
BRISBANE
IPSWICH
Redcliffe
Humpybong
Sandgate
Cleveland
Redland Bay
Dunwich
Amity Pt.
South Passage
Lytton
Wellington Pt.
Peel I.
Mackay I.
Russell
Innes I.
STRADBROKE ISLAND
Ship Patches
Mud I.
Luggage Pt.
St. Helena
Big Hill
Mt. Vane
Mt. Cotton
Mt. Petrie
Mt. Gravatt
Mt. Samson
Mt. Nebo
Samsonvale
Woodford
Goodna
Oxley
Tingalpa
Eprapah Cr.
Brisbane River
Bremer R.
Oxley Cr.
Breakfast Cr.
Albion
Kedron Park Sports Ground
Eagle Farm Race Course
Ascot Sta.
Whinstanes Sta.
Hendra Sta.
Woolloongabba Sta.
Exhibition Sta.
Albion Park
Albion Bridge
Victoria Bridge
Albert Sports Ground
Gas Works
Bulimba Ferry
Recreation Reserve
Government House Reserve
VICTORIA PARK
Bowen Park
General Hospital
Acclimatisation Gardens
Enoggera Creek
Breakfast Creek
Enoggera Sta.
Aldersley Sta.
Newmarket Sta.
Windsor Sta.
Wilston Sta.
Kelvin Grove Sta.
Normanby Sta.
Roma St. Sta.
Albion St.
Stanley St.
Ipswich Rd.
Logan Rd.
Wellington Rd.
Stanley Rd.
Sandgate Rd.
Gympie Rd.
Lutwyche Rd.
Kelvin Grove Rd.
Enoggera Rd.
Waterworks Rd.
Hamilton Rd.
Bayview Rd.
Bulimba Rd.
Wynnum Rd.
Lytton Rd.
Old Cleveland Rd.
Main Rd.
Victoria St.
Harcourt St.
Harrison Rd.
Coorparoo Rd.
Stanley St. East Coast Railway
Sandgate and East Coast Railway
Cleveland Railway
Enoggera Railway
Ipswich Railway
WINDSOR
ENOGGERA
HAMILTON
TOOMBUL
BOOROODABIN
BALMORAL
BRISBANE RIVER



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United Methodist, four Roman Catholic, one New Church, a Friends' Meeting-house, a Jews' Synagogue, and one Scandinavian. There are besides several places of worship in the suburbs. The Presbyterian Church is a handsome building with tower, on Wickham Terrace, and the Wesleyan Chapel in Albert Street is a fine building with a lofty spire. Among some of the principal buildings are St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, in Elizabeth Street, a fine imposing edifice; a campanile has been built in the Cathedral yard, in which is hung a bell of 2 tons weight, the largest in the Australian colonies; St. John's Church, in William Street, by the river side, the largest Episcopal and the cathedral church (a wooden bell-tower with a peal of 8 bells adjoins the building); the site, however, has been sold to the Government, who have made the excavations for a new pile of buildings for the use of the Lands Department, and a new cathedral is to be erected on an eminence in Ann Street, overlooking the City; All Saints', on Wickham terrace with a fine organ, ranking next; Trinity Church at Fortitude Valley; the Baptist Tabernacle on Wickham Terrace: the Town Hall, which has a frontage of 99 feet to Queen Street (a building of large proportions and commanding appearance is at a future time to be erected in Roma Street); the Houses of Legislature, in George Street, the largest buildings in the city; the Post and Telegraph Office (about to be rebuilt at great expense); Police Court in Elizabeth Street; the Government Printing Office, overlooking the river, now much enlarged, extending through from William to George Streets; Government House; the Masonic Hall in Alice Street; the Temperance Hall in Edward Street; the School of Arts in Ann Street, with a library of about 25,000 volumes; the new Technical College opposite; the Museum in William Street, nearly facing the Government Printing Office on the river bank—this is being converted into a Free Public Library—the exhibition building having reverted to the Government, who have converted it into a National Museum and Art Gallery; Supreme Court, and large public offices between George and Quay Streets; the Police-station in Roma and Albert Streets, having barrack accommodation for 45 men; the Government Analyst's quarters; the Port offices in Edward Street, a drill shed for the Volunteer Artillery in Adelaide Street; Her Majesty's Opera House in Queen Street, one of the finest theatres in Australia, and All Hallows Convent, with school. An immense four-story building, known as the Treasury Buildings, one of the finest architectural piles in the colonies, has been erected, replacing the Treasury and other buildings in William and George Streets. At Kangaroo Point are large immigration barracks capable of accommodating 500 inmates. The Custom House is a three-story building with dome, on the river bank. The business of the banks, insurance, and other societies is carried on in buildings worthy of the city; the Union Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the premises lately used by the Queensland Deposit Bank, the Australian Mutual Provident, New Zealand, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual Assurance Companies' Offices, are the most notable among them. The building of the Queensland National Bank, on the site formerly occupied by the School of Arts, is in the Classical Italian style, and is one of the largest and finest banking houses in the Australian colonies. The London Bank of Australia, at the corner of Queen and Creek Streets, is also a very fine building; the Royal Bank has commodious premises in Queen Street. The premises of the Queensland Club, at the corner of Alice and George Streets, are in the Italian style, with wide verandahs and colonnades. Very many other buildings, both public and private, have been erected, and most of the streets show signs of advancement in their architecture. The warehouses, shops and stores are numerous, and some of the former are handsome and commodious buildings. The premises of the Brisbane Newspaper Company, at the corner of Edward and Queen Streets, are a palatial pile of seven stories, 82 feet in height. At the opposite corner is a large three-story building of stone for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. A fine pile of buildings has been erected in Queen Street, for the *Telegraph* Newspaper Company. Like the *Courier* Office it is fitted with the most modern machinery. The Brisbane Newspaper Company have for some years operated with Linotype machines and have recently added a large photo-reproduction and colour-printing plants to their premises, The Company, too, are about to replace their printing machinery with more modern types. Ample provision for the education of the rising generation is afforded by the Boys' Grammar School, the Girls' Grammar School, and the Normal School, and other State schools. The grammar school is on Gregory terrace, on an elevated site. Extensive accommodation is provided for boarders. A Girls' Grammar School has been built near to the Boys' School, and the premises have been enlarged. The Christian Brothers have also a fine school on Gregory Terrace, with accommodation for 200 pupils, and other schools have been opened in Charlotte Street and in Boundary Street. The old Supreme Court buildings in Queen Street (erected 1828) were pulled down at the end of 1880. They were among the oldest buildings in the city, and dated back to convict days. They had long been an architectural eyesore to the street, and apart from their historic interest had little to recommend them. The site is now covered with a superior class of commercial premises. A magnificent iron bridge, called the Victoria, on the lattice-girder principle, with swing openings to allow of the passage of ships, until February, 1893, connected North and South Brisbane. This bridge was designed by Robinson and I'Anson, of Darlington; the iron-work was manufactured by Peto, Brassey and Betts, of Birkenhead; and it was erected under the engineership of the late Thomas Oldham, and subsequently of A. R. Jones. It was commenced in 1863, and was opened with some ceremony by the Marquis of Normanby on June 15, 1874. On February 6, 1893, the northern half of this bridge was swept away by the most destructive flood ever known in Brisbane. An entirely new bridge costing, including approaches, about £111,987, is now completed and open. The new structure consists of six 170 feet steel spans, carried on five piers of cast iron cylinders filled with concrete, with abutments of masonry and concrete. There are two carriage-ways, each 24 feet in width, and two footways, each 9 feet wide, carried upon steel cantilevers from the outside main girders. The decking is of steel trough plates covered with tarred metal, and the carriage-way on same formed of hardwood block paving. Total length of bridge 1,040 feet 8 inches, being 35 feet 8 inches longer than London Bridge, and width between parapets of footways 73 feet. The gradient of the bridge is one in 90, and the clear height of the superstructure above high water 34½ feet at the north end and 23 feet at the south end. The structure was designed by Mr. A. B. Brady, Engineer of Bridges to the Government. There is frequent communication with Sydney by the A.U.S.N. Co.'s, Messrs. Howard Smith and Co's., Adelaide Steamship Cos.' and other steamers, and there is also overland communication by rail, the railway journey occupying about 26 hours. A regular line carrying the mails plies between Brisbane and the northern ports, Cooktown being the northern terminus. There is also regular communication with London by the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and occasionally by sailing ships. There is good wharf accommodation for a large amount of tonnage, but owing to the great increase of the shipping trade, extended wharfage has been found necessary, and has been provided both on the north and south sides of the river. The A.U.S.N. Co. have a wharf, extending from their Mary Street to the Eagle Street wharves, called the Norman wharf. Near the Victoria Bridge is a large wharf, 700 feet long, erected by the Corporation, at a cost of £35,000. Till recently, owing to the bar at the mouth of the river, and the shallowness of the river itself, vessels of large tonnage could not come up to the city, but this was overcome by a direct cutting made through the bar at the mouth of the river. During 1891–92 the bar cutting was deepened to 20 feet for a width of 100 feet along centre and a complete channel 300 feet wide to upwards of 15 feet at low water was available between Brisbane and the Bay. Owing to the heavy floods in February, 1893, a considerable silting up of the channels took place, to such an extent that even the inter-colonial steamers, unless of light draught, were unable to come to the Brisbane wharves. The channels have been redredged, and some of them deepened, and the river is now in such a condition, enabling the largest steamers to come up the river and berth at the wharves. At the Lytton Rocks the first channel, 100 feet wide, and having a depth of 21 feet at low water, has been blasted, giving an extra depth of 18 inches all through the river cuttings. There is now a depth of 22 feet at dead low water available from the Bar to the town wharves. Training walls are being built along the Hamilton Reach of the river, the spaces behind which will be filled up with silt, dredged from the river channels by the latest type of Lindon Bates suction dredges, two of which are nearing completion. It is intended also to cut off several of the points, thus straightening the river and, to an extent, reducing the risk of floods by allowing of a more ready escape of the water. This work has actually been commenced. A spacious dry dock at South Brisbane, completed and opened in September, 1881, takes in large vessels. Brisbane is the terminus of the Southern and Western railway, the connecting link between it and Ipswich having been opened in June, 1875. The railway station in Roma Street is a commodious building, and admirably fitted for its purpose. Cold storage works have been erected. A line is now constructed to a temporary Central station in the heart of the city, in Ann Street, where permanent palatial station buildings are nearing completion. From here the line is carried to the Valley, and now extended to connect with the Main North Coast Line to Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg and Gladstone. Several omnibuses ply to various parts of the city and the suburbs, and electric tramways are open to beyond the Exhibition and South Brisbane, New Farm, Breakfast Creek, western suburbs, and Bulimba, other extensions being contemplated. Among the leading hotels are the Gresham, Metropolitan, Queen's, Royal, Lennon's, Belle Vue, Imperial, Grand, and the Excelsior. The city has a good general hospital at Bowen Bridge, to which several additions have been made, with extensive quarters for the nurses, and a large sick children's hospital adjoins; a lying-in hospital — Lady Bowen, on Wickham Terrace, a female refuge, an orphanage, and several other institutions of a charitable character, as well as two thoroughly equipped private hospitals. A movement is now on foot for the establishment of a women's hospital, the prime mover in the scheme being Lady Lamington. There is a fire brigade, well equipped with 5 steam fire engines, reels, hose, &c., having its head station in Edward Street. This building now ranks as one of the best appointed institutions in Australia. The Town Hall, the Norman, the Centennial, and other Halls, are used as places of entertainment. The Theatre Royal is in Elizabeth Street; the Opera House before alluded to is in Queen Street. Race-meetings are regularly held at the Eagle Farm and Breakfast Creek course, and large prizes are offered. A central

market has been erected in Roma Street, and one on a smaller scale in Stanley Street, South Brisbane. The Botanic Gardens are laid out with great taste; they abound with tropical and semi-tropical trees, shrubs, and plants, and may be considered one of the principal "lions" of Brisbane. A stone wall and iron fence has been built round them, and the walks are now asphalted. The Queen's Park is a portion of the Botanical Gardens, and is used as a cricket and football ground. A battery of guns is here. Other lungs of the city are Victoria Park, Albert Park and Bowen Park. At the latter place the annual exhibitions of the Queensland National Association are held, and those already held have attracted a large number of visitors from all parts. An International Exhibition on a large scale was held during the winter of 1897, the additional buildings imported for the purpose being those used at the Tasmanian Exhibition. Great improvements have been made on the grounds to fit them for athletic and other sports and exhibition purposes. The original wooden structure, burned to the ground during 1888, has been replaced by a much finer one of brick, with towers. This building is now utilised for a Museum and National Art Gallery, the annexes being retained as show buildings. A concert hall forms part of it, and this will hold 3,000 persons. A large organ, one of the finest in the colonies, has been erected in it, and was opened in December 1892. The Municipal Council has since purchased this instrument, which will ultimately be removed to the new Town Hall when built. The Acclimatisation Society's grounds at Bowen Park, adjoining those of the Association, are much frequented, and the society is doing a most useful work. At One Tree Hill, now called Mount Coot-tha, a large area has been reserved as a public park. From the summit of the hill a magnificent view is to be had, embracing Ipswich on the one hand and Sandgate and the Bay on the other. The cemetery is at Toowong, about 2 miles distant from the General Post Office. It is picturesquely situated and well laid out. Nearly in the centre of the ground is a dome-shaped hill, the top of which is surmounted by a monument to Governor Blackall. The city is divided into five wards—East, West, North, Valley, and Kangaroo Point, each of which returns two aldermen, one of whom retires annually; the mayor is chosen by the aldermen. The boundaries of these wards were amended in October, 1880. The first Mayor was the late Mr. John Petrie, in 1859-60. Brisbane and is lighted with gas (a second company has now its works mains in operation supplying South Brisbane), and the majority of private firms have their premises lighted by electricity, and is well supplied with water from a large artificial lake (186 acres in area) in the ranges near the heads of the Enoggera creek, 240 feet above sea-level, 7 miles distant from the city, whence it is conveyed by a double service of pipes, one 8 inches in diameter and 7½ miles long, the other 12 inches in diameter and 8 miles long, the aggregate discharging capacity of both mains being about 53,400 gallons per hour into smaller pipes that reticulate all parts of the city. The area of the watershed is about 8,295 acres, and the storage capacity of water, one thousand million gallons. The requirements of the city and suburbs have demanded an additional storage reservoir, which has been made at Gold Creek, between the Enoggera watershed and that of Moggill. The area of the watershed from which the new reservoir is filled is 2,476 acres, the area of the reservoir is 67½ acres, and its capacity 395,500,000 gallons. The water from this source is brought by a 16-inch main, capable of discharging 1,678,752 gallons in 24 hours, *viâ* Brookfield, Taringa, and Toowong. The supply from here was available during 1886. Further provision for water supply becoming absolutely necessary, works for obtaining a supply from a point on the Upper Brisbane River were undertaken, and the supply of the city and suburbs with water from this source is now an accomplished fact. According to the engineer's report, "The Brisbane River works, now completed with the connecting mains, as laid are capable of delivering at the rate of 6 million gallons of water per day in Brisbane, and by simply increasing the main capacity, and adding two pair of engines to the machinery, this quantity can be doubled. The present works, with the assistance of the two reservoirs, will allow 40 gallons per head to a population of 250,000. There is a service reservoir on Wickham Terrace, which has been supplemented by a second one of larger capacity, in order to improve the water supply to the higher levels of South Brisbane and Kangaroo Point, and two other service reservoirs, one at Highgate Hill, 190 feet above high-water mark, with capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, and another at Red Hill, 230 feet above high-water mark, have been made. Both these reservoirs are in connection with the Gold Creek works. The extension of the city has been much hindered by the hilly nature of the ground: and the formation of the roads has been attended with a large expenditure of money and labour. Some portions of the city are elevated, upwards of 100 feet above the mean sea-level. During the last few years great improvements have been made in the formation and paving of the streets of Brisbane. The principal line of traffic has been paved with wood blocks, and all telephone and telegraph lines laid under ground. The drainage has received attention, and provision made for flushing the sewers with salt water. The climate of Brisbane is, as a rule, dry and healthy, though the temperature is high in the summer months. The mean external shade temperature is about 70°. Population (census 1891), within a five miles radius, 93,657; within a ten miles radius, 101,554. In 1898 the estimated population within a five miles radius was 105,734. The newspapers published in Brisbane are the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Evening Observer* (with specially illustrated sports issue on Saturday evenings), and the *Telegraph*, issued daily; the *Queenslander*, the *Week*, *Government Gazette*, *Flashes*, *Queensland Figaro*, the *Worker*, *Queensland Sportsman*, *N. A. Zeitung*, *Queensland Herald*, *Queensland Grazier*, *Age*, *Street*, and the *Australian*, published weekly, and some small class papers monthly.

BRISBANE, SOUTH (South Brisbane) (27° 29′ S. lat., 153° 44′ E. long.), an independent municipality, with four wards, is that portion of the city on the opposite, or southern, side of the Brisbane River. It is connected with the city by the new Victoria bridge, a five-span iron structure, with two roadways. Omnibuses ply continuously, also ferry boats, and there is also electric tramway communication on the overhead trolly system. Total length of tramways, six miles. Incorporated January 7, 1888; 73 miles of streets. 5,187 dwellings, area 4½ square miles. Value of ratable property, £1,413,398; estimated population, 25,935. Revenue, receipts for 1899, £38,790 5s. 2d.; expenditure, £40,055; liabilities, £100,147 2s. 3d.; assets (including reserves), £203,431 18s. 3d.; It has two post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, a court-house, a fine town hall, completed in 1892 at a cost of £12,000, near the intersection of Vulture and Stanley Streets, and two fire brigade stations (one volunteer). Branches of the New South Wales, Royal and Queensland National Banks. Hotels: Palace, Graham's, Clarence, Terminus, Railway, Stanley and others. The dry-dock here was opened in September, 1881. The first vessel taken in being the *Doon*; it will take in vessels up to 420 feet in length. Spacious wharves have been erected, at which ships of considerable tonnage can lie alongside and load where the Southern and Western Railways deliver alongside *ex* truck. The Government wharves in the bight below the dry-dock are 500 feet long and 50 feet wide, and provided with four ten-ton cranes. The markets and cold storage works of Geddes, Birt & Co., recently erected at a cost of £36,000, are on the wharves, and connected with the Southern and Western Railway system. Stanley Street is the principal thoroughfare. The Corporation has also erected wholesale and retail markets. There are several places of worship and five State schools, and two municipal schools of arts, with a free reading-room and a library of 4,463 volumes, and in conjunction with the largest of the two, a large technical college has recently been built and opened. The Brisbane gaol is here, it is of brick with concrete foundations, and has gaoler's and warders' quarters, hospital, workshop, kitchens, store, debtor's and warders' room, and underground tank together with brick boundary wall 18 feet high. The South Brisbane line connects with the main line at Corinda. The railway is completed to Melbourne Street, where there is a fine commodious station, a two-storey red brick building. All passenger trains now start from here for Beenleigh, Southport, Beaudesert, Wynnum and Cleveland. The boarding-out system for orphans having been adopted, the Diamantina Orphanage buildings are being used by the Government as an asylum for incurables. Magnificent buildings have been erected for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, which is now in full working order. South Brisbane is now directly connected with the Mount Crosby Water Reservoir by syphon laid on the bed of the river. A service reservoir has been erected on Highgate Hill, capable of holding 2½ millions of gallons of water. There are several factories, a flour mill, and other industries carried on in South Brisbane. The Brisbane cricket ground is at Woolloongutta; it has an area of 13 acres, vested by the Government in three trustees; it has bicycle track (three laps to mile), cricket pitches, two football grounds, lawn tennis courts. Grand stand and pavilions have been erected, and the ground is now classed as amongst the best in Australia.

BROOKFIELD (county Stanley), a small settlement and post town, about 10 miles from Brisbane. The beautiful Moreton Bay chestnut grows here on the banks of the creeks. The public buildings are the Bible Christian Church, Orange Hall, and State school No. 16. The locality is picturesque. The country has the character of being more or less auriferous, but no payable results have yet been obtained.

BROUGHTON (20° 27′ S. lat., 146° 40′ E. long.), a post town at the junction of the Broughton river with the Burdekin, about 14 miles SE. from Charters Towers, known as a gold field before Charters Towers. Coaches ply daily, fare 5s. Principal hotel: Broughton. Several quartz reefs are here. One store.

BUDERIM MOUNTAIN. *See* Mount Buderim.

BULIMBA (27° 26′ 40″ S. lat., 153° 3′ 30″ E. long.), a postal suburban township on the creek of the same name, in the electorate of Bulimba, and Balmoral Divisional Board, about 4 miles distant from the Post Office, Brisbane. It is in telephonic communication with the city, the public telephone being at the Post Office. It has an Episcopal Church (St. John Baptist), a Primitive Methodist and a Baptist Chapel, a public school (No. 17), a school of arts, with library of 1,081 vols., one hotel (Bulimba), extensive stearine candle and soap works (Apollo Company, Limited), and chemical works. At Queensport are extensive works for meat freezing and meat preserving, also brickyards. The plague hospital is here. Communication with Brisbane is maintained by means of the steam ferry and tramcars and 'buses.

BUNDABERG (24° 53′ S. lat., 152° 21′ E. long.), a port and municipality, in the county of Cook, electorate and police district of Bundaberg, situated on the banks of the river Burnett, about 10 miles from its mouth, 70 miles (52 postal) N. of Maryborough, and 217 miles N. of Brisbane, with which it is now connected by rail. It is governed by four local bodies: North (under the Gooburrum Divisional Board), East (under the Woongarra Divisional Board), South and West (under the Barolin Divisional Board), and the municipality proper by the Municipal Council. The Mount Perry Railway and North Coast line, constructed to Gladstone, cross the River Burnett by a steel lattice girder bridge. The distance to Mount Perry is 66½ miles. Hotels: The Grand, Imperial, Club, Royal, Queen's,

Leichhardt, Metropolitan, Palace, Tattersalls, Federal, Gympie, Melbourne, Sydney, and Custom House, North Bundaberg, the smallest township at present, though the longest settled, contains five hotels, five general stores, two butchers' shops, several small stores, Waterview saw-mills, sugar factory and distillery, Bundaberg foundry, connected by a branch line with the railway; Methodist and Anglican churches, a lock-up, a primary school (No. 161), Gooburrum boards hall and town hall, and 1,200 inhabitants. It is connected by steam ferry to South Bundaberg, but a fine steel traffic bridge was opened in 1900. The bridge cost £75,000. East Bundaberg is an important suburb, containing a public school (No. 497), Woongarra Board's Office, Ebenezer Hall, the Millaquin Refinery, Burnett River saw-mills, Skyring's saw-mills, five hotels, stores, brickyards, a brewery, gas works, butchers' shops, a fine distillery, and a number of residences. Bundaberg proper has branches of the N. S. Wales, Commercial, Union, Royal, and Queensland National Banks, a fine School of Arts, with library of 6,501 volumes, superior post and telegraph offices, a 2-storey brick building, with a clock tower 92 feet high, a court-house, lands office, immigration depôt, a hospital, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, and two State schools (Nos. 412 and 18), for boys and girls respectively, a money-order office and Government Savings Bank, a number of stores and tradesmen's premises, and a steam joinery. Societies: Oddfellows, Manchester Unity and Independent Orders, Protestant Alliance, Foresters, Rechabites, Orange, Masonic (3), Building, Penny Bank, Caledonian, Good Templars, W.C.T. Union, Pastoral and Agricultural Society, also Horticultural Society. The area of the municipality is 1¾ square miles, length of streets 30 miles, 1,100 dwellings, ratable property valued at £234,267. The town has been lit with gas since October, 1884. A good water supply is in course of construction. The bar has 17 feet of water at spring tides, and vessels of moderate draught can cross with safety. An active harbour board has now control of the river, and have imported a large sand pump dredge which is busily occupied deepening the river. Three saw-mills supply large quantities of timber to the northern markets. There are also two breweries. Regular steam communication is established with Rockhampton, and some of the boats of the A.U.S.N. Co.'s fleet call on their round to and from Brisbane and the northern ports. The great staple exports are sugar (the average annual output being about 35,000 tons), golden syrup and sawn timber. The Woongarra scrub is situated here, which takes its name from a hummock in the locality. The scrub is of volcanic origin, and is eight miles broad by twelve long. The town is connected by rail to the Isis scrub, and large quantities of cane and juice are brought hither to be manufactured into sugar at Millaquin Refinery and other factories. A great impetus has been given to the sugar industry since the erection, in 1882, of the Millaquin Refinery on the river bank, a mile below the town. This is the largest sugar factory in the Colony; it has a frontage of 200 feet, by a depth of 225 feet, the buildings—three in number—being three stories high. 90,000 gallons of juice can be treated here daily; from the factory, pipes are laid under the roadways, connecting with a number of crushing mills situated on plantations, reaching out in all directions through Woongarra for a space of eight miles. Other mills send juice to Millaquin by punts. The factory has now undertaken the manufacture of golden syrup. In 1894 a branch railway connecting Millaquin with Bundaberg was opened. There are, besides the Millaquin refinery, the Fairymead refinery, and plantation, three miles lower down the river, and the Bingera plantation and refinery, situate up the river, twelve miles above the town. There are other sugar factories making vacuum pan sugars. There are about thirty-two sugar-mills at work; about one-half make their own sugar, the others sell to the factories. There are four good wharves, which are connected by rail to the Main Coast line. Bundaberg was gazetted a district court town on May 29, 1880, sittings being three times a year, and a Circuit Court, October 6, 1888, sittings being twice in each year. The climate of Bundaberg is remarkable for its salubrity. Being within the influence of the trades, and in close proximity to the sea, a fresh south-east wind prevails in summer, which counteracts to a great extent the heat of the sun. The average rainfall is 45 inches. Summer heat seldom exceeds 90° in the shade. Coal has been found in the neighbourhood, but the seams are too thin to pay for working. Bundaberg is the port of the Eidsvold, the Mount Perry and Glassford Creek Mines. Population of town and district, about 17,000 whites and 2,500 blacks. Local papers: *Bundaberg Mail* and *Star* (both tri-weekly.)

BUNDAMBA (27° 39′ S. lat., 152° 42′ E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, and railway station on the Ipswich line, 22 miles from Brisbane, in the electorate of the same name. Two State schools are in the vicinity (Nos. 19 and 137). Large quarries are here, from which much of the stone with which the streets of Brisbane are metalled is obtained; several coal pits are also at work. Population, 145 (census 1891.)

BURKETOWN (17° 48′ S. lat., 139° 34′ E. long.), a post-town, money-order savings bank office and telegraph station, in the co. of Porchester, electorate of Carpentaria and police district of Burke, on the left bank of the Albert River, about 1,500 miles NW. from Brisbane, and 80 miles distant from the South Australian boundary. It is a port of entry and clearance, a warehousing port, and is the second port of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It has steamer communication, *viâ* Normanton, with Brisbane. The southern mail steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo arrive at the Albert Bar, and are there met by a small steamer, into which they are transhipped and brought up to town. In a direct line it lies about 12 miles from the sea, but the river winds nearly 30 miles. Hotels: Albert, and Commercial. It was first settled many years ago, but was practically deserted, owing to an epidemic of yellow fever that was brought by an infected boat. It is now reputed to be a healthy locality. The Burke Divisional Board have a fine hall capable of accommodating 300 persons. There are here a court house, custom house, police barracks, and boatmen's quarters, a State school (No. 530), gymnastic club and reading-room, post and telegraph office, aerated water company, Dugong Fisheries Company, Carpentaria Meat Export Company's works, treating about 90 head of cattle per day; branch of the Queensland National Bank (a fine building), three general stores, several tradesmen's premises and private residences. There are two gardens kept by Chinamen, and a large market garden. A lagoon and an artesian well supplies the township with fresh water. A coach runs to Camooweal every week, and also to the Bower Bird Goldfield on arrival of steamer. Silver has been found in the district. At Lawn Hill there is considerable mining activity by the Queensland Silver Lead Mines Company. With tramline communication it is believed that the place will become an important mining centre. Quantities of wool are forwarded from Burketown. At Rocklands station, situated on the tableland 200 miles from Burketown, the Company have an artesian boring plant. Should abundant water be found there will probably come the substitution of sheep for cattle. Artesian boring is in progress in other parts. Land has been surveyed and open to selection, but the capital is said to be wanting to encourage settlement. Newspaper: *Burke Telegraph*. Population (census 1891), 164.

BYERSTOWN (16° 14′ S. lat., 144° 31′ E. long.), lies at the head of the Palmer river, about 75 miles SW. of Cooktown, though by a more direct route it is stated to be only 60, and about 1,110 miles NW. of Brisbane. It occupies an elevated and healthy site on the banks of the Palmer river, and had police barracks, and two Chinese stores. It is now nearly deserted except by Chinamen. Formation: granite. The Normanby diggings are a few miles distant on the Cooktown road. Large reefs have been found here, and gold is believed to be present in considerable quantities.

CABOOLTURE (27° 6′ S. lat., 152° 59 E. long.), a post-town, with Government Savings Bank, money-order office, and telegraph station in the county of Canning, electorate of Moreton, 31 miles N. of Brisbane, situated on the north bank of the Caboolture river, where is the railway station; there is also a railway station at Morayfield on the south side of the river; two lines of mail coaches run to Kilcoy *viâ* Woodford and Villeneuve, and to Hopetown three times a week. Steamers come up to the township for timber at irregular intervals. Hotels: Club, Royal, and Stanley. There are four stores, some tradesmen's premises, and entertainment hall. The Government buildings are post and telegraph office, State school, police barracks and quarters, and court-house. A police court is held here once a month. Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, and Government Savings Bank. Salvation Army Barracks. The Good Templars have a hall here, with weekly lodge meeting. The Masons' and Oddfellows' also meet in the same building. About 5 miles from the village, up the river, the Primitive Methodists have another chapel, and the Good Templars have a hall opposite. The German Lutherans have also a chapel on the Durundur road, about two miles from the village. A co-operative creamery is located at Upper Caboolture, the produce being sent to the Brisbane factories. The water supply is derived from creeks about half a mile north of the township. Maize and other farm products are grown on the banks of the river. Dairying is now largely followed, particularly in Upper Caboolture; pig raising is being carried on to a considerable extent. Large quantities of cedar, beech, pine and hardwood obtained in the coast range, are exported from the place. There are State schools at Upper Caboolture, Caboolture South, and at Caboolture North, and provisional schools at Stoney Creek, Round Mountain, Durundur road, Roxburgh, Fernvale, and Toorbul. The Divisional Board meets at Caboolture township about once in six weeks. There are two saw-mills on the river, between the bridge and the wharf, and one on Lagoon Creek. Caboolture is on the North Coast Railway, which is now open through to Gladstone. Population (census 1891), 248; of entire district (census 1891), 18,591 persons.

CAIRNS (16° 54′ S. lat., 145° 44′ E. long.) (county Nares), electorate of Cairns, is a municipality (proclaimed May 28th, 1885), and seaport, about 900 miles NW. of Brisbane (established in September, 1876), at the mouth of Trinity Inlet, on the western shores of Trinity Bay, with a fine harbour, commodious and well sheltered, where coasting vessels of any tonnage can go alongside the wharves at all times. Mails arrive and depart to and from the South once or twice a week. A harbour board is being formed. Cairns contains a court-house, Divisional hall, Municipal chambers, State school (No. 332), St. Monica's school, Girls' High school, School of Arts, with library of 1,000 vols., police-office, pilot-station, custom-house, two bonded stores, police-barracks, hospital, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and Recreation Reserve. Hotels: Cairns, Crown, Railway, Court-house, Imperial, Mining Exchange, and others. Sittings of the Northern Supreme Court and District Court are held here. Cairns may be considered, by the great advantages of its harbour and wharves, as the natural outlet for the Mulgrave, Etheridge, Hodgkinson, Russell River, Towalla, and Mareeba goldfields, the Tinaroo and Wild River Herberton tin mines, and the silver fields of Muldiva and Montalbion district; the

Wolfram deposits at the Hodgkinson ; also for the rich copper district of Chillagoe, which has recently come into prominence. The distance by road from Cairns to Thornborough is 60 miles. Cairns is surrounded by miles of the finest sugar lands in Queensland. A number of Chinese hold freehold property thereabouts, and are sucessfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a sugar plantation at Hambledon, about 6,000 acres, worked with a 8,000-ton mill, fitted with double-crushing power and refinery, and all the most improved machinery. The Mulgrave Central Mill Company is in full swing, with a 5,000-ton mill. The Aloomba cane is crushed at Hambledon. Steps are being initiated for securing a central mill for the Russell River districts. A rice mill is erected on the Barron River, about six miles from Cairns. On the Smithfield Road there are numerous farms on scrublands, which produce prolifically all semi-tropical produce, and even English potatoes. The same on the Mulgrave Road, where there are many orchards also. The 16 miles from Cairns to Riverstone is a fine stretch of road to travel over. In 1896 the Cairns District Board started to construct a full-gauge tram line to Nelson, 14 miles from Cairns, at the Mulgrave. A loan of £25,400 was secured from the Government and a contract let to Kirk Bros. and Frew, for £15,319. The line was finished in April, 1897. The average cost for construction only was £1,827 per mile. Rolling stock cost £2,879, equal to £206 11s. per mile opened. An extension of 3 miles 61 chains to Aloomba was built last year with a loan of £14,245 from the Government, granted in June, 1898. A bridge was built over the Mulgrave with a further loan of £2,500. The total loan indebtedness of the Board was £43,394. The net revenue to June 30 for one year 59 days was £1,953 12s. 7d. The percentage of working expenses to revenue is 63·67. The gross earnings now vary between £150 to £250 per week. All interest has been paid, and the tramway is in a magnificent position, and has opened up thousands of acres of rich land. The sugar for the 1899 season estimated to be hauled is 15,000 tons. A trial survey to Harvey's Creek, a distance of 32 miles from Cairns, has been made, and the money for the extension promised. The Board will probably not stop till the line goes to the Geraldton boundary, where another sugar-mill is to be erected. Cairns enjoys a salubrious and healthy climate. The town is situated parallel with the sea, and has a fine long beach, a feature of which is the magnificent natural shade trees dotted over it, and facing which are numerous private residences. The court-house, town hall, and hospital are built on the Esplanade, as are most of the Government buildings. The principal thoroughfares are Abbott, Spence and Lake Streets. The area of the borough is 3¼ square miles, having 38 miles of roads, 450 dwellings, and property of the ratable value of £252,359. The streets are lighted with gas, and the Municipal Council is taking steps to borrow £35,000 for a water supply. A large industry has been opened up in red cedar now that railway communication is available and roads built able to carry traction engines. Tin is shipped here from the Irvinebank District, a distance of 50 miles. Gold was found in August, 1879, about 26 and 32 miles from Cairns at the Mulgrave, which is a declared goldfield. In 1891 gold was discovered in Freshwater Creek, 12 miles from Cairns. The Russell goldfield has been worked for some years. Towalla, seven miles from the Russell, keeps fairly going as a reefing field. Mareeba gold-field, five miles from Mareeba, the terminus of the third section of the railway broke out in May, 1893. Cairns is the 72nd division under the Divisional Boards Act, having nine members. Separated in 1891, and the Barron Divisional Board started in addition to the old Cairns board. A Land Court is established, with an acting Land Commissioner. Banks: Queensland National, Australasia, New South Wales, and Bank of North Queensland. Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, also a Primitive Methodist chapel. A road is open from Cairns to the Herberton tin mines, passing through Goldsborough and the Upper Mulgrave gold-fields, and another passing over Tinaroo Spur. The second section of the Cairns-Herberton Railway to Myola (24 miles) was opened in May, 1891, and the third section, to Mareeba (46 miles), on Aug. 1st, 1893. The Chillagoe private line is now completed to the 54th mile. The stream tin at the Tate River is very rich, but only workable during the wet season. The late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, when lecturing upon the tin fields of this district, compared the surrounding country to a second Cornwall, and asserted that with capital it would afford employment for 20,000 people for some years. The rich scrubland sheltered by the coast range has been found equal to the production of three tons of sugar to the acre, and to be also specially adapted for tobacco culture. Tobacco is being cultivated, but only on a small scale. Coffee is rapidly becoming one of the staple crops. Large exports of bananas, 700,000 bunches a year, also of fruit, particularly pine-apples, during the season. Several new centres have been erected along the line of railway, the principal being Kuranda. Near Kuranda are the Barron Falls, ranking for their beauty and great depth of fall amongst the finest in Australia. The population of Cairns by census of 1891 was 2,460, now about 3,000. The average rainfall for the past six years has been 117 inches per annum. Local papers : *Cairns Advocate* and *North Queensland Miner, Cairns Argus*, and *Morning Post*.

CALCIFER, *see* CHILLAGOE.

CALLIOPE (24° 4′ S. lat., 151° 6′ E. long.), a gold-field and postal centre in the county of Clinton, situated between the Calliope and Boyne rivers, about 17 miles from river to river, and 329 miles NW. of Brisbane. Hotels : Sun, Diggers' Arms, and Tattersall's. There is a State school (No. 20), a school of arts, with library of 291 vols., two places of worship, Undenominational and Roman Catholic (both visited), Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers also visit, and two stores. The port of Gladstone is about 15 miles distant NE. Coaches run to Rockhampton bi-weekly, fare, 25s. ; to Gladstone twice a week, fare, 5s. It is a rich mineral district, and is also of good grazing capabilities. Population, 202 (census 1891). Formation : metamorphosed rock, principally grey and green slates. At Marblestone, 9 miles from Calliope, large beds of fossiliferous limestone are to be seen.

CAMBOOYA (27° 41′ S. lat., 151° 53′ E. long.), a post-town, telegraph and railway station in the county of Aubigny, 125 miles SW. of Brisbane, situated on Hodgson's creek. The railway line from Warwick to Toowoomba runs through the centre of the township. Cambooya is 1,524 feet above the sea-level, and is 24 miles by rail (13 miles by road) from Toowoomba. Coach runs to Pittsworth three times a week, fare, 10s. Hotel : Royal. Provisional school, No. 196.

CAMOOWEAL (19° 57′ S. lat., 138° 17′ E. long.), a pastoral township, situated on a plain 1,500 feet above sea-level, in the county of Nowrana, and electorate of Carpentaria, with post and postal note office and telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank, 250 miles from Burketown, 200 miles E. from Cloncurry, situated on the Georgina Creek, about 7 miles from the Northern Territory border. A coach runs to and from Burketown ; fare, £5. A coach also runs to Cloncurry, thence to Hughenden railway-station. Buggies also run to Urandangie and Boorooloola (Northern Territory). It is the chief trading centre of the north-western stations of Queensland, and is the meeting-place of five mails—viz., Urandangie, Northern Territory (S.A.), Burketown, Herbert Vale, and Cloncurry. Hotels : Landsborough and Cosmopolitan, provisional school, post and telegraph office, police quarters, court-house and customs (Queensland and Northern Territory) police and customs quarters. Tradesmen : Two storekeepers, a blacksmith, a saddler, butcher and dairyman. Court sits first Wednesday in each month. Local institutions : Jockey Club, Progress Association, and Cricket Club. Camooweal is now a first-class meteorological station. District is of pastoral character, reputed to be one of the finest in Australia. Principal stations are, cattle ; Rocklands Pastoral Company (5 miles), Barclay Downs (35 miles), Yelvertoft (50 miles), Austral Downs (60 miles), Lake Nash (80 miles), Undilla (50 miles), Herbert Vale, Margaret Vale, Lily Dale, Riversleigh, sheep : Morestone Downs (45 miles). Chinese grow potatoes and other vegetables, also grapes. The Rocklands Pastoral Co. have enhanced greatly the value of their property by boring. Seven artesian bores give now an unlimited supply of well water (requiring pumping), at an average depth of 350 feet ; and the success which attended the efforts of this station has induced others to follow their example, notably, Avon Downs and Alexandria. Formation : Flint and limestone. Remarkable caves exist some 14 miles from the town. They are four in number, one lying under the other. They vary in height from 60 feet to 103 feet, and are approached from a well or hole in the roof. In wet weather a waterfall of great beauty is formed. A bonded store has been established at Camooweal. Population, 83 (census 1891), now about 120.

CANNIBAL CREEK, a tin-mining locality in the Palmer district, opened in 1882. Rich discoveries of ore have been made here, but the yield of metal has not been equal to expectation. In June, 1882, a site for a township was fixed and the main and cross streets were marked out by the warden. Large and extensive machinery was erected here, but the venture was a failure.

CAPE BEDFORD is an aboriginal Mission station, situated on the north side of Cape Bedford, about fourteen miles (by water) from Cooktown. It is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Schwarz, and was started in 1886. The site appears to have few advantages, "the surface for miles being barren drift-sand, swept by the winds into dome-topped and ridge-crested drives." Mr. Meston speaks highly of the management, and describes the aboriginal girls at the station in the politeness of their manners and modesty of demeanour as excelling any he had seen before. A service is conducted entirely in their own language, into which hymns, chapters, prayer, and responses have been translated.

CAPE GRAFTON, an aboriginal Mission station, usually known as the Bellender-Ker Mission, is situated about ten miles from Cairns, on the shore of the West side of False Bay, looking North across Trinity Bay. The Mission funds are chiefly supplied by the Church of England. Mr. Meston describes the locality as having much excellent land, abundance of water, a large hunting area, and unlimited sea fishing. A considerable amount of work is reported to have been done. The school children are said to be cheerful and healthy, and the system of teaching, feeding, and housing apparently satisfactory.

CAPELLA (Co. Talbot) (23° 11′ S. lat., 148° 4′ E. long.), a township, post, telegraph and railway station on the Clermont Railway, 32 miles from Emerald and 197 miles W. from Rockhampton. It is in the electorate of Peak Downs, and situated on the Capella Creek. It has two hotels, Royal Mail and Exchange, a provisional school (No. 410), and two stores. The school-house is used for divine service. The Catholics have a chapel. The surrounding country is fine open downs, suitable for all kinds of agriculture. Coal has been found in the neighbourhood, and a shaft is now down upwards of 100 feet. Population, 83 (census 1891).

CAPEVILLE (20° 32′ S. lat., 145° 28′ E. long.) is a mining locality on the Cape River, 870 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the electorate of Kennedy, police district of Charters Towers, divisional board district of Dalrymple. It is 59 miles from Charters Towers, and 141 miles from Townsville. The district is pastoral

and mining, principally of the reefing character. Many of the reefs have yielded handsome returns, but of late little progress has been made in mining, and in quartz mining very little has been done. The railway was extended to Cape River in October, 1884, crossing the river six miles below Capeville, and is now open to Hughenden, and in course of further extension. Pentland, to which a mail coach runs daily, is situated on the Northern Railway, about six miles distant, and is the principal township railway depôt for the Cape River district. A small battery has been erected here. Specimen Gully is mainly populated by Chinese diggers, by whom alluvial mining is carried on. Upper Cape is situated 15 miles higher up the Cape River than Capeville, and 18 miles from Pentland. Population fluctuates, generally about 30 white and same number of Chinese. Alluvial sluicing is the principal occupation. The mail route from Pentland to Georgetown passes through here. Formation: principally granite. Population, 19 (census 1886).

CARDWELL (18° 15′ S. lat., 146° 3′ E. long.), a township about 950 miles NW. of Brisbane, on Rockingham Bay, situated at the foot of a range of mountains, in the county and police district of Cardwell, electorate of Herbert, opposite the North-west end of Hinchinbrook Island, 2 miles from Meunga Creek, now bridged. It was founded in 1863 by Mr. G. E. Dalrymple. Mails arrive regularly by steamers plying between Townsville, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, the Johnstone River, Cairns, and Port Douglas. Hotels: Marine and Royal. It was till recently the port of Hinchinbrook, Rockingham Bay, which includes Dungeness, at the mouth of the River Herbert on the south, and the Murray, the Tully, and the Hull rivers, with several smaller streams, all of which flow into the bay, north of the town. Both Dungeness and Geraldton are now ports of entry and clearance. Cardwell possesses one of the finest harbours in the colony, easily approached in all weathers, with a depth of water varying from four to ten fathoms, and it is a post town, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. A jetty, 2,000 feet long, extended into the bay, but it was partially destroyed by a cyclone in 1882, and the gales of March 1890 almost wrecked it. Some 500 feet are yet remaining, and a new jetty, 530 feet in length, was completed in June, 1892. There is a court-house, a custom-house, harbour-office, telegraph office, police station, pilot-station and divisional hall, lands office, four stores, one hotel ("The Marine"), two butchers, one baker, one blacksmith, and about 24 dwelling houses, State school No. 136. Meat works, including boiling down, extract, and tinning, have been erected. No church, but a minister and a priest of the R. C. Church visit from Ingham. The town is cut up into allotments, but the principal street faces the beach. The surrounding country is of a very fertile character, and will grow nearly anything, and for grazing purposes cannot be surpassed, the lands on the Murray, the Tully, and the Hull—practically unlimited in extent—being especially celebrated for richness and fertility. The range at the back of the town has all along been a formidable barrier to its advancement, cutting off as it practically does the communication between it and the country to the westward. Immense Kauri pine-scrubs clothe the eastern and western slopes of this range. There is excellent forest timber in quantities throughout the district, and one steam saw-mill is in operation near the town, whilst there is a large export of cedar from Clump Point. In the district a large area is under cultivation, principally for cane, other crops being maize, yams, sweet potatoes and coffee. Various minerals are known to exist in the district, including gold, and there are tin mines about seven miles out, on what is known as Five Mile Creek. Cardwell is 28 miles from the Herbert River, 240 from the Etheridge diggings, and about 90 miles (120 by telegraph route) NW. from Townsville. Large numbers of the dugong are caught here, and there is a factory for the extraction of the oil. Population of town, 139; with vicinity, 3,435 (census 1891).

CARNARVON (17° 10′ S. lat., 139° 45′ E. long.) is situated on the western point of Sweer's Island, called Inscription Point, Gulf of Carpentaria, about 70 miles to the westward of Normanton, and about 1,650 miles NW. of Brisbane, *viâ* Townsville. Sweer's Island is not now a port of entry and clearance.

CAWARRAL (23° 15′ S. lat., 150° 45′ E. long.) (county of Livingston, police district of Rockhampton), electorate of Rockhampton North, a township and post town, 29 miles from Rockhampton on the Cawarral Creek, 395 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 4 miles from Tungamull, the nearest railway station, to which coaches run, coach fare, 1s. 6d. Rockhampton is its port. Hotel: Cawarral. A primary school (No. 135), two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic, and a school of arts. Saw mill about 3 miles off. District is principally pastoral, but there are quartz reefs in the vicinity. Principal mines are Long Tunnel, Commissioner, Nil Desperandum, Helena, and Hunter Extended. The year 1898 was a fairly prosperous one for the field, 1,112 ozs. 3 dwts. were obtained from crushings, and 952½ ozs. from tailings. Formation: Serpentine and slate. Population, 320 (census 1891).

CHARLEVILLE (26° 24′ S. lat., 146° 14′ E. long.), a municipal town, till 1897 the terminus of the Western Railway, 483 miles W. of Brisbane, with tri-weekly mail from Brisbane. Coaches run to Blackall, Adavale, Tambo, Angathella, Toompine, Eulo and Thargomindah. The town, which has a money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, is situated on the east bank of the Warrego river, and is the centre of the electorate of Warrego, which returns one member. Nearly the whole of the district is included in the Murweh Divisional Board, which meets here. The division is subdivided into three parts, each returning three members. Municipality was proclaimed March 24, 1894, area 29½ square miles, 26 miles of streets and roads, 420 dwellings, ratable property estimated at £311,161. There is a Masonic Lodge, Oddfellows' Lodge, and School of Arts. Public buildings: court-house, barracks, and police quarters, post and telegraph office, hospital, School of Arts, State school (No. 185), and railway station, divisional hall, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. The town possesses an artesian well, giving an output of 3,000,000 gallons of clean fresh water daily, with pipe-pressure of 96 lbs. to the square inch, the bore reticulating the town. Eleven hotels: leading, Charleville Hotel, Royal, Norman, and Victoria. Ten stores, two bakers, four blacksmiths, and other tradesmen. Banks: Queensland National and Commercial. Newspaper: *Charleville Times*. District exclusively pastoral, but market gardening carried on by Chinese. Population of town, 1,456 (census 1891); now about 1,500.

CHARTERS TOWERS (20° 3′ S. lat., 146° 18′ E. long.), a mining municipal town, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Davenport, electorate and police district of Charters Towers, 82 miles from Townsville, with which it is connected by rail, three through trains daily, 2½ miles from Millchester, and about 820 miles NW. of Brisbane. A 'bus runs every hour to Millchester, fare 6d. There are over 30 hotels, among others the Exchange, Australian, Crown, Royal, Occidental, Imperial, the Courthouse, Reefers' Arms, Excelsior, Mac's, Queen, Railway, Day Dawn, Brilliant and Metropolitan. The Burdekin River is about 8 miles distant. The town is situated on the northern spurs of the Towers Mountain, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet, and consisted originally of two main streets—Gill and Mosman, but the town has considerably increased of late. It was incorporated June 21, 1877. In the municipality are 17 miles of streets (6 miles metalled), and 1,350 dwellings, area 640 acres, estimated value of ratable property, £261,818. Charters Towers was discovered in January, 1872, by a party of miners (Mosman, Clarke and Fraser). It received its name from Mr. Charters, who was the first warden, Towers or Tors signifying the peaks where the first gold was discovered. It was proclaimed as a goldfield on August 31, 1872. The town is about the centre of the goldfield. Sittings of the Supreme Court are now held here twice a year, and of the District Court quarterly. Local banking establishments: Queensland National, Union, London, N. S. Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Australasia, Royal, and North Queensland. There is an iron foundry. Among the local institutions are a school of arts, with library of about 2,721 volumes, and a hall with stage appointments, court-house, hospital, Church of England (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Columba), Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran places of worship, Salvation Army, and a school (No. 215) for boys, and one (No. 118) for girls and infants, and two mixed State schools, one at Queenton and one at Richmond Hill. The girls' school occupies a central site on the crown of the Mexican ridge. The hospital of brick has eleven wards and 88 beds. The post and telegraph office is also of brick. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Burdekin. Gas works have been erected, and are now supplying the town with gas, and a company also supplying electric light. It is a large reefing district, some of the principal lines of reefs being Day-Dawn, St. Patrick, Queen, North Australian, Old Identity, Victory, Brilliant and St. George, Queen and Victory, Brilliant, Sunburst, Caledonia, Wellington, Golden Surprise, and Alexandra. Some of the reefs are found to improve at lower depths. The Brilliant reef has been proved to carry gold to a depth of over 2,500 feet, and the workings on the Day Dawn line are approaching that depth, and wherever they are on strikes of gold they are not getting poorer with depth. The principal mines are the Brilliant, Day Dawn Block and Wyndham, Brilliant and St. George, Craven's Caledonia, Mill's Day Dawn United, New Queen, Victoria, Victory, Kelly's Queen, Queen Cress, Papuan, and Queen Central. For the year 1899, the total dividends paid by registered companies totalled £302,262 2s. 5d., the leading mines contributing, being: Brilliant, £45,500; Brilliant and St. George, £95,400; Kelly's Queen Block, £54,000; Day Dawn Block and Wyndham, £37,500, eleven other mines contributing the rest. The cyanide profits were £70,000 in addition. The total yield of gold was 512,042 ozs., valued at £1,216,750. Several extensive pyrites works are also in operation, by which large quantities of gold are obtained. The deepest mine on the field is the Brilliant Deep Levels, now down to 2,558 feet, the Brilliant Extended being about 200 feet less. Number of miners employed, 2,256—2,200 being engaged in quartz, and 56 alluvial mining. About 419 of the population are Chinese, principally gardeners, cooks, servants, and storekeepers. Since the opening of the field to December 31, 1899, the total yield of gold from the Charters Towers and Cape diggings has been 4,914,659 ozs. In the early part of 1899 the Warden wrote that appearances promised that the yield of 1899 would equal that of the previous year, and this was fulfilled, the returns being considerably in excess, a result due entirely to the increase from cyanide works. Great things were at one time looked for from a pyramidal hill, near the Seventy-mile diggings, about 16 miles S. of Charters Towers, now known as Mount Leyshon, whose formation is supposed to be similar to that of Mount Morgan, being the deep-seated core or "neck" of an ash-discharging volcano, while Mount Morgan is a deposit from a hot spring or geyser. This has been taken up by a local syndicate, and a ten-head battery has been erected. An occasional small dividend is declared. To the east of Mount Leyshon is an isolated "neck," the highest neck of which is now called Mount Mawe. Payable gold is believed to exist here, as gold has been found in most of the creeks which rise in the mount. The gold is exceedingly fine, and needs careful treatment to work without losing much of it. The Day Dawn mine has a railway, 1¼ mile to their Ex-

celsior machine, a steam motor drawing the trucks. The works are spoken of as one of the finest plants in Australia. In the latter end of 1885 a reefing district called the Black Jack was discovered, situate about 5 miles SW. from Charters Towers. Most of the other larger mills are connected with the Government railway by small branches or sidings, among them being Mill's Day Dawn United, Day Dawn P.C., Brilliant, Brilliant Block, Brilliant and St. George United, Kelly's Queen Block, Brilliant Extended. The Brilliant Central Company are applying for permission to connect. There are numerous friendly societies and a mining institute. Population of municipality, 4,597 (census 1891); now about 5,000. Population of the field, including Cape River, 23,290. Newspapers—the *Northern Miner*, *Mining Standard*, and *Herald* (daily), *North Queensland Register*, and *New Eagle* (weekly). Formation: syenite granite, diorite, porphyry.

CHILDERS, a rising township in the Isis district, and a railway-station on the Maryborough-Childers branch, 40 miles N. from Maryborough, with postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph facilities. It owes its rise and existence to the development of the sugar industry, and has every prospect of becoming an important centre. It has branches of the North Queensland, Queensland National and Commercial Banks, six hotels, a State school, Primitive Methodist, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, the usual tradesmen's premises, court-house, post and telegraph and other Government offices, and several stores. Newspaper: the *Isis Recorder*. Masons, Oddfellows, and Foresters have lodges. In the neighbourhood are four large sugar-mills.

CHILLAGOE, which includes Calcifer and Girofla, a copper and silver mining locality in co. Chelmsford, situated between the Tate and Walsh rivers, about 8 miles distant from and on the watershed of the latter river, and about 80 miles NW. from Herberton. The prospects were reported as being exceptionally good, and it was expected that Chillagoe would become a large and important field for both copper and silver, as several rich silver lodes have been discovered. The nearest and best route to the coast is *viâ* Mareeba to Cairns. The Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Ltd., are now building a railway to connect the field with the Cairns line at Mareeba, over fifty miles of the line having been opened. They have a concession of 2,000 acres of mineral lands for a period of fifty years, besides 1,156 acres of mineral lands held under the usual mining conditions. Several shafts have been sunk, and about 200 men are being employed in conjunction with these mines. The ores are copper with some lead. At present McDonald & Co. run the mail coach from Mareeba to Herberton, and in conjunction with their mail coach is run a mail coach from Herberton to Gerofla once a week, *via* Watsonville, Irvinebank, Montalbon, Coorboora, Calcifer, Chillagoe, and Girofla. Large smelting works have been erected and work is now going on, and others are being erected at Chillagoe. The Company have telephonic communication with the Government line at Mareeba. There are two hotels, a dance hall, and a provisional school. Formation: Feldspar granite, intruded upon in many places by large bands or bodies of quartzite dyke, impregnated with ferruginous matter. But the most striking feature in this locality is the presence of large bodies or hills of limestone, extending for miles over the surface, and worn by atmospheric influences into picturesque and fantastical shapes, assuming in places the appearance of towers and in others of embattled parapets with numerous caves. One locally known as The Temple is described as having a magnificent theatre, 100 feet in diameter, and some 80 feet high, the roof festooned with stalactites, while the floor was covered in places with stalagmite. Another cave is 200 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, with a gothic roof 80 feet high. The Government geologist is of opinion that the Chillagoe and Koorbora fields bid fair to rival or excel the richest of our mineral fields. Some of the deposits of silver and copper ore are on a gigantic scale. Population of town, about 50; of district, about 5,000, of whom 4,613 are Europeans.

CHINCHILLA, a township, post, telegraph and railway station on the Western line, 203 miles SW. from Brisbane, having a State school, branch of the Government savings bank, two hotels—Royal and Commercial—and two stores. Farming district.

CLERMONT (22° 49′ 11″ S. lat., 147° 38′ E. long.), a municipal town (originally proclaimed January 21, 1867) having a mayor and five councillors, money-order office, savings bank, post, telegraph, and railway station, in the county, parish and electorate of Clermont, about 227 miles NW. of Rockhampton, 575 miles NW. of Brisbane, situated on Sandy Creek and both sides of a large permanent lagoon; the main part of the town is on low ground and liable to floods; the Government buildings are on higher ground. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Commercial, Leo, Railway, Queen's, Federal, Grand, Clermont, and Terminus. The celebrated Peak Downs copper mines are four miles from the town. They were discovered in 1862 by a digger named Mollard, who was at the time prospecting for gold, and have yielded a large quantity of ore. Operations are now stopped, but may be resumed, if copper should rise in price. The district is also an auriferous one. There are three collieries, Blair Athol, El Dorado and Hope, within 12 miles of the town; they supply coal to the Government for use on the western line, and also supply the town, and it is reported the demand is greatly increasing, and is considered to compare favourably with the best Queensland coal. The cost of carriage is reported to be much hampering this industry, but with the building of the proposed railway to Blair Athol, new life will be given to coal mining. The New Quarry Hill G. M. Co. took up the sandstone formation at the east end of the town, known as the Quarry. At a depth of 210 feet a seam of coal from 9 to 12 inches in thickness was struck and passed, and another at 222 feet, but at 300 feet heavy water was met. A pit was sunk along the railway line close to Clermont, but operations did not result in success. The Government contemplate building a railway to junction with Ravenswood on the Northern system. The places of worship are Episcopal (All Saints), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's), Presbyterian Church, and Salvation Army. Public buildings—court-house, hospital (a very large building, situated in a salubrious position on the crest of an eminence, about ¾ mile SW. of the town), State school (No. 21), several private schools, lock-up, and police quarters. Banks: Joint Stock and New South Wales. Clermont has also a School of Arts (with a library of 1,587 vols.), the Peak Downs Telegram buildings, two aerated water factories, and a town hall. There are in the municipality (area 18 square miles) 31½ miles of roads and streets, 450 dwellings, value of ratable property, £72,533. The bridge across the lagoon was completed in August, 1886. A district court is held twice a year, and there is a resident police magistrate and warden. The railway station is about half a mile from the town. The surrounding country is largely occupied by stations, the principal being Logan Downs, Wolfang, Retro, Huntly, Peak Downs, Gordon Downs, Langton, Peak Vale, Surbiton, Banchory, Beaufort, Kilcummin, Avon Downs, Malvern Downs, Cotherstone, Craven, Emerald Downs, Moray Downs, Elgin, Downs, Laglan, Albro, Frankfield, Leichhardt Downs, Grosvenor, May Downs, Bully Creek, and Fleurs. This township is on the main road to the Aramac and Western Country. The climate of Peak Downs (the name of the district) is very salubrious. A considerable amount of land has been selected in the neighbourhood, and some attention is now being bestowed on agriculture. Local societies: Pastoral, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Peak Downs Turf Club, Miners' Association, Oddfellows '(2), Freemasons', Foresters', H.A.C.B., and Good Templar Lodges. The Belyando Divisional Board, and the Clermont and Belyando Marsupial Boards meet here. In the district are iron bark forests of great extent, constituting one of its principal sources of wealth; an immense number of railway sleepers are sent from here. The gold yield for 1898 was 30,911 ozs., being by far the largest yet recorded. The Warden in 1899 considered that the progress of the field had been up to expectations, and that the general opinion was that the best of the gold had yet to be discovered. A new rush has taken place at the Venus, situated about 10 miles from Clermont. A nugget weighing over 20 ozs. of pure gold was obtained four inches under the ground. All the old fields, such as the Wild Cat and the Dead Horse, are worked out, but it is considered that there is yet a bright future for the mining district in and around Clermont. The discovery of gold in the vicinity of Sandy Creek, about 29 years ago, caused the establishment of Clermont. From Sandy Creek the principal yield of gold came for a long time, but it is now reported as being nearly deserted. At the Miclere and the Springs a steady little population is still maintained. After the mining fever subsided Clermont became the centre of the splendid pastoral country adjacent to it. On three occasions severe floods have occurred, causing an immense amount of damage. One of the features of the district is the Peak Range, which is composed of a number of isolated peaks. The most remarkable one is Wolfang Peak, about 28 miles NE., consisting of an immense natural obelisk rising out of a high mount, which stands alone about the centre of a large expanse of undulating downs. This peak, which is nearly 1,000 feet in height, is only a few feet in extent on the top. Other remarkable peaks are Fletcher's Awl, the Gemini, Table Mountain, and Malvern Peak. The water supply is derived from Corporation Wells on the Lagoon, and other places. Formation: volcanic. Population of municipality, 1,300; of census district, 5,080 (1891), of the gold-field about 2,800. The *Peak Downs Telegram*, established 1864, is the local paper.

CLEVELAND (27° 33′ S. lat., 153° 19′ E. long.), a small township, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office and railway station on the west shore of Moreton Bay, 22 miles E. of Brisbane by land and about 35 miles by water. It is in the electorate of Bulimba, Stanley Co., and police district of Cleveland. Hotels: Brighton and Cleveland. Schools at Cleveland East and West (Nos. 35 and 20). Government buildings: Railway station, police-station, court-house, and post and telegraph office, also Divisional Board Office. Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a school of arts, with library 950 vols. It is much frequented as a watering-place, and has a jetty extending into deep water. The jetty into Raby Bay has at low spring tide 8 feet. There are two neatly kept reserves for public recreation. The one at the extreme point has been much improved by levelling, tree planting, and enclosing with a circular fence, forming a pleasant drive round, from which the new jetty runs into Raby Bay. A commodious public bath has been provided by the Divisional Board. There are some splendid oyster beds in the immediate neighbourhood of Cleveland, which are reserved for the use of the inhabitants. Splendid oranges and bananas are grown in the district. The railway station buildings are in close proximity to the post and telegraph and police offices. Cleveland was one of the first places in Queensland where sugar cultivation was tried. As early as 1862 the late Hon. Louis Hope had several acres of land under cane. Fellmongery works on Hilliard's Creek, about 4 miles distant. Population, 282 (census 1891).

CLIFTON.—An agricultural township, telegraph office, money-order office, and railway station on the Southern and Western Line, 143 miles from Brisbane, and 26 miles from Warwick. Through the development of the farming and dairying industries, the locality is becoming of importance. Wheat

is largely grown. It has two banks—Queensland National and Australian Joint Stock—also a branch of the Government savings bank, a State school, Angiican, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, School of Arts, three hotels, Clifton Arms, Australian, and Club, and the trades are fairly well represented. There are several local clubs and societies. A coach runs to Leyburn. Population, about 250.

CLONCURRY (21° 41′ S.lat., 140° 33′ E. long.), a post town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, and copper-mining centre in the Burke district (co. Beaconsfield, electorate of Flinders), on the river of the same name, a tributary of the Flinders, about 272 miles S. of Normanton, its port, 540 miles W. from Townsville, and about 1,500 miles NW. of Brisbane. The main road to Boulia and the Herbert River passes through it. The communication with Brisbane is either *viâ* Townsville by rail to Hughenden, thence coach : coach fare £8 ; or by steamer from Thursday Island to Normanton, thence coach : coach fare £6 14s. Hotels : Royal, Imperial, Prince of Wales, Post Office. There is a court-house and police-station, State school (No. 411), a hospital, several stores, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, Divisional Board's hall, and several tradesmen's shops. Divisional Board meets here. The most auriferous part of the district was the Top Camp, on the Cloncurry river, about 30 miles S. of Cloncurry. At Soldier's Cap, 6 miles from Top Camp, is a reefing centre, but the place is now nearly deserted. The Warden reported that the district had made little progress in mining during 1899. The district is abundantly rich in copper, and has fine grazing capabilities ; most of the runs are now fenced. The principal stations are Fort Constantine, Eddington (sheep), Dalgonally, Leilavale, and Devoncourt for cattle, and Penola Downs, Eulolo, Granada and Clonagh for sheep. The proposed transcontinental line was projected to come within 30 or 40 miles of Cloncurry, and a railway is much needed to develop the mineral resources of the locality. In 1883 the Great Australian copper mine, which is about a mile S. of the town, was bought by a syndicate of English capitalists. Operations were for some time stopped, with little chance of being resumed unless railway communication should be made, and the metal rise in price. However, copper has risen, and a Bill is now before Parliament for the building of a private line. The ore averages about 25 per cent. of copper. Very rich copper discoveries have been made to the southward of the township. Silver lead in quantities has been found, about 45 miles NW. of Cloncurry. Near to the town on the Boulia road is a mountain of rich iron ore known as "Mount Leviathan," better known as the Black Mountain. This hill is about 250 feet high and a mile in circumference. Cloncurry is plentifully supplied with water from two public and many private wells. Cloncurry has also a progress association. Newspaper : *Cloncurry Advocate*. Population, 243 (census 1891) ; of district (1896), 513.

COEN (13° 55′ S. at., 143° 15′ E. long.), a quartz reefing township, proclaimed August 16, 1892, situated on the headwaters of the Coen River, in the Cook district, about 160 miles from Laura (terminus Cooktown railway). It has a post office and savings bank, the building being also utilised as Warden's and petty sessions court, and a school of arts, with library of 387 vols., portion of the building being available as a school, two hotels, four stores, and two butcheries. Progress Association meets here. It is a telegraph station on the telegraph line to Thursday Island. There is a weekly mail service overland between Coen and Cooktown. A fortnightly service runs from Coen to Moreton *viâ* Rokeby, Meta Downs, Mein, Pinetree, Merluna, and York Downs. Two cutters sail weekly from Cooktown to Port Stewart, conveying goods and passengers ; from thence to Coen is 45 miles. An alluvial diggings of considerable extent but poor, has been discovered between Coen and the east coast, at what is called the Rocky. The port for Rocky is Chester River, about 20 miles north of Port Stewart. In 1897 the Rocky alluvial diggings were almost abandoned ; but a new reefing field in the vicinity of Neville Creek, about 7 miles from the Rocky, has been opened, a small water-power battery erected, and some good crushings obtained. Chester River will probably be the port for Coen in the future. In the early part of 1900 the Warden reported that much prospecting work has been done, but the field had not materially benefited, due principally to the drought. A crushing company has been formed to work Klondike. The yield of gold for 1899 from quartz was 3,783 ozs. Mining (quartz reefs) pastoral and agricultural district. Coen is the township for five pastoral properties of the district, viz., Rokeby, Langi, Pinetree, Merluna and York Downs, all fairly good stations that are gradually being stocked. Formation : granite and schist.

COMET (or COMETVILLE) (23° 40′ S. lat., 148° 31′ E. long.) is a railway station on the Central Railway in the county of Denison, electorate of Leichhardt, police district of Rockhampton. The township, which has a post office, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, is on the banks of the river of the same name, 140 miles W. of Rockhampton. The present terminus of the line is at a place called Longreach, 424 miles W. of Rockhampton. Public buildings are comprised in the railway station, and State school. Hotel : the Comet. There are no resident clergymen, but the township is visited occasionally by Primitive Methodist, Church of England, and Roman Catholic ministers. State school (No. 173), formerly the court-house. A large gum tree, marked $\frac{\text{DIG}}{\text{L}}$, about five miles below the township, at the junction of the Nogoa and Comet Rivers, marked by Leichhardt, and locally known as the Leichhardt Tree, though not known when done (though believed to be Dec., 1844), and two gum-trees marked L, on a deserted sheep station, called "Corio," about a mile from the township, are locally supposed to be Leichhardt's last marks. Eleven miles to the east of the township, and immediately contiguous to the railway, a surface seam of coal was struck some years ago ; but the quality, as usual in surface seams, was not good. A tract of country about ten miles square, on the west of Tolmie's Range, shows indications of an extensive coal-mine, the surface of the ground being strewn with petrified wood. Gold has also been found in this range, but not in payable quantities. Population 80 (census 1891). Pastoral district. Formation : carboniferous.

CONDAMINE (26° 57′ S. lat., 150° 6′ E. long.), a post town situated on the river of the same name, 24 miles from the Western Railway, in the county of Bulwer, electorate of Murilla, about 240 miles W. of Brisbane. State school (No. 24), and police barracks here. The communication with the metropolis is *viâ* the Miles railway station. A buggy runs twice a week with mails. Population, 106 (census 1891). Pastoral district. Formation : generally a sandy soil with hard chalky subsoil. Great quantities of ironstone are to be found on the river bank.

COOKTOWN (15° 27′ 20″ S. lat., 145° 17′ E. long.), a municipal township, in co. Banks, Cook electorate, on the southern bank of the Endeavour River, about 1,050 miles NW. of Brisbane. The entrance to the river is about 800 yards wide ; it lies between Grassy Hill on the south side, and a low sandy point on the north, named St. Patrick's Point, and is easy of access, Mount Cook (about 1,500 feet high) being a most prominent landmark. The A.U.S.N. Company's steamers ply weekly, and the Torres Strait steamers monthly, to Brisbane ; there are also other steamers. The A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers run from here to Normanton and Burketown *viâ* Thursday Island. Hotels : Sovereign, Great Northern, Queen's, and fourteen others. In 1770 Captain Cook beached his vessel, the *Endeavour*, in the river for repairs, having previously had to throw his guns overboard to get off the reef on which the vessel had been stranded. It is believed that the *Endeavour* struck not far from 15° 7′ S. lat. 145° 36′ 48″ E. long. on a large reef to the northward of the true Endeavour Reef. The exact locality has been identified, but the guns themselves, though searched for, have not been found, thick layers of coral having grown, it is believed, over them. The river is rather an arm of the sea, the tidal influence extending inland about 15 miles. The mouth is really an estuary, into which the Endeavour River runs just above the town. On the southern side of the estuary—which is nearly a mile wide in front of the town—and between the houses and the sea rises Grassy Hill, which forms a good shelter to vessels lying at or near the wharves. The main street (Charlotte Street) runs parallel with this hill, nearly north and south, beginning at the wharves to the northward and ultimately merging into the Palmer Road. This street is a wide thoroughfare, is well built upon for more than half a mile, many of the business places being commodious and substantial structures. In this street, at the junction of Adelaide Street, a memorial to the late Mrs. Watson has been erected. There are a number of cross streets also, on which have been erected many business and private houses. Most of the streets are a chain and a half wide. Cooktown is the port for vessels plying between Queensland, New Guinea, and New Britain. It extends for 1½ mile along the river bank, and is almost environed by hills. Municipal area, 15 square miles, with 20 miles of streets and 812 dwellings ; value of ratable property, £136,162, incorporated April 3, 1876. Among other institutions are branches of the Queensland National, New South Wales, and North Queensland banks ; these are handsome buildings, more especially the Queensland National Bank, a court-house, Federal Hall, built for a skating rink, Masonic hall, and Immigration barracks. The hospital is a fine building on an elevated site, and can accommodate 60 patients ; a new wing has been added to accommodate 20 patients ; the tower is used as a fever ward. There are bonded stores, a custom house, four wharves, with 14 feet of water at low tides, with sheds and dry stores for goods, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and post office. A monument to Captain Cook, erected at a cost of about £1,300, was unveiled here in 1889. Several large stores have been erected in various parts of the town by European and Chinese merchants. Places of worship : a Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's), Primitive Methodist, also an Episcopal Church with parsonage, and Presbyterian church. The Salvation Army meet in their own barracks in Charlotte Street There is a convent school in connection with the Roman Catholic church. Cooktown is the residence of the Vicar-Apostolic, Dr. Hutchinson, who is assisted by two priests. There is a national school, a girls' school (No. 177), a boys' school (No. 453), and a Roman Catholic school. Assizes of the district court and sittings of the Supreme Court are held at stated intervals in the court-house, a large building at the lower end of Flinders Street. The School of Arts has a library of 2,293 vols., with reading-room and mineral and curio collection. Among the local societies are a Turf Club, Lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Rechabite Lodge and Foresters' Lodge, Rifle Club, and a rifle butt for practice, a fire brigade engine house in Charlotte Street. The Queen's park is well situated near Fynch's Bay, and is planted with numerous tropical plants. The cemetery and also the race course are situated at the Two Mile, the latter being alongside the railway line. The Chinese quarter called China Town, is in Adelaide Street, running parallel with Charlotte Street. The most prominent building here is the Joss House. The Chinese population has greatly decreased within the last few years. The water supply is rather defective. It has been proposed to get it by pumping and gravitation from the Isabella creek, a tributary of the Endeavour, about 19 miles WNW. from Cooktown. Cooktown is the port of, and owes its rise to, the

Palmer River diggings. A railway to the Palmer gold field is now open to Laura Station, 67 miles from Cooktown. Coal has been discovered in the district on Fairleigh Station, Little River, and Mr. Jack, the geologist, reports hopefully of it. The coal burns well, but the proportion of ash is high. Coal has also been discovered at Indian Head, just across the river beyond the North Shore. A coach leaves the Laura Station for Maytown weekly. Much land is being taken for sugar and tobacco growing, and both are found to grow well. The McIvor and Morgan lands are highly spoken of. Since the Annan bridge was opened, the whole of the land between the Annan and Bloomfield rivers has been withdrawn from selection and proclaimed a mining district. Two bridges now cross the Annan and Endeavour. The Endeavour Bridge is a low-level one, 364 feet long, in nine spans of 40 feet. The Annan River Bridge is 1,100 feet in length, being 22 spans of 50 feet. Both the two last named bridges have been lowered for their better protection against floods. There are several schooners trading between Cooktown and New Guinea. Rice has been grown with success in the vicinity, and the cocoanut palm has been found to thrive. There is plenty of suitable land to be found for the growth of the sugar-cane on the coast both north and south of Cooktown. Tobacco growing has been tried with success, and is likely to become a great industry. Coffee is also found to grow well, and several acres of it have been planted. Much attention is being given to fruit-growing, especially the mango, smooth-leaf pineapple and cocoanuts. All of these thrive abundantly, both trees and fruit being larger than grown elsewhere. The Cook District Pastoral and Agricultural Society have a fine piece of land near Boundary Street for show purposes. Cooktown is the centre of a very extensive *bêche-de-mer* and pearl fishery, extending from Cape Grafton to the islands of New Guinea. The Daintree Divisional Board holds its meetings in the Board office next the School of Arts. The tin-fields within a few miles of Cooktown are Rossville or Upper Annan, on a branch of the Annan river, almost due south from Cooktown, distant 25 miles. Good tin also is found on the plateaux or table-lands, chief of which is O'Keefe's, where there are lodes. Mount Amos is distant SE. by E. 25 miles. A good deal of work has been done, and good prospects obtained from the lodes. At Mount Leswell rich lodes have been found and favourably reported on by mining experts. Mount Romeo is an important tinfield, distant about 45 miles. At Cocoa Creek, on the Endeavour river, about 40 miles distant, both alluvial and quartz gold have been found, also antimony. There are several splendid waterfalls, which, in case of irrigation, would prove very valuable. At the Starcke No. 2 goldfield the yield for 1899 was 2,644 ozs. Stream tin is found along the banks of the numerous creeks which run into the Annan and its tributaries, and tin-mining is also prosecuted on Mount Windsor, above the Normanby, where gold has also been found. Mount Hartley is distant 47 miles, and lies between Mount Amos and Mount Thomas. The lodes here are exceptionally rich, and only awaiting capital to develop them. The Bloomfield tinfield lies 10 miles inland from the southern bank of the Bloomfield river. Pencil cedar flourishes here, and is of considerable value. Population 2,200 whites, and 360 Chinese. Newspapers: *Cooktown Independent* and *Endeavour Beacon*.

COOLGARRA (17° 30′ S. lat., 145° 29′ E. long.), formerly known as RETURN CREEK, is a mining township in the Herberton district, situated 21 miles from Herberton, and 14 miles from Irvinebank. Tin, silver, copper and bismuth are found here. The township is pleasantly situated near the head of Return Creek, a tributary of the Herbert River. It has a general store, and public-house. At Glen Linedale, about 10 miles S. from Coolgarra, the Oberlin Tin Mining Company have a fine plant for the treatment of tin ores. In the early part of 1900 the Warden described the locality as being in a most prosperous state. There are hot springs in the neighbourhood, about 2¾ miles NW. of Woodleigh Station. Hotel and bath-house have been built here. The locality is likely to become a favourite resort. Formation: "a series of altered vertical greywackes, quartzites and shales." Population, 93.

COOMERA (27° 51′ S. lat., 153° 20′ E. long.), a small township, with post office, telephone and railway station (on the River Coomera and the Beenleigh and Southport railway), in the county of Ward, electorate of Albert, police district of Coomera 38 miles SE. from Brisbane. Has Church of England and Wesleyan chapel, two State schools (Nos. 124 and 283), Divisional Board's office, police-station, and two hotels, Ferry and Railway. Products of the district are sugar, maize potatoes, and timber. There are here a sugar-mill and a saw-mill. Population, 188 (census 1891).

COPPERFIELD (22° 49′ S. lat., 147° 43′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Clermont, about 580 miles NW. of Brisbane, 4 miles from Clermont SW., and about 232 miles inland W. of Rockhampton, its port, situate on Douglas Creek. A provisional school (No. 26), and a general store, one hotel, with butcher's shop, are here. Wesleyan and Salvation Army ministers visit. A buggy with mails plies to and from the Clermont railway station. Close to the township are the remains of the largest smelting works in the colony. At one time thirteen shafts were being worked and twenty-five furnaces were in full blast on one property; now everything is silent and desolate. A municipality was proclaimed on May 10, 1872, but the corporation is now defunct, and the town is included in the Belyando Divisional Board. In the past the town has been principally supported by copper mining, but a considerable quantity of gold has been obtained, and agriculture is steadily increasing. The reefs here are well spoken of by all experts who have examined them, but capitalists have not been induced to open them up to any depth, and the surface stone has all been taken out in most places. Copper is getting a better trial than ever before. About £2,000 worth was got in 1899. Gold is also being obtained—both alluvial and quartz. Population is now 156, the township having continued to decay by the closing of the Peak Downs copper mine, which has been a great detriment to the locality, but there is some prospect of the copper-mining industry being revived at no distant date. Formation, principally grey slate.

CRAIGLEE, county Nares, a small township, about 4 miles distant from Port Douglas, situated at the foot of the range. It is a camping place for teams travelling between Herberton and Port Douglas. It has one hotel (Mowbray), and primary school. Population (census 1891) 77.

CROW'S NEST (27° 17′ S. lat., 152° 4′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, savings' bank, and railway station, 135 miles NW. (75 miles in a direct line) from Brisbane in county of Cavendish and electorate of Aubigny, police district of Crow's Nest, situated on the head of Cressbrook Creek. In 1884 this locality attracted some notice from gold being found in the vicinity. The goldfield is situated about 13 miles from Crow's Nest township and 18 miles from Murphy's Creek on the Cressbrook Creek watershed. Some 20 years ago gold was discovered here, and small finds have from time to time been made, but not of a paying character. Gold has been discovered in various places in the district, but not as yet in any great quantity. Tin has also been found, but sufficient trial has not yet been given to ascertain if it would pay to work. The country around bears considerable resemblance to the Stanthorpe district. In the district are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests in Queensland, and large areas have been taken up for agricultural and grazing purposes. State school here (No. 293), Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches; the latter is visited from Roma. Salvation Army place of worship. Hotel: Royal; court-house, police barracks; three stores, blacksmith's and carpenter's shop. The societies are a Progress Association and Debating Society. Maize, potatoes, and lucerne principally are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Large waterfalls and numerous varieties of ferns are to be found. Settlement is reported to be increasing in the district, new land being taken up every year. Population, 155 (census 1891); with district now estimated at about 400.

CROYDON (18° 12′ 13″ S. lat., 142° 14′ 55″ E. long.), a gold-mining field and township, 94 miles due E. of Normanton, 103 miles from Georgetown, and 25 miles due S. from Creen Creek telegraph station, in the police district and county of Burke, and electorate of Croydon. It has a post-office, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and is a municipality (incorporated April 9, 1892). Area 1⅝ square mile, 16 miles of roads, 780 dwellings; value of ratable property, £94,574. The route to it is *viâ* Normanton, thence by rail. Coaches run to Herberton and Georgetown. Abundance of excellent water can be obtained at a moderate depth on any part of the field. Several dams are built at various machine sites, but a number of batteries now obtain a sufficient supply to enable crushing to be continued throughout the year. There are twenty hotels, the principal being the Palace, The Club, Criterion, Queen's, Commercial, and Imperial; several stores, also a court-house, gaol, hospital, and police barracks. Banks: Queensland National, New South Wales, and Royal. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army. State school and two private schools. This gold-field is on what was known as Croydon Downs cattle station, the owner of the station being Mr. W. C. Brown, who, with Messrs. Aldridge Bros., originally prospected the locality, and found gold in October, 1885. Soon afterwards a rush set in, and in a short time about 1,500 people were on the field, and at the end of 1887 it is estimated there was a population of about 6,000. The first reefs discovered were the True Blue, Iguana and Lady Mary, and the first claim laid off was the Lady Mary Reward claim. The gold obtained at or near the surface was very rich; the average yield of gold per ton during the first year of the field was 4 ozs. 12 dwts. 8 grs. At the present time the number of distinct quartz reefs is over 200, and the extent of auriferous ground worked, about 600 miles. In the early part of 1900 the population of the field was 3,892. Some of the shafts are now down a considerable distance, and the stone is reported to be improving as a lower depth is reached. Gold shows freely, and some of the stone has assayed a large percentage. Mining operations are located in an undulating flat, running out from the broken ridgy country, between ridges and hillocks into the plain or low-level forest country, which stretches away towards the shores of the Gulf. This flat has alternate layers of clay and heavy sand on its surface, and bands of granite, sandstone, conglomerate, and auriferous quartz traverse it in all directions. One remarkable blow of quartz on this flat is the Iguana Hill. The yield of gold for 1899 amounted to 45,182 oz. 18 dwt. 19 grs. from mill treatment and 17,668 oz. 14 dwt. 8 grs. from tailings treated by cyanidation. The average yield from mines being 1 oz. 7 dwts. 21¼ grs., the gross value of gold won during the year being £134,697 1s. 1½d. (£18,256 16s. 6d. representing bullion). Since the field was opened the output has amounted to 822,255 oz. of gold. At present there are 239 stamps, four Huntington mills, and five cyanide plants at work. The number of European quartz miners increased from 573 in 1898 to 692 in 1899. During the year about £10,000 worth of machinery was taken to Croydon from the Etheridge. The gold was worth 3s. 6d. per oz. more in 1899 than it was in 1898—

namely £2 11s. 6½d. per oz. The town itself is situated on the southern boundary of the goldfield, the principal lines of reef in the immediate vicinity being the Iguana, Mark Twain, Golden Gate, Lady Isabelle, Highland Mary, True Blue, Glengarry, and Mountain Maid, all of which have given rich returns. There are several mining camps in the vicinity; Table Top is 4 miles NE. of the Upper Twelve Mile: Golden Valley, about 4 miles N. Mark Twain is 6 miles from Croydon. Golden Gate is 6 miles distant N.W. along the Normanton road. This locality has the largest output of any line of reef on the field. A large township of over 600 residents has sprung up at Golden Gate, and there are several hotels and stores. At the Jubilee or Twelve Mile there are large reefs. At Esmeralda station, about 70 miles distant south, the reefs are large, but so far are reported not to have been remunerative. Newspaper: *Mining News.*

CUMBERLAND (18° 23′ S. lat., 143° 28′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office and savings bank, in the co. of Gilbert, electorate of Burke, about 18 miles S. of W. of Georgetown, situated on Cumberland Creek, six miles from its junction with the Gilbert River. Hotels: the Etheridge, Welcome Inn; police barracks, post and telegraph office, 2 stores, butcher's, and baker's shops, but no buildings of any very great note. It has a provisional school. Coach passes weekly from Georgetown to Croydon; fare to Croydon £2; to Georgetown 12s. The water supply is derived from a dam erected by the mining companies. Within a few hundred yards of the town is situated the famous Cumberland mine; operations were suspended in 1899 and mill closed. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants left for Green Hills, distant about 18 miles from Cumberland, and within 4 of the Gilbert River. There are other mines in and near the town. The country around is well adapted for cattle and horses. The class of stock is equal to any in the outside districts of the colony. Though virtually a mining town, a little farming is done in the neighbourhood, which well repays the trouble devoted to it. Maize grows remarkably well, and yields from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Potatoes, both English and sweet, do well. Tropical fruits of all descriptions flourish when a little care is bestowed on them. Along the banks of the Gilbert River there is magnificent soil, and in the bed of it there is a never-failing supply of underground running fresh water. Though very hot for five or six months in the year, the climate is very healthy. The wet season generally commences in December and lasts up to March. The average rainfall is about 31 inches. Formation: granite and quartz. Population, 118 (census 1891), now reduced.

CUNNAMULLA (28° 04′ 14″ S. lat., 145° 40′ 53″ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, railway station, and savings bank, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Balonne, on the eastern bank of the Warrego River, and most centrally situated, being almost equally distant from St. George in the east, Bourke in the south, Thargomindah in the west, and Charleville in the north, about 560 miles W. from Brisbane, with which it has been connected by rail. Coaches leave regularly for Barringun, Eulo, Thargomindah, St. George, and Widgeegoara. The streets of Cunnamulla are well formed, and the hotels and stores are above the average to be found in back country townships. Hotels: Railway, Post Office, Commercial, Royal Exchange, Tattersall's and Gladstone Club. The public buildings comprise post and telegraph office, a court-house, lock-up police station, reading room, divisional board room, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The Divisional Board Hall is used as a place of worship by the Methodists and Salvation Army. There are five principal stores, a Chinese store, several tradesmen's premises, aërated water factories, saw mill, and branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 289). Local clubs: South Warrego Jockey Club and Cricket Club, Reading Room (1,200 vols.), and Tennis Club. The hospital, with accommodation for 14 patients, is a fine building. It is constructed on the cottage or bungalow principle. It stands in a reserve containing 40 acres, about a mile from the business portion of the town. Two Customs (Inland) Office and bonded stores have been established here. There are 4 gardens kept by Chinamen, and there are 3 dairies about 3 miles out. The town is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, and is now connected with Brisbane and Charleville by rail, through communication being effected on October 10, 1898. From its favourable position Cunnamulla is expected to become a great depôt for delivery of stock going to southern markets. Boring here has resulted in a plentiful supply of artesian water, estimated at 22,500 gallons per hour, being struck at a depth of 1,402 feet. All over the district artesian supplies have been struck, mostly the bores yielding immense supplies. The surrounding stations have been much improved for sheep. A very large area has been selected as grazing farms and agricultural farms. The Paroo Divisional Board meets at Cunnamulla. The sittings of the Southern District Court are held here twice a year. Opal mines have been found in the district, about 90 miles W. and N. from here. Formation, principally volcanic. Population (1,000 estimated), of district (census 1891), 2,114. Lodges: Masonic, Oddfellows, M.U.I.O.O.F. and Foresters. Newspapers: *Warrego Watchman.*

DALBY (27° 32′ S. lat., 151° 15′ E. long.), co. Aubigny, on Myall creek, electorate and police district of Dalby, 1,123 feet above the sea level, is a municipal township (proclaimed August 21, 1863), with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and station on the Western Railway, about 140 miles by road W. of Brisbane (153 miles by rail), and 129 miles distant from Ipswich. It is the central depôt for a large tract of country. The Royal, Queen's Arms, Imperial, and Post Office are the leading hotels. Within the bounds of the municipality (2½ square miles) are 23 miles of streets and roads, and 220 dwellings. Ratable value of property is £29,122. There are in the town a school of arts, with a library of about 1,000 books; branches of the Commercial and Queensland National Banks; three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph), and Presbyterian—Salvation Army barracks, one primary school (No. 238). A Roman Catholic school is conducted at the Convent, by the Sisters of Mercy. Near the railway station is a neat and useful hospital; the post and telegraph offices are in the main street. The district is mainly a sheep-grazing one, but large areas are now being placed under wheat. Lucerne, maize, and potatoes are also grown. The Bunya mountains are a point of interest to tourists. Dalby is gaining some reputation as a resort for persons suffering from phthisis, the atmosphere being uniformly dry, the heat of summer rarely oppressive, and the nights always cool. The Queensland Government has erected a consumptive sanatorium about three miles out from Dalby, the first State institution of the kind in Australia. Its cost was over £10,000. Race meetings are held twice a year by the Northern Downs Jockey Club on a fine course just outside the town. Societies: Oddfellows' Lodge, Cricket, Amateur Dramatic Clubs, Masonic Lodge (S.C), Gymnasium and Orchestral Society and Progress Association. The Southern District Court meets three times in the year, and a Land Court is held monthly. A large area has been taken up by selectors, particularly at Cattle Creek, Irvingdale, Maida Hill, St. Ruth, Jimbour and Cecil plains. The farmers combine sheep and cattle breeding with agriculture. Hares and plain turkeys are plentiful on the Jimbour and other stations. The water supply is derived from wells and dam. Population of district, 1,378 (census 1891) (now about 1,550). The *Dalby Herald* and the *Dalby Record* are the local papers. One member is returned to the Legislative Assembly. An artesian bore is now being put down.

DALRYMPLE (19° 55′ S. lat., 146° 5′ E. long.) is in the Charters Towers police district, on the Burdekin River, 75 miles SW. from Townsville, 25 NW. from Charters Towers, and 830 miles NW. from Brisbane. There are two private residences, and an accommodation house. The Great Northern Hotel is 5 miles distant. The water supply is derived from Fletcher Creek. The district is entirely of a pastoral character. Dalrymple is named after Mr. G. E. Dalrymple. The northern traffic that formerly passed through here now goes by a new road from Townsville to Gilberton, Georgetown, &c. A short distance from here is the wonderful basaltic wall, covering nearly 70 miles. It is of volcanic formation, and is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the Australian continent. It is said to be inaccessible to horsemen, and is a great stronghold of the aborigines. Formation: primary, granitic, basaltic. Population, 25 (census 1886).

DARRA (27° 35′ S. lat., 152° 55′ E. long.). This is a stopping-place on the Southern and Western Railway Line, 10 miles from Brisbane. The country here is heavily timbered, and there is but little settlement at present.

DRAYTON (27° 33′ S. lat., 151° 59′ E. long.), a township, with post and savings bank office, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba, on Drayton Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, about 4 miles S. from Toowoomba, of which it may now almost be considered a suburb, and 100 miles W. of Brisbane. Hotels: Downs and Criterion, a State school (No. 31), four places of worship—Episcopal (St. Matthew), a stone building, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan—a court-house, and town hall. A shire council has been formed, and the meetings are held at Drayton, area 31 square miles, 70 miles of roads, 180 dwellings. Population, now about 1,000. Value of ratable property, £103,128. It is an agricultural district, studded with farms and homesteads. In the vicinity are Eton Vale, Harrow, and Westbrook station properties. Formation: basalt. The soil is rich red and black, and very fertile, and the cereals and English fruits are largely grown.

DUGANDAN (county Churchill), a post town and telegraph station, and terminus of the Fassifern Railway, 60 miles from Brisbane. A State school (No. 333), some tradesmen's premises, and two hotels, Australian and Dugandan, are here. Farming and grazing district. Population, 144 (census 1891).

DULVADILLA (or DULBYDILLA) (23° 40′ S. lat., 148° 46′ E. long.) formerly the terminus of the Western Railway, 411 miles W. of Brisbane; the line is now open to Cunnamulla. It lies 1,443 feet above sea-level, and is 39 miles from Mitchell.

DUNGENESS (now called LUCINDA) (18° 33′ S. lat., 146° 19′ E. long.) lies at the mouth of the Lower Herbert River, and the entrance to Hinchinbrook Channel, 20 miles from Ingham, 28 miles from Cardwell, and about 935 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the electorate of Cardwell, police district of Ingham. It is a port of entry and clearance, and has a pilot station, customs' office, light-keeper's residence, and one hotel (Sea View). It comprises about half a dozen houses built on the low sandy point on the southern side of the river mouth, which is here nearly ¼ of a mile wide. The site at the extreme point is by no means a secure one, as each wet season brings a heavy fresh down the river, cutting off a portion of the point. At 5 miles up its course the river water becomes fresh or only slightly brackish. There is a wharf and shed for the convenience of the Herbert River trade. A tram line from this wharf to Halifax, a distance of 8 miles, to connect on with the Colonial Sugar Company's tram road (whose western terminus is at present only half a mile from Ingham), is much needed. There is a good route for the proposed tram line from Lucinda Point and it is said it could be laid down at a comparatively small cost. The output of sugar each season shows favourably.

The imports and the passenger traffic are also increasing. The best sites available for building purposes are the allotments reserved for Government offices, and a few adjoining allotments opposite the Government wharf, also at the first elbow of the river, at a point known as the Chinaman's Hut. A good site for wharfage is also obtainable here. Steamers ply to Townsville, 70 miles S.; fare 20s. Hinchinbrook Channel, dividing Hinchinbrook Island from the mainland, has a bar at its south entrance, which is liable to shift after bad weather or heavy floods. There is considerable passenger and cargo traffic passing through the township to and from the plantations and Ingham, all passengers and cargo being transhipped here. The place is reported to have an unenviable reputation for the myriads of sand-flies and mosquitoes. Established at this township is the receiving and forwarding depôt for the Herbert River passenger and cargo traffic; and it is consequently a busy place during the sugar season, which begins July 1, and ends March 1. The limits of Dungeness Harbour have lately been altered as follows:—The area between two lines drawn respectively SE. by S. ½ S. from the eastern extreme of Hillock Point, and from the leading beacons to the south of Lucinda Point, continuing their line NE. ¾ E. to the point of intersection in about latitude 18° 30′ S. on the east, to a line with Leafe Peak and Bishop's Peak in line bearing SW. by W. ½ W. on the west, including all rivers, creeks, and navigable waters in that area. Formation, level, low lying sand and mangrove mud marshes. Population, 53 (census 1891), now less.

DURHAM, a mining locality, with a receiving office, in the electorate of Burke, on the Durham Creek. Water supply is derived from a Government well and the battery dam. It is about 6 miles W. from Georgetown, with one hotel—Bush Inn, and provisional school. At Mount Turner, between here and Cumberland, a rich silver ore lode has been found. The Warden a year or so ago reported "the whole of the country is teeming with gold, silver, copper, and innumerable indications of other ores." The Durham Company's mine is the principal claim. The mine was closed during the year, and the township was reported to be "rapidly assuming the aspect of decay peculiar to deserted mining camps, where a partial clearing in the bush strewn with countless empty bottles is the sole memento of former glory." Population, about 30.

DYKEHEAD, a new reefing locality in the Burnett district, situated about forty miles S. of Eidsvold, and sixty-five miles W. of Gayndah. There are several reefs now in course of being prospected and worked, and a promising future is predicted for this gold-field, the area over which the reefs extend being estimated at eight or nine miles. A visitor reported that the reefs are large, but the ore would be, he thought, of a low grade.

EIDSVOLD (25° 24′ S. lat., 151° 5′ E. long.) a mining township, proclaimed July 25, 1887, situated between the Burnett River and Boundary Creek, 2½ miles from the former, about 37 miles in a direct line WSW. of Mount Perry, the nearest railway station to which a coach runs daily, fare 20s., and about the same distance a little N. of W. of Gayndah; distance by road about 60 miles. It is in the county of Rawbelle, electorate of Burnett, Eidsvold police district. The discovery of the Mount Rose reef by Mr. Achilles, while prospecting in this district in December, 1886, led to the opening up of this field. The formation, according to the Assistant Government Geologist, consists of granite; he judged from the work already done that the prospects of Eidsvold as a reefing district were good. The sinking through hard blue granite is slow, laborious and expensive. The deeper stone is much richer in gold. During 1899 the yield was 4,253 ozs. of gold from quartz and 3,604¼ ozs. from cyaniding. Generally the operations during the year were said to be disheartening. Works for the systematic treatment of tailings have now been erected. The most prolific mines are the Minerva, the Lady Augusta, Craven Extended, S.W. Lady Minerva, No. 1 East Perseverance, and the Mount Rose. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Salvation Army barracks. Public buildings: Post, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, court-house, police barracks, State school and two private schools. Hotels: Grand, Garry's, Star, Tattersall's and Post Office. Large public hall called the Variety Hall. The principal thoroughfare is Morton Street. Pastoral and mining district. Population, 1,258 (census 1891), but now about 1,015.

EMERALD (23° 28′ S. lat., 148° 5′ E. long.), a post town and railway station, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the police district of Emerald, Leichhardt electorate, on the Central line, situated on the west bank of the Nogoa river, 165 miles W. of Rockhampton. It was the terminus of the line, but the railway is now opened to Longreach. A line from here to Springsure (42 miles) is completed and open. The branching-off point is about a mile from the post office, on the east side of the Nogoa River. The branch line to Clermont (60 miles) is also opened. The township has now settled into a permanent country town. There is a branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney. There are four general stores besides three or four small Chinese fruit shops, &c., four hotels, Bryden's, Leichhardt, and Commercial and Railway, four butchers' shops, four dressmakers, two shoemakers, two saddler's shops, one chemist and newsagent, two private boarding-houses, two carpenters and contractors, two drapery stores, one tailor, two stock and station agents, and two cordial factories. State school (No. 354), Church of England (St. Luke's), Presbyterian church, Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), and Primitive Methodist chapel. Court-house, post and telegraph offices, police barracks, and railway workshops. The institutions include School of Arts, tennis club, brass band, football and cricket clubs, Progress Association, and Court Leichardt A.O.F. Newspaper: *Emerald Star*. The climate is dry and salubrious. The water supply is derived from a pumping station on the Nogoa. There is a good racecourse about 3 miles from town, where race meetings are held periodically. There is also a fine sports ground, neatly fenced, and being planted with shade trees. Pastoral district, but a successful start has been made to grow oranges, grapes, lemons, and other fruit; as the soil is very fertile (a sandy loam), this industry has proved very successful, the fruit finding a ready market in the far west. Wheat growing on a large scale has been commenced 12 miles south of Emerald. A Government experimental farm is established about 12 miles south of Emerald, where many varieties of wheat are being tried. Wheat growing in the district has been very successful. Population, 406 (census 1891); now about 800.

EMU PARK (or HEWITTVILLE) (23° 15′ S. lat., 150° 51′ E. long.), in the county of Livingstone, electorate of Rockhampton North, police district of Rockhampton, about 29 miles E. from Rockhampton, is the watering place for Rockhampton, with which it is now in railway connection, and the central district and has many natural advantages. Hotels: Emu Park, Grand, and Railway. It has a State school, Church of England, police station, a telegraph station and post office, two stores, bakery, butchery, aerated water factory, skating rink, and several villa residences and cottages, and is a favourite place of resort. There are pleasure boats, several gardens and an excellent race course, plenty of fishing and shooting to be had. Emu Park is prettily situated near the north end of Keppel Bay, and opposite Keppel Islands. Pastoral district. Population 228 (census 1891).

EROMANGA, known locally as "Opalopolis," is described as "pleasantly situated on light red-soil open country on the north bank of Eurongella Creek, South Gregory district, about a quarter of a mile east from the Eurongella homestead. Indeed, by the older residents, the town is best known by the name of Eurongella. The road from Thargomindah *viâ* Kyabra, to Windorah passes through the town, and it is one of the main stock routes of the colony. Generally as far as Mount Margaret it traverses rather poor country, abounding in flats and mulga ridges, fit for cattle-grazing only; but from the mount it passes through rather pretty, open, well-grassed country, the soil of which is evidently excellent, and this part is well suited for carrying sheep. Within a distance of, say, fifty miles in a direct line from Eromanga there are in the west and north-west five opal properties, each averaging about 12 acres," at times giving employment to several men, but worked intermittently according to water-supply. The principal mines are the Little Wonder and the Lucknow; the former is about 35 miles W. from Eromanga. The township contains two public-houses, a store and blacksmith's shop, all built of brick, and it is a postal receiving office, and has a police-station.

ESK (27° 15′ S. lat., 152° 26′ E. long.), electorate of Stanley, a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station on Sandy or Esk Creek, 43 miles from Ipswich, and 67 miles from Brisbane. The line to Esk was opened in 1886. State school (No. 140); School of art, with library of 525 vols. Church of England, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, police station and post-office, branch of Q.N. Bank, three hotels (Royal, Commercial and Central), saw-mills, several tradesmen's shops, a large store and cattle sale yards, capable of accommodating 6,000 head of cattle. There is a branch of the Masonic body (Scottish Constitution.) Mount Esk, a high mountain of quartz, felspar and granite, lies E. of the township, between it and the Brisbane River. District grazing principally. Formation: low undulating sandstone ridges. Population, 407 (census 1891); now about 500.

ESMERALDA. A mining locality situated about 80 miles SE. from Croydon. There are here several reefs — Huon, Esmeralda, True Blue, and Good Iron—but so far as tried are reported to have not proved remunerative, but under cyanide treatment, works for which are in progress, better results were anticipated.

ETHERIDGE. *See* GEORGETOWN.

ETON (27° 45′ S. lat., 151° 57′ E. long.), a small town, 23 miles from Mackay. It is connected with Mackay by rail (line opened in Aug., 1885); the line was brought right into the town, and opened in March, 1886. It has post, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, police quarters, lock-up, a State school (No. 96), and a railway station. Hotels: Railway and Northern. A central sugar mill, subsidized by the Government, is here, as well as a large meat preserving and extract works, and a dairy factory. In 1896 a small alluvial rush took place to a locality on Blackwater Hole Creek, about 12 miles W. of Eton, and some of the miners were reported to be doing well. Population, 28 (census 1886).

EUNGELLA, a mining locality in the Bowen district, county of Carlyle, situated on the south bank of the Broken River, 8 miles from its head, and about 7 miles southerly from "B." Creek, about 57 miles in a direct line West of Mackay, but farther by any known route, which at present is through scrubs and rugged mountainous country. A good track has been cut through the scrub. It is reached by horse from the Mirani railway station (34 miles), by a passable road to the foot of the coast range, on the inland side of which Eungulla is situated. It has one hotel, a butcher's shop, a post-office, and a provisional school. The road from here is described as a bad one, over an ascent of 2,500 feet above sea-level. The reef is cavernous, ferruginous quartz, changing to mundic stone at a depth of 28 feet. District principally a grazing one. Population, about 60.

FIG TREE POCKET. This settlement lies 9 miles from Brisbane, and is so called from a gigantic fig-tree, which once stood on the point called Fig Tree Point. Sugar, maize, and the pine do well here. A Roman Catholic church and Primitive Methodist and State school (No. 36) are the public buildings. The nearest railway station is Indooroopilly, on the same side of the river; unless the river be crossed, when the Sherwood station may be reached in about a mile.

FOREST GROVE (or ARRILALAH), a post town, in the county of Portland, electorate of Mitchell, police district of Arrilalah, on the Thompson River, about 850 miles from Brisbane, and 30 miles from Longreach, the present terminus of the Central Railway. Coach runs to Longreach, fare 15s., and Stonehenge and back weekly. It has two hotels, Club and Royal, a provisional school, 3 stores, blacksmith's, baker, butcher, and saddlers' shops, and police barracks and court-house combined. Grazing district. It is on the main route south for all stock going to southern markets. Population (census 1891) 135.

FORTITUDE VALLEY (27° 28′ S. lat., 153° 4′ E. long.) (generally known as "The Valley") formerly a marshy, low-lying flat, much of which has now been filled up, situated one mile NNE. of the General Post-office, is the largest and most important suburb of Brisbane, to which it is connected by a continuous row of shops. It takes its name from the circumstance that a number of immigrants from the *Fortitude*, one of the first of the immigrant ships sent out by Dr. Lang, settled here (January 21, 1849). It returns two members to the Legislative Assembly, and two members to the Municipal Council. Places of worship: Church of England (Trinity), St. Michael and All Angels (New Farm), Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), and Presbyterian church. There are also four chapels belonging to various denominations; the largest of which is the Wesleyan chapel; schools in connection with the Board of Education (boys' No. 37, and girls' No. 239); Roman Catholic boys', girls', and infants' schools; an Oddfellows' hall, used for public meetings, to which is attached a free reading-room and library of 1,748 volumes; a Foresters' hall, one of the largest places of assembly in the suburbs; a second Oddfellows' hall, in Wickham Street; branches of the Queensland National Bank, Commercial Bank of Sydney, and N. S. Wales Banks (the latter a new building); and post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. The building of the Queensland National Bank is a very striking edifice, the front being terra-cotta work in the Italian style. The residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Dunne, is situated here, a new and handsome building, also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in connection with which is an industrial school (St. Ann's), a new and imposing building, in which are taught lace-making, needlework, etc. The Convent School is the largest and most commodious ladies' boarding school in Brisbane, and is a prominent edifice from its elevation and size; it also commands the finest view of the city and environs; there is also a convent and large school under the control of the Christian Brothers, situated on Gregory Terrace, with a branch school for poorer scholars in Boundary Street. A public swimming bath has been erected in Wickham Street; it is supplied with salt water. On Bowen Terrace and on the elevated points on the banks of the river are numerous villa residences. From here fine views around Brisbane may be obtained. On the outskirts of the Valley are many residences of wealthy citizens, merchants, and others. The hospital, and children's hospital, are also here situated; opposite the former are the Acclimatization Society's garden. The grounds of the National Association adjoin those of the Acclimatization Society. The building known as the Exhibition was destroyed by fire in June, 1888. This has been replaced by a large and handsome brick building with spacious concert hall attached, which has one of the finest organs in the colonies. It is now used as a museum and art gallery. The grounds are well provided with stalls and sheds for stock of all kinds, and in the centre is a large ring used for the show of cattle, and also for cricket, football, and other sports. The Rugby Football Association have grounds on the Bowen Bridge Road, where the principal football matches are played. There has been erected on the Brisbane River at the old racecourse, New Farm, a sugar refinery fitted with the latest and most improved machinery. Various factories, including two tobacco and several boot, are now carried on in the Valley. The main northern road runs through the Valley. About three miles distant from the post-office is the race-course, connected by rail with Brisbane. The race-course is reputed to be one of the prettiest in Australia, the grand stand, training ground, and horse accommodation being very complete. The line to Sandgate and the Main North Coast Line to Gympie, Maryborough, and Bundaberg passes through the valley, with a station at Brunswick Street where provision is made for goods traffic, not only from the shipping but from all the Northern ports; it has the largest and most complete goods depot in Brisbane. Branches have also been extended to Bulimba and Pinkinba, where wharves are erected, to enable the large ocean steamers to receive and discharge their cargoes. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the working class, nearly all of whom reside on their own freeholds. Considerable improvement have been made in the drainage of the Valley. On the river bank within the boundaries the Valley are the works of the Brisbane Gas Company, also of several wharves. Some four miles further down the river are the Queensland Meat Export Works erected in 1892, which are now in full work and can dispose of more than 100 head of bullocks per day. Steamers for England berth alongside and take in the frozen meat, a trade that is being largely developed. Population, included in that of Brisbane, is 15,955.

GATTON (27° 40′ S. lat., 152° 17′ E. long.), counties of Churchill and Cavendish, electorate of Lockyer, a post town, with telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office on Lockyer's Creek, and the S. and W. Railway, 61 miles W. of Brisbane, 337 feet above sea level. Hotels: the Royal, the Wilmot, and the Brian Boru. State school (No. 41). Places of worship: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian; the Congregationalists and Roman Catholics have resident ministers. Bank: Royal. The Government buildings comprise the railway station, courthouse, and State school, and there is a school of arts, with 914 vols., Gatton has four general stores, two blacksmiths, two butchers, and two saddlers, and the usual accompaniments of a country township, with a racecourse and recreation ground. The Government Agricultural College is in the vicinity. This institution was opened in July, 1897, Professor Shelton being the first Principal. Twelve months afterwards, on the resignation of Professor Shelton, Mr. John Mahon took charge. The College buildings are situated about four miles from the township of Gatton, and stand almost in the centre of the College land, of which there is in all 1,692 acres, nearly 300 acres being under cultivation; the balance is at present used for grazing purposes. The college has accommodation for about 56 students, the number at present enrolled being 45. The farm, dairy and other departments are well equipped with modern and up-to-date appliances, the uses of which are taught to the students. In addition to the crops usually grown in Southern Queensland, attention is paid to the introduction of new fodder plants, varieties of wheat, and other crops not generally grown by farmers, and the result of such experiments made known to those interested. The fees for students are £25 per annum. Galton is surrounded by an extensive pastoral and farming district, from which large quantities of agricultural produce—potatoes, maize, lucerne, and vegetables—are obtained. Orangeries and vineyards are also in full yielding. The country is open forest plain with black soil on sandstone rock. Formation: carboniferous. The Tarampa Divisional Board has its office and holds its meetings at Gatton; the Marsupial Board for the district also meets here. Population, 241 (census 1891).

GAYNDAH (25° 38′ S. lat., 151° 37′ E. long.), county of Mackenzie, electorate of Burnett, a small municipal township (proclaimed November 28, 1866), with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 80 miles W. of Maryborough, and about 200 miles NW. of Brisbane. The railway (Maryborough and Gayndah) is now open to Woowoonga, 30 miles distant. It starts from Mungarr, on the Maryborough-Gympie Railway. Coaches run to Shamrock, fare 15s.; Mount Perry, 20s; Eidsvold, 20s.; and Degilbo (35 miles). It is the capital of the Burnett district, and is prettily situated on the south bank of the Burnett River, and surrounded by hills. "To the traveller approaching from the east the first view of the town is attractive; from the last of many hills the main street may be seen stretching away for nearly two miles along the windings of the great river; most of the houses have kept the line of march along the western road, but few having ventured up the steep slope of One Tree Hill which dominates the town on the left." It has a school of art, with library of about 1,806 vols., hospital, a school (No. 42), a courthouse, town-hall, and police-quarters. Hotels—Club, North Star, and Queensland, a new two storey building. An Episcopal church (St. Matthew's) is the principal place of worship. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Joseph's). The Gayndah and Burnett District Hospital is a fine building, prettily situated at the entrance of the town from McKenzie's Bridge, capable of accommodating 30 patients. Within the limits of the municipality (31 square miles) are 20 miles of streets and 181 dwellings; ratable value of property £34,403. All kinds of cereals and vegetables grow moderately, and the Land Commissioner considers that the soil about Gayndah is exceptionally good for farming, fruit—grape, orange, fig, and peach—growing, and for vegetables. Wheat is being cultivated largely, and grows well; the soil and climate are reported as admirably suiting the orange tribe. The district is also well suited for pastoral purposes. Most of the land within 15 miles of the town is reported to be of the finest description, with plenty of water available for irrigation, requiring only capital and energy to ensure the prosperity of town and district. In June, 1886, gold was discovered about 30 miles NE. from Gayndah, at a place called Mount Shamrock, by F. G. Simpson, John Roberts, and John Woodyatt. The locale is at the junction of the Chowey and Didcot Creeks, about 3 miles SW. of Degilbo head station. Chlorination works have been erected here, the plant is extensive and complete. Silver has also been found in this neighbourhood, but most of the claims taken up for silver have been abandoned on account principally of the difficulty of treating the ores, and the low price of silver. A new mining company has been floated to work the British Empire claim, about fifteen miles from Gayndah. At Dykehead, some 65 miles W., some promising reefs have been discovered, and are now being prospected. Valuable slate beds have been found at Mount Debateable. At Eidsvold, about 50 miles W. of Gayndah, gold reefs have been found, which promise well. At Paradise, 30 miles E. from Gayndah, are promising reefs. The Rawbelle Divisional Board and the Marsupial Board meet here. In the neighbourhood are the following stations:—Wetheron, Yenda, Ideraway, Mount Debateable, Mundubbera, Coonambulo, Cooranga, and Ban Ban. Population, 513 (census 1891); now about 500.

GEORGETOWN (18° 22′ S. lat., 143° 32′ E. long.), a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station (county of Gilbert, electorate of Burke), on the west bank of the Etheridge river, a tributary of the Einasleigh, about 1,100 miles

NW. of Brisbane, 360 from Townsville NW., 225 from Normanton E., 238 (postal) from Cardwell, and 102 miles from Croydon Railway station. The south end of the township is close to the confluence of the Etheridge with the Delaney River. There are several hotels, the principal being Royal, Australian, Salutation, Welcome and Queensland; branch bank of N.S. Wales, a hospital, courthouse, Divisional Board's Office, warden's office, police barracks, post and telegraph office, three general stores, besides Chinese stores, and several tradesmen's premises. District court sittings are held here twice a year. State school (No. 178). Religious services are held occasionally by visiting clergymen from Croydon. Georgetown is the meeting-place of three mails, viz., from Townsville, Normanton, and Herberton. The Gilbert and Etheridge district comprises an area of 12,000 square miles. The principal claims are the Cumberland (17 miles distant), Durham (6 miles distant), and Golden Crown, situated at Durham township; West Spiro, and St. George, situated in Georgetown. In the district copper and tin are found; also galena largely impregnated with silver, bismuth and other minerals, and marble. In 1893 the Mineral Commissioner reported there is scarcely a square mile of country in the Etheridge district that does not contain some mineral or other. "The Rocky," a locality about 8 miles south of Georgetown, is described as the most promising centre on the field, but the Warden could not speak favourably of progress during 1898. Lane's Creek is a mining camp, about 20 miles E. of Georgetown. It has one crushing-mill, and all the usual adjuncts to a small township. The principal claims are the Brilliant, National, Cosmopolitan, Calliope and Jenolan. Castleton, formerly known as the O'Donoghue, is a mining centre, about 33 miles S. from Georgetown. The principal claim is the Big Reef, so called on account of its immense size. Owing to the destruction of the dam by the floods the mill was closed during the greater part of 1896. Charleston has 5 hotels—one to each stamper, a state school and court of petty sessions is held here. The cyanide works are being successfully worked, the tailings giving payable results. During 1899 mining matters were reported to be in a depressed state. A considerable area of country on the Gilbert and its tributaries has been taken up for pastoral occupation. The Government Geologist, reporting of this district in April, 1887, says: "The Etheridge gold-field more than any other in the colony requires the introduction of capital and a denser population. The mines being scattered over so wide an area require a battery for each, whereas if a number were at work within reasonable distance one central plant would be sufficient for all. Some of the mundic ore is found to be very difficult of treatment by ordinary appliances." The presence of sulphurets, notably of lead, interposes great difficulty in the profitable treatment of ores, some of which under the exhaustive treatment at Footscray melting works yielded at the rate of 20 oz. to the ton. Coaches run to Herberton and Port Douglas, fare 20s., Herberton to Georgetown, £5, Georgetown to Croydon, £2. Owing to its elevated situation, about 1,000 feet above sea level, Georgetown is reported to enjoy a salubrity unknown almost in the coast towns, though a mild form of fever prevails after the wet season. About 40 miles NE. from Georgetown, near the Einasleigh River, hot springs are found to exist, boiling up into geysers. In 1889 they were visited and reported on by the Government geologist. At present they are quiet springs, though in the past it is believed that at rare intervals they were active geysers. The water, which is spoken of as being indescribably nasty, has been analyzed by the Government analyst, who considers it a chlorinated sulphuretted water, and possessing similar medicinal properties to that of Harrogate, but in a lesser degree. Formation: granite. The Institutions include Etheridge Lodge, E.C. Population (census 1891), 433, now 442, of whom 77 were Chinese. Newspaper: *Mundic Miner*.

GERALDTON. *See* JOHNSTONE RIVER.

GIN GIN (25° 0′ S. lat., 152° 0′ E. long.), a post town and railway-station on the Bundaberg Line, and creek of the same name, 29 miles from Bundaberg. It has a telegraph station, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a state school (No. 298), a court-house, lock-up, and police quarters, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, stores, mechanics' institute, with library of 500 vols., and two hotels—the Queen's and Gin Gin. There is daily rail communication with Brisbane. Among the social institutions are race and cricket clubs, quadrille assembly and Oddfellows' lodge. Agricultural and general farming and dairying district. Sugar is also grown. There is a central sugar mill which cost £50,000, and there is some gold mining. Much timber is also sent away. Population, 148 (census 1891). Much increased since.

GILBERTON (19° 15′ S. lat. and 143° 14′ E. long.), a receiving office, about midway between Cardwell, on the east coast of the colony, and Normanton, on the north west (Gulf of Carpentaria), each being about 225 miles away. (Burke electorate). It is distant from Brisbane about 870 miles NW., by steamer 110 miles from Georgetown, less as the crow flies, and 240 W. from Townsville, which is the port. It is about 130 miles from Hughenden railway station. Part of the town is situated on the south bank of the Upper Gilbert River, which is here nearly 200 yards wide. The locality is about 2,000 feet above sea-level, but the highest places are Christmas Hill, Mount Hogan, and the head of Percy River. The place comprises two European stores, a receiving post-office, one butchery, a 10-head battery, and one Chinaman's garden. Early in 1897 it was reported to have ceased to be a reefing centre. Formation: slate, granite schist, quartz mica, sandstone, felspar, and diorite. The regular mails of Pentland and Georgetown run from Lyndhurst by Mount Hogan and Gilberton weekly. There is a good road between Hughenden and Georgetown by Oak Park Station. At Mount Hogan there is an improved machine with 10 head of stamps and 8 grinding pans. Population, 70 European miners and a few Chinamen. Two stores, one butcher, two Chinese gardens, a receiving office and police station. At Upper Percy River there is a crushing mill, a public-house and store, a receiving post-office, a butcher, and two Chinese gardens. At Christmas Hill, 10 miles E. from Mount Hogan, there are three mining claims.

GIROFLA. *See* CHILLAGOE.

GLADSTONE (23° 52′ S. lat., 151° 17′ E. long.), a seaport, railway station in the county of Clinton, electorate of Port Curtis, about 328 miles NE. of Brisbane, with which it is now in railway connection, and 91 SW. of Rockhampton. A bi-weekly service is carried on by the A.U.S.N. Co. from Brisbane and Rockhampton. Hotels: Metropolitan, Blue Bell, Commercial, Young Australia, Royal, and Railway. It is one of the oldest places on the coast, having been settled in 1846, at the instance of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and up to the time of Separation, had a Government Residency appointed and maintained by the Sydney authorities. It possesses a fine harbour, reputed to be the best in Queensland, spacious, deep, and well sheltered by Facing and Curtis Islands, and the Auckland creek at this point empties itself. A jetty, named by a late Governor, Sir A. Musgrave, the Victoria pier, has been erected, at which there is 26 feet of water at low springs, but vessels of large tonnage can also berth at the wharves in the creek. It was proclaimed a municipality on February 1, 1863; is governed by a mayor and five councillors, and contains 10 miles of streets, 350 dwellings, and in area of 8½ square miles. Estimated total value of ratable property, £55,656. There is a money-order office, savings bank, and a telegraph station, post office, customs house and bonded store, and court house, branches of the Joint Stock and Commercial Banks, a school of art, with reading-room and library of 2,303 volumes, a town-hall, a national school (No. 44), eight stores, two blacksmiths, a coach builder, several milliners, builders, a fruiterer, and a book and stationery establishment in connection with the *Observer*. Places of Worship: Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic church and Salvation Army. Gold in quantity is found in the neighbourhood, and manganese. At the Cania goldfield there is some mining, and dredging machines were expected to be at work during 1900. Gold has been discovered at the Boyne and Mount Jacob. Maize, potatoes, hay and fruit are grown in the district. Large numbers of cattle are shipped from time to time, and here the Gladstone Meat Company have their works. The Institutions include a free Masonic lodge, Gladstone lodge, M.U. Oddfellows, Foresters, football, cricket, tennis, and turf clubs. The bridge over the Boyne is the principal work on the railway. Total length of bridge 2,196 feet, being one of the longest in the colony. At Callide Creek, about 62 miles from Gladstone, coal has been discovered. The assistant geologist considers it a good steam coal, and estimates the total weight of available coal at 50 million tons, but its distance from a port is a great drawback. Population 416; of the census district, 2,306. Newspapers: *Gladstone Observer* and *Gladstone Advocate*.

GLASSFORD CREEK. A copper-mining locality in the Gladstone district that will probably become an important centre as the industry develops and the projected railway is constructed. In the early part of 1900 it was reported by the Warden to contain three hotels, four stores, two butchers' shops, lemonade factory, and a steam saw-mill. A branch of the Commercial Bank has since been opened. Smelting works were about to be erected. The road from the Boyne River, a distance of about 15 miles, is said to be dangerous in many places for wheel traffic.

GOLDEN VALLEY. *See* CROYDON.

GOLDSBOROUGH (17° 2′ S. lat., 145° 50′ E. long.), a mining centre on the Mulgrave goldfield, 26 miles from Cairns. The township is most picturesquely placed in the valley of the Mulgrave, from which river it is but a short distance, and is built upon a fine creek which runs into that river. Before the discovery of tin at Herberton there were about 100 miners on the field, and several of the claims were paying fairly, but there is little doing now, though it is believed that with proper and energetic working there would be profitable returns. At six miles distant is the Upper Camp, where reefs were worked.

GOOBURRUM, a settlement, with a receiving office, about 4½ miles from North Bundaberg (with which it is connected by a good road) inhabited by farmers, timber-getters, and cattle rearers. There is a school (No. 407), and an Episcopal place of worship on the Kolan Road. The country around is thickly timbered and overrun with native animals—dingo, kangaroo, and wallaby. Sugar-cane, maize, pine-apple, and sweet potatoes grow well. Population about 100.

GOODNA (27° 37′ S. lat., 152° 56′ E. long.), a railway station on the Brisbane and Ipswich line and the Brisbane River, 15 miles W. of Brisbane, 43 ft above sea-level. It has a post office, money order and savings bank office, and is also in telegraphic communication with the metropolis. It is in the county of Stanley and electorate of Bundamba. Hotels: Royal Mail, Redbank, and Railway. Places of worship: Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Episcopal (St. Albans) and Roman Catholic There is a primary school (No. 45). The Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum, the principal asylum for the insane in the colony, is here. District is noted for its coal-mines, has good building stone and a considerable extent of land under tillage, prin-

cipally for maize. Industries: Brickmaking, bee-keeping, dairying, timber-getting and wood-cutting, and there are several tradesmen. Population, 291 (census 1891).

GOOMBUNGEE. A populous and important farming locality contiguous to the Crow's Nest line of railway, about 14 miles from Toowoomba. The rich scrub has been rapidly taken up by a prosperous body of small settlers, who have effected a surprising change in the appearance of the district in a few years.

GOONDIWINDI (28° 33′ S. lat., 150° 21′ E. long.), electorate of Carnarvon, a municipal town with post office, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, in the county of Marsh, and electorate of Carnarvon, on the borders of New South Wales and Queensland, lying distant from Brisbane about 200 miles SW., and from Warwick, 140 miles, and situated on the north bank of the Barwon or Macintyre river. It was proclaimed Oct. 12, 1888. Municipal area 5¾ square miles, 140 dwellings, 27 miles of roads and streets. Ratable value of property £26,720. A mail coach runs bi-weekly to Warwick, fare 50s. There are five hotels, Commercial, Royal, Queen's Arms, Queensland, and Victoria, five stores, and several tradesmen's premises, a court-house, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a primary school (No. 46), a branch of the N.S. Wales Bank Masonic lodge, Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.), a school of art, with library of 891 vols., a jockey club, divisional hall, hospital, police quarters and there is here a public crossing-place by bridge across the Macintyre River to N.S. Wales. It is the chief crossing place for stock from Central Queensland to N.S. Wales. The large bridge connecting the two colonies was finished in June, 1880, and is called the Goondiwindi and Border Bridge. It has been built at the expense of both colonies, but on the responsibility of Queensland. An inspector of customs for N.S. Wales is stationed here. Two saw-mills are in the vicinity. Teamsters go regularly to Cambooya and Warwick. The soil is very suitable for growing cotton, oranges, grapes, and other fruit, and no doubt if the country were properly irrigated by the noble stream running through it, both horticultural and agricultural operations to a large extent could be carried on. Formation: alluvial. Population, 510 (census 1891), now about 800; inclusive of district, now about 1,900. Newspaper: *McIntyre Herald*.

GRANITE CREEK (19° 32′ S. lat., 146° 16′ E. long.), a tin-mining locality in the Palmer district, opened in 1876 by Whitehead and Co. and Messrs. Tracey. The produce of the mines has been considerable.

GRANTHAM A station on the Southern and Western Railway 67 miles west of Brisbane. Within a few miles of the station is a rapidly rising farming community principally engaged in the dairying and pig-raising industries, which have been very successful of late. A township is being formed, which promises to rapidly increase through the general prosperity of the district.

GREEN HILLS, a new gold-field proclaimed April 23, 1896, situate about eighteen miles from Cumberland. It has been the scene of a considerable rush of miners, and several fine specimens have been found, as many as sixty to seventy varying from 8 to 180 ozs. The Warden in 1898-99 reported that the locality had produced a fair quantity of gold.

GREGORY (15° 59′ S. lat., 144° 16′ E. long.), co. of Chelmsford, about 3 miles SE. from Maytown, is on Queen Creek, on the road to Byerstown. It was formerly known as the "Queen of the North" reef. It has one crushing plant, a Miners' Institute, with library of 615 vols. It is the chief reefing district of the Palmer. Population 29 Europeans, 5 Chinese.

GYMPIE (26° 12′ S. lat., 152° 38′ E. long.), a goldfields township and municipality, with a money-order office, savings bank and telegraph stations, in the county of March, prettily situated on the side of a range of hills on the upper waters of the River Mary, 107 miles N. of Brisbane, and 54 miles (61 by rail) S. of Maryborough. It is described as "a large township, extending over 3 miles N. to S., consisting of three distinct portions, Gympie, the One Mile, and Monkland." The latter part is extending steadily, owing to rich discoveries in the lower levels. There is rail communication between Gympie, Maryborough and Brisbane. The existence of gold was made known in October, 1867, by Mr. James Nash (after whom the town was first named Nashville, but it was afterwards altered to Gympie, the native name for a certain kind of stinging tree growing in the district), and the discovery soon attracted a large number of miners and others. In the following month (Nov. 8) the first quartz reef, the Lady Mary, was opened up by Messrs. Pollock and Laurence. The Caledonian reef was discovered a day or two later by Mr. Goodchap. White's and Walker's gullies were found and worked soon afterwards. Immediately after the finds at the Deep Creek, the One Mile Township was formed. "The richest workings were in Nash's, Sailor's, White's, Walker's, and Nuggetty Gullies, and on Deep Creek nuggets of large size were often found, the largest being one of 804 ounces, which was picked up in the neighbourhood of Sailor's Gully. The alluvial gold was easily worked, as only in a few exceptional cases was it more than a few feet below the surface." There are now numerous reefs being worked; those giving best results being the Smithfield, Phœnix, Pile, Oriental, Victory, 2 South Great Eastern, and Scottish Reefs; the principal claims are No. 1 North Phœnix, No. 4 and No. 5 North Phœnix, Wilmot Extended, No. 2 Great Eastern, Phœnix Golden Pile, North Smithfield, South Glanmire and Monkland, Oriental and Glanmire, 2 South Great Eastern, Australasian, Columbia-Smithfield. Scottish Gympie Gold Mines, 1 North Oriental and Glanmire, South New Zealand Junction, 1 North Columbia-Smithfield, Columbia Consolidated, 1 North Victory, 2 North Victory, 3 North Smithfield, 1 North Smithfield, 7 South Lady Mary, Smithfield and Phœnix Golden Pile, 6 North Phœnix, North Oriental and Glanmire, 3 North Phœnix, 1 South Great Eastern, 1 North Great Eastern, 2 North Oriental and Glanmire, 3 South Great Eastern, Orient Tribute, West of Scotland, 2 North Great New Zealand, East Oriental and Glanmire, Eastern 2 and 3 Smithfield Tribute, Great Eastern, Two Mile, and Great New Zealand, Phœnix Eastern Tribute, 1 South Oriental and Glanmire, 1 South Gympie Gold Mines, 2 North Columbia and Smithfield, Columbia Extended, Oriental and Columbia consolidated. The most successful mines in 1899 were:—Scottish Gympie, 19,011 ozs.; 2 South Great Eastern, 15,258 ozs.; South Glanmire and Monkland, 9,097 ozs.; 3 North Phœnix, 4,323 ozs.; Smithfield and Phœnix Golden Pile, 4,115 ozs.; No. 2 Great Eastern, 3,650 ozs.; Columbia Smithfield, 3,594 ozs. The returns for the year totalled 89,831 ozs. of gold from 99,983 tons of stone. Dividends £92,917. Up to the end of 1899 the total yield had been 2,403,727 ozs., valued at £8,413,044. As evidence of the permanency of the field the following are the results of the first half of the year 1900:- Stone crushed, 56,496 tons; gold yield, 46,598 ozs.; dividends declared, £44,573. The largest individual producer was the Scottish Gympie, with 12,876 ozs., closely followed by the 2 South Great Eastern, with 9,181 ozs. The eastern and south-eastern ends of the field are now attracting much attention, and new shafts are going down, and the field is extending in all directions. The most valuable and best known part of the Gympie field lies on the eastern side of the Mary. The deepest shafts are the Aurelia shaft, or the Great Monkland, 1,500 feet; Scottish Gympie Gold Mines, about 1,500 feet; Australasian, about 1,414 feet; Smithfield and Phœnix Golden Pile about 1,200 feet: Inglewood United, 1,215 feet; the United Smithfield, 1,400 feet; Wilmot Extended, 1,120 feet; No. 1 North Phœnix, 1,200 feet; Phœnix Golden Pile, 1,405 feet; North Oriental and Glanmire, 1,640 feet; West of Scotland, 1,150 feet; Columbia Consolidated, 1,450 feet; Columbia Extended, 1,300 feet; South Gympie Gold Mines, 1,420 feet; several of which are still being deepened. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, the Union and Royal Banks have branches here, and there are agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. The town possesses a good hospital (a handsome and roomy two-story brick building with accommodation for 60 in-door patients), a school of arts, with a library of over 4,500 volumes, one theatre—the Royal—the Masonic, Hibernian, and Oddfellows' halls, a court-house, a powder magazine, the usual public offices, and a building including post and telegraph offices. The places of worship are St. Peter's and St. Andrew's (Church of England), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) (stone building), Presbyterian, Welsh, Baptist and Methodist chapels and Salvation Army barracks. There are eight State schools, two Roman Catholic, and several private schools. The Queensland National Bank, Royal Bank, Bank of New South Wales, and the A.J.S. Bank have handsome brick buildings for their banking houses. Hotels: Northumberland, Commercial, Freemasons, Queen's, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange, Royal, and about thirty others. Sittings of the district court are held three times a year. There are twenty-two lodges of different friendly societies, having a total membership of about 1,600. The Oddfellows have six lodges; Foresters, four; Masons, five; and Hibernians, two; Protestant Alliance, two; Rechabites, two; Druids, one. A Stock Exchange was established in 1884. A gas company was formed in 1881, and gas was laid on in September, 1883. Waterworks are now in course of construction. The country surrounding Gympie, although but little prospected, is known to abound in minerals; copper, silver, antimony, cinnabar, bismuth, and nickel having been found in payable quantities. At Miva, about 40 miles to the north, extensive coal-beds have been discovered, but remain as yet unworked. Indications of the existence of coal have also been found in the Noosa district near Lake Weyba. Companies worked dredges in the Mary river and Deep Creek, but the results were not sufficiently encouraging, so operations were discontinued. The area of the municipality (proclaimed June 26, 1880) is 3,840 acres, having 2,220 dwellings, 69 miles of roads and streets, and property of the ratable value of £253,872. The Government geologist is of opinion that the Gympie beds belong rather to the lower carboniferous than to the Devonian formation, to which they are generally attributed. The rocks are chiefly grey shales, black pyritous shales, greywackes, sandstones, grit, and conglomerates. The latter are masses of pebbles and boulders suggestive of a volcanic origin. Population of the municipality 12,000; of census district about 15,000. The *Gympie Times*, the *Gympie Miner* and *Truth* are the local papers.

HALIFAX, a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, near the mouth of the Lower Herbert River, about seven miles from Dungeness, and twelve miles from Ingham, to which conveyances run. Bank: Queensland National. Further information of the district will be found under Ingham and Dungeness.

HARRISVILLE (27° 50′ S. lat., 152° 40′ E. long.), a railway station on the Ipswich and Fassifern line, lies at an elevation of 175 feet, is 19 miles from Ipswich, and 43 W. from Brisbane. The line is completed to Dugandan. It has a telegraph station, money-order office savings bank, court-house, State school (No. 621) school of arts, with library of 424 vols., hotel (Railway), Episcopal Church (St. John's), Presbyterian Church and Masonic lodge. Industry: Trelawney cheese factory. It is in the county of Churchill, electorate of Fassifern, and

is situated on the Warrill creek, a tributary of the Bremer. Agricultural and pastoral district.

HELIDON —A refreshment station of the S. and W. Railway, 72 miles from Brisbane, having telegraph and savings bank facilities. In the neighbourhood are stone quarries and also the noted spa water springs.

HENDON (Co. Merivale) (28° 2′ S. lat., 151° 57′ E. long.), a railway and telegraph station on the southern line, 154 miles S.W. from Brisbane, lying on high ground 1,500 ft. above sea-level. The line to Allora, opened in 1897, branches off here. State school (No. 143). Hotel: Railway. Population about 180.

HERBERTON (17° 24′ S. lat., 145° 26′ E. long.), county Cardwell, police district of Herberton, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining township of eighteen years' standing. It is situated on the Wild River, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, 85 miles SW. of Port Douglas, 35 miles from the Mareeba railway station, and 55 W. by S. of the port of Cairns (about 85 miles by railway route). Tin was first discovered by Mr. W. Jack and party in April, 1880, though stream tin was found by John Newell in November, 1879. There are 6 hotels—Post Office, Cosmopolitan (both 2 stories), and Royal, and three others—all built of cedar. It has a money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank. The road from Port Douglas passes along the western bank of the Barron River until it reaches a point 25 miles from Herberton, when it bears SSW., crossing first-class pastoral forest country, and passing through a belt of rich scrub containing thousands of acres of level agricultural land covered with cedar and other valuable timbers, and passing through the township of Atherton, 12 miles from Herberton. The prospector's selection of 60 acres, containing several valuable working tin-lodes, adjoins the township, which is situated on a granite ridge on the eastern bank of the Wild River, which is one of the principal branches of the Herbert. The tin-country, lode and alluvial, of which Herberton is the capital town, extends for an occupied distance of 40 miles SW., and several miles in each other direction, which includes the town of Watsonville, seven miles west, Montalbion 18 miles W., and the mining townships at Irvine bank and Return Creek, 17 and 25 miles distant respectively, also Koorboora. There are also extensive alluvial tin workings on the Tate and Quartz Hill on the Georgetown road. The principal mines are the Great Northern Freehold, at Herberton, the Great Western New North Australian mines near Watsonville, and the Vulcan Tin mine at Irvinebank. The country around is high and dry, with, during the greater part of the year, plenty of grass and water. In the town are two large stores, and some smaller ones. The main street, Grace Street, is a wide thoroughfare. A large hall for public assemblies, the property of the School of Arts (library of 1,349 vols.), Divisional Board's Hall, a State school (No. 254), Episcopal, Salvation Army, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, police barracks, gaol, and hospital are amongst the institutions of the town. Banks: Queensland National, Bank of Australasia. There are Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges. There are three saw-mills in the Barron, about 10 miles from Herberton. The principal traffic is with Cairns, *via* Mareeba railway terminus, to and from which Cobb's coach runs twice weekly, and also a line of buggies; although a portion goes to Port Douglas. Coach also runs to Georgetown, fare £5, and to Croydon, £8. There are crushing machines at work, beside a silver and copper-smelter and tin-smelting works. Fresh lode discoveries are of frequent occurrence, and one section of the district—14 miles from Herberton—is being worked for silver-lead; while valuable copper-lodes are found in all directions, notably in the Chillagoe district, about 85 miles west from Herberton, the principal being Boomerang, Griffith, Calcifer, and Girofla. At Irvine-bank are tin-crushing and smelting works. During 1899 there were turned out from here 510¼ tons of tin, valued at £59,300. The silver produced for the district amounted to 209 tons, and the copper to 309¾ tons. The gold output was: From quartz, 296 ozs.; from alluvial, 1,591¾ ozs. The deep alluvial lead near Herberton, which has been worked for a length of two miles, and has turned out 600 tons of tin, is still being energetically worked and prospected. The water supply of Herberton is derived from the Wild River. District court is held twice a year. Eureka Creek is a large mining centre, as is also a rising site at what is known as Baker's Camp, between Watsonville and Irvine-bank. The Evelyn tableland and Upper Barron Valley are agricultural centres. Hot mineral springs exist at Nettle Creek 25 miles from Herberton. There are three of them, the principal one being in the bed of the Creek, and the other two on the bank. The temperature varies from 165° to 185°. These waters are said to have wonderful medicinal properties, and the cures of several confirmed invalids suffering from rheumatism are reported. It is expected that when the railway is completed to this district the hot springs will be much frequented. The population of the town and suburbs was 1,175 (700 in 1897); and of the district, of which it is the centre (census 1891), 3,477, and 344 Chinese. Newspaper: the *Wild River Times*. Formation: granite and porphyry principally.

HOMESTEAD, a railway and telegraph station, 127 miles distant from Townsville, and 45 from Charters Towers. Reefs are reported to be in the vicinity, and some mines are at work.

HORN ISLAND, one of the islands of the Prince of Wales's group, off the apex of the Cape York peninsula, has lately come into notice through the discovery of gold by Smith and party in 1894, since which time the field has been more or less worked. During 1899 533 tons of stone were crushed for 329 ozs. of gold; 432 ozs. were got from 492 tons of stone at Possession Island. Stampers to systematically work extensive reefs are now being erected. Population 18.

HOWARD (25° 30′ S. lat., 152° 28′ E. long.), a coal-mining town, and the commercial centre of the Burrum coalfield, 18 miles by railway NW. of Maryborough, in the county of Cook, division of Isis, electorate of Burrum, and police district of Maryborough, situated about one mile west of the Burrum River. The coal mines are at Torbanlea, about 3 miles S.E. of Howard; there is a branch railway line to the pit. There are two shafts at the mines. One is worked and the other used for ventilation. The pits belong to the Isis Investment Company. There are here two general stores, two hotels, and several small cottages. A State school and teachers' residence on the north side of the railway line opposite the Torbanlea station have been erected. The Queensland Colliery Company have two shafts working; there is a railway siding to the pit. The coal is reported to be little inferior to the Newcastle coal, with a probability of its heating properties improving when a greater depth is reached. Under energetic management the Queensland Colliery Company have developed splendidly. A new shaft with 7 feet clean seam of coal has been opened. The supply is practically unlimited. The coal is of excellent quality both for gas and steam. A deep sea lading port is only required to make Howard an extensive coaling centre. The mines are situated about 18 miles from the mouth of the Burrum River, the bar at the entrance is sand and shale. The depth at high water is about 14 feet, with safe anchorage and deep water inside. Vessels of 8 feet draught can run up about 6 miles to the junction at the Isis River, which flows into the Burrum. If the channel of the Burrum Bar were deepened to, say, 8 feet at low water, it is said it would be one of the most useful harbours in the Colony. The Hon. A. C. Gregory and the late Rev. Tenison-Woods declared that the Burrum coal age and formation was identical with that of Newcastle, N.S.W. Mr. Rands, late the assistant Government geologist, is of opinion that the Burrum coal-field will prove to belong to the Mesozoic carbonaceous series. The coal-beds have been traced in a NW. direction from Torbanlea to the Gregory River, a distance of 20 miles. Besides the coal industry, orange growing is about the only other source of income. The soil on the banks of the Burrum is particularly adapted for orange culture. Walker's orangery has about 4,000 trees, and Henry Smith's Sheffield orangery is a splendidly kept place with nearly 2,000 trees. The famous Isis scrub is about 20 miles distant in a NW. direction. Sugar is largely grown there. A third colliery, the Riverbank, has been opened up on the bank of the Burrum about 1½ mile S. of Howard. Brickmaking has been tried, and would be a successful industry if there were a larger demand for the article. Howard has two hotels: Royal, and Miners; three churches: St. Matthew's Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Primitive Methodist. State school (No. 345). Police station, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, School of Arts with 718 vols., saw mills, stores, bakery, boot-shops, two butchers, and other tradesmen; Population, 461 (census 1891), now considerably larger.

HUGHENDEN (20° 51′ S. lat., 144° 13′ E. long.), a post-town (opened in 1877, and municipality, proclaimed April 30, 1887), with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Flinders River, 90 miles SW. of Charters Towers (153 miles by the railway line), and 235¼ miles from Townsville, in the county of Douglas, electorate of Flinders, police district of Bourke. The area of the borough is 16 square miles, it has 15 miles of streets, 375 houses, value of ratable property £36,206. The country upon which the township and station of Hughenden now stand was first taken up by Messrs. Henry and Devlin in 1863-4. In the following year Mr. R. Gray, who had been in partnership with Mr. Henry, purchased the cattle and country from him. It has four stores, nine public-houses—Hughenden, Great Western, Railway, Shamrock, Flinders, London Tavern, Royal, Australian and Exchange, three saddlers, three wheelwrights, two chemists, two blacksmiths, and other trades, a State school (No. 388), a provisional school, private school, a court-house, lock-up and sergeant's residence, and a school of arts, with library of 932 vols. The Queensland National Bank is a substantial and imposing banking house, also the Bank of Australasia. The New South Wales Bank has also a branch. There is a fine Episcopal Church (St. Thomas's), a Roman Catholic church, a Divisional Board's Hall capable of seating 400 persons, and a Masonic Hall (two story building), Lodge Star of the West, E.C. In the neighbourhood is one saw mill. Meat works have also been established in the vicinity of the town, which employ a large number of hands. The fourth section of the Northern line from Torrens Creek to Hughenden was opened on October 19, 1887. An extension of the line to Winton has been completed. Coaches run to Cloncurry, fare £5; Richmond, fare £2. Hughenden is in the centre of a good pastoral district, and is at present the main watering place for travelling stock. It will be the principal emporium for wool and station supplies for the western and north-western portions of the colony. The country all round is taken up chiefly with sheep stations, and grazing farms are being taken up almost daily. It is on the direct road to the Cloncurry, 280 miles distant, also on the road to Normanton, and to Winton. The hydraulic engineer is of opinion that were plenty of water available for irrigation purposes, some of the country in the vicinity of Hughenden would become of great value for agricultural purposes. Hughenden Divisional Board meets here monthly, and a District Court is held here twice a year. The water supply is derived from the Flinders by means of a pulsometer pump. Formation:

Cretaceous, with grey clay shales and sandstone. Population: 1,516 (census 1891), now about 1,500; of census district, 2,463. There is a Dumping company established here, where most wool from the surrounding district is pressed prior to being railed to Townsville. Many homestead areas and grazing farms have been taken up in the vicinity of the town, and owing to the richness of the soil and close proximity to the Flinders River, where water can at all times be procured, the selectors should do well. The town has a Chamber of Commerce, Pastoral Association, Jockey Club and Licensed Victuallers' Association, Masonic, Oddfellow's and Foresters' Lodges. Newspaper: *Hughenden Observer*.

HUMPYBONG (or REDCLIFFE) (27° 14′ S. lat., 153° 8° E. long.) (county of Stanley), electorate of Moreton, police district of North Pine, is situated about 30 miles N. from Brisbane, (about 18 miles in a direct line), on the shores of Bramble Bay on the South, Moreton Bay on the E., and Deception Bay on the North, the southern extremity, Woody Point being immediately opposite Sandgate; the northern, Reef Point, being opposite the North Passage. It is here that the first settlement in Moreton Bay was made by Mr. Oxley, who left Sydney in the year 1824 in the brig *Amity*, for the purpose of establishing a penal settlement. The locality was found to be ineligible on account of its supposed unhealthiness, scarcity of water, and other reasons, and the camp was transferred and re-established where Brisbane now stands. The houses of which the original settlement consisted were allowed to go to ruin, or, in the language of the aboriginal proprietors of the soil, "The humpies were allowed to go 'bong.'" Remains of the first settlement of Queensland were until recently to be seen. Several villa residences have been erected in the vicinity; much land has been cut up into allotments and sold, and the locality is becoming a very favourite watering-place. A steam-boat now runs to Brisbane; fare 2s. 6d. A larger steamer, the *Emerald* (a magnificently fitted craft), to meet the growing trade has just been built (1900). The nearest railway station is North Pine (11 miles), to which a conveyance runs. Agitation is going on for the extension of the railway to Humpybong. Provisional school (No. 164): there is also a school near Redcliffe Point); post and telegraph office, also police barracks. Hotels: Great Western, at Woody Point; Red Cliff Point Hotel and Walsh's Hotel at Scarborough. Four general stores, a baker's and two butchers' shops. Congregational place of worship. Episcopal services are regularly held. Masonic Lodge I.C. here. Direct telegraphic communication with Brisbane is now established, and there is a Government savings bank. There are several commodious private boarding establishments at Redcliffe, and there are a temperance hotel and numerous boarding-houses at Woody Point. Coaches from the hotels and boarding-houses meet the steamer. There are two jetties, one at Woody Point and one at Redcliffe Point. The average temperature, as compared with Brisbane, is, summer, 8° to 9° lower; winter, 8° to 9° higher. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the peninsula, and permanent water obtained. A magnificent sandy beach extends (with trifling breaks) from Hay's Inlet to Reef Point, over 4 miles in length, affording good bathing and fishing. Population, 203 (census 1891).

IDA, 2 miles N.E. from Maytown, the principal mining centre for the Ida, Comet, Just in Time, Louisa, and Heart's Content reefs having two hotels—Perseverance and Club House, one store, a Mechanics' Institute with library of 393 vols., and 3 crushing machines.

INDOOROOPILLY (27° 29′ S. lat., 153° E. long.), a postal town, telegraph and railway station, suburban to Brisbane (5 miles), in the county of Stanley and electorate of Oxley, on the Brisbane River. There are here Episcopal, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian places of worship, a State school, No. 108, and the Stamford Hotel. At this point the railway crosses the river on a fine new bridge that replaces the one destroyed by flood. It consists of two spans 340 feet each, supported in mid-channel upon a stone central pier, and cantilevers carry a footbridge for passenger traffic. The total cost of the bridge was £70,894.

INGHAM (18° 39′ S. lat., 146° 10′ E. long.), a township, with a post, savings bank and money-order office, and telegraph station, on Palm Creek, a branch of the Herbert River (Lower Herbert), in co. Cardwell, electorate of Herbert, police district of Ingham, and division of Hinchinbrook. The communication from Brisbane is by steamer to Townsville, thence by steamer. Coaches run to Halifax township and various plantations, and to meet passengers at the various landings. A railway to Townsville has been surveyed—distance 66½ miles. It has three hotels—Royal, Day Dawn, Exchange, and Planters' Retreat, and the Halifax at Victoria Wharf—branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banks, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, parsonage, court-house, police barracks, gaol, customs quarters, hospital, State school (No. 450), also State school at Halifax, and Provisional schools at Ripple Creek, Macknade, and Victoria, lands office and tradesmen's premises, telegraph office, three stores, and school of arts with library of 493 vols. Cardwell is the nearest town, 42 miles north. The district is largely taken up for sugar-cane. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a large area of land, the whole of it, with the exception of 500 acres, being leased to tenants, who grow cane on contract, and there are very extensive appliances for the crushing of cane and manufacture of sugar, equal to about 6,000 tons of sugar for the working season of six months. Gairloch Plantation, about 5,000 acres, owned by A. S. Cowley and Co., is leased in small areas to farmers, who grow cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., and Ripple Creek. Hamleigh Plantation, owned by Messrs. Whittingham Bros. of Melbourne, is situate on the banks of Trebourne Creek. Area about 4,627 acres. Ripple Creek Plantation, owned by Messrs. Wood Bros. and Boyd. Area about 1,000 acres, situate on the north bank of the Herbert River, opposite Gairloch. Macknade Plantation, owned by F. and A. Neame, is situated on the north bank of the Herbert River, nearly opposite Halifax township. Area 7,194 acres, of which a considerable area is leased to farmers, being divided up into 27 farms. The mill has treble crushing, and is capable of turning out 6,000 tons of sugar in the season. Since the Pacific Islanders Labour Act has been extended, large portions of land in the district have been leased by small farmers for the purpose of growing cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. At Halifax, about 12 miles from Ingham, there are settled a large number of small and prosperous farmers who have been growing cane for that company for some years, and are now extending their cultivation; Victoria and Fairford Plantations belong to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company; and there are other plantations. The Victoria plantation has a large mill, illuminated at night by the electric light; it has two steam ploughs, 24 miles of permanent tramway, 4 locomotives and the latest manufacturing appliances. An additional sugar mill has been erected at Ripple Creek plantation. In all upwards of 60 farmers are engaged in sugar growing, the yearly crop being about 50,000 tons. A Pastoral and Agricultural Society has been formed. The Hinchinbrook Divisional Board meets at Ingham. The extension of the sugar industry induced a large number of men on the plantations and small farmers from the Southern colonies, and elsewhere, to select homesteads, and settle on the land with their families. A large quantity of tin ore has been shipped from Ingham, the produce of the tin mines near Mount Fox, about 30 miles distant, but there are few mines now working. The tin mines at Mount Benham, about 16 miles from Ingham, have sent down a large quantity of stream tin, and many rich lodes have been found there only waiting for capital to develop them. Several valuable lodes have also been discovered at the Kangaroo Hills Tin Mines, but want capital to develop them. Population 320 (census 1891); inclusive of Malays, Kanakas, and others, it is said there are about 1,500 in the district. Newspaper: *Northern Planter*.

INGLEWOOD (28° 25′ S. lat., 151° 7′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph station, in the county of Clive, electorate of Carnarvon, on the McIntyre Brook, at the junction of Canning Creek, 180 miles SW. of Brisbane, the communication being by the Cambooya or Warwick Railway Stations, the former 80 and the latter 70 miles distant. It has court-house (visited by the Stanthorpe police magistrate), two hotels (the Royal and the Sportsman's Arms), a school (No. 55), Church of England, a Masonic lodge (Scottish Constitution, and a police station; and is surrounded by sheep and cattle stations. Two coaches run from Goondiwindi to Warwick, through fare £1 10s.; Inglewood to Warwick, (80 miles) £1. A coach also runs twice a week from Pittsworth to Goondwindi, stopping at Inglewood each night. Fare, Pittsworth to Inglewood, £1. A Stanthorpe mail runs twice a week to Inglewood. The Inglewood Divisional Board meets here in the Board Hall. The soil is reported to be "very fair arable land, fit for carrying lucerne, potatoes, maize, wheat, barley, oats, and many other useful crops, including tobacco, if the means of communicating with a good market were available." At Texas, about 35 miles distant, a large area of tobacco is being grown, and there is a tobacco factory. Population (census 1891), 84.

IPSWICH (27° 37′ S. lat., 152° 48′ E. long.) is situated at the head of navigation, on the river Bremer, 23½ miles W. of Brisbane, 65 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Stanley, electorate of Ipswich, and is the capital town of the district of West Moreton. The principal part of the town is on the south side of the river. It is connected with the north side by two bridges; a new structure having been built at a cost of £13,384 to carry the railway, the original one is devoted solely to vehicular traffic. It is in direct railway communication with Brisbane A station was formed here during the Governorship of Captain Logan, who gave the name of Limestone Hill to the ridge overlooking the present town. From this fact the locality originally bore the name of Limestone. On this ridge a kiln was erected for burning lime for buildings in Brisbane. The party consisted of five convicts and an overseer. The first house was erected in 1829. From this small beginning Ipswich began its career, and it is now one of the largest towns in Queensland, and, till the opening of the railway, almost rivalled Brisbane in business importance. It is pleasantly situated on the slopes of three hills, which drain into the Bremer, and is very salubrious. The district is a mining, manufacturing, and agricultural one. There are some rich seams of coal on the banks of the Brisbane and Bremer near the town, which have been worked for some time with profitable results; the coal crops out from the surface, and needs little labour to obtain it. The Waterstown, Tivoli, Aberdare, West Moreton, Upper Swanbank, Bogside, Boxflat, Haighmoon, Rothwell, Haigh, The Bishop, Bindley, Rose Hill, Borehole, Radstock, Everton, Braeside, New Chum, Mount Pleasant, Boxwood, Nil Desperandum, Liverpool, Dinmore, Swanbank, and other pits now do a large trade. Pits have also been opened at Walloon and Purga. The district may be said to be one vast bed of coal of good quality. The public buildings comprise the churches and chapels, among them being Anglican (St. Paul's, St. Thomas's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Presbyterian (St. Stephen's), four Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, four Congregational; the seven State

schools (Nos. 56, 59, 61, 246, 366, 60, and 247); Roman Catholic schools; (the Catholics have a convent and school-house—fine large buildings—at the back of their church), the Christian Brothers have a large school; the hospital, the court-house, lands-office, custom-house, the post, telegraph and money-order office, Government savings bank, two grammar schools (boys' and girls'), the school of arts, with a library of upwards of 7,000 volumes, the railway station—lunatic asylum (which is built on a pretty piece of ground at Sandy Gallop, commanding a very fine view); woollen factory, at which excellent tweeds, worsteds, blankets, &c., are turned out, three butter factories, gas works, the *Queensland Times* office, a handsome two-storey structure, with numerous large mercantile establishments and stores. There are two large saw-mills in operation, also three extensive foundries. Ipswich also boasts of some fine public halls, among them being those belonging to the Freemasons, the Oddfellows (2), Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society, and the Good Templars; the Olympic Assembly Rooms, situated in Down Street, North Ipswich, and one in Brisbane Street. The Queensland Pastoral and Agricultural Society, which has a fine show-ground at Sandy Gallop just beyond the town boundary, is in a flourishing condition. A Building Society has been established some time. Principal hotels—North Star, Palais Royal, North Australian, Commercial, Caledonian, Club, and Volunteer Arms. There are branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Royal, and Queensland National Banks, also agencies of the leading insurance companies. The railway to Brisbane was opened in June, 1875, the line to Harrisville (18 miles) was opened in July, 1882, and a further extension to Dugandan in October, and that to Esk, in 1886. The railway workshops are on the reserve at North Ipswich. The area occupied by buildings and sidings is about 22 acres, but about 100 acres have been enclosed with a substantial paling fence. The railway workshops are being considerably added to. It is estimated that the total cost of the additions will be over £200,000. A new goods station and extensive alterations have been made at the station to cope with the increasing traffic; the new bridge constructed over the Bremer was opened in May, 1897. Ipswich was incorporated into a municipality on March 2, 1860. The length of roads and streets in the municipal boundaries is 41½ miles, covering an area of 2,560 acres. There are 1,750 dwellings, and the value of the ratable property is stated at £251,828. The town is lighted with gas, and water is also laid on. The waterworks were opened by Governor Kennedy in 1878, and the water is obtained by pumping from a point of the Upper Brisbane River about 3½ miles from the town. The mains and sub-mains are laid throughout the town and in most of the suburbs. Geological formation: limestone. Population of the municipality 7,750, including the suburbs, 5 miles radius (census 1891), 13,059 persons. Local newspapers: the *Queenstand Times*, tri-weekly, established 1859, and the *Standard*, published in the labour interests. The *Courier*, *Observer*, and *Queenslander* (published in Brisbane) have also established a branch.

IRVINE BANK is a township, with money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph and telephone office, on Gibbs Creek, Chelmsford county, electorate of Woothakata, police district of Herberton, 11 miles west from Watsonville, 18 miles westward of Herberton, and 80 miles from Port Douglas, where an extensive reducing and tin-saving plant has been erected by Messrs. Moffatt & Co., who have been styled the fathers of Irvine Bank. The lodes are described as being unusually rich. The chief produce here is the Vulcan mine, "which, after a period of comparative eclipse, has again disclosed a large body of ore." It is spoken of as being the mainstay of Irvine Bank. The smelting works and plant here are described as being now quite perfect in the district for the treatment of tin. The most important claims are the Great Vulcan and the Great Southern mines. In connection with the Loudoun Mill there are complete wheelwright, blacksmithing, and tinsmiths works, also an ironfoundry at which all castings are made. One store, butcher's and baker's shops, four hotels, Commercial Cosmopolitan, Post Office, and Irvine Bank, police barracks, post-office, school of arts with library of 1,371 vols., and State school (No. 519). Episcopal and United Methodist ministers visit. Coach runs *viâ* Herberton to Mareeba railway station. Water is derived from Irvine Bank Mining Co.'s dam. Population, 250 (census 1891), now about 400.

ISISFORD, formerly known as WITTOWN (24° 14′ S. lat., 144° 22′ E. long.), is a township, with a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the parish of the same name, electorate of Barcoo, situated on the banks of the Barcoo (Mitchell's Victoria), on the direct route westward to the Diamentina and Herbert Rivers, about 80 miles W. of Blackall, and 460 miles W. from Rockhampton. Coach runs twice weekly to and from Ilfracombe railway station, 60 miles, fare £2 2s. 6d., also a weekly coach to and from Blackall, 80 miles. Bank: Queensland National Bank. There is a hospital and resident surgeon. Two hotels: The Club and Westward Ho, and another hotel, the Belvoir, situated on the east side of the Barcoo river, one mile from Isisford. A court-house and police barracks, and a State school (No. 63); resident police magistrate; Jockey Club; Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodge. The tradesmen include four principal stores, tobacconist, two saddlers, blacksmith, commission agent, two fruiterers, and two butchers. Pastoral district. Population of town (census 1891) 214, now about 350.

JERICHO, so named after Henry Jordan, the pioneer of the country, a post, Government savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, on the Central Railway, electorate of Barcoo, distant 305 miles W. from Rockhampton. Jericho has three hotels: Railway, Queen's, and Empire; two stores, and other places of business, a good police barracks and quarters, provisional school, and Roman Catholic place of worship. Most of the Blackall traffic and surrounding stations is done through here. The extension of the line westward has however, seriously affected the trade of the town. A coach runs twice a week to Blackall. The surrounding country consists generally of downs lightly timbered but poorly watered, and to some extent infested with poison grass. Population 183 (Census 1891).

JIMNA (26° 35′ S. lat., 152° 20′ E. long.) is situated on the creek of the same name, in the county of Lennox, and electorate and police district of Wide Bay, 100 miles NW. of Brisbane, the communication being by mail coach to Kilcoy, fare £1, thence horse. The district is partly of a mining (alluvial) and partly of a grazing character. There are patches of good land in the neighbourhood that might be turned to agricultural account. Jimna was originally an out-station belonging to Yabber station. In 1868 heavy alluvial gold was found here; population at the time was 2,000, now estimated at 30. The country in and around Jimna is of a very auriferous character. Reefs have been found showing a little gold, but sufficient capital was not employed to develop them. The place has been almost deserted, but it was reported that some promising-looking reefs were being opened out. The country is of a very broken nature, fine timber on all sides, cedar and pine among them. The climate is said to be delightful. All fruit grows well here, particularly oranges and apples. Soil, mostly black and chocolate and well grassed. Formation: Porphyry, slate, and granite. The falls of Yabber, estimated to be nearly 250 feet high, are about 15 miles distant NW.

JOHNSTONE RIVER (17° 32′ S. lat., 146° 4′ E. long.) (of which the postal centre is now called GERALDTON) is in the county of Nares, electorate of Herbert, and police district of Mourilyan, situated on the Johnstone river. The township lies at the junction of the north and south branches, four miles from the Ocean, and about 160 miles NW. of Townsville (to and from which there is a bi-weekly mail, while there are three steamers plying between Townsville and Cairns), and 930 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is now a port of entry and clearance. Johnstone River has come into prominence from the fine rich alluvial soil in the district, which has been found admirably adapted for sugar culture, and a large area of land is under cane cultivation on the four plantations on the two branches of the river. The principal plantations are Goondi, the property of the Colonial Sugar Co., Mourilyan, belonging to the Mourilyan Sugar Co., Innishowen, belonging to the Queensland Sugar Company, and Innisfail, the property of the Johnstone River Sugar Co. Geraldton is a place of petty sessions, has five hotels, Johnstone River, Union, Federal, White Horse, and Exchange, money-order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices, a court-house, customs-house, lands office, police barracks, and several general stores, and four stores kept by Chinamen, an aërated water-works, two boarding-houses, two bakeries, butchers, saddler, hospital, including surgeon's quarters, and State school (No. 527), and Mundoo Provisional school, a Roman Catholic church (Our Lady of Good Counsel), joss-house, Church of England (St. Albans), and school of Arts. Branches of Queensland National and Commercial Banks. The plantations have almost larger establishments than the township itself, and there is also a butchering establishment on the south branch. The Divisional Board have erected a good wharf at the township, and their hall is a credit to the town. A large wire rope ferry for conveying horses and drays to East Geraldton is now working. Town is reported to be improving, and the health of both town and district is bettered as the scrub is cut down and cleared. Streets are levelled and drained, and footpaths marked off. The entrance to the Johnstone is navigable at spring tides for vessels drawing 14 feet of water, and several sailing ships discharge cargo at Goondi, nine miles by water above Geraldton. One plantation—the Mourilyan—has made a tramway 2 feet gauge to convey produce and stores to and from Mourilyan harbour, about seven miles distant. The Divisional Board are spending £30,000 in building and equipping a tramway as a means of opening up the country. The harbour, though not so large as appears from the Admiralty charts, is a well-sheltered place, and contains about 150 acres of water of fair depth, and a deep-water frontage of a quarter to half-a-mile. The entrance has been greatly improved. A local correspondent reports as follows:—"Geraldton is the centre of the Mourilyan and Johnstone River sugar district, and the following companies hold large areas of the land, and have powerful and extensive sugar-manufacturing plants erected thereon—namely, on the south branch of the river, the Mourilyan Sugar Company, Limited, and, the Queensland Sugar Company, Limited; and on the north branch, opposite the township, the Johnstone River Sugar Company," also Goondi Mill, the largest and most complete. In addition to the companies mentioned, there are also a very large number of non-resident selectors. Large quantities of sugar are exported to southern ports and China. A considerable breadth is under crop for maize by Chinamen, and immense quantities of bananas are sent away weekly. Gold having been found in the two branches in 1884, a "rush" took place; several good finds were made. Since then rich alluvial finds have been made at Jordan, some miles distant from Geraldton. A good track has been cut to Herberton. The almost impenetrable jungle prevents prospecting to any consider-

able extent, and it will be some time before the true richness of the district will be ascertained. Average yearly rainfall is about 120 inches. The climate, though very humid (Johnstone River has the largest rainfall of any place in Queensland), seldom exceeds 80° in the shade, and with the exception of periodical slight visitations of fever there is nothing to prevent Europeans working. The population of Geraldton numbers 353 (census 1891); with the residents on the plantations, selections, and Mourilyan Harbour, Chinese, Malays, Cingalese, and Kanakas, 1,500. Newspaper: *Geraldton World*.

KAMERUNGA (16° 53′ S. lat., 145° 41′ E. long.), a settlement and proclaimed township, in the county and electorate of Cairns on the Barron River, 9 miles from Cairns. This was a flourishing township during the construction of the second section of the Cairns Herberton Railway, but is now almost deserted. Five families, mostly employed at the State nursery, reside here. Successful experiments on a large scale in the cultivation of plants are carried on here, particularly with sugar-cane of New Guinea varieties. Coffee and tropical economic plants are cultivated to a large extent.

KARUMBA. *See* KIMBERLEY.

KILKIVAN (26° 6′ S. lat., 152° 13′ E. long.) is a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, and mining township, on Wide Bay Creek, in the electorate of Wide Bay, mining and police district of Gympie, co. of Lennox, about 50 miles (65 by rail) SSW. of Maryborough, 26 miles W. of Gympie, and 135 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is a very mountainous country, and full of metallic substances. Gold, copper, cinnabar, silver, antimony, coal, iron, cobalt, and other minerals exist hereabouts in quantities, but cinnabar, cobalt and silver have not been worked for the past three or four years. Pine and cedar, too, are plentiful. Kilkivan, as a gold-field, gave some good yields a few years since. Very little gold mining has been done in this district of late. The Cobalt mines are near Black Snake. The mines at Black Snake and Mount Corra are owned by English and Sydney capitalists, who have over 3,000 acres of freehold land, but mining is at a standstill. Mount Corra is abandoned. In 1892 silver discoveries that promised much were made. An argentiferous lode at the head of Fat Hen Creek, about 4 miles from the railway station, was tried, and the results were encouraging, but later on the mines were either exempt or abandoned. Mining is going on at Running River, where the returns are satisfactory. A battery has been erected there. A State school (No. 168), Union, Methodist, and Presbyterian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, railway station, court-house, and police quarters. Hotels: Railway and Kilkivan. Lodge of Protestant Alliance F. Society. There are three general stores. The Kilkivan branch of the Maryborough Railway was opened for traffic on December 6, 1886. There is weekly coach communication with Nanango, fare 25s. Population, 153 (census 1891), now about the same. The Kilkivan Divisional Board has its office here. The Division embraces an area of about 1,500 square miles, and extends for a considerable distance on the Burnett Watershed. Kilkivan being in the centre of some of the finest grazing country in the colony, should at no distant date be a depôt for receiving stock for the various freezing works in the south. There are facilities for cattle trucking. Besides being superior grazing country, the land immediately surrounding Kilkivan is particularly well adapted for agriculture. The Government have surveyed and opened a large area of the land included in the large gold-field reserve for Homestead selection, giving a rare opportunity for a number of settlers to secure homesteads for the purposes of dairying and agriculture, with rail facilities with such important markets as Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and even Brisbane. Formation: granite and porphyry.

KILLARNEY (28° 5′ S. lat., 152° 25′ E. long.), an agricultural township and centre, in the electorate of Cunningham, police district of Killarney, with post-office, and savings bank, 28miles from Warwick, with which it was connected by rail in August, 1886. It is situated on the River Condamine on elevated ground, being 1,691 feet above sea-level. By rail Brisbane is 197 miles distant NE.—about 90 miles in a direct line. Bank: Australian Joint-Stock. State school (No. 163). Hotels: Royal and Killarney. It has a court-house and lock-up, Episcopalian and Presbyterian places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, three stores, and three sawmills. It is described as a thriving locality, having rich soil, yielding in suitable seasons heavy crops of maize and tobacco. Fruit is grown to perfection. Population 387 (census 1891).

KIMBERLEY or KARUMBA (17° 27′ 37″ S. lat., 140° 52′ 54″ E. long.) is a telegraph, pilot station, and post office, at the mouth of the Norman River (on the North Head), 38 miles NW. of Normanton by land, 60 miles by the river. It is in the county of Burke, electorate of Carpentaria, police district of Norman. There is a mail service by steamer between Brisbane and Burketown, *viâ* Thursday Island. Coasting vessels from inter-colonial ports also arrive at intervals. Much dredging work has been done here, and a wharf and coal store have been erected on the bank of the river. Government buildings are post and telegraph office and pilot's cottage. Vessels after crossing the bar have a depth of water from 5 to 6 fathoms for a distance of 25 miles. There is a lightship at the Norman River bar for the guidance of vessels making the port at night. The country is mostly sandy, of fairly pastoral quality, and abundance of fresh water may be procured by sinking to a depth of from 6 to 14 feet. The district comprises an undulating plain, with salt-pans and patches of timber. One large plain, submerged in the wet season, would, it is believed, be well adapted for rice-growing. Kimberley is the terminus of the telegraph, the wire extending in an unbroken line from Brisbane on the east coast to here, on the western coast, a distance of 1,425 miles. There is also a telephone service. The place is reported to be very healthy, and visitors from Croydon and Normanton suffering from fever speak highly of its recuperative climate as being equal to any of the southern watering places. Good fishing and shooting most of the year. Population about 20.

KINGSBOROUGH (16° 53′ S. lat., 144° 53′ E. long.), a mining centre, with postal receiving office on the Hodgkinson gold-field, distant about 2½ miles from Thornborough, and 66½ miles W. from Cairns. There are here a court-house, Catholic church (closed), a provisional school (No. 143), one store, and several private houses. There are numerous reefs in the vicinity. Yield of gold for the Hodgkinson district for 1898, 4,169 ozs. Claims in the vicinity are Reconstruction, General Grant Tunnel, Vulcan, Caledonia, Homeward Bound, and Tyrconnell. Population, 50 (census 1886); now less.

KINGSTON (16° 18′ S. lat., 144° 18′ E. long.), more generally known as OAKEY CREEK, a post and telegraph station, and Government savings bank, is the centre of the several alluvial (Palmer) diggings. Stoney Creek is 5 miles distant: Fine Gold, 10 miles: Limestone, 19 miles. Many gold-bearing reefs have been discovered in this neighbourhood, and during 1893 some nice alluvial gold, principally small nuggets, was obtained in Boomerang Gully, a tributary of Oakey Creek, but the extent of the gully was small. Population, 91 (census 1891).

KURANDA, a township on the Cairns railway line, in close proximity to the famous Barron Falls. The district is 21 miles from Cairns, and it is delightfully situated at an altitude of 1,300 feet, in the centre of a rich alluvial scrub, so that it is likely to become an important agricultural township, and a favourite resort for parties visiting the falls. Population of district, 250.

LAIDLEY (27° 38′ S. lat., 152° 25′ E. long.), a post-town and railway station, in the electorate of Lockyer, police district of Laidley, on the Ipswich and Toowoomba Line, 51 miles W. from Brisbane. Hotels: Railway, Exchange, Britannia, Empire, and Queensland National. It is situated 353 feet above sea-level, on the creek of the same name in the county of Churchill, and has a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, branches of Queensland National and Royal Banks, court-house, police barracks, and Victoria, Norman and Masonic Halls. Tradesmen: two painters, two plumbers, nine storekeepers, two watchmakers, three cabinet makers, two saddlers, five blacksmiths, five butchers, two ironmongers, a chemist, two bakers, two tailors, two bootmakers, two stationers, and three auctioneers; two State schools, and Church of England, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship; School of Arts (library 1,400 vols.), lodges of Masons, Oddfellows and Foresters, and a brass band. Two doctors and one solicitor are in practice in the town. Divisional Board has its offices in the Victoria Hall. Local Societies: Agricultural and Industrial Society, Farmers' Union and branch of Women's Christian Temperance Union, Choral Union. Industries: Bacon factory, brickyard, saw mill, timber yards and flour mills. A bore for artesian water was sunk by the Government to a depth of 2,600 feet, but no artesian water was obtained. Agricultural district. At the old township, 1½ mile from the railway station, is a Roman Catholic church. Farming locality. Population of town 391 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Lockyer Star*, tri-weekly.

LANDSBOROUGH, a railway station and township on the north coast line, 52 miles from Brisbane. Owing to the proximity of the Blackall Ranges a considerable traffic is carried on in timber with the metropolis. Population, about 150.

LEYBURN (28° S. lat., 151° 37′ E. long.), a post, savings-bank, money-order and telegraph town on Canal Creek, in the county of Merivale, electorate of Cambooya, Warwick police district, 150 miles SW. of Brisbane, with which the communication is by the Cambooya Railway Station, 29 miles distant. Toowoomba is 42 miles NE., Warwick 40 miles SE., and Goondiwindi 110 miles distant SW. There are two hotels (Golden Fleece and Royal), two stores, blacksmith, shoemaker, and carpenter's shop, a tannery and a saddler, an Episcopal place of worship (St. Augustine's), Roman Catholic church, a public school (No. 68), police barracks, and court-house. Coaches run to Warwick, fare 10s., and to Cambooya, fare 10s. A telegraph line has been erected to Yandilla, which is reported to be a great benefit to the district. Within a radius of from 7 to 20 miles are the following stations:—Ellangowan, Talgai, Canal Creek, Balgownie, Felton, Stonehenge, Yandilla, and Tummaville. Population, 216 (census 1891). It is a very old mining district, embracing Thane's Creek and Darkey Flat.

LIMESTONE, a mining district, situated on Limestone Creek, about 35 miles S. of Maytown, about 7 miles N. of Mitchell river, and 75 miles E. from Thornborough. Names of towns, "Groganville," "Harbord" and "Quartzboro." The road from Maytown is well watered, with accommodation houses at Oakey Junction, Goat Station, Cradle Point, Sandy Creek, and McGhan's. In the district are two Chinese stores, one hotel, the Union, provisional school, police station, court-house, post and telegraph office, and a butcher. Mining company: North Cross. On the north bank of the Mitchell River, about 25 miles E. from Limestone, is what is known as the antimony mine. It is now abandoned, want of machinery, the fall in price of the ore, and a good road to the locality kept the place back; there is a new road about five miles farther than the old one. Though named Limestone, it is reported that there is not an atom of limestone within ten miles. Population, including neighbourhood, 50 Europeans and about 30 Chinese.

LOGAN VILLAGE (27° 50′ S. lat., 153° 10′ E. long.), a small township, railway station in the county of Ward, Tambourine Division, on the south bank of the Logan River, about 27 miles from Brisbane. Has a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Provisional School (No. 123), a creamery (Model Dairy Company), and an hotel. Produces maize, cattle, and timber. The railway was extended to here from Bethania Junction in September, 1885. Grazing and farming district. Tambourine Mountain is a favourite resort for tourists. Population, 61 (census 1891), now about 85.

LONGREACH (28° 27′ S. lat., 144° 8′ E. long.), a post town, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and terminus of the Central Railway, 424 miles W. of Rockhampton, situated on a stony knoll within 3 miles of permanent water-holes in the Thompson river. It has branches of the Queensland National, Commercial, and N.S.W. and Australasia Banks and several hotels—Commercial, Longreach, Royal, Federal, Imperial, Great Western, and others—and stores and other buildings, police-station, court-house, post and telegraph office, two cordial factories, boiling down and wool scouring works, a State school and two private schools, School of Arts library of 853 vols., Church of England, Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a brewery. Coaches run to Winton, Windorah, Muttaburra, and Opalton. There are lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Hibernians, and Rechabites, and there is the Longreach Club. Population, 157 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Standard*.

LOWOOD, an agricultural township on the Brisbane Valley Railway, 45 miles from Brisbane and 21 from Ipswich. The soil of the district is extremely fertile, dairying being one of the most important and flourishing industries. Population, 240.

LUCINDA. *See* DUNGENESS.

LUKINVILLE (16° S. lat., 143° 46′ E. long.), formerly the postal centre of a mining locality, named after Mr. George L. Lukin, from 20 to 30 miles W. of Palmerville, near the junction of the Garnet creek with the Palmer river. The digging is alluvial, either the bed or the banks of the river, and is described by the Warden as being evidently derived from the gold-bearing rocks higher up the river.

LYTTON (27° 25′ S. lat., 153° 11′ E. long.), a small township in the co. of Stanley, parish of Tingalpa, electorate of Bulimba, near the mouth of the Brisbane River, of which it may be considered the south head, 13 miles NE. of Brisbane. It has a lighthouse, water police, and custom-house station, and is in telegraphic communication with the metroplis, with which it has a daily mail. There is steamer communication, or the Cleveland line can be made use of. Hotel: the Lytton. The reformatory school for boys, has been removed, the site being required in connection with a scheme for the extension of defence works. State school. A battery mounting two 5-ton and two 64-pounder guns has been made here, and a redoubt constructed on the top of Signal Hill, mounted with two 10-barrelled Nordenfelt and heavy guns, commanding the entrance to the river; considerable additions have lately been made, and are still being made, to the fort. The river is also defended by a system of submarine mines. The water supply is derived from wells close to the Reformatory hill. A rifle range, with nine targets, has been established here. Agricultural district.

MACKAY (21° 9′ S. lat., 149° 13′ E. long.), a seaport, municipal township, with money-order, savings bank, post and telegraph station and telephone exchange, on the south bank of the Pioneer River, 625 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the county of Carlisle, parish of Howard, and Mackay electorate. Captain John Mackay claims to be the discoverer of Port Mackay in the early part of 1860, while the leader of a party organized in New England to search for grazing country. The town was named after him, and so was the river, but at the suggestion of Commodore Burnett, the river's name was altered to Pioneer, as there was another Mackay River. From Brisbane and Keppel Bay in the south, and from Townsville and Bowen in the north, there is communication by the regular A.U.S.N. Co.'s mail boats, and also by the steamers of Howard Smith and the Adelaide S.S. Co.. Intermediate boats also run, and give communication with the ports north and south. Coaches run to Nebo and to St. Lawrence from the terminus of the line and from the town respectively. The late Sir John Coode inspected the harbour, and reported on it, but though he suggested three designs he considered that the improvement of the Harbour of Mackay must, from the adverse circumstances that surround the case, prove a work of exceptional difficulty. A proposal is now (1900) before the Local Harbour Board to erect a groin some distance up the river to divest the stream into a new channel. The town contains a court-house; the hospital is situated on the river bank two miles above the town. Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Church of England (Trinity), and Primitive Methodist churches, two State schools (Nos. 71 and 313) in town and nine in the country—Eton, Walkerston, Te Kowai, Hill End, Mirani, Marian, Coningsby, Homebush and Chelona. There are Provisional schools at Habana, Flat Top, Kelvin Grove, Hampden, The Leap, Grasstree, Alligator Creek, and Plane Creek; one Roman Catholic and one ladies' school, two private schools; branches of the Queensland National, Union, Joint-Stock and Commercial, Government Savings and Penny Savings Banks, a School of Arts, with library of 3,913 volumes, and large hall for public entertainments, police barracks, immigration barracks, court-house, lands office, customs-house, post and telegraph office, gas-works, and Good Templars', Masonic, Druids', Oddfellows' and Protestant Alliance, Foresters', Rechabite and Good Templars' Lodges, and Benevolent Society. There are eighteen hotels, namely, Naval Brigade, Riverview, Prince of Wales, Post Office, Gympie, Victoria, Pioneer, Queen's, Australian, Imperial, Oxford, Wills', Metropolitan, Commercial, Tattersall's, Belmor Arms, School of Arts and Queensland. A bridge has been built over the Pioneer at Sydney-street. It is an iron lattice girder bridge, 1,414 feet long by 24½ feet wide. Telephonic communication with the various Government offices and leading business places has been installed. The Divisional Board (Pioneer) have constructed a bridge over Barnes Creek, a necessary adjunct to the Sydney Street bridge. These, with the wooden bridge (Pioneer), are under the control of a Board, known as the Mackay Bridges Board. There are in the municipality (area 5,120 acres) 49 miles of streets, 940 dwellings, and property rated at £194,402. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other tropical and semi-tropical productions thrive here. One brewery is in full work. The district is pastoral and agricultural, containing large areas of rich alluvial deposits of considerable depth, with hundreds of sugar farms within a radius of 20 miles from the township. The mills on the south side of the river are Homebush, Meadowlands, Te Kowai, Race Course C.M., Marian, The Palms, Pleystowe and Plane Creek Central Mill Company. and on the north side of the river: North Eton C.M. Habana, Farleigh, Nindaroo, Proserpine Central Mill Company, Foulden, Pioneer, Ashburton and Richmond. The four last are not working. The sugar industry dates from September 14, 1868, when the first sugar mill was started working in the Mackay district by Mr. John Spiller, who was the first grower of cane at the Alexandra plantation; the first cane planted was in 1864. At the Alexandra plantation is a rum distillery. The distillery at Pleystowe has been dismantled and closed, the site being required for the erection of extensive sugar works. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a large area of freehold land, now mostly occupied by farmers who have taken purchasing leases, and have on a portion of it, Homebush, the largest mill in Queensland, capable of turning out annually about 8,000 tons of sugar. With this mill are connected about six miles of permanent tramway, and a long length of portable tram-lines. All the more important mills have now adopted double-crushing, and the triple effet. Homebush is lit by the electric light, also Habana, Farleigh, Marian, Racecourse, and Plane Creek Mills, for which there is a complete plant on each estate. The central mill system, by which the manufacture and cultivation of sugar is divided between the mill-owners and farmers, is now generally adopted. The old Homebush, Habana and Pleystowe plantations are peopled with small settlers, and other estates are being subdivided. Two mills capable of making 6,000 tons of sugar each yearly, have been erected under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act of 1893: one at Marian and the other at Pleystowe Last year the district produced 17,521 tons of sugar. The developments in sugar have greatly increased the prices of land lately, and added largely to the population. Mackay is the port for the produce of the Mount Orange and Mount Gotthard copper mines—when these mines are at work; it is also the port for the Mount Britten and Eungella gold field; and at Yatton, in the adjoining district, rich gold deposits have been found. Much of the auriferous land is owned by Mackay residents. Extensive gold deposits have been found at Eungella in the ranges to the SW. of Mackay. The Orchid P.C. (now Eungella G.M. Co.) was described as a surface show of "phenomenal richness," and machinery was erected to work the claim, but the results were very disappointing; early in 1894 the place made "a most astonishing recovery, but the recovery was of short duration only"; and the claim is now abandoned and the machinery sold to the Homeward Gold Mining Company. At Grass Tree, now known as Minterton, on the coast, 25 miles S. of Mackay, gold has been found in kaolin felspathic porphyry dykes from 8 feet to 18 feet through. A railway is now open to Eton. Total length of line, Mackay to Mirani, 22 miles; Newbury junction to Eton, 8 miles. The terminus of the line is at the corner of Tennyson and Alfred Streets, whence an extension goes to the Pioneer River, where commodious wharves are erected. During 1897 communication with the southern portion of the district was considerably assisted by the building of a bridge over Sandy Creek. Several tramways are projected for facilitating the carriage of cane from the rapidly extending plantations to the existing mills. Mackay is a Circuit Court town, courts being held twice a year. According to the Government geologist "coal seams of workable thickness and of good quality are known to exist in the Mackay district, and others may with confidence be expected to be discovered in localities not yet explored." Formation: sedimentary lying on basaltic and granitic basis with coal seams of the tertiary period. Population of municipality (incorporated September 22, 1869), 4,600; of the district about 13,200. The *Mackay Mercury* (established 1866), the second oldest paper in North Queensland, *Mackay Standard*, and the *Mackay Chronicle* are the local papers. The *Sugar Journal* is also published in Mackay, but it is a colonial rather than a local production.

MAPOON, the locale of the Batavia river Aboriginal Mission, is situated on the shores of Port Musgrave, about a mile from the extreme end of Cullen point, about 120 miles S. of Thursday Island. This mission is under the auspices of the Federated Presbyterian churches of Australia and Tasmania, and was started in the latter part of 1891, the Rev. J. G. Ward (since deceased) and N. Hey, Moravians, being the first missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have since joined the mission. Under their guidance the natives have been set to work usefully.

About 50 acres have been partially cleared, 3 or 4 acres put under vegetable and fruit culture, and a substantial house put together. The natives are paid in food, and only paid if they work. Owing to the lightness of the soil and the climate, the growth of vegetation and trees has not come up to expectation, though cocoanuts and bananas thrive. As a centre of influence, Mr. Douglas thinks a better selection could not have been made. In his last report he stated, "I have no doubt myself of the beneficial effects of the mission, it has humanized the natives and has made them feel that some, at any rate, of the white men are their friends." Mr. A. Meston, who visited the locality, considers the site as in many respects very unfavourable, being unhealthy, the land of the most worthless character, heat oppressive, and swarming with millions of mosquitoes and flies. The buildings comprise a commodious residence, a church and schoolhouse. The missionaries are reported as doing a good work under very adverse circumstances.

MARBURG, a post town with telephone, money-order and savings bank office in the Rosewood Scrub, about 7 miles from the Walloon railway station, to and from which a coach runs daily. It has three hotels, Marburg, Royal, and Post Office, a school of arts, State school, four stores and several tradesmen's premises. Lutheran and Anglican places of worship. Dairying and agricultural district Population, about 350.

MAREEBA (17° 1′ 4″ S. lat., 125° 26′ 48″ E. long.), a mining township, in county of Nares, in the parish of Tinaroo, electorate and police district of Cairns, having post and money-order office and telegraph station and Government savings bank. It is the present terminus of the Cairns-Herberton railway (46 miles), the line having been opened for traffic in August, 1893. It is situated on Granite Creek and the Barron River. The field itself is about five miles distant from the township. An Agency of the Bank of North Queensland is here, also a provisional school, School of Arts, police station, and a newspaper, the *Mareeba Herald*, 6 hotels, Federal, Terminus, Exchange, Carriers' Arms, Imperial, and Railway; stores, and other tradesmen's premises. Churches: United Protestant and Roman Catholic. Ministers of several denominations visit. The town site was officially marked out in July, 1893. On February 21st, 1893, Messrs. Hort and Finlayson reported the discovery of a payable gold reef 6 miles from Mareeba. A large population was attracted, but the expectations have, it is stated, not been realized. The mine, so far as it is yet known, is an immense outcrop of gold-bearing quartz, crowning the summit of a low hill, the only elevation for miles around. Yield of gold 1899, 222 ozs., principally from the Jubilee, G. M. Lease. All the rest of the field was reported as abandoned. The Queen Constance and Clohesey Companies were reported to be in liquidation in 1897; the former was let on tribute, and gave fair wages; later on the mine was sold to Messrs. Munro and Newell, and several encouraging crushings were soon after made. The output of the metals from Herberton, Montalion, Irvinebank, and Chillagoe comes to Mareeba for railage to deep water (Cairns). Meat preserving works (known as the Barron Meat Co.'s) have been erected on the railway line about 5 miles from Mareeba. The company started early in 1897, killing on an average 50 to 60 head of cattle daily, the produce from which is concentrated beef, tallow, hides, bones and manure. Cobb's coaches run to Herberton and through to Croydon *viâ* Georgetown; McRea runs to Herberton only; fare to Herberton, 10s., Georgetown, £5 10s., Croydon, £7 10s. Mareeba is surrounded by fair agricultural and pastoral country. Population (Sept. 1898), of town and district 400. Formation: Clay slates and schists, covered here and there with basalt. At Clohesey, 8 miles distant, reefs have been discovered, and a crushing plant erected.

MARYBOROUGH (25° 33′ S. lat., 152° 43′ E. long.), a municipal township (proclaimed March 23, 1861, reincorporated January 8, 1875), in the county of March, electorate of Maryborough, on the north bank of the river Mary, 25 miles from its mouth, about 180 miles N. of Brisbane. Communication with Brisbane is by rail, and also steamer several times a week. The railway to Gympie was opened for traffic on August 8, 1881; there is also railway communication to Gladstone, Bundaberg, Mount Perry, Kilkivan, Degilbo, and the Isis Scrub. A railway, under the Guarantee Act, is now open to Pialba, the watering-place for the district, and a large centre of agriculture. Hotels: The Royal, Custom House, Commercial, Sydney, Southern Cross, Melbourne, Queen's, Tattersall's, the Grand, and numerous others. Vessels drawing 17½ feet of water can reach and be berthed at the town wharves. It is the port of shipment for the greater portion of the produce of the Wide Bay and Burnett Manango and Gayndah districts, and is also the principal town in the district. There are 100 miles of streets (municipal area 22 square miles), 2,284 dwellings, and property rated at £378,536. It has a fine hospital, having accommodation for 96 patients, a School of Arts, in connection with which is a Technical College with a competent staff of teachers, in Kent Street, with a library of about 8,880 volumes, branches of the Joint-Stock, Australasia, New South Wales, Commercial, Queensland National, and Union Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies, also a custom-house, immigration barracks, and a town-hall, and several other public halls. In connection with the post-office is a money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and telephone exchange. A large handsome building is occupied as court-house, survey and land offices, and also by the clerk of petty sessions. The Grammar Schools for boys and girls were opened in September, 1881. The schools are built on commanding sites. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches are handsome brick edifices. There are ten places of worship—St. Paul's church (Episcopal), which has a handsome tower and peal of nine bells; Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), all fine brick and stone edifices, and Baptist, Lutheran, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are seven State schools (Nos. 38, 72, 9, 315, 193, 236, 485), also one at Newtown. There are also a Roman Catholic and Christian Brothers' Schools. The town has companies of Defence Force, Rifle Club, a Naval and a Fire Brigade, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, also Horticultural Society. The public gardens are small but beautiful. Maryborough is a well laid out town, and the number of its pretty gardens has earned for it the name of the Garden Town of Queensland. A bridge, the longest in the colony; spanned the river in the direction of Gympie, this was destroyed in the great flood of 1893, and is now replaced by a low level concrete bridge. The water supply is derived from Tinana Creek. The water is pumped through a rising main, 10 inches in diameter and two miles long, into the service reservoir, placed at an altitude of 162 feet above Tinana Creek. This reservoir is 102 feet in diameter, 13 feet deep, and holds 650,000 gallons; from here the water flows into town by a gravitative main, 9 inches in diameter and about 7¾ miles long. The water is conveyed across the river Mary by means of a wrought-iron inverted syphon of about 480 feet, supplied at each end with an expansion joint. This syphon is embedded several feet in the river bed, in a trench excavated by divers. The town has been lighted with gas since August, 1879. On the land under cultivation maize, potatoes, lucerne, and other crops and sugar are principally grown. Oranges are also largely cultivated and exported to Melbourne and other southern markets, where they command good prices. The banks of the Mary, from the township up, consist chiefly of rich scrublands under cultivation for sugar, and other crops, giving employment to a large sugar factory in the town. Timber suitable for building and other purposes, abounds in the neighbourhood, and is largely exported. In its preparation for shipment several large mills in the vicinity of the town are employed, Wilson, Hart and Co.'s being the largest in Queensland. There are two large iron-foundries, with one of which is connected a large ship-building yard. The Union Foundry (Walker's, Limited), is the largest in the colony, employing, when in full work, upwards of 600 hands. The firm make a speciality of locomotive construction. Most of the large central sugar mills erected in the colony under the provisions of the "Sugar Works Guarantee Act," have been manufactured at Walker's Limited. The same firm, in 1898, completed a contract for thirty railway locomotives for the Queensland Government, and are now engaged building a further number, having up to date (1900) turned out 59 for the Queensland Government alone; other industries being a brewery, one tannery; two large sash and door factories, extensive carriage works, boot and shoe factory, large flour-mill, two soap manufactories, and a stove and iron foundry. Maryborough is the outport of the Gympie, Mount Shamrock, and Eidsvold gold-fields and Burrum coal-field. The Queensland Smelting Company's Aldershot works, the largest in Australasia, are situated 5 miles from Maryborough, and treat ore from all the colonies. The stations in the neighbourhood are principally engaged in raising cattle. The district is under the control of the Tinana, Burrum, Isis, Antigua and Granville Divisional Boards. The population now numbers about 10,000 in the municipality. In the district (census 1891) were 12,178. The *Maryborough Chronicle* (daily), *Colonist* (weekly), and the *Wide Bay and Burnett News* (triweekly), are the local newspapers.

MAYTOWN (15° 59′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.) (co. of Chelmsford, electorate of Cook, and Palmer Police District), formerly called Edwardstown, is a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telephone station, about 122 miles SW. of Cooktown (about 90 miles in a straight line), the port of the district, and 961 miles from Brisbane. A mail coach runs between Laura Railway Station (Cooktown and Palmer Railway) and Maytown (50 miles) once a week, fare £2. The railway is in course of extension towards Maytown. The town is situated on the east bank of the Palmer River, at an elevation of 862 feet above the sea-level. It originated in the gold diggings in the vicinity (known as the Palmer), which attracted a large mining population. It has a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a State school (No. 292), court-house, school of arts, with library of 505 vols., and hospital (Palmer River), police barracks, and lock-up. Hotel: Prince of Wales. Episcopal and Roman Catholic services are held in the Divisional Board Hall. It has eight stores, of which about half re kept by Chinamen, a miner's institute and some small public buildings. It is a quartz reefing district of promising character, and with railway communication would, it is expected, prove to be one of the richest gold-fields in Australia, mountains containing gold existing for miles. The reefs extend in all directions for about 30 miles from the township. The gold obtained is of a high quality, its average value being over £4 per oz. Many of the reefs, owing to high rate of carriage and want of machinery, will not yet pay for working. In addition to gold, tin, iron, antimony, coal and silver are found in the district. On the entire field (Palmer) the population was estimated, by census of 1891, at 838, of whom about one half were Chinese; of town alone, 135 (census 1891), now (1898), 276 Europeans and 422 Chinese. Maytown is the capital of the Palmer Goldfield, whence roads communicate with Limestone (16° 30′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long., bearing 36′ 31″ E.), distance 40 miles, which became of note in 1886 by the discovery of the Anglo-Saxon line of reef, which for some years gave

rather phenomenal returns of gold. The Coen (13° 50′ S. lat., 143 5′ E. long., bearing N. 28° 2′′ W.), distance 170 miles, where gold was discovered first in 1878, but was virtually abandoned until 1890, when some rich gold-bearing reefs were discovered, which have yielded handsome returns to the miners. This field is distinct from the Palmer Goldfield (although in the Palmer police district), and is distinguished by a different set of rocks from the former, being principally a micaceous granite, also by a poorer quality of gold, which however, is compensated by the richness of the reefs. Formation: basalt, conglomerate sandstone, clay slate, granite quartz, diorite, &c., and marine limestone, in which occur iron, stone veins. During 1900 leases were taken up on behalf of London investors on the Ida, Louisa, Queen and Comet lines of reef. In the direction of Oaky and Stony Creeks leases have also been taken up on the ironstone lodes, many of them proving by assay to be of considerable value. Numerous dredging claims have been secured on the Palmer river, and as this phase of mining is new to the locality its development will be watched with considerable interest. Tin and antimony are also to be found, the former in small quantities, the latter in large lodes; but the difficulty in the matter of treatment is a great drawback.

MEKINGANDAN, an agricultural township and railway station on the Crow's Nest Line, 11 miles from Toowoomba. Dairy farming is carried on successfully in the neighbourhood.

MILES (26° 39′ S. lat., 150° 7′ E. long.), a post town, in the electorate of Murilla, with money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station, 231 miles from Brisbane, It lies 972 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 341), two hotels: Queensland and Sportsman's Arms, and two stores. Well timbered district, with poor sandy soil. Large quantities of ironbark sleepers and bridge timber are supplied from the neighbourhood, there being two saw-mills. Population, 170 (census 1891).

MILLCHESTER (20° 10′ S. lat., 146° 19′ E. long.),a post town, about 820 miles NW. of Brisbane. It owes its name to most of the quartz crushing mills being first erected there. Hotels: Royal, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, Old Identity and Millchester. Churches: Anglican and Roman Catholic (St. Bridget's); also a primary school (No. 157), and several tradesmen's premises. Pyrites are in the vicinity. Charters Towers is about 2½ miles distant; coaches run about every quarter of an hour, fare 6d. The Burdekin low-level bridge is about 14 miles distant. Population, 630 (census 1891).

MITCHELL (26° 32′ S. lat., 147° 52′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, and telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank on Western Railway Line, in the county of Dublin, electorate of Maranoa, on the Maranoa river, 372 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 54 miles W. of Roma. It lies 1,104 feet above sea-level. There are five hotels—Post-Office and Green Gate being the principal—five general stores, two saddlers, two butchers, chemist, two medical men, two saw-mills, and a shoemaker, aerated water factory, a State school (No. 27), also Provisional school five miles out at Balmoral East, Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican church, Wesleyan church, court-house, post and telegraph offices, police quarters and lock-up, land office, and first-class meteorological station. Clergymen of the different denominations make periodical visits and hold services. An amateur jockey club (Mitchell Downs) is here, and in the neighbourhood is a good racecourse. It is the centre of a wealthy pastoral district, over forty large stations being in the neighbourhood. Table vegetables and fruits grow well, and the soil is now being turned to account for farming operations. Much land having been selected, attention is being given to vine-growing, for which the soil and climate seem well adapted. Several Homestead selections have been, and are still being, taken up, and, with favourable seasons, farming, and more particularly maize, wheat and vine culture, will be carried on to a large extent. This district is destined in the near future to become one of the most important agricultural centres in Queensland. Trial is also being made of broom, millet, cotton and other plants of commercial value. Four lines of coaches ply to St. George, Bollon, Westgrove and Warrenville. The Divisional Board of Booringa and Booringa Marsupial Board have their headquarters here. Among the local institutions are Rifle, Cricket, Tennis, and Football Clubs, the Mitchell and Maranoa Agricultural Association, and the Vine-growers' Association. The building trade is particularly brisk just now (1900), several new structures being in course of erection. Population (census 1891), 376.

MONAL, a gold-field, in the co. of Bowen, electorate of Burnett and police district of Eidsvold, about 22 miles SE. of Cania, 70 from Gladstone, and 80 from Mount Perry, but nearly 130 by road. It lies at the head of Monal Creek, which forms the head of the Burnett waters at the junction of Raspberry Creek. The first reward claim was granted on this field in June, 1891, to John MacNamara and party. The principal line of reefs are Lady Griffith, Trident, United Rise and Great Eastern. During 1898 1,257½ tons of stone yielded 1,277¾ ozs. of gold. The township consists mainly—from the rugged nature of the country—of one irregular main street. There are here two hotels, Royal and Monal, a Provisional school, one butcher and three stores. Communication is by coach to Gladstone (70 miles) weekly. Population, 188. Formation: volcanic.

MONTALBION (17° 29′ S. lat., 145° 3′ E. long), a silver-mining township, with post and telegraph office and police station, in the county of Chelmsford (Walsh division), electorate of Woothakata, police district of Herberton, situated on Gibbs Creek, a branch of the Walsh River, about 22 miles W. from Herberton, on the main road to Georgetown; a coach runs to Herberton *viâ* Irvine Bank and Watsonville, twice a week; fare 10s. each way; also a coach to Mareeba (37 miles), the terminus of the Cairns railway. It has one hotel, a State school, hospital, Petty Debts Court, one store, and school of arts, with library of 774 vols. It is now connected with the railway terminus by telephone. No place of worship, but periodical services are held by Roman Catholics, and other ministers occasionally visit. Police station and court-house. Water supply is derived from two large dams and several good natural waterholes. Montalbion was supported by the silver-mining industry. The original discoverers were two brothers by the name of Prentice, who sold to Messrs. George Young & Co. The new owners erected smelting works and developed the mines at a large outlay, ultimately disposing of the mine to a company; the works are now closed. About the middle of 1889 silver ore of unusual richness was unearthed at Albion West claim. It was expected to average from 150 to 300 oz. per ton; but on further development it was found there was intrusion of galena in large quantities, disturbing and displacing the richer sulphide ore. The ore could not be treated successfully on the spot, and would have to be sent away for treatment. The township of Muldiva is now nearly deserted. Other smaller places are Red Cap, Daryalong, Kooboora, and Lappa Lappa. An impetus is being given to Montalbion by the discoveries and the developments at Chillagoe. There are enormous copper lodes in the vicinity. Other metals are gold, silver, tin. Formation: granite and porphyry. Population, 485 (census 1891); now about 120.

MORVEN (26° 25′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), originally called Sadler's Waterholes, is a post town, savings bank, telegraph and railway station on the Western line and Hamburg Creek, originally part of the Victoria Downs run, the head station of which is some six miles distant. It was formerly one of the oldest bush camping grounds for teamsters in this part of the colony. It is in the electorate and police district of Warrego, and lies 427 miles from Brisbane. Hotels: Royal and Victoria Downs, State school (No. 525); Episcopal place of worship, Roman Catholics hold service in the police barracks, and the Salvationists in Burenda Hall; court-house, police barracks, lock-up, two butchers', blacksmith's, and two saddlers' shops, two storekeepers and forwarding agent. The station building serves for post, telegraph, and savings bank offices. Pastoral district. The following stations receive their rations, and forward their wool from here: Victoria Downs, Burenda, Nive Downs, Killarney, Brunnell Downs, and Angellala Downs, all lying north-west of Morven. Morven is the postal centre of a large number of stations, south of Morven, on Boatman Road, a new road having been opened up a distance of 70 miles. Stations on this route are Armadilla, East Tregoning, Ularunda, Clifton Chance Downs, Thirsty Downs, Boatman, Bendena, Bonna Vonna, Elverton and Elmina. Trucking yards are here for sheep and cattle. There is a good road from here to Tambo *viâ* Augathella; distance to Augathella, 61½ miles; Augathella to Tambo, 80 miles; coach runs to Augathella, fare 20s. The water supply is from a large dam fed by the Hamburg creek. Town reserve is 16½ square miles. Population, 114 (census 1891), now about 160. Formation: Upper cretaceous.

MOUNT BIGGENDEN, a receiving office and station on the Maryborough to Gayndah railway, fifty-four miles from Maryborough. The line is now completed and open to Woowoonga, 4 miles beyond. The mine is situated about five miles SW. of Baxter's Hotel, on the Gayndah road, about six miles SSE. of Degilbo head station and about four miles from the Biggenden railway station. The deposit consists of an irregular mass of magnetite, bounded on the north by the slates and on the south by a bed of limestone. The Warden reported: "I should not wonder if this ground is going to turn out another geological wonder, for the whole of the ground seems to abound with different kinds of minerals, especially bismuth, copper, cobalt, gold, &c." The gold-bearing rock in this mine is spoken of as being of great geological interest, being the only body of hornblendic rock in the world being worked payably for gold; the bismuth, too, has been got in treating this rock. During part of 1899-1900 the mine was not worked. Population (census 1891) 69, now about 20 adults. Good agricultural land exists in the district, and a large farming population now obtains.

MOUNT BRITTEN (21° 30′ S. lat., 148° 27′ E. long.) county of Wodehouse, electorate of Normanby, police district of Fort Cooper, a gold-field, situated on Oakey Creek running into Cooper's Creek, which belongs to the watershed of Nebo creek. It is said to have been discovered by Patrick Heenan in 1879, but was first prospected in February, 1881. The field is situated on the Leichhardt, Denham and Connor's ranges. It is about 25 miles NW. of Nebo, and 85 miles SW. from its port, Mackay, with which, however, there is no regular communication. It has a post office, boarding-house (Mount Britten), and Provisional school (No. 404). Several large nuggets have been found in the field, the largest being 69 ounces. Several reefs show good signs, and may probably turn out payable. Several rich patches of alluvial have been found. The gold-field is described as a very picturesque and romantic spot, hills of every shape and colour, conical, dome-shaped and isolated, looking like a huge military camp from the distant ranges. The most promising reefs are the Little Wanderer, the Erratic Star, and the Edith Mary, but the field has gone back very much, and population fallen off. The district is of a pastoral and mining character, abounding more or less in minerals and precious stones—rubies, opals and supposed diamonds have been found. Much of the surrounding country is suitable for agricultural purposes. Formation: volcanic. The Eungella gold-field is 20 miles distant. All vehicular traffic

from Mackay to Eungella passes through Mount Britten. Population (1892) about 100, now less.

MOUNT BUDERIM (or Buderim Mountain), 26° 41′ S. lat., 153° 4′ E. long.), a postal township, with tri-weekly mail communication, 13 miles from Mooloolah, about 40 miles from the Caboolture railway station. There are a school of arts, with a library of 1,112 vols., a general store, two sugar mills (closed), 30 or 40 private residences, and a State school, with an attendance of from 43 to 48. There is also a school for coloured adults. There are two boarding houses, the place being regarded as a health resort. Bananas are the principal production. Sugar, fruit, and oranges are also grown, and coffee, of which there are now large areas planted, promises to be one of the principal crops.

MOUNT MORGAN, a gold-mining municipality in the co. of Raglan, electorate of Fitzroy, and a police district, with post office, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, at the head of Dee River, 28 miles SSW. from Rockhampton, and the site of the famous mine believed to be the richest deposit of gold in Australia. The mine is at the summit of the Mount, and originally formed part of a selection belonging to a man named Donald Gordon, by whom it was sold to Messrs. Frederick, E. G., and T. S. Morgan (brothers), at the rate of £1 per acre, in all £640. A co-partnership was formed, and the mine worked. The interests in the property several times changed hands, and eventually the whole was merged into a Limited Liability Co., with a capital of £1,000,000, in one million shares of £1 each (17s. 6d. paid up). These shares are now valued at £5 10s. Gold occurs here in a formation in which it has never hitherto been recognized, the greater part of the mount being "a mass of drusy ironstone and siliceous sinter." The gold is of unusual fineness and unprecedented purity. The place of deposit is the centre of an extinct hot spring or geyser. Large yields of gold have already been made from this mine, the gold, which is the richest native gold yet found (assaying, 99·7), having been extracted from the stone at from 2 oz. to 12 oz. to the ton. The so-called reef is 600 feet long by 300 feet wide, and of unknown depth. The original works have been largely augmented, and there are extensive chlorination works. The new mundie works are now completed. Water is at present obtained from four large dams on the Dee River. One of them has a capacity of 227 million gallons, and from this the municipality has the right to draw the water supply of the town. The yield from the mine for the year to 31st May, 1900, was 187,352½ ozs. of a total value of £748,918 19s. 3d. Dividends were declared to the amount of £350,000. During 1899, 2,000 hands were employed. Large works have been added, by which low grade ore can be treated at a minimum of cost. The works are erected on the side of a hill, and the material treated goes from one process to the other by means of gravity. On 26th November, 1898, railway communication with Rockhampton was established. A line was built from Kabra to the Mount on the guarantee principle. This line crosses the famous Razor Back Range by means of the "rack-rail" system with Abt locomotives, the grade in some places being 1 in 16. This, together with the now proved permanent character of the Company's mines (shares are now at £5 10s. 0d.) is causing the town to progress even more rapidly than it has done in the past. A large population has now settled around the mine, and a town of some size has sprung up, having a branch of the Bank of North Queensland, Queensland National Bank, three State schools, School of Arts with library of 2,000 vols., and stage well found in scenery and appointments. Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic places of worship; police barracks and court-room. A new court-house of brick and cement has been erected, and new police quarters are completed. Hotels: Leichhardt, Calliungal, Queensland National, Sunburst, Mountain View, Imperial, Metropole, Great Northern, Railway, Champion, Miners' Arms, Australian and Central. Several stores and tradesmen's premises, Foresters' hall, and Oddfellows' hall. Clubs: Turf, Rifle, Cricket, Polo, Football, Hurling, Bicycle, Tennis and Golf. A system of electric lighting and gas for the town are projected. A splendid sanitary system, including cremation works, has recently been initiated. Newspapers: *Mount Morgan Chronicle, Mount Morgan Herald, Truth* and *Argus*. It is now a municipality (proclaimed May 22, 1890). Area, 4 square miles; 14 miles of streets, 1,100 dwellings; ratable property, £166,755. Population (census 1891), 3,514, now about 7,000.

MOUNT PERRY (25° 13′ S. lat., 151° 41′ E. long.), for some time called Tenningering, but now known by its old name, is a postal centre, 200 miles NW. of Brisbane, comprising the townships of Fife Barnett and Tenningering. It is in the county of Bowen, police district of Tenningering, and electorate of Burnett, and is situated on Sunday creek, at the foot of the mountain whose name it bears, about 67 miles by rail, inland from the port of Bundaberg; 110 miles from that of Maryborough, and 200 miles NW. of Brisbane. The district is of an auriferous, pastoral, and cupriferous character, principally the latter. There is a great extent of mineral country, containing vast deposits of iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, and coal, within a radius of 60 miles; much of this is practically unexplored. The largest of the mines is the Mount Perry Copper Mine, which employed, when in full work, from 70 to 100 men. The development of the auriferous reefs at Reid's Creek has not been attended with the success expected. The places of worship are a Wesleyan chapel and a Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), only occasionally used, the visiting priest residing at Bundaberg. Services are occasionally held by visiting clergymen of the various denominations, while a regular Episcopal service is conducted by a lay reader. Hotels are Royal, Club, and Commercial. The public buildings are comprised in court-house, police quarters, and lock-up, a hospital, a primary school (No. 75), a school of art, post and telegraph office, railway station and Perry divisional board's office (formerly the old court-house). There are money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities in the township, four stores, and several tradesmen's premises —blacksmiths, wheelwrights, bakers, butchers, and a chemist. Coaches ply to Eidsvold gold-field, fare 25s. The water supply is derived from Sandy Creek. Formation: granite and schist. Population of Mount Perry and Fife Barnett townships, 351 (census 1891). Discoveries of bismuth, silver, and gold have been made about 30 miles from the town.

MOURILYAN, a receiving office on the South branch of the Johnstone River, about 880 miles N. (by sea) of Brisbane. It is a fine harbour on the eastern coast, the entrance to which has been improved by dredging to a depth of 14 feet at low water for a width of 100 feet. It is intended to further deepen the channel. The steamers of the A.U.S.N. and Adelaide S.S. Cos. find no difficulty in entering and leaving by the improved channel. During the crushing season the large steamers of the latter company call at the harbour. Much sugar has been grown in the neighbourhood, and the Mourilyan Sugar Company's plant is of a very complete character, the cane being conveyed to the mills by trucks and locomotive power. The plantation is about 7 miles distant, and is reached by train line. The scenery of the harbour is described as being very romantic. Population, 50 Europeans, 250 Asiatics.

MULDIVA, a silver mining locality in the Herberton district, about 60 miles from Mareeba, the present terminus of the Cairns railway. The fall in silver has resulted in the closing of both mine and smelting works, and the place is now almost deserted, the late residents having removed to Calcifer, better known as Chillagoe, where smelting works have been erected.

MULGRAVE (19° 45′ S. lat., 147° 15′ E. long.). The Mulgrave gold-field is composed of the Upper Camp and Goldsborough, the latter being 26 miles from Cairns, and the former 6 miles farther. Upper Mulgrave consists of two stores, a residence, and a few humpies and tents scattered about. In 1899 the Warden reported that "the prospects of the field were anything but bright." The locality is healthy, and abounds in fine agricultural soil. Population, 46 (census 1886); now 75.

MURPHY'S CREEK (27° 30′ S. lat., 152° 10′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, savings bank, and railway station, on the creek from which it takes its name (a branch of the Lockyer), 82 miles W. of Brisbane, 788 feet above sea-level. It has one hotel— Railway, and a store; State school (No. 76), a commodious railway station, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic places of worship. Farming and grazing land in the vicinity

MUTTABURRA (22° 36′ S. lat., 144° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Mitchell, police district of Muttaburra, on the western bank of the Thompson River, 53 miles NW. of Aramac (70 miles N. of Longreach), fare 25s., about 98 miles from Barcaldine Railway Station, to which a coach runs weekly, fare 30s.; and about 810 miles NW. from Brisbane. Bank: Queensland National Bank. Hotels: Mount Cornish (Cobb and Co.'s office), Australian, Tattersall's, Royal Mail, and Landsborough. It is pleasantly situated, and likely to be of importance, as it is on the high-road, north and south, for all travelling stock, and in the centre of a large tract of good pastoral country, composed of black soil plains and sandy ridges. State school (No. 304), court-house (in which divine service is held), police barracks, police magistrate's residence, Roman Catholic church, post and telegraph office, hospital, and two principal stores. The water supply is from the Landsborough and the Town Dam. At Sardine Creek, on the road to Aramac, 20 miles SE. from Muttaburra, is the Union Hotel. At 30 miles S., at Camoola, is the Camoola Hotel, on the road to Longreach. Population, 412 (census 1891). Principal stations in the neighbourhood are Bowen Downs and Mount Cornish.

NAMBOUR, a rising township on the north coast railway line, 65 miles from Brisbane, in a rich agricultural district. Sugar is largely grown in the vicinity, and a sugar mill has been erected on the outskirts of the town. Population about 200.

NANANGO (26° 41′ S. lat., 152° 1′ E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, savings bank, and post town, in the county of Fitzroy, electorate of Burnett and Nanango police district, about 130 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is situated on Sandy Creek, an offshoot of Barambah Creek, which is a tributary of the Burnett River. Bank: Royal. Hotels: Commercial and Star, a court-house, police quarters and lock-up, post and telegraph office, School of Arts, with a library of upwards of 1,172 vols., a primary school (No. 77), and seven Provisional schools in the outlying centres, a Roman Catholic chapel (St. George's), Presbyterian Church, an Anglican church (resident Minister), a large boarding-house, two steam saw-mills, two blacksmiths' shops, two butchers' shops, two bakers, and two stores. Sale yards covering 5 acres of land have been erected by a company, at which sales are regularly held. There is also a hospital with resident wardsman and matron, and medical officer in attendance. Mails run from here to Cresselly *viâ* Taabinga, Booie, and Kilkivan. The Nanango Diggings are situated in the scrub, about one mile North of East of the township, on the Burnett fall of the Brisbane range. The Seven Mile Diggings are about 7 miles SE. on the Brisbane side of the range. Gold has been discovered at various places near the township of a superior quality, but is only imperfectly worked. At Cooyar

Creek a small quantity of very rich gold has been found. Not far from here plumbago has been found. Gold-mining has been carried on about 2 miles to the eastward, also at a place on Taromeo and Cooyar, 7 miles to the S. of Nanango. At the Two Mile there is a lode of about 20 feet, full, it is said, of rich leaders; at the Seven Mile reefs prevail, having outcrop of poor antimony. The communication with Brisbane is by coach twice a week to the Esk Railway Station (63 miles); fare, 20s. A coach also runs to Jondaryan (65 miles.), and another coach to Kilkivan once a week. The Nanango Jockey Club holds its annual meeting here. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. The breadth of land under tillage is increasing. The Divisional Board of Nanango meets here. The Board have erected a hall for their own use and for public purposes. The Taromeo head station is 17 miles from Nanango. The Nanango station is 2 miles distant, Taabinga 18 miles, Tarong 13 miles, Barambah 28½. From Nanango to Mount Stanley, on the Brisbane River, by marked tree line is 14 miles. All roads in the district have been properly chained, and the miles legibly marked on tin plates affixed to trees. Formation: hard sandstone, quartzsites, and slates; immediately south of the town a grey granite occurs. The district is reported as being selected very freely for homestead and grazing farms, many of the selectors being Germans. It is stated that over 200,000 acres of land have been selected during the last two years, and the demand still continues. It is expected to become a great fruit-producing district. Oranges, almonds, apples, and grapes grow in profusion. The timber, consisting of cedar, yellow-wood, hardwood and pine, cannot be surpassed. Population, 274 (census 1891); that of the district has been increased by persons who have taken up land. Newspaper: *Nanango News.*

NEBO (21° 41′ S. lat., 148° 44′ E. long.), a small township with money-order office, savings bank, post and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name which falls into the Connors River, at the extreme north of the Leichhardt district, in the co. of Wodehouse, electorate of Normanby, police district of Mackay, 75 miles (postal) from Mackay SW., and about 636 miles (612 by telegraph route) from Brisbane, NW. Coach runs between Eton and Nebo (45 miles), twice a week, fare 20s. There is one hotel, Fort Cooper, a provisional school (No. 184;) one large store, police barracks, and Divisional Board room, but no building of any note. The district is principally of a pastoral character. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood at a locality known as Mount Britten. The Mount Gotthard mine lies about 40 miles NW. The Mount Orange mine is about 30 miles S. The country immediately surrounding Nebo has been laid out in grazing and agricultural farms. Several grazing and agricultural farms have been taken up on the resumed portion of Fort Cooper runs North and South; of the grazing farms, three are stocked with sheep, three with cattle, two with horses and two with horses and cattle. The Mount of Fort Cooper is about 10 miles distant. Population, 63 (census 1891).

NERANG (27° 58′ S. lat., 153° 23′ E. long.), a small township, in the county of Ward, electorate of Albert, police district of Nerang, situate on the Nerang River. Communication with Brisbane daily by rail; distance, 49 miles (44½ by telegraph route), SE. Has post, telegraph, and money-order office, Government Savings Bank, Court-house, State school (No. 218), Church of England, Presbyterian and R.C. Church, School of Arts, with library of 631 vols., several stores. Hotels: Queen's, Star. A coach runs to the Tweed River. Nerang is the head-quarters of the Nerang Divisional Board, and also of the Southern Queensland Agricultural Society. Sugar, maize, cattle, and timber are the products of the district. There is a State school at Tallebudgera (No. 201). Population, 268 (census 1891).

NEWELTON, county of Cardwell, electorate of Woothakata, so named after Mr. James Newell, is a mining locality on the Dry River, about 10 miles from Herberton and 8 from Watsonville, where silver ore has been found in large quantities. The revival of the copper market gave an impetus to mining in this locality, many of the mines changing hands, being taken over by southern investors. Mining district—silver, copper, and tin.

NOOSA. *See* TEWANTIN.

NORMANBY, a gold-field originally opened in 1872, about 60 miles due south of Bowen, with a weekly mail coach service. The road thereto is very rough and steep, having to cross a range about 2,000 feet high. In the township are a store, three butcheries, and other tradesmen's shops. In September 1892, the field was visited by Mr. Jack, the then Government Geologist, who reported that the stone in the reefs was small and the working unremunerative. The character of the reefs as true fissure veins had been sufficiently demonstrated, and he believed they would improve when sunk lower. The Warden, early in 1900, was able to say that though no stone had been treated during the year, yet, as a matter of fact, the prospects of the field were better than they had been for some time, southern capital having been introduced. The principal claims are the Grace Darling and the Albion. Population, 117.

NORMANTON (17° 39′ S. lat., 141° 9′ E. long.), county of Normanton, electorate of Carpentaria, a town with telegraph station, money-order office, and Government savings bank, and a port of entrance and clearance, situated on the banks of the river Norman about 25 miles from its mouth by land, and 50 miles by water, near the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 1,382 miles NW. of Brisbane by land, but much farther by sea. The river has a very tortuous course from the sea to the town, where navigation ceases. The minimum depth on the bar of the Norman River is 5 feet. Mr. E. A. Cullen surveyed the river between Baffle Group and Normanton in 1888. He reports that there are eight shoals, for the most part rocky, with not more than 2 feet of water over them at low water springs, and that on account of the cost of improving the navigation it would be unwise to hold out any hopes of improvement in the immediate future. He suggests that the Red Bluff, with which some 18 miles of railway would connect Normanton, would be a suitable shipping terminus. A site, Port Norman, has since been chosen. The lightship, formerly stationed at the Brisbane River bar, is now placed off the entrance to the Norman River. Port Darwin is about 900 miles distant. The Queensland National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales have each established branches here, in substantial buildings, a substantial school house (No. 360), with teachers' residence, court-house and lands office, a Customs building and post and telegraph office, several stores, and eight hotels, Heley's, Imperial, Central, Albion, and others. Normanton has a large and handsome School of Arts, with library of 2,000 vols., and a Roman Catholic church, a Church of England and Wesleyan church (the last closed). The Normanton Jockey Club has its meetings here. It is the outlet for the Cloncurry gold and copper mines, and also for the Etheridge and Croydon goldfields. There is an acting police magistrate, who is also Subcollector of Customs. A C.P.S. also acts as Lands Agent, Normanton being the headquarters for Lands office in the Carpentaria district. The township is reported as healthy. Water supply is derived from surface wells at present, but an artesian bore, giving a good supply (300,000 gallons per diem) has been sunk. The Carpentaria district, of which Normanton is the capital, is growing in population, and promises to become in a few years one of the largest sheep and cattle producers in the colony. Normanton, on February 6, 1886, was formed into a municipality, having an area of 20 square miles, 130 dwellings, 20 miles of roads, and property of the ratable value of £30,960. Mr. George Phillips considers that no unimproved river in Queensland, except the Batavia, can compare with the Norman for depth and clearness of channel up to the head of navigation. A short distance from the mouth, the river, turning to the SW., forms a magnificent land-locked harbour, three miles long by half a mile wide, with plenty of room and depth of water for almost any number of vessels to anchor, while on the N. head of the river (Karumba) there is rising ground for fortifications. A railway from Normanton to Croydon was opened for general traffic in July, 1891. The Government favour an extension of the line to the Etheridge. It is also expected that a railway will be constructed from Port Norman to Normanton and Cloncurry, a private company having applied for powers to construct. Normanton is situated on high ground, consisting of ironstone gravel ridges, which continue in a NW. direction for about 1½ mile from the township, when a low flat occurs. The large steamers of the A.U.S.N. Co. and the Northern Steamship Company ply between Normanton and Brisbane. The country immediately around Normanton is reported to be of the poorest description, but there is good agricultural land at certain places that could be turned to account if water were available. There are meat works capable of treating 100 head per diem. Formation: Ironstone above old desert sandstone, with cretaceous commencing 12 miles south of the town. Population, 1,251 (census 1891), now about 650. Newspaper: *The Normanton Chronicle.*

NORTHCOTE (16° 54′ lat., 145° 3′ E. long.), a mining township and receiving office, on Leadingham Creek, a tributary of the Walsh River, 16 miles E. of Thornborough, on the Cairns road (the main dray road from Port Douglas to Thornborough passes through Northcote), and about 16 miles from Mareeba railway station. Within a few miles there are several homesteads occupied by families, also a number of Chinamen's gardens. It has one hotel (Winfield's Antimony), one store, Provisional school, and a post-office. Lodes of antimony have been discovered in the district, some of them situated within a mile of the township. One of the first reefs taken up on the Hodgkinson was by McLeod and party in this district. A Five-head quartz crushing mill is erected near the township. The miners say there are several reefs which would pay well if properly worked. Formation: Slate sandstone diorite; Elvan dyke running through Northcote range. Population, 29.

NORTH PINE (27° 16′ S. lat., 153° E. long.), (county Stanley, division of Redcliffe), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the North Pine River and North Coast Line, 17 miles from Brisbane. Public school, No. 183, police station, and court-house. School of arts, with a library of 428 vols. Hotel: North Pine. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; Masonic and W.C.T.U. lodges. Factory for making of churns and dairy utensils here. Coach runs from here to Redcliffe. Good farming, grazing, dairying, and timber-getting district. Population about 600.

NORTON (24° 20′ S. lat., 151° 16′ E. long.), a mining township, in the county of Clinton, electorate of Port Curtis, Gladstone police district, situate on Wattle Creek, a tributary of the Boyne River, about 36 miles SE. from Calliope, and 400 miles NW. from Brisbane. A mail coach runs to Calliope, 10s., and to Gladstone, 15s. A receiving office, school of arts, with library of 324 vols., provisional school (No. 393), and police barracks. Cheese is made in the district. The reefs here are the "Who'd 'a' thought it," the "Advance," "Frampton's United," "Goody's," and the "Never, Never." Formation: slate and granite. Population, 101 (census 1891), now 35.

NUDGEE (27° 24′ S. lat., 153° 4′ E. long.) is a small settlement, with post and telegraph station, about nine miles from Brisbane, and contains a State school (No. 48), Roman

Catholic orphanage (St. Vincent's), and German Lutheran church. The train to Sandgate stops about two miles from the centre of the village, which is noted for the production of pineapples.

NUNDAH, a railway station, with post, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the Sandgate line, 5 miles from Brisbane. It is the site of the Moravian Mission established many years ago for the Christianizing of the aborigines, but the labours of the missionaries were not marked by great results. There are here two hotels, a good primary school, several stores, churches belonging to the Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan and German Lutheran denominations, and large carriage works; on the surrounding heights are some really handsome private residences. Nundah is also the centre of the pine-apple growing industry.

OAKEY CREEK. *See* KINGSTON.

ONE MILE. *See* GYMPIE.

OPALTON, a principal centre of the opal industry, which extends over an area of some 30 by 50 miles; about 30 claims being worked when water is available. During 1899 about £6,000 worth was the yield, much of it being sold on the field to southern buyers. About 80 miners are employed in the industry. Communication is by the Longreach railway station, thence coach about 130 miles.

OXLEY (27° 33′ S. lat., 152° 57′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph, and railway station on the S. and W. Railway, eight miles S. of Brisbane It lies 63 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Stanley, electorate of Oxley, and police district of Brisbane. The post-office is at the railway station. Hotel: Coach and Horses. There are two stores and a butcher's shop. State school (No. 79), also a State school at Seventeen mile Rocks (No. 98), about two miles distant. Police station here. Episcopal church. Oxley Creek is about half-a-mile distant, and the Brisbane River the same. The water supply is derived from Lucock's reservoir, and from a spring which has been utilized on the main Oxley road, whence an apparently inexhaustible supply seems available. There is also a mineral spring. The river at about 4 miles distance was spanned by a fine iron bridge, called the Albert. It consisted of eight lengths of girders resting on massive freestone abutments, and supported by piers of cast-iron cylinders, 8 feet in diameter, but in the terrible floods of February, 1893, the greater portion was swept away. It has now been replaced by a bridge of entirely new design consisting of 2 spans of 340 feet each, supported by a massive and substantial centre pier of stone and concrete. The district is an agricultural one. The extension of the line from between Oxley and Sherwood to South Brisbane was opened for traffic June 2, 1884. Population about 300, with vicinity (census 1891), 7,799.

PALMER (16° 4′ S. lat., 144° 20′ E. long.), a gold-field in the northern part of the colony, about 961 miles NW. of Brisbane, and about 120 miles SW. of Cooktown, by road *viâ* Byerstown (96 miles by direct route). These diggings were discovered about the middle of 1873 by Mr. James V. Mulligan. A large digging population was drawn thither, and much gold raised. Tin also has been found in quantities, and will pay handsomely for working when there are better means of transport. The tin is principally found on Granite Creek waters, where, in the form of stream tin, it occurs in association with gold. The quartz reefs are believed to be remunerative, were capital for their development forthcoming. There are, it is estimated, 100 well-defined reefs on the Palmer, the auriferous ground extending over 2,040 square miles. The gold is very pure, averaging an assay value of £4 to the ounce. In 1899 769 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 1,225 ozs. of gold, an average of 1 oz. 11 dwts. 21 grs. to the ton. About 1,215½ ozs. were also won from the alluvial. Since the opening of the field the yield of gold to December 31, 1899, has been 1,359,349 ozs. Gold in quantity was appearing in the Conglomerate range, about 12 miles from Maytown, and the locality was examined by Mr. J. Mulligan, but the results did not fulfil the expectations. However, a considerable quantity of gold was obtained by the pioneers, and a competent authority believes that the "caps" and sheets of conglomerate on the north-eastern slope of the main range cover auriferous deposits, which has been proved by several "patches" being found by tunnelling under the "caps" 800 feet above the bottom of the gullies. An experienced miner writes regarding these diggings that "the geological evidences betoken a regular formation of gold-bearing rocks, extending in a northerly and southerly direction for some hundreds of miles." Palmer is reached from Cooktown by the railway to Laura station, thence the coach. Palmerville, or Lower Camp, was the dray terminus when the field was first opened. Maytown is the postal centre of the gold-fields. In the vicinity are coal-measures, extending from a point on the Cooktown and Palmerville Road, about 19 miles from Palmerville, for 6 or 7 miles northward down the valley of the Little River. They were discovered in 1872 by Mr. N. Taylor. Mr. Jack, the late Government geologist, has reported on the field. The surface-coal is not equal to the Newcastle, but it was expected to improve at a lower depth. The geological features of the field comprise: Clay, slate, sandstone, metamorphic granite, conglomerate, limestone and basalt. In the clay, slate, and sandstone the richest reefs and alluvial deposits have been found. In February, 1887, he again visited this field, but owing to the floods the examination was a cursory one. At the lower depths he believes gold will yet be found in quantity. "It would not surprise me if the gold yet to be derived from deep leads below the desert sandstone should greatly outweigh the poor four or five millions worth taken from the modern valley." In 1884 the boundaries of the Palmer field were amended; it now comprises the whole of the watershed of the Palmer River above its junction with the Mitchell River, and the watershed of the West Normanby River above the northern watershed of Isabella creek. Some reefs were laid off in October, 1887, by the Warden, at Limestone Creek, which flows into the Mitchell River southerly from Maytown, and distant about 35 miles. These did not come up to expectation, and would probably be abandoned. Population, including Limestone, in 1898, 746, of whom 480 were Chinese.

PALMERVILLE (15° 56′ S. lat., 144° 8′ E. long.), is about 20 miles W. from Maytown. It had public-houses and stores, but is now nearly deserted. It is the spot where gold was first discovered on the Palmer River by Hann. Independently of its auriferous resources there is a wide area of good agricultural land in the surrounding district. Population principally Chinese.

PALMWOODS, a railway station and small township on the north coast railway, 60 miles from Brisbane. On the spurs of the Blackall ranges, in close proximity, strawberries are grown and forwarded in great quantities to the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets.

PARADISE. The Paradise gold-field is situated on the S. side of the Burnett River about 8 miles NW. of Degilbo station, and 2 miles below the mouth of Tarrabil Creek. It is in the electorate of Burnett and Burrum Division. Gold was discovered here in reefs about June, 1889, by Messrs. Allen and party. The reefs extend back for a distance of 2 miles from the Burnett River, and are situated on the steep ridges which lie between Scrubby or Paradise Creek and Finney's Creek. The site of the township is on the alluvial flat which fringes the river. During 1899 396½ tons of quartz were crushed for 385 ozs. 15 dwts. 6 grs. of gold; 40 ozs. were got from alluvial and 49 ozs. from tailings and concentrates. It has a post-office, three hotels—Paradise, Pioneer Club and Commercial; Provisional school, court-house, Warden's office and some tradesmen's shops. Divine service is held in the mission and public halls. Two lines of coaches run to Woowoonga, the nearest railway station (about 15 miles). Formation: Mostly metamorphic slate and granite quartzitic. Population (census 1891), 320, now 226.

PENTLAND (formerly known as BETTS CREEK) (20° 33′ S. lat., 145° 25′ E. long.), distant 148 miles from Townsville on the Northern Railway, is a mining township, in the electorate of Kennedy Cape River District, on Betts Creek, 6 miles from Capeville, and 7 miles SE. of Norwood, comprising three hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Pentland and Railway, three stores, one butcher, a blacksmith, a saddler, a wheelwright, cordial factory, provisional school (No. 467), court-house, police quarters, about 40 private residences, goods shed, and station buildings, in the latter post and telegraphic business is conducted by the station-master. Large trucking yards for horses and cattle have been erected. The Georgetown mails leave here weekly, and there is a good deal of traffic on this route and to the Etheridge. It is the centre for railway communication to the Lower and Upper Cape gold-fields, Lolworth, Milray, and several other cattle stations. Several good reefs have been discovered from two to three miles N. of this, these have a favourable appearance. Mill timber of a superior quality is found here, which is trucked to Charters Towers. The water supply is derived from the creek and a dam erected by the Dalrymple Divisional Board. An alluvial gold field has been discovered about midway between Lower Cape and Pentland. Population, 131 (census 1891).

PERCYVILLE or PERCY RIVER, a gold-field township on the Percy Creek, in the county of Gilberton, electorate of Burke, 28 miles N. of Gilberton, about 80 miles from Georgetown S., and 260 miles W. of Townsville. It has one hotel, Percy, two stores, a butcher's shop, police barracks, and court-house. There are a few working reefs six miles down the river, and some alluvial six miles or so up the river. Formation: Slate and granite. Population, 30.

PIALBA (25° 22′ S. lat., 152° 46′ E. long.) is a watering place, with a post and telegraph office, on the shore of Hervey Bay, county of March, electorate of Wide Bay, and Maryborough police district, 22 miles (by road) north of Maryborough (with which it is now connected by rail), the citizens of which town and Gympie make Pialba their favourite summer resort. The climate is reported to be very salubrious and pleasant, the maximum shade temperature in summer (February) being only 89°, and the minimum temperature in winter (July) 37°. It has, facing the beach (which is described as being for eight miles splendid hard beach, sufficiently wide for six buggies abreast), State school (No. 419), a police-station, Catholic and Undenominational churches, four stores, two blacksmiths' shops, four good hotels, one butcher's shop, and a bakery. There is abundance of fishing. A long sandpit runs out across the bay, keeping out sharks and making bathing in the open sea safe at all times. The hard beach lies between Point Vernon on the west of Pialba to Urangan Point on the east. The Urangan end is known as Torquay, where there are a number of small houses. There are large and handsome villas at Point Vernon, and there is a splendid carriage drive of four miles. Sugar-growing is cultivated in the neighbourhood. Population, 118 (census 1891), now with vicinity about 500, among them many Danish farmers, who reside on the tract of rich agricultural country stretching along the coast here. Sugar growing is making great strides, over 5,000 acres being now under cane, and this area, it is expected, will soon be doubled. The tested sugar contents of Pialba cane is the highest in Queensland. There is a coffee plantation. The local societies are the Farmers' Association and an ambulance transport brigade.

PIMPAMA (27° 51′ S. lat., 153° 14′ E. long.), a small township and railway station on Hotham Creek, in the county of Ward

Albert electorate. Has receiving office, a State school (No. 81), Methodist chapel, school of arts, with library of 653 vols. Is the centre of the Queensland arrowroot and cornflour manufacture. Wine is also made. Communication with Brisbane by rail, distance 34 miles. There is a good road from Brisbane, which is much used by cyclists. Population, 42 (census 1886); of town and district about 300.

PINE HILL (23° 39′ S, lat., 146° 59′ E. long.) is situated about 2½ miles to the eastward of the Belyando river, 251 miles W. of Rockhampton, in the electorate of Leichhardt and Clermont, police district of Barcaldine. It has a post and telegraph office. The railway buildings comprise passenger station, and station-master's house. Provisional school (No. 413), Episcopal church. Pine Hill was composed to a considerable extent of what was once Bogantungan, the buildings having been moved from one place to the other, and many of these have been removed to Barcaldine. Population about 45. Pastoral district.

PITTSWORTH (27° 42′ S. lat., 151° 38′ E. long.) (formerly BEAUARABA), a post town, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Cambooya and Darling Downs central police district. It has a savings bank office, and is a telegraph, money-order and railway station. It is distant 137 miles from Brisbane, and 36 miles from Toowoomba, and is the present terminus of the Railway. It has a State school (No. 373), court-house, lock-up and police barracks, branches of the Queensland National and Union banks, five hotels—Beauaraba, Railway, Union, Royal and Grand; Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army barracks, three auctioneers, six stores, four blacksmiths and wheelwrights, aërated water factory, two shoemakers, two saddlers, two fruiterers, boot factory, two butchers, jeweller and cabinet maker, and other tradesmen, one soap factory, and one cheese factory. Newspaper: *Pittsworth Herald*. There are two branches of the Masonic body, and lodges of Rechabites, Hibernian and Protestant Alliance organizations. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, with deep black soil. Good coal is found in several places. The principal sheep stations in the vicinity are Felton, Yandilla, St. Helen's, Pine creek, and Lemon Tree. Coach runs to Hermitage, Brookstead, Yandilla, Lemon Tree, and Pine Creek. Population: town, 600; town and district, 3,000

POINT PARKER (17° S. lat., 139° 25′ E. long.) is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to the southward of the Wellesley Islands. The anchorage is between Allen Island and the mainland. At spring-tide vessels of any depth could enter the harbour, and berth at low water in the "Basin," within a mile of the shore. At low tides, steamers of ordinary draught can enter. It was the proposed terminus of the Trans-Continental railway. Geographically it is said to be a most suitable position for a shipping port for the wool from the Diamentina, Flinders, Burke, Herbert, and Lorne Rivers, and Buchanan's Creek; and for fresh meat from the Cloncurry, Leichhardt, Gregory, and Nicholson Rivers. Many thousands of cattle are already depastured on the latter rivers. According to Mr. Hann, "Point Parker is a series of sand ridges, which continue on each side for miles; these ridges are intersected by springy flats, which form a small creek running into the sea about four miles on the east side of Point Parker. The ridges are covered with pandanus trees, a sure sign of abundance of water being obtainable by sinking. I consider the Point has all the facilities for a large town being formed thereon."

PORT DOUGLAS (16° 30′ S. lat., 145° 28′ E. long.), co. Cook, parish of Salisbury, Woothakata electorate, lies about the centre of the coast of Trinity Bay, 40 miles distant from Cairns, NW. Cooktown is 70 miles N., and Townsville about 164 miles SE.; the distance to Thornborough is about 56 miles, and to Herberton about 80. There is weekly steamer communication with Brisbane, and also with Townsville. A good road leads to the Hodgkinson and Herberton. Hotels: Exchange (a two-story building), Court-house, North Australian, Caledonian, Queen's (a two-story building), Mossman, O'Brien's, Exchange, Royal and Mount Pleasant. It received the name of Port Douglas after the Hon. John Douglas, Government Resident at Thursday Island. It is situated on Island Point, about six miles north-west of Mowbray River and ten of White Cliffs. The "Point" is a long, high grassy hill or peninsula, 190 feet high (being surrounded on three sides by water), projecting a considerable distance into the sea to the eastward; to the northward of which, and protected by it against south and south-easterly gales, is the entrance to Dickson's Inlet. The latter has a depth of between 7 feet and 8 feet on the bar at low water, and inside, and for at least three miles up, a channel wide and deep enough for large ships to float and turn. An uninterrupted deep-water channel continues for three miles still higher up, but narrows greatly beyond that point. The Inlet is entirely an arm of the sea and affected by the tide to its furthest extremity inland. The main street, called Macrossan Street, extending from beach to beach, having the sea at one end, and the waters of the harbour at the other, lies at the bottom of a hill, and is for the most part lined with buildings. The beach at the far end of the town is magnificent. It extends for about five miles along the coast, is fringed with beautiful green scrub, and the sand is white and hard under foot. There is a sand bar which has been dredged to enable vessels to come up to the wharves. The cutting is 80 feet wide to 8 feet below low water, and extends from deep water outside to deep water inside the bar. The present anchorage is about 100 yards from the shore, and landing is effected by a jetty. The Inlet is to be dredged, when the channel will be deepened and a swing basin made to allow the steamers to come up to a wharf at the foot of Macrossan Street. There are here a custom-house, money-order office, post and telegraph, police station, pilot's residence, court-house, Lands office, and Government Bond store, a substantial Roman Catholic church, Church of England (St. Andrew's). Banks: Queensland National, and Government Savings Bank. Primary school (No. 334), school of arts (with library of 450 volumes), and hospital, a substantial building of hardwood, to contain 30 beds, to which is attached a residence for the surgeon. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges are here. The extension of the Cairns line has been a detriment to the business of the town by diverting it to Cairns, but the establishment of central sugar mills on Mossman River, Saltwater Creek, and the Daintree River, under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, will, it is believed, again bring commercial prosperity. The Mossman Mill, which is the largest under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, and which has 22 miles of permanent and 6½ miles of portable tramway attached, crushed 60,000 tons of cane in 1899. A telephone line connects Port Douglas with the Mossman, and a tramway between the two places is being constructed. Port Douglas is the seaport of the Hodgkinson and Etheridge gold-fields, and the Herberton and Tate tin-mines. Mounts Spurgeon, Lewis and Frazer tin-mines, about 22 miles SW. from Port Douglas, are producing a considerable amount of stream tin. Large areas of land have been taken up for agricultural purposes, and under cultivation for corn and fruit, such as oranges, mangoes, and other kinds, which grow in abundance, and are exported to all parts of Australia. Newspaper: *Gazette*. Formation: slate and soft sandstone. Population, 494 (census 1891).

PORT KENNEDY. *See* THURSDAY ISLAND.

QUEENTON, a post town, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in county Davenport, about 1¼ mile from Charters Towers, of which it may be considered a suburb, as the Charters Towers railway station is situated here. Coaches ply to Charters Towers, fare 1s. It has several hotels—Junction, Queen's Head, Railway, Sunburst, and others; State school, Church of England and Baptist places of worship, police station, post and telegraph office, several tradesmen's premises, a foundry, six stores, and quartz-crushing works. It is the chief centre of mining operations, the famous Brilliant mine, also the Victory, Brilliant and St. George, Victoria Carrington, No. 2 Queen, No. 7 North-east Queen, Golden Gate and the Sunburst line, Brilliant Block, Great Eastern, and other mines which have proved themselves to be among the richest in North Queensland, are here. The crushing mills are the Junction, Enterprise, and the No. 2 crushing mill, also the North Queensland Smelting and Gold Extracting Company. Population, 2,060 (census 1891).

RANNES, a settlement on the Woolein Creek, 43 miles from Westwood Railway Station, on the mail route between Taroom and Westwood. Coach passes, fare 20s. It has one inn, Rannes, two boarding houses, two stores, a butcher and baker. As a gold-mining locality, the expectations have not been realized. Population about 100.

RAVENSWOOD (20° 5′ S. lat., 146° 54′ E. long.), a mining township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 770 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Kennedy, situated on the watersheds of the Connelly and Elphinstone Creeks, tributaries of the Burdekin River, and the Northern Railway, being the terminus of the branch line from Ravenswood Junction. It is 50 miles distant from Charters Towers, E., 78 from Townsville, S., and within 12 of the Burdekin river. Public-houses: Ravenswood, Royal, Commercial, Exchange, Miners' Arms, Tattersall's, and Railway. Ravenswood owns a court-house, a police barracks, post and telegraph office, a hospital, a school of arts, with a nice hall, good library of about 1,279 volumes, and reading-room, a private hall used for Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons, and a State school (No. 141). The school buildings are good, and crown a hill, being visible for miles. Of places of worship there are the Church of England (St. Paul's), Wesleyan church, and Roman Catholic church and house, with a resident clergyman, and a cottage for the Sisters of Mercy. The Good Templars have a substantial hall. There are also lodges of Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons. There are nine European stores and about eleven Chinese, three butchers' and one chemist's shops, and branch of the Queensland National Bank. Ravenswood gold-field was opened in 1870, Messrs. Jessop, Buchanan and party being the pioneers in gold discovery; the then run-holders were Messrs. Curr, Carr and Cunningham. The site of the first workings was at a place known as Middle Camp. In 1879 prospectors extended their operations to Connelly's Creek, thence to Nolan's and Jessop's gullies, settling down eventually at Top Camp, the present site of Ravenswood town. The Jessop and Buchanan gullies were the real commencement of the gold-field. The total yield since then to Dec. 31, 1899, has been 523,422 ozs. The deepest shafts are the John Bull G.M. Co., General Grant, the Politician, the Black Jack, the John Bull block, and the Sunset. At the water level mundic, from which it is most difficult to separate the gold, is found in abundance, which would give handsome returns if the gold could be extracted at a nominal figure. The great drawback to the gold-mining industry has been the intractable nature of the mundic, and the great cost and incomplete results of local treatment. Several dredging areas on the Lower Burdekin have been taken up. During 1899 the yield of gold, including alluvial, was 25,697 ozs. There was, the Warden reports, a marked progress in development work. Cyaniding was largely extending, and several new works had been erected. "The outlook," he said, "is at the present time very good. I have the very fullest confidence in our mines as they are now." There is a mundic extracting works at Ravenswood. There are also two cyanide works, D. McIntyre's

and Peek and Peace's, and another at John Bull Mine. The field is rich in argentiferous ores, and from the great interest centred in them their development was expected to prove the leading industry. Owing to the fall in silver most of the mines have been abandoned. King and party were the first to open the ground. The outlying mining settlements dependent on Ravenswood are—Strathalbyn, 27 miles; Kirk, 20 miles; Rochford, 25 miles, at which place, the reefs are large and the ore is not of so refractory a character; Lower Camp, 16 miles; and Sandy creek. Water is found in abundance at a depth seldom exceeding 25 feet. Formation: granite and trap. The "country rock is grey syenitic granite, in which hornblende accompanies or replaces mica." During 1886 several excellent gal na lodes were found about 20 miles South of Mount McConnell station. Payable alluvial gold has been found in the bed of the Burdekin River between the Twelve Mile Yard and Ravenswood station, and at the Gorge, some 12 miles below the junction of the Burdekin and Suttor Rivers. Population 1,167 (census 1891). Total mining population is now estimated at 2,508. Newspaper —*Ravenswood Mining Journal* (Sat.).

RAVENSWOOD JUNCTION (20° S. lat., 146° 47′ E. long.), a railway, telegraph station and money order office, on the Northern Railway, on the top of the range, 951 feet above sea-level, 54 miles from Townsville, 24 miles from Ravenswood, and 29 miles from Charters Towers. It is in the electorate of Kennedy, and police district of Charters Towers. There are here a small station, goods and passenger-. Close to the line is a small township, which includes two public-houses, North Australian and Railway, two stores, two butchers' shops, and several other business or private houses, a State school, police station and trackers' hut. The line here is remarkable for a combination of very steep gradients and sharp curves, necessitated from the line having had to follow the top of a spur to secure the advantages of an inexpensive ascent of the range, which would otherwise have been a costly and tedious undertaking. The line is found to work admirably, heavy loads being taken up with ease. In recent years the line over the range has been altered. It was formerly 1 in 25; on the new line it is 1 in 50. The new line is one mile longer than the old one. The branch line to Ravenswood joins at the station. A dam has been constructed here to store water for railway purposes and the town's folk. There are several claims working in the vicinity. The Fanning reefs are about four miles off, W. by N., and the Grass Hut diggings about the same distance; both are reported to be looking up, and new claims are being taken up on the former. The small village called Haughton Valley is about 5 miles distant. About 40 miles distant is the Dottswood Freehold Mine (copper), which is now (1900) being worked. Some dairying was carried on in the locality, but drought and the tick pest are reported to have destroyed this industry for the time. Formation: granite and limestone. Population, 60 (census 1891), with vicinity about 300.

REDCLIFFE. *See* HUMPYBONG.

REDLAND BAY (27° 37′ S. lat., 153° 15′ E. long.). This settlement lies 25 miles S. from Brisbane (by road) in the co of Stanley, electorate of Logan, division of Tingalpa, police district of Cleveland on the shore of Moreton Bay State school (No. 229) and school of arts, with library of 534 vols. Hotel: Redland Bay. Primitive Methodist and Anglican places of worship, and a number of substantial dwellings, and two piers. Coach runs daily to and from Cleveland railway station (7 miles), fare 2s. The scenery here is noted for its beauty. Agricultural district. Oyster fishery. Soil chocolate and very fertile. Chief products, bananas, mangoes, oranges and grapes, which are sent to town partly by steamer, but chiefly by road direct. Survey of railway from Cleveland has been made. Population 133 (census 1891), with vicinity about 300.

REID'S CREEK (25° 40′ S. lat., 151° 40′ E. long.), situated on Branch Creek, about 4 miles SW. of Mount Perry, is a mining locality, in the electorate of Burnett. There is a Wesleyan church, but services have been suspended for some little time. The most extensively developed of the mines is the property known as the "Reid's Creek and Mount Perry Copper and Smelting Company," which is being worked on tribute. Nearly all the gold-bearing stone is mundic stone and very difficult to treat locally; and although the yield has been from four to seven ounces of gold per ton, yet the heavy expenses absorb much of the proceeds. From the abundance of auriferous minerals known to exist in the district, it was thought by mining experts that a great future was in store for the field. Reid's Creek is now almost abandoned; there are a few diggers working the alluvial and the reefs, the stone being sent to the Aldershot works for treatment. An auriferous sand claim has been taken up with the intention of erecting cyanide works. Population about 50.

REIDSVILLE (19° 43′ S. lat., 146° 56′ E. long.), now known as Reid River, is a railway and telegraph station on the Northern Railway (Townsville to Charters' Towers), being 35 miles S. of Townsville, on the east bank of the Reid river. Hotel: Railway.

RETREAT CREEK.—A mining locality discovered in October, 1892, by Mr. William Baird. The diggings are situated on Retreat Creek, a tributary of the Batavia, about 60 miles N. of the Coen and 16 miles due E. of the Mein telegraph station.

RICHMOND, a rising pastoral township, situated on the Flinders River, about 80 miles NW. of Hughenden railway station, to and from which coaches run twice a week. It has branches of the Government Savings Bank, Queensland National and Australasia Banks, a provisional school, three hotels - Royal, Star and Garter, and Western Star—and tradesmen's premises.

ROCKHAMPTON (23° 24′ S. lat., 150° 30′ E. long.) is the commercial capital of the Central Division of Queensland, under municipal government, on the south and north banks of the Fitzroy River, 43 miles by river from Sea Hill (generally considered the mouth of the river), by course of river (21 miles as the crow flies) at the head of navigation, and about 420 miles (441 by overland telegraph route), (335 in a direct line), NW. of Brisbane. The city took its rise from the famous Canoona rush in 1858, when thousands of people flocked there, many of whom had to be taken back at the expense of the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, as the extremely limited patch of surfacing became exhausted in a few days. The leading hotels are the Leichhardt, Criterion, Commercial, Grosvenor, Belmore, Imperial, Railway, Masonic, Palace, Albion, Union, Scariff, Royal, Crown, and Queensland. It is in the county of Livingstone, and owes its origin in the first instance to the settlement of the Messrs. Archer at Gracemere (6 miles distant from the present town), in August, 1855, and subsequently, as stated above, to the great Port Curtis rush in 1858. Frequent communication by steamer is maintained with all the principal ports of Australia. It is the port of Central Queensland, and the outlet of the Dawson, Peak Downs and Springsure districts, and the rich and extensive western lands watered by the Barcoo, Alice, Thompson, South Diamentina, Herbert, and other rivers flowing into the interior. A large shipping trade is done; the value of its exports in 1899 were £2,390,380. There is fresh-water service at all the wharves, and coal is procurable in town. Vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 to 17½ feet of water, can come up to the town wharves at spring tides. A Harbour Board for the improvement and management of the Fitzroy River was created in February, 1896. Its revenue is derived chiefly from harbour and wharfage dues. The Board is doing excellent work in deepening and otherwise improving the river. Two dredges are constantly employed, the *Saurian* and the *Ellwood*. A contract has also been signed for the supply of a Bates' suction dredge. Port Alma, 36 miles distant by course of river (22 miles in a direct line), at the mouth of the river Fitzroy, is a fine natural harbour, where ocean-going steamers and vessels can load and discharge their cargoes. Wharves have been built here by the Government. They are 500 feet in length, with a depth of 25 feet at low water, enabling the largest vessels to lie alongside. A patent slip takes up vessels from 50 tons and in addition there is a gridiron at Sea Hill. There is another port, Broadmount, just inside the mouth of the river, which is now connected by rail (24 miles) with Rockhampton. This harbour can accommodate large ocean steamers up to 25 feet draught. All the frozen meat boats now load here, drawing their loading from Lakes Creek works. Rockhampton is the starting-point of the Central Railway, the terminus at present being at Longreach, 424 miles from Rockhampton, and branches north and south from Emerald to Clermont (62 miles) and Springsure (40 miles). A line also runs to Emu Park from North Rockhampton, 29 miles. This line is now connected with the Central system. Through communication with Mount Morgan has also been established, the line over the "Razor-back" being on the "rack" principle. Emu Park is a pleasant watering-place. The principal streets of Rockhampton are lined with trees, are wide and well planned, the main streets having a width of 99 feet, the principal business thoroughfares being East Street and William Street, and are ornamented with numerous substantial stores and other buildings. Among the latter are the Episcopal (St. Paul's church, consecrated in October, 1883), Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Presbyterian, (two), Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist (three) churches, Salvation Army barracks, and Friends' meeting house, immigration barracks, the hospital, salubriously situated, and accommodating on an average 70 patients, children's hospital, lunatic reception house, the school of arts, with a library of about 9,551 volumes, and museum in connection; the Supreme Court buildings, and Government offices, gaol, police office and barracks, post and telegraph offices (a two-story building of brick and stone with clock tower), Masonic Hall, Oddfellows' and Protestant Hall, the Orphanage, and the Benevolent Asylum. A new Masonic Hall of large dimensions is now in course of construction on a site situated at the corner of Kent and Archer Streets. An orphanage has been erected on Nerkoll Creek, about 14 miles distant, on the Central Railway. It is known as the Meteor Park Orphanage. A new Lands office has just been completed on a site adjacent to the Supreme Court. A new Customs House has also been erected. The Union, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, Queensland National, Australasia, New South Wales, Royal, and North Queensland Banks have branches, and the leading Insurance Companies are represented by local agents. A useful mercantile institution is the Chamber of Commerce. There are five State schools and three Roman Catholic schools. A handsome State school for boys is in William Street, and steps are being taken for the erection of a more commodious State school for girls. A boys' grammar school, built from the design of Mr. S. Williams, was opened in 1881; a girls' grammar school was opened in 1882. The Corporation consists of a mayor and eight aldermen. There are 76 miles of roads and streets in the municipality (incorporated December 22, 1860), area 23 1-10th square miles, and an estimated number of 3,500 dwellings. Capital value of property, £1,059,772. Many of the shops and private residences have the electric light. The streets are well lighted with gas. The town is supplied with water, brought from the Crescent Lagoon, some two miles distant, and pumped by steam power into two artificial reservoirs at the summit of Athelstane Range, 150 feet in height. The water supply is under the control of the

Council. The Botanical Gardens are about two miles from town, on the bank of the Murray Lagoon, beyond the Athelstane Range. They have been much improved, and are largely frequented, notwithstanding their distance from town. The Fitzroy Bridge, a fine structure, resting on piers, with five spans of 232 feet each and lit by electric light, its height from high-water springs to the suspension chains being 20 feet, connects with North Rockhampton. During the floods of 1890 it was much damaged but is now restored. Footways have recently been added on either side of the bridge. The new railway bridge, situated a little higher up the river, will also afford means of communication to North Rockhampton for foot passengers. The Crocodile Creek Bridge, on the road to the Town Common, was completed during 1878. The span is 117 feet in length by 20 feet wide. North Rockhampton is now a municipal borough (incorporated September 19, 1883). It has an area of 31 square miles, 536 dwellings, and 18 miles of streets. Capital value of land estimated at £155,374. Population in 1897 2,565. A coach runs weekly to Yaamba, Marlborough, and St. Lawrence on the north coast. The gold-fields in the vicinity of Rockhampton and on Peak Downs give employment to a number of miners. Minerals are widely diffused; gold, copper, and silver deposits being found in various places within a radius of 50 miles of the town. At about 26 miles SSW. from Rockhampton, at the head of Dee River, a tributary of the Dawson River, is the famous Mount Morgan gold-mine, believed to be the most valuable mining property in Australia. Yield of gold in 1898 from the Rockhampton fields, excluding Mount Morgan, 3,910¾ ozs., valued at £12,896 3s. 4d. There are emerald mines at Witherfield. About 15 miles NW. of Rockhampton, in the neighbourhood of Mount Etna, are spacious caves known as Olsen's and Johannsen's, containing large quantities of bat guano. About three miles from Rockhampton is the establishment of the Central Queensland Meat Export Company's meat-preserving works, known as the Lake's Creek Works, which employs, when in full work, upwards of 900 hands. Large refrigerating chambers and apparatus are connected with the works. It is now one of the most complete establishments in Australia. On the opposite bank of the river are the works of the Allcutt Extract Company, which employs a large number of hands. Rockhampton is surrounded by land of good quality, especially suitable for grazing purposes. The Barcoo, Thompson, Darr, Diamentina, Hamilton, and Herbert Rivers to the westward run through some of the finest pastoral country in Queensland. Population (census 1891), 11,629, now estimated at about 16,000. Newspapers: the *Morning Bulletin* and the *Daily Record*, both daily, the *Capricornian*, the *North Rockhampton Times*, and the *People's Newspaper*, all weekly.

ROCKY WATER HOLES (27° 39′ S. lat., 152° 56′ E. long.) This may be considered the metropolis of the division of Yeerongpilly. It lies on the Ipswich road, about six miles from Brisbane and two from Sherwood. There are two public-houses, Primitive Methodist church, Presbyterian meeting-house, Divisional Board room, and blacksmith's and other shops.

ROLLESTON (24° 27′ S. lat., 148° 30′ E. long.), a post town and telegraph station, in the county of Denison, district of Leichhardt, formerly known as THE BROWN, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Comet River, 44½ miles SE. of Springsure, the nearest railway station, to which horse or buggy must be the means of conveyance. It is the centre of a large squatting district, being well grassed and watered, and admirably adapted for squatting pursuits. The township, which is perhaps one of the oldest in the colony, contains one store, a blacksmith's and saddler's shop, one public-house—the Planet, post and telegraph office, police station, and a Provisional school (No. 92). Population about 265.

ROMA (26° 36′ S. lat., 148° 42′ E. long.), a town on Bungil Creek, in the county of Waldegrave, and electoral district of Maranoa, 318 miles WNW. of Brisbane, lying 978 feet above sea-level. It has a repeating telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office and railway station. There is a mail from Brisbane four times a week, and daily mail to Mitchell, Charleville and to the West. The N. S. Wales, Australasia, and Q.N. Banks have branches here. Roma possesses a good hospital, a court-house, a handsome Episcopalian church (St. Paul's), Presbyterian church, Wesleyan church, Baptist church, very fine Roman Catholic church (All Saints), and Salvation Army barracks, twelve hotels—among others, School of Arts, Queen's Arms, Royal, and Railway, the first a substantial two-storied building—a gaol, a State school (No. 93), a convent school, a survey office, a lands office, police station, and a town hall, five large stores, and several smaller ones. In the municipality (area 5 sq. miles) incorporated May 25, 1867, and re-incorporated May 25, 1876, having a mayor and eight aldermen. The property rated at £60,703. Among the local institutions are the Western Turf Club, the Western Pastoral and Agricultural Association, an amateur dramatic club, and two Masonic lodges (English and Scottish Constitutions), and lodges of Oddfellows, Good Templars, Hibernians, and Protestant Alliance, also a school of arts, with excellent library and one of the best equipped reading-rooms in the colony. The district is a rich pastoral one, and well stocked with sheep and cattle. Agriculture has been receiving considerable attention for some years, since it has been found that wheat can be grown, but the industry is precarious, in consequence of long droughts. A flour mill is here, and a movement is on foot to establish another. There are some good gardens, and the vine is extensively and successfully grown and has become an important and profitable industry. The orange has been found to thrive in the locality. Wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes are successfully cultivated. Much land has been taken up under conditional purchase and as homesteads. The Bungil Marsupial Board and the Bungil Divisional Board meet here, also the Leichhardt Rabbit Board. The water supply is derived from the Bungil Creek and from a reservoir and tank. A bore has also been put down, and yields 300,000 gallons per diem from a depth of 1,700 feet. This yield not being sufficient, the Government is sinking another bore on a different site. Population (census 1891), 1,698, now about 1,500. Newspapers: *Western Star* (Wed. and Sat.), and *Maranoa Advocate* (Tues. and Fri.).

ROSEWOOD (27° 43′ S. lat., 152° 35′ E. long.), co. Churchill, electorate of Rosewood, police district of Moreton, a station on the Southern and Western Railway, and the postal centre of the settlement in the Rosewood Scrub, 36 miles SW. of Brisbane. It is now a division, the Board's office being in the township. There is a large public hall, and nine fire insurance companies have agents. It has four hotels, the Rosewood, Commercial, and Royal on the northern or Scrub side of the railway, and the Rising Sun on the opposite side; also six stores, two lighted with acetylene gas and one with bakery attached, a chemist, plumber, carpenter, three saddlers, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, and two butchers' shops, a post and telegraph office, a State school (No. 131), a court house, police barracks and lock-up, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, Anglican, Congregational (with a manse and resident minister), Catholic, and Baptist churches, Salvation Army, an agricultural hall and show grounds. A large hall known as the Victoria Hall is used for public meetings. A large area of land is under crop, principally for maize, but owing to the Lanefield Dairy and Rosewood Co-operative Dairy Companies and three other creameries being established in the district, a number of the farmers are sowing oats and planting sugar-cane to feed their dairy stock. There are four apiaries having from 40 to 80 stands of bees. Large quantities of Cape gooseberries are sent from Rosewood. Also much timber; butter and other dairy produce, poultry and eggs. There are also two sawmills, one on each side of the line, and a flour-mill in connection with the sawmill on the south side of the railway. The Ashwell State school is about 2½ miles distant. Water supply is derived from Government tanks and private dams. There is a well in the township, but the water is brackish. Formation: sandstone. Population, 41 (census 1886), now about 140.

RUSSELL RIVER, known as the Lower Russell, is a receiving office on the Russell River, in the county of Nares, parish of Bellender Kerr. It lies within 3 miles of the mouth of the river, and 30 miles south of Cairns. There is one hotel, and a central mill belonging to the Bellender Kerr Company. The river is navigable for small craft up to the mill site. The surrounding country is all dense scrub.

RUSSELL RIVER UPPER, or Boongie, is a mining locality at the head waters of the Russell River, where there are some sluicing claims at work.

SALISBURY. *See* PORT DOUGLAS.

SANDGATE (27° 20′ S. lat., 153° 5′ E. long.), a municipal post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, in the county of Stanley, electorate of Nundah, on the shores of Moreton Bay and Cabbage Tree Creek, 12¾ miles N. of Brisbane, and about 8 miles NW. of the mouth of the Brisbane River. It is pleasantly situated, and as a watering place is well patronized all the year round by visitors. It is also a favourite resort for enthusiastic fishermen and boating parties, a large number of yachts being kept by residents and others. A pier, with bathing places attached, extends out about 1,150 feet into the Bay, and a Town Band performs in the parks frequently during the summer evenings, special excursion trains being run from Brisbane. It is connected by railway with the metropolis. Hotels: Osborne, Sea View, and Musgrave, with several excellent boarding-houses. Bank, Queensland National. There are Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship; also a convent, a mission hall occupied by the Salvation Army, a school of arts, with library of 2,140 vols., a town hall and an Anglican mission church for West Sandgate and Brighton. There are also post and telegraph offices, a court-house and police station, a primary school (No. 153), and two convalescent homes in connection with the Brisbane and the Children's Hospitals. The accommodation for visitors has been much improved by the erection of public bathing-houses and several shelter sheds by the Corporation. The town is lighted with gas from the local gasworks near the railway station. It is under municipal government (proclaimed April 29, 1880), with three wards, East, Central and North, area 3,840 acres, and has been gazetted a place of petty sessions; it has 450 dwellings, 41½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the value of £141,946. Population 1,756 (census 1891), now about 1,900, but it fluctuates according to the season, there being a travelling population of about 500 besides. Newspaper: *Sandgate and Mundah Dispatch*.

SANDY CREEK. This village is on the Leyburn road, about seven miles from Warwick. It contains a State school (No. 96), receiving office and two public-houses. Wheat is grown here, and large quantities of wine are produced.

SCARRBURY (22° 59′ S. lat., 144° 30′ E. long.) is 36 miles west of Aramac, on Aramac Creek, at the junction of four roads, to Winton, Muttaburra, Aramac, and Blackall, *viâ* Saltern Creek. Proceeding to Blackall from Muttaburra is a saving of 35 miles to go by this place on to Saltern Creek and Rodney Downs. It has a store and a public-house.

SEVENTEEN MILE ROCKS. This village lies about 12 miles from Brisbane by road, and is on the Brisbane River.

In addition to about 20 houses it has a Primitive Methodist Church, State school (No. 98), and public hall. The principal productions are maize, lucerne, wines, and potatoes. The wattle bark in the vicinity has become an article of trade. Population about 150.

SHERWOOD (27° 30′ S. lat., 152° 59′ E. long.) lies on the railway line, 7 miles from Brisbane. It is surrounded by a large number of farms. The public buildings are—Presbyterian Wesleyan, and Anglican churches, post and telegraph offices, and a State school, with an average attendance of 176. In the Corinda portion of Sherwood the public buildings are the school of arts, masonic hall, and Sherwood Divisional Board offices. Arrowroot, maize, and other farm produce are grown here.

SOMERSET (10° 45′ S. lat., 142° 40′ E. long.) is in the county of North Cook, on the E. coast of Cape York Peninsula, almost at its extreme point, and the south side of Albany Pass, about 1,500 miles NNW. of Brisbane. It is the most northerly settlement on the mainland. It was the residence of several of the Government officials, but its situation having many drawbacks, Thursday Island has now taken its place for governmental purposes. The buildings and sheds are now used for a pearl-fishing station. Population, 64; of census district, 1,470 (1891), exclusive of the native population.

SOUTH BRISBANE. *See* BRISBANE SOUTH.

SOUTHPORT (27° 57′ S. lat., 153° 27′ E. long.), a watering place, with money order and savings bank office, and telegraph and railway station in the county of Ward, Albert electorate, Nerang police district, at the mouth of the Nerang River or Creek, 51 miles SE. of Brisbane. Hotels: the Pacific, better known as Hanlon's, Scottish Prince. Railway, Southport, Queen's, the Grand at Deepwater Point (now called Central Southport), about halfway between Southport and Labrador; a State school (average attendance 225), and one private school, Anglican Church (St. Peter), Congregational, Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, Salvation Army barracks, court-house, post and telegraph office, police barracks, school of arts, with library of 1,600 vols., stores, lifeboat house, saw-mills and a central sugar-mill, and several villa residences. It is surrounded by magnificent scenery, and there is excellent fishing, boating, and shooting in the neighbourhood. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and includes amongst its industries oyster culture, timber for export, sugar growing, and a remunerative schnappering trade carried on a few miles outside the ocean bars. The jetty has been lengthened to 900 feet, and widened to 12 feet, and there is now a depth of water alongside of 10½ feet at low water. Tide rises about 4 feet. There is a ferry over the creek which gives access to the main beach. Nerang is about 7 miles distant, and is reached by train daily. Burleigh Heads, about 9 miles distant, a bluff basaltic promontory about 500 or 600 feet above the ocean is a pleasant drive, principally along the main beach. The social institutions include Masonic lodge, football, cricket, tennis and rifle clubs, brass band, amateur dramatic company, volunteer corps, Gordon Club, and branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Two coaches run daily during the summer to the Tweed Heads *viâ* Burleigh. Southport was formed into a shire, Feb. 6, 1889, but the shire has been dissolved and the district embodied in the Southport Division. The remaining portion of the district is included within the Divisional Board boundaries. Value of ratable property, £143,039. Population, 895 (census 1891), but varies according to the season. Newspaper: *Logan and Albert Bulletin*.

SPRINGSURE (24° 3′ S. lat. 148° 3′ E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station on the creek of the same name, in the county of Denison, electorate and police district of Springsure, about 485 miles NW. of Brisbane. Emerald railway station (40 miles) distant, is connected by rail. Hotels: Commercial, Shearer's Arms, and Queen's Arms. Four stores, one saddler, one wheelwright, one blacksmith. The principal buildings, public and private, are comprised in the Anglican church, (St. Peter's), Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels (St. Malachy's), school of arts, with library of 750 volumes, the court-house, Divisional Board's office, the hospital, post and telegraph buildings, and school (No. 102). Masonic lodge E.C. and an Oddfellows' lodge M.U. The Bauhinia Divisional Board and Leichhardt South Marsupial Board meet here. Population, 264 (census 1891). Societies: Masonic Lodge, Jockey Club and Queensland Pastoral. Cricket and Tennis Clubs. Agricultural and pastoral district. It is nearly 1,100 feet above sea-level, and is sometimes referred to as the most salubrious and picturesque inland town in Central Queensland. It is 205 miles by rail from Rockhampton. Formation: it is in the centre of a volcanic region built up of successive beds of lava, sometimes trachitic, but for the most part consisting of variable basic rocks.

ST. GEORGE (28° 4′ S. lat., 148° 33′ E. long.) (county of Belmore, electorate of Balonne, police district of St. George) is situated on a magnificent reach of the Balonne River, about 380 miles WSW. (412 by rail and coach) route *viâ* Yeulba, or Mitchell, from Brisbane on the direct road from North Queensland to the Southern markets. Hotels: Royal, Tattersall's, Commercial, Australian, Metropolitan, and Victoria. On July 31, 1884, St. George was constituted a municipality under the title of the "Borough of St. George," but it has ceased to be one, and is now under the supervision of the Ula Ula Divisional Board. Sittings of the District Court are held here. It has a money-order office, branches of the New South Wales and Government Savings Banks, and seven stores. Public buildings: a court-house, police quarters, lock-up; school (No. 134), post and telegraph office, hospital, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and a School of Arts and reading room (445 vols.). The headquarters of the St. George Amateur Turf Club, Maranoa Rabbit Board, Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and Divisional and Marsupial Board are here; other local institutions are polo, rowing, lawn tennis, and cricket clubs. Coaches: Cobb and Co.'s and Isles'; the former runs to Yeulba (125 miles) and Mitchell railway stations, and to Bollon (80 miles), and Mungindi (95 miles) on the N.S. Wales border. Isles' runs down the Balonne River to Dirranbandi (50 miles), and Hebel (95 miles) on the N.S.W. border. Railway connection with Yeulba will probably be made before long; this route has been recommended by the Commissioner for Railways as the easiest and cheapest line to construct. A flour mill is proposed to be started here, and there are steam saw mills. The district is mostly pastoral, and contains some very fine cattle and sheep stations, and large grazing farms varying from 70,000 to 20,000 acres depasturing sheep. An unlimited supply of artesian water can be had all over the district by boring. The district also contains some of the finest wheat growing land in Australia. The climate is reported to be almost perfect. A bridge across the Balonne River was erected and opened in the winter of 1892. It is 481 feet in length, with twelve 35 feet and two 28 feet spans, with a roadway 18 feet in width between the kerbs. Population of town 900 (census 1891). Newspaper: *St. George Standard*.

ST. HELENA (27° 25′ S. lat., 153 15′ E. long.) (county Stanley) is an island in Moreton Bay, used as a penal settlement. It lies about 5 miles from the mouth of the Brisbane River, 17 miles NE. of Brisbane, with which it is in telegraphic communication: it is 1½ mile long from N. to S., and three-fourths of a mile from E. to W. The prisoners are employed in the cultivation of maize, lucerne, and sweet potatoes. in saddlery work, tailoring, shoemaking, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, bricklaying, bookbinding, quarrying, and carpentry. Sugar-cane was grown here, but the cultivation of cane is now abandoned and the mill house used as a laundry. The wooden end of the jetty has been enlarged, and the steamers can berth alongside now at all states of the tide. The buildings comprise the officers' residences and the penal establishment. The prison covers an area of nearly 6 acres, and is surrounded by a hard-wood fence, 12 feet high. The staff numbers 40. There are about 179 prisoners in confinement. Free population, 52.

ST. LAWRENCE (22° 20′ S. lat., 149° 32′ E. long.) (county of Murchison, electorate of Normanby), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence Creek, and lying 556 miles (532 by telegraph route), to the NW. of Brisbane, and about 6 miles from the head of Broad Sound. Coaches run to and from Rockhampton weekly. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms and Carrier's Arms. St. Lawrence is the outlet for a wide area of country, but the Connor's Range at the back of the town is a serious barrier to the traffic. There is a court-house, used on Sunday as a place of worship, police barracks, a custom-house and lands office, both substantial hardwood structures, but no building calling for particular notice. State school (No. 103), two general stores and two butchers' shops. The meat-preserving works are capable of treating 50 head of cattle per day; the boiling-down works can put through 100 head per day. There is steamer communication with the metropolis about once a month; mails are forwarded *viâ* Rockhampton. A Jockey Club is here. The district is a pastoral one, mainly for cattle and sheep-raising. The water supply is derived from a Government dam a short distance from town. The Broad Sound Divisional Board meets here. A large area of land for sugar-growing has been taken up in this district on Scrubby, Spider, West Hill, and Marion Creeks; as the country is well suited for agricultural purposes there was every probability of this industry succeeding. Gold has been discovered at Yatton, about 26 miles W. from St. Lawrence (32 miles by the bridle road and dray track by way of Accommodation House). Coal has also been found. Formation: granite. Population, 206; of district (census 1891), 1,967.

STANTHORPE (28° 39′ S. lat., 152° E. long.), a township situated on the Quart Pot Creek, in the county of Bentinck, electorate of Carnarvon, distant from Maryland (N.S. Wales) 10 miles W., from Warwick 36 miles S., and from Brisbane 184 miles SW. (by rail 207 miles), 2,656 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Farley's, Commercial, Horse and Jockey, Sportsman's Arms, and others. Stanthorpe, or the Border Town, as it is sometimes called, possesses some good buildings, notably the court-house, police barracks, land office, post and telegraph office, hospital, school of arts with 1,024 vols., National school (No. 132), Roman Catholic school, Temperance hall, and Freemasons' hall. Money-order and savings bank institutions are also established. The places of worship are Church of England (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), with convent, and Wesleyan. It is the headquarters of the Border Agricultural, Pastoral, Horticultural and Mining Society, the show grounds of which are situate in the town, the Stanthorpe Viticultural and Horticultural Society. Freemasons, Orangemen, Oddfellows, and Sons and Daughters of Temperance have duly constituted lodges. Bank: Royal. There is a bi-weekly coach service to and from Texas. In the latter district tobacco is being grown on a large scale, and the leaf produced is reported to be the best grown in Queensland, commanding a ready sale at a remunerative price. Water supply is derived from the creek and wells. The tin-mines, for which this district is celebrated, are extensively scattered around the township, but the alluvial deposits are gradually becoming worked out. Tin was first found in the district by "Joe Green" on the Nun-

dubbermere Run. Fruit-growing is rapidly becoming a very important industry in the district, and as the tin is being worked out it is being replaced by fruit culture, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted. Sugar Loaf is situate on the road to Tenterfield, distant 8 miles S. from Stanthorpe; it has a national school (No. 133). A large saw-mill, extensive tannery, and mill for grinding wattle bark have been established here. Almost every article of European growth, particularly fruit, is productive all over this district; in fact, the invigorating character of its climate has earned for the district of Stanthorpe the title of the Sanatorium of Queensland. During the past few years Stanthorpe has greatly increased in popularity as a health resort. In the summer months a very large number of Brisbane and northern residents avail themselves of its delightful climate. In 1882, Mr. Jack, the late Government Geologist, visited this district, and reported favourably of its mineral resources. It has also been visited twice by Mr. Rands, now the Government Geologist, who is of opinion that the extent and character of the stream tin deposits found in the neighbourhood afforded a very strong presumption that payable lodes exist in the district. The mining industry has, during the last year or so, been stimulated by the discovery of several important copper and silver lodes, on which large sums of money have been expended in development work. The Silver Spur Mine has paid dividends aggregating £56,000, and the prospects are said to be better now than ever before. The Sundown Mine promises, too, to be a most successful venture. Formation: granite greywacke and basalt. The population within the town boundary is 735: in the district it is 1,869 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Border Post* (Saturday).

STONEY POINT (Windorah), (25° 26′ S. lat., 142° 36′ E. long.), a postal township with telegraph station, situated about 250 miles NW. by N. of Thargomindah, on the western channel of the Cooper, in the county of South Gregory, electorate of Bulloo. It lies on Cooper's Creek, about 7 miles from the crossing, and is about 780 miles from Brisbane. It is reported to be difficult of access from the south after rain, but in dry weather there are no obstacles. Coach runs to Charleville railway station (306 miles), fare £6 10s., *viâ* Adavale; and buggies conveying mails run to Longreach, Thargomindah, and Birdsville. Hotels: Western Star and Crossing; a court-house, police station, public school (No. 556), post and telegraph office, School of Arts, one store, a blacksmith, butcher, and in the vicinity two or three gardens. Opals are abundant in the neighbourhood, but the mines have not been systematically worked, nor have the best means been taken to turn the discovery to the most practical account; but it is fully anticipated that some day this resource will be a valuable one. Stoney Point takes its name from a slight stony elevation near the creek in the vicinity of the town. It was founded in 1878 by G. C. Fitzwalter. Population, 99 (census 1891).

SURAT (27° 11′ S. lat., 149° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Elgin, electorate of Murilla, police district of Surat, situated on the Balonne River, about 50 miles (61 postal) SE. of Roma, 84 from St. George, and 346 miles (by rail and coach route) due W. of Brisbane. Cobb's coaches run twice a week from Yuelba Railway Station (47 miles), fare 20s.; from Surat to St. George 30s. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. Churches: Church of England and Roman Catholic, visited from Roma. Other buildings, a State school (No. 142), a court-house, police barracks, telegraph station, the Divisional Board's hall, and three principal stores. A bridge spans the Balonne at this point. The country is utilized for both sheep and cattle, but sheep farming is the principal industry. Many of the selections are now well watered, having dams and wells on them. The quality of some of the land is highly spoken of for grazing purposes, and in good seasons some of the selections might be utilized for agricultural purposes. Much land has been taken up by Southern capitalists and also by selectors. Formation: sandstone conglomerate. Population, 221 (census 1891).

TABLETOP (23° 16′ S. lat., 147° 30′ E. long.), a mining township, situated about 13 miles south-east from Croydon, Burke electorate, and about 8 miles from the Carron River. Hotels: Australian, Miner's Rest, and others. Tabletop is the centre of a large rich auriferous district, many of the most valuable and promising claims in the Croydon district being in its immediate vicinity. There are several large stores; a cordial manufactory, and other business establishments, and a post office. Provisional school (No. 554). Population 139 (census 1891); with Twelve Mile, 256.

TAMBO (24° 53′ S. lat., 146° 14′ E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station and post town, situated in the electorate of Mitchell, on a branch of the Barcoo River, about 550 miles NW. of Brisbane and 330 miles (400 by rail and coach route) inland SW. from Rockhampton, and the oldest town on the Barcoo River. It can be reached by coach *viâ* Charleville (136 miles) and rail, and by coach *viâ* Alpha, 99 miles. Hotels: The Club, to which is attached a commodious hall with stage fittings, Telegraph, and Carrangarra. A State school (No. 150) is here; also a hospital (Mitchell and Warrego), Divisional Board's office, school of arts, court-house, and police barracks. Catholic church and Anglican church. There are two principal stores, several tradesmen's premises, and a cricket and lawn tennis club, and a Foresters' and Masonic lodge. District Court sittings held twice a year. Coaches run to Augathella; to Alpha; to Blackall; and to Charleville, besides horse mails. A large dam at the head of the township has been constructed. Artesian water, estimated at 80,000 gallons per day, has been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet. Purely pastoral district. Population, 500; census district (1891), 900.

TAMBOURINE (Co. Ward) (27° 55′ S. lat., 153° 17′ E. long.), a post town, 9 miles from Logan village, 15 from Beenleigh, coaches ply to both places, with a Roman Catholic church, a public-house, the Tambourine, one store, and provisional school (No. 195). It is the centre of a fine agricultural and pastoral district, producing tobacco, maize, arrowroot, oaten hay, lucerne, and other crops. There are in the neighbourhood several fine cattle stations and farms. It is situated about 9 miles from the head of navigation on the Logan. There is regular communication by steamer. Local paper: *Logan and Albert Advocate*.

TAROOM (25° 38′ S. lat., 149° 45′ E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, post, and telegraph station, in the county of Leichhardt, Murilla electorate, on the Dawson River, 180 miles S. of Rockhampton and 343 miles NW. of Brisbane, the route from Brisbane being by train to Miles, 231 miles, thence bi-weekly mail coach, 95 miles. Hotels: Taroom and Leichhardt. Three stores, two auctioneers, one saddler, two blacksmiths, one bootmaker, two contractors, and one baker. Principal buildings: Divisional Board hall, police barracks, court-house, Clarke's Taroom hotel; Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and State school (No. 105). Both the hospital and School of Arts are lodged in temporary buildings. During 1897 a new building was completed on the site of the post-office for post, telegraph, and land offices. Besides the mail coaches a coach runs to and from Miles weekly. District pastoral, but a number of agricultural farms recently thrown open have been all taken and others in demand. The soil is said to be well adapted for grapes and fruit trees. Population 300, census district 812 (census 1891).

TENNINGERING *See* Mount Perry.

TEWANTIN (26° 20′ S. lat. 153° E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, is the township of the Newsa (or Noosa) district, which occupies the Southern end of the Wide Bay electorate. It is situated about 3 miles from Laguna Bay on the Noosa River, on a long neck of high ground 32 miles SE. of Gympie (in the Wide Bay police district and co. of March), and 90 miles due N. from Brisbane. Hotel: Royal Mail. State school (No. 181), also police quarters, court-house, lock-up and telegraph station, one store, 2 butchers, a bakery, and a blacksmith's shop. It is reached from Brisbane by steamer, which trades regularly, bringing timber to the metropolis, occasionally by other steamers, or by coach to and from Cooroy railway station (12 miles) daily; coach fare 5s. Large timber-yards are in the neighbourhood of the township, and many persons earn their living by timber-getting. A small steamer is employed in taking rafts of timber to Brisbane. There are also tramways in all directions into the scrub, and when in full work employ a large number of hands, also timber yards at Colloy, about 1½ mile down the river from Tewantin, where the steamer loads. Messrs. Pettigrew and Son have also a wharf. The North Coast line passes behind the town at a distance of about 9 miles. The bay abounds in oysters and shellfish, and the lakes in the neighbourhood afford good shooting. The largest of the lakes, Cootharaba, is estimated to be upwards of 12 miles in length by 6 miles in breadth. The wood found here comprises Kauri (otherwise Dundathu or Noosa) pine, cedar, Cypress pine, beech, ash, tulip, and hardwoods. The Kauri pine is a remarkably tall and straight tree, tapering very little, measuring at the butt 4 to 10 feet in diameter, the average contents of a tree being reckoned at 6,000 feet of timber. The water supply of the town is derived from wells, tanks and lagoons. Formation: Sandstone. At Noosa Heads are boarding-houses for the accommodation of visitors. Here there is reported to be one of the finest beaches in the colony. It is a favourite sea-side resort for the residents of Gympie and Brisbane. Population 148 (census 1891), in district about 500.

TEXAS, a township on the Macintyre river, 282 miles SW. from Brisbane and 75 miles W. from Stanthorpe. The mainstay of the place is tobacco-growing, for which the soil in the neighbourhood seems to be specially adapted, as the leaf produced is of a superior quality. There are also several mines in the vicinity, one of which—the Silver Spur—has been worked successfully for many years. Mail coaches run to and from Stanthorpe once a week.

THARGOMINDAH (27° 58′ S. lat., 143° 43′ E. long.), co. of Wellington, Bulloo electorate, a post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the Bulloo River, about 670 miles (750 by mail route) nearly due W. of Brisbane. It is 140 miles W. from Cunnamulla, and 340 miles W. from St. George. Cobb and Co.'s coaches run to Cunnamulla Railway Station, fare 70s. Coaches also run to Hungerford, fare £3; to Kyabra, fare £3 10s.; to Windorah, fare £5; and to other places. Hotels: Royal, Thargomindah, and Club. Branches of the Commercial and Q.N. Banks are here, also school of arts, with library of 1,104 vols., a local finance company (Bulloo Agency Co., Ltd.), no church, a hospital, court-house, post and telegraph office, police barracks, 7 stores, including a bonded store known as Leahy's Bond, 2 saddlers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, and an aërated water factory. A battery, a tailor's shop, and a brewery is shortly to be erected. Offices for the Bulloo Divisional Board, built of brick and stone, are here, and a public school (No. 409). Five gardens along the river bank supply the town with vegetables and fruit. Opals have been found in several parts in the district, and silver is believed to exist in the Grey Range, a continuation of the Barrier Range, about 40 miles distant. The town is built on Mulga-stony ridge, with cement about two feet below surface. District principally grazing. Country is well adapted for sheep sta-

tions, but is at present principally stocked with cattle. Some of the stations have an area of over 2,000 square miles. Water is found by boring at trifling depths. In March, 1893, artesian water was struck at a depth of 1,100 feet, boring was continued to a depth of 2,650 feet, and a flow of water amounting to about 670,000 gallons per diem secured. The bore has been leased from the Government for a term of years by the Divisional Board, who have laid the water on to the town, having borrowed £1,400 from the Government for that purpose. The town is now lit by electricity, the flow from the artesian bore driving a waterwheel connected with two dynamos. About 100 lights are continually in use, the cost for a 16-candle power light being 1s. per week. The Divisional Board controls the scheme, which pays. A pastoralists' association has been formed. Clubs: Jockey, Cricket, Tennis, and Debating Society. The district has every prospect of becoming an important one, and Thargomindah, from its central position, a thriving town. The nearest railway station is Cunnamulla, 140 miles, the next nearest being Bourke, in N.S. Wales. Until lately most of the trade has been done with Sydney, but the reduction made in the Queensland railway rates and the approach of the S. & W. railway has diverted the bulk of the business back to Brisbane. The headquarters of the Warrego Rabbit Board are here, and the meetings are held in the Divisional hall. Population 338 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Thargomindah Herald*.

THORNBOROUGH (16° 58′ S. lat., 144° 57′ E. long.) is the principal centre of the Hodgkinson gold-field, and is situate in the electorate of Woothakata, County of Chelmsford, on the south branch of the Hodgkinson River, about 56 miles (70 postal) SW. of Island Point (Port Douglas), 1,100 miles NW. from Brisbane, and 30 miles from Mareeba railway station, the present terminus of the Cairns-Herberton Railway. Coaches ply bi-weekly to and from Mareeba railway station. Hotels: Royal, Commercial, and Canton. Both Thornborough and Kingsborough lie in a valley surrounded by abruptly-rising bare-looking hills, on the brows and summits of which the claims are situated. Thornborough is built mostly on two streets, the site being a very rough one. It has a court-house, police barracks, a post, telegraph, and money-order office with savings bank, a district hospital, a Provisional school (No. 306), a Roman Catholic chapel, school of arts with library of 200 vols., and other social institutions. Bank: North Queensland. There is an assay office, powder magazine, also two principal stores, and smaller ones. The district (within a radius of 20 miles) is an auriferous one, principally of the reefing character, the stone averaging at first 1½ ounce to the ton, but now only a little more than half that. The discoverer of the field was Mr. J. V. Mulligan, in March, 1876, and the gold-field was proclaimed on June 15 following. It promised to be one of the leading mining centres of Australia, but the gold was principally near the surface, and the reefs deteriorated as the shafts deepened. In 1899 the Warden reported that the field had been steadily progressing, and the population was daily increasing. The total yield of gold since the first discovery to December 31, 1899, has been 246,533 ozs. During 1899 4,092 tons of quartz were crushed for 3,886 ozs. of gold. Several antimony lodes have been discovered near Northcote. The ore averages 60 to 70 per cent., and is easily got. About 12 miles distant from Thornborough, wolfram in quantity has been found and worked. "There is no regular lode, but the Wolfram is found in quartz or mixed with the loose earth in pieces from the size of an egg up to lumps about six or seven pounds weight." The water supply is limited owing to the river becoming almost dry in the hot season. The Woothakata Divisional Board meets at Thornborough. Town population, 68; with district 500, of whom 100 were Chinese.

THURSDAY ISLAND (PORT KENNEDY) (10° 34′ S. lat., 142° 12′ E. long.), district of Somerset, is an island of the Prince of Wales group, situated in Normanby Sound, Torres Strait, about 1,500 miles N. of Brisbane, 400 from Cooktown, and a like distance from Normanton. It is about the most central (and almost the smallest) of the group, being located between Horn, Prince of Wales, Friday, Goode and Hammond Islands. The township is named after the harbour — Port Kennedy — which is one of the finest on the coast of Australia, vessels of large tonnage being able to enter and anchor in safety off the township at any stage of the tide and in all weathers. The main streets of the town have been well formed, and many fairly substantial houses erected. It consists of a number of buildings (inclusive of eighteen Government buildings). The Government buildings comprise Government Residency, court-house, custom-house, bonded warehouse, sub-collector's and other customs-house residences, harbour-master's cottage, gaol, water police and town's police barracks, post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, also garrison and forts and a school-house, erected on a commanding site. Banks: Queensland National (a handsome and commodious building) and Bank of North Queensland. Hotels: Federal, Torres Straits, Royal, Imperial Hotel, Metropole, and Grand, the first-named and the two latter being amongst the finest hotel buildings in North Queensland, four stores, besides many other smaller places, the majority of which are kept by Chinese, Manilamen, Japanese, Cingalese, and other coloured races. There is a Roman Catholic school (kept by Sisters of the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus). Churches: French Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Church of England service is held in the memorial church erected to the memory of those lost in the wreck of the *Quetta* on February 28th, 1890; the bell of the ill-fated steamer is now hung at the church. The North Queensland Anglican Episcopacy has just (1900) been divided, the centre of the new Bishopric being at Thursday Island, and called "Carpentaria," Archdeacon White, of Townsville, being the first Bishop. The general hospital is at Vivien Point. There is a school of arts, with well-appointed stage, and hall with seating accommodation for 250, and an excellent library of about 2,300 volumes, also Oddfellows' and Masons' lodges. The township is included in the Cook electorate, and is under the care of the Torres Divisional Board, and many substantial improvements have recently been made. Population of Thursday Island on March 1st, 1900: Europeans, 644; Japanese, 385; all other races, 402; total on the Island, 1,431. Besides this population, according to the returns furnished by the Shipping Office, there were afloat, engaged in the shelling industry of the Straits, 1,984 men of all nationalities, Japanese being predominant with 707. Horn Island population is 113, nearly all Europeans. The water supply is derived from a reservoir excavated in one of the hillsides, besides private supplies. A condenser has been erected by the Government. Communication with the outside world is frequent and regular; there being a service to Brisbane and all Queensland coastal ports by A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers, a service by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamers with London, besides communication by the steamers of the China Navigation, Eastern and Australian, Japanese, and other lines, which are constantly calling. The climate is very salubrious during the prevalence of the SE. monsoon, which blows from March to October, during which period the thermometer rarely rises above 85°, or falls below 72°. The NW. monsoon prevails from November to March, when heavy rains set in, and the atmosphere becomes very humid. The thermometer, however, rarely registers higher than 95°. Thursday Island was first established by the Douglas administration as a harbour of refuge (to supersede Somerset, which had previously been the Government settlement), on account of its fine harbour and advantageous position. It is in the direct track of all vessels reaching Australia *viâ* Torres Strait, is the centre of the large and important pearl-shell and bêche-de-mer fishing industries of Torres Strait; and, being only 90 miles distant from British New Guinea, will eventually become the entrepôt for the Western trade of that colony, and also the sanatorium for its fever-stricken residents. The Imperial Government purpose making a large coaling station here, and fortification works in connection therewith are now constructed and manned by a garrison of 100 men, for whom barracks have been provided. Three 6-in. guns are in position, and an additional sum has been voted by Parliament to augment the armament, which is now being increased by one 4·7-in. quick-firing gun and smaller weapons. A jetty, which will give 22 feet water at neap tides, has been erected. Its total length is 947 feet, the T head being 45 feet wide and 200 feet long, enabling foreign-going steamers to discharge and load cargo direct from and to shore, and is likely to be in general use shortly. Hulks moored in the port provide facilities for coaling and the transhipment of cargo; Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co. have also erected a jetty 800 feet long, which runs out into 15 feet of water. In August, 1887, the telegraph wire was extended to here. The providing and laying the cable was undertaken by the Eastern Extension Co., and the cable was successfully laid by the cable ship *Recorder*, on the night of November 17th, 1886. The cable (a new one) extends from Thursday Island to Paterson. Friday Island has been selected as the site for the Federal quarantine station, and passengers who may unfortunately be compelled to remain there will be pleased that they have a beautiful spot on which to endure their enforced stay. Several cottages, formerly residences of pearl-shellers, have been fitted out for the comfort of passengers, and are now under the care of an experienced man. A leper station has also been established on Friday Island. The harbour pilot station is situated on Goode Island, and vessels entering the harbour are there boarded by the pilot. There is also a signal station and lighthouse on Goode Island, for the purposes of signalling approaching vessels and guiding them through the Ipili Reefs, and recently Lloyd's took this over. Thursday Island is also the headquarters of the Torres Strait Inner Route coast pilots, who board ships there to pilot them through the intricacies of the "Inner Route" to Brisbane and other Southern ports. Thursday Island is the transhipping port for cargo and passengers from London and the East bound to Normanton and the Gulf ports, and Port Darwin, and from its geographical position must in time become a place of very great importance. There are numerous pearl-fishing stations within from 3 to 50 miles of Thursday Island, 319 luggers and boats being engaged in the trade. The principal items of local produce exported from Thursday Island are pearl shell, bêche-de-mer and tortoiseshell. The exports during 1899 were valued at £142,047, of which £137,401 was for local produce. Gold-bearing reefs have been discovered and worked on Hammond Island, close to Thursday Island. At Horn Island a gold-field has also been proclaimed, and is now being worked, the principal company there operating with a 50-head battery, which has now (1900) been working some months. The returns are small, but the ease with which the ore is obtained renders the work payable, less than 3 dwts. to the ton clearing expenses. Local paper: *The Torres Strait Pilot*.

TIARO (25° 44′ S. lat., 152° 37′ E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, in the co. of March, and electorate of Burrum, on the Mary River, about 146 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 21 miles S. from Maryborough (15 miles by road), to which it is connected by rail. Hotels: Victoria, Railway, Royal and Queen's; Protestant and Good Templars' halls, and Divisional Board's office. The hall of the latter served for a school of arts (now closed). There is an Episcopal place of worship (St. Philip's), with par-

sonage, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian chapels, Roman Catholic church, Salvation Army barracks and resident Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian ministers. Government buildings: court-house, post and telegraph office, police station, State school No. (107), and railway station. There are about 150 private dwellings, six stores and several tradesmen. Protestant, Good Templars', and Protestant Alliance lodges are held here. A large bridge, 306 ft. in length, spans the Mary River at this locality. An extensive trade is done in timber, principally hardwood. Most of the Northern contracts for piles, bridge-building, &c., are supplied from Tiaro and surrounding district. There is an almost unlimited supply that suffers from want of cheap transport to the main railway line. The local government is looked to by the Tiaro Divisional Board. The water supply is derived from the river. Coal-seams are in the vicinity. An antimony mine—Neardie, the property of a Company—exists about 25 miles distant. Plumbago has been found on Mount Bauple, about 4 miles distant. A large area of splendid scrub land is adjacent, occupied by farmers on both banks of the Mary River. There are three sugar mills. Agricultural and pastoral district. Maize and potatoes are largely grown. There is a co-operative dairy. The cattle stations in the district are Neardie, Gootchie, Miva, Gigoomgan, Merodian, Teebar, Clifton, Boompa, Glenbar, and Tahiti. There are many farmers at Gootchie. Formation: carboniferous, granitic, sandstone and slate. Population, 308; district (census 1891), 2,676.

TINANA (25° 34′ S. lat., 152° 36′ E. long.) is the southern suburb of Maryborough, and is connected with it by a bridge. There are several public-houses, a State school (No. 216), and post-office. Many of the inhabitants are Danes, Germans, or Poles. Sugar is grown in the neighbourhood, and coal has been found and worked. Population, 397 (census 1891).

TINAROO (17° 30′ S. lat., 145° 29′ E. long.) is a tin-mining locality, situated on a creek of the same name, about 45 miles from Cairns. It may be considered a portion of the Herberton tin-field, although on the northern watershed of the range. The first discovery of tin was made here. The production being stream tin, work can only be carried on during the wet season. In 1897 it was reported that a few miners obtained about 1 ton of tin each, valued at £32 10s. per ton the scarcity of water prohibiting them from getting more throughout the year.

TOOWOOMBA (27° 34′ S. lat., 151° 58′ E. long.) is the principal town of the rich pastoral district called the Darling Downs. It is situated upon the summit of the Great Dividing Range, 1,921 feet above the sea-level, at the head of Gowrie Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba. The district was for 20 years represented by one member, Mr. W. H. Groom, but is now divided into three electorates, Drayton and Toowoomba Cambooya and Aubigny. It lies 101 miles W. of Brisbane and 76 miles (by rail) from Ipswich. The hotels are numerous, among them being the Imperial, Royal, Queen's, Gladstone, Globe, White Horse, Central, Governor Blackall, Club, Freemasons' Arms, School of Arts, Opera, and Union. It was erected into a municipality on November 19, 1860 (Mr. W. H. Groom being the first mayor), has 61 miles of roads and streets, 1,850 dwellings, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. Municipal area, 3,840 acres, divided into three wards, South, East, and West. Ratable land unimproved is estimated to be of the value of £594,128, rated at 1¼d. in the £. The principal thoroughfares are Ruthven, Russell, Hume, Neil, Campbell, Margaret, Herries, James, Mort and Taylor Streets. The places of worship in the town are the Episcopal church (St. James's) in Russell Street, also St. Luke's, a fine new stone building, the Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), in James Street, the Presbyterian church, in Neil Street, Wesleyan church and School-room, Neil Street, also German Lutherans (three), Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists; there is also a Jewish synagogue. In connection with the department of public instruction there are 7 State schools (Nos. 112, 110, 256, 109, 399, 414, 499), besides which there is a Roman Catholic school, and the German residents have two schools, which receive no aid from the State. In addition to these, there is a grammar school for boys, on a commanding and healthy site overlooking the town, erected at a cost of £10,000. Downs' school, Carlton school, Technical college, and three seminaries for young ladies. The old court-house has been turned into an industrial and reformatory school. There are two companies of Volunteers and a company of the Mounted Infantry, as well as a company of the Darling Downs Rifle Club. A good hospital—a building of brick—with largely increased accommodation, has been erected, and a lunatic asylum, consisting of five blocks of buildings of brick, two stories high, which will accommodate 350 patients, is now opened. There are also a Masonic Hall and Theatre Royal, a Town Hall in James Street, a School of Arts, with a library of about 2,401 volumes. The old School of Arts building having been destroyed by fire in 1899, the Municipal Council took over the property, and have lately (1900) erected a fine and imposing block at a cost of £10,000. The buildings comprise Town Hall and office, theatre capable of seating 2,000, School of Arts, library, &c. There are branches of the Queensland National, Australasia, Australian Joint-Stock, Union, N.S. Wales, Royal, Commercial, and Government Savings Banks; and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. A Supreme and District Court and police-office, post and telegraph offices, and lock-up and police quarters are among recent public buildings. Waterworks, costing about £22,000, have been constructed, and the water is now laid on to the town. The supply is derived from wells, whence the water is pumped into a reservoir, from which the water flows by gravitation. Swimming baths, at a cost of about £1,000, are now open. The streets, public buildings, and many of the private houses are lit with gas. There are many handsome private residences, with well aid-out gardens and grounds, in or near the town. The town is extending, and new buildings are being erected, especially on the Main Range, which is considered the most healthy and charming locality in Southern Queensland. The locality is now the centre of a large agricultural settlement. Some of the large sheep stations have recently been repurchased by the Government under the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Repurchase Act, and thrown open to selection. Practically the whole of this country has been taken up and settled by a most desirable class. Consequently the agricultural industry has received a distinct stimulus. There are two flour mills in the town, also four saw mills, three tanneries, two soap factories, two breweries, two malthouses, a foundry, and jam and fruit preserving and pickling companies. A very fine butter factory has been added to the industries. There are about 1,000 Germans in the suburbs of Toowoomba, who have all vineyards of more or less extent, and many thousand gallons of wine are annually made. The grapes are ripe in January and February, and bunches weighing 15 lbs. have been shown at the local exhibition. There are two societies, the oldest of the kind in Queensland, which hold annual exhibitions: the Royal Agricultural Society, holding its show for stock in August, and the Drayton and Toowoomba Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual exhibition in January. There is also a Horticultural Society which meets monthly, when amateur and professional gardeners show flowers and vegetables. There are two clubs, Downs' and Gordon; the last has erected a gymnasium. During the summer of 1896-7 Lord Lamington, the Governor, made Westbrook Hall his summer residence. The population of the district, including the municipalities of Drayton and Toowoomba, by census of 1891, of the municipality was 7,007, now about 14,000. In the entire district it is estimated that the population is nearly 35,000. The *Darling Downs Gazette* (established 1858) and the *Toowoomba Chronicle* (established in 1861), both tri-weekly, and the *Settler* (1895), are the local journals. Formation: basaltic.

TOOWONG (27° 28′ S. at., 153° 1′ E. long.), a residential suburb of Brisbane, 2½ miles distant, with rail, 'bus, telegraphic and telephonic communication, and money-order office, and savings bank. It is in the county of Stanley, parish of Enoggera and municipal shire and electorate of Toowong. It has many villa residences, and has become both a popular and populous suburb of Brisbane. Hotels: Regatta and Railway; a large post and telegraph office; State school,) No. 13), and two private schools; churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist. Both water and gas are now available. The new 16-inch main from Gold creek reservoir passes through, and gives an ample water supply. The cemetery here is the principal place of interment for the metropolis. The area of the shire (proclaimed May 20, 1880) is 2,880 acres, with 25 miles of streets, 954 dwellings, capital value of £277,338. Toowong is an electoral district under the Act of 1887, and returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Population of shire (census 1891) 4,437, now about 4,325.

TORBANLEA, a township on the railway line from Maryborough to Bundaberg, about 15 miles from Maryborough. It is a coal-mining centre, and has a State school, several churches, a School of Arts, Good Templars and Provident Alliance lodges, and a Miners' Union. Population, about 400.

TORQUAY-BY-THE-SEA. This is a small township and watering-place in the county of March, division of Burrum, situate on Hervey Bay, about 23½ miles from Maryborough. There is an excellent deep-water anchorage close by the township, in which the largest vessels can lie, and it possesses a magnificent beach. There are three sugar mills outside the township. Hotel: the Torquay. A coach plies to the Pialba railway station. Population fluctuates according to the season.

TOWALLA. A mining locality on the Russell extended goldfield, on Coolaman Creek, at the heads of the north branch of the Johnstone Water, about 27 miles nearly due W. from Geraldton and 35 miles E. from Herberton, in the district of Herbert. There is a good dray road from Mareeba station, on the Cairns line, which is distant about 50 miles. The assistant Government geologist describes the field as being situated in the midst of an immense and dense scrub, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above the sea-level, and in very rough country. In October, 1893, Warden Macdonald described the locality thus: "The camp at Towalla is situated on the left bank of Coolaman Creek, and as yet is a mere cluster of tents with a few slab huts interspersed, all dotted about without any semblance of regularity." There are two stores and a butcher's shop. The site cannot be commended as a suitable one for a town; moreover, some of the main lines of reef seem to run right through the camp. A township has been surveyed and gazetted, a mile from the present camp. Average yearly rainy days 230. Formation: micaceous slate and sandstone.

TOWNSVILLE (19° 10′ 10″ S. lat., 146° 57′ 56″ E. long.) is a municipal town (proclaimed on February 15, 1866), and the principal city in North Queensland, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the shore of Cleveland Bay, and about 870 miles NW. of Brisbane. It was discovered by John Medwin Black in 1864, and named after his partner, the late Captain Towns. It is in the county of Elphinstone and electoral district of Townsville, and meeting-place of the Thuringowa Divisional Board. There is regular communication with all ports north and south

by several lines of steamers. There is monthly communication with the home country, *viâ* Torres Strait, per the steamers of the B.I. Company; and to China every three weeks, per China Navigation Company's steamers and the E. and A. boats. Hotels: The Queen's, the Imperial, the Palace, Metropole, Tattersall's, Post-office, Commercial, Courthouse, Grand, Alexandra, Exchange, and many others. It has 75 miles of roads and streets, 2,433 dwellings within the municipality, and property of ratable value of £788,289. Estimated area of municipality 2,080 acres, with vicinity 8,000 acres. It is a picturesque, if not elegant, town, built on the banks of Ross Creek, and partly on the slope of Castle Hill, which rises to an altitude of 1,000 feet. On the beach, which is a fine stretch of sand, several hotels and private dwellings are erected, while on Melton Hill there are numerous superior residences. The business portion of the town consists almost entirely of the main (Flinders) street, Melton and Castle Hills preventing it from extending to the northward. The street however extends for a considerable distance following the course of Ross Creek, and is thickly built upon for over a mile. A swing bridge, named Victoria, spanning Ross Creek from North to South Townsville, with a total length of 550 feet, has been built. It has ten fixed spans of 40 feet each, and two opening spans of 57 feet 7⅝ inches in the clear. The swing is operated by hydraulic power. There is a large shipping trade (the exports in 1899 amounted to £3,176,531, largely exceeding both Brisbane and Rockhampton), Townsville being the port for an immense territory to the W. and NW., including several gold-fields and a large area of pastoral country, even to the Diamentina, which, however, is hampered by the openness of the anchorage. There are stone breakwaters which enclose a fine harbour, the depth of which is being gradually increased by dredging. Large vessels fitted for the carriage of frozen meat enter the harbour and load direct from the refrigerating cars which bring the meat from the works, about three miles away. Substantial wharves and bulk stores line the northern bank of the creek, which is navigable in full tides beyond the swing bridge to the railway wharves for shipping of considerable tonnage. The eastern breakwater, which was completed on March 31st, 1889, is 4,088 feet in length, with a concrete parapet 4 feet high to within 900 feet of the full length, and has a branch railway communicating with the main (Northern) line. The damages to the eastern and western breakwater caused by the last cyclone are now in course of being made good, and other extensive harbour improvements are being carried out in conjunction with the work. The N. S.Wales, Queensland National, Union, Australasia, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, North Queensland, and London Banks have branches, all substantial and handsome buildings. There are agents of several insurance societies, and a branch of the Mutual Provident Society, the latter lodged in a fine brick edifice next the Exchange Hotel. The hospital, three two-story brick buildings, has ample accommodation for about 100 patients. There are also a customs-house, a large and commodious post and telegraph office, a town-hall, two Masonic halls, immigration barracks, a court-house, and a brick gaol, now proposed to be converted into a lunatic asylum, and an extensive penal establishment at Stewart's Creek (4½ miles distant), one of the best buildings of the kind in Queensland. The Supreme Court is a fine two-story building situated on Melton Hill facing the sea. There are now two judges with the necessary officials resident here, so that most of the legal business can be transacted on the spot. The regular sittings of the District Court are held here at stated intervals. The Registrar of Titles and the Sub-Commissioner of Stamps for the Northern District are stationed here. There are four State schools (Nos. 113, 257, 303, and 436) also a State school (No. 509) at North Townsville, and another (No. 498) at West Townsville, and the St. Joseph R.C. schools, a grammar school and an orphanage. The school of arts is a fine two-story brick structure in the centre of the town, with a large and well-appointed concert hall, capable of seating 500, and a library of 2,116 vols. The Norman Hall is one of the largest concert and ball rooms north of Brisbane, having seating accommodation for 1,000; there is a splendid floor for skating and dancing, together with all the appointments of a bijou theatre. The places of worship are St. James's, St. Peter's and St. John's (Episcopal), St. Joseph's and St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), Presbyterian, Congregational, and two Wesleyan chapels. Townsville is the head-quarters of the Bishop of North Queensland, the Right Rev. Dr. Barlow An Episcopal cathedral, costing £23,000 when completed, is sufficiently far advanced to be used for worship. Even in its semi-finished state it is the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the city. Foundations are laid for a new large and picturesque Roman Catholic Church. A quarantine station has been erected on Magnetic Island, and a reception house built. Batteries are now completed on Magazine Island and Kissing Point, manned by a permanent garrison. Among the local institutions are the Townsville Turf Club, a Pastoral and Agricultural Society, Freemasons', Oddfellows', Caledonians', and other benefit and social lodges. Fire Brigade Board, Chamber of Commerce, and Stock Exchange. The immigration barracks is a long wooden building, situated on Ross Island, near the mouth of the Creek, having accommodation for about 500 inmates. There are two large foundries, an extensive brewery, a soap factory, also an ice works, a gas company, four printing offices, a manufacturing stationery and bookbinding establishment, and Free Bond and Storage Company's building. The Queensland Meat Export and Agency Co.'s works, on the banks of the Ross river, when in full working order, employ a large number of hands. The meat is conveyed, per rail, in special cars to the jetty, where it is transhipped into the steamers. The North Queensland Meat Export Co.'s works, situated at Alligator Creek, have also extensive operations. The district is principally a pastoral one, though some portion is under crop for maize and potatoes. The country west of Townsville is famed for its pastoral wealth. The Northern railway from Townsville westward is completed to Hughenden (235 miles), with a branch line to Ravenswood. During 1899 it was extended to Winton. Three trains run daily to Charters Towers and the intermediate stations, with several special cattle, sheep and goods trains every twenty-four hours. The station is on Flinders Street, some little distance from the business portion of the town. Waterworks afford one of the best supplies in the colony; the supply is derived from two wells, sunk about 3 and 4 miles respectively from Townsville, believed to have tapped a subterranean stream. The water is pumped into a reservoir of 650,000 gallons capacity on Castle Hill, about 180 feet above sea-level, and thence distributed to all parts of the town. The pumping machinery is most complete, being equal to 30,000 gallons per hour. According to the Government Geologist's report, the whole of the alluvial deposit up to the sea-level is saturated with fresh water, and this alluvial flat will afford an abundant supply of water to meet the wants of a large city for all time. There are promising indications of coal-measures near Townsville. A considerable trade in lime is now being done. It is carried by rail to the town, where it is largely used for building purposes. Population, about 11,000—inclusive of neighbourhood, 13,016 (census 1891). The mean annual rainfall for the 24 years during which records have been kept is 52·09 inches, the mean temperature about 73°. Newspapers: the *Daily Bulletin*, and *Evening Star*, daily; *North Queensland Weekly Herald*. Formation: porphyry, blended with granite, and decided granite in the ranges.

ULAM.—A gold-field at Twelve Mile Creek, about 32 miles S. from Rockhampton, a few miles from Mount Morgan, where some remarkable finds of gold have been made. The prospects of the field are reported to be dependent on the alluvial. Two men obtained in a few days 300 ozs. from the surface of a small ravine, about 1 mile from the township. In 1898 the yield of gold was 122½ ozs., from 140 tons. 12 cwt. The town was laid out on October 6, and there were prospects of the field becoming permanent; but the field so far has not fulfilled its first promise. Population estimated 350.

UNION CAMP (16° 38′ S. lat., 144° 40′ E. long.), a mining township on the Hodgkinson gold-field, electorate of Woothakuta, in the centre of a promising reefing district. There are two stores, two public-houses, two or three tradesmen, and a crushing machine.

URANDANGIE (21° 35′ S. lat., 138° 24′ E. long.), a township with telegraph station, situated three-quarters of a mile east of the Georgina river, in the county of Piturie, opened in 1885 by Charles Webster and James Hutton in the centre of a splendid pastoral district on the main route for travelling stock coming from the Gulf table-lands, the Northern Territory of South Australia and West Australia for Southern markets. The country around is principally taken up with sheep and cattle stations. It is distant from the South Australian border 20 miles eastward, 147 miles by the telegraph line SE. from Camooweal, 200 miles W. from Cloncurry, 210 miles NW. from Boulia and 350 miles SW. from Burketown. Buggy runs to Boulia. Hotel: Tattersall's. One store, and a saddler. Local institutions: A Jockey Club and Progress Association. Town population, 28.

VERESDALE (27° 55′ S. lat., 153° 0′ E. long.), a small post-town and railway station on the Logan river, in the county of Ward and Tabragalba division. Has police quarters, post office, and State school (No. 122), school of arts, and chapel, used by all Protestants. Communication with Brisbane (distance 42 miles) by rail. Is the centre of a very large grazing and farming district, comprising black soil flats and apple tree ridges, producing maize, cotton, oats, &c., and yields timber largely. Population, 80 (census 1891). District now 277.

WALKERSTON (21° 14′ S. lat., 148° 33′ E. long.), co. Carlisle, electorate and police district of Mackay, parish of Greenmount, a post town, 637 miles NW. of Brisbane, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, about 9 miles WSW. from Mackay, to and from which there is a daily mail. Hotels: the Albion, Duke of Edinburgh, and Queen's, the first-named having a fine assembly-room. It is built on both sides of Baker's Creek, whence the water supply is derived, and is about a mile from the Pioneer River. It is the centre of the Mackay sugar district. It has a State school (No. 353), post and telegraph office, police barracks, aerated water factory, four large stores, two bakers, one blacksmith, one butcher, two carpenters, some tradesmen, and several cottages. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and Kanaka mission. The Good Templars have a handsome and commodious hall. Local clubs: Good Templars, and cricket. Adjoining Walkerston is the township of Alsatia, but as the two places are only a street apart, they practically form one township, and are known by the name of Walkerston. The railway line from Mackay to Eton and Mirani passes through Walkerston. Sugar mills within a radius of 3 miles are: Te Kowai, Peri, Palmyra, Cassada, Pleystowe, Branscombe, Nebia, Dumbleton, and Palms. Sugar mills with distilleries: Alexandra, Pleystowe and Te Kowai. Formation: a sort of brittle sandstone, covered with clay, and having an alluvial surface soil. Population, 378 (census 1891), now about 500.

WALLANGARRA (28° 54′ S. lat., 151° 59′ E. long.), the southern terminal station of the Queensland Railways, the northern terminus of the Great Northern railway (N.S.W.), (called Jennings), and the changing station for New South Wales is situated in the co. of Bentinck, Carnarvon electorate, close to the border, 233 miles SSW. from Brisbane. Hotel: Commercial. It has a post, money-order and savings-bank office, telegraph, and railway station, police barracks, a Roman Catholic church, supplied from Stanthorpe, and an undenominational place of worship used by Wesleyans and Presbyterians, being supplied from Tenterfield; Episcopal services are also held. Customs officers' residence and office here also. A State school (No. 458). A small public school is located at Jennings on the N.S. Wales side. Cattle yards and goods shed have been erected for the intercolonial exchange of traffic, and additional station accommodation has been provided. The climate is cool and bracing, being about 2,870 feet above sea-level, and is well adapted for fruit-growing, especially English fruits. Boonoo Boonoo, an old N.S. Wales gold-field, is 12 miles distant, Tenterfield is also 12 miles distant, and is a depot for chilled meat industry. Population, 181 (census 1891), now about 200. Formation: granite.

WARWICK (28° 12′ S. lat., 152° 4′ E. long.), a municipal town (proclaimed May 25, 1861), on the river Condamine, about 64 miles by rail from the border of New South Wales, in the county of Merivale, and electoral district of Warwick, about 100 miles by road SW. of Brisbane (169 miles by rail). It is situated in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in Queensland, and is surrounded on all sides by farms, in which operations are carried on similar to those in the "old country." It has been described as beyond doubt the prettiest, healthiest, cleanest, and most attractive inland town in the colony, with broad, straight, rectangular streets, all running due north and south and east and west; viewed from one of the surrounding hills, or from the town hall tower, the town looks like a large checker board, so evenly are the square blocks cut out, each containing 10 acres. The buildings, both private and public, have a substantial look about them; most of the residences outside the business centres, and many in them, have gardens in front of them, giving an air of comfort rarely seen in Australian towns. Two large recreation squares of 10 acres each neatly laid out and planted with ornamental trees, flowers, and shrubs, exist in the centre of the town and give to the main street a pretty and picturesque appearance. There are besides two large parks. There is an immense quantity of excellent building stone in the district, also good clay for bricks, and plenty of marble, from which an excellent lime is made; in consequence, many of the buildings are of stone and brick. Warwick is situated at an elevation above the sea-level of 1,497 feet, and enjoys a temperate and bracing climate. The municipality has an area of 24 square miles, 48 miles of streets, 860 dwellings, capital value of land being £156,312. It has four churches, English (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Wesleyan and Presbyterian, all substantial buildings of stone. Attached to St. Mark's is a neat rectory of stone, a schoolhouse and other buildings. The Salvation Army also has new barracks of its own. The hospital is on an elevated site; it is a two-storey stone building. It will accommodate about 60 patients. The school of arts has a library of about 4,000 volumes, the reading-room is free to the public, the Council subsidizing the same. Technical classes have been established in connection therewith. The building is of brick, and is both convenient and roomy; with a large room where meetings of various institutions are held, and a billiard-room for the use of members. The post and telegraph office is a two-storey stone building adjoining the telegraph office, also of stone, erected in a central position, at a cost of about £5,500. The court-house, at the corner of Guy and Fitzroy Streets, is a commodious and ornamental building, with a clock tower; new police offices of stone are now being erected at a cost of about £6,500. The town-hall, in the centre of the town, is a very fine building of stone, two stories high, surmounted with a clock tower; behind the main building is a large room, with stage, scenery, &c., for theatrical and other performances, concerts, &c. The tower is fitted with a large four-dial clock which strikes the hours; the bell, which came from St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, is on the outside top of the tower, weighing nearly 3 cwt., being some 30 feet above the clock itself. The Masonic Hall is a pretentious structure, and the lodge-room is admitted to be one of the most complete in he Colonies. Four banks, the Australian Joint-Stock, New South Wales, Queensland National, and Royal, also a branch of the Government Savings Bank, are established here, and nearly all the Home and Colonial insurance companies have agents in the town and district. All the bank buildings are substantial structures in the centre of the town. The principal hotels are the Royal, Commercial, Cosmopolitan, Criterion, Sovereign, and several smaller ones. The district of Warwick has long been famous for its wheat-growing capabilities; in favourable seasons a return of 40 or 50 bushels to the acre has been harvested off some of the best land. The annual output of maize amounts to about 500,000 bushels. The district is also famous for grape-growing, and the cultivation of the grape is extending. The making of the wine is an industry which finds occupation for a large number of people. The Warwick wines are known all over the country as being sound and good. Bacon curing, quarrying, tanning, flour milling, and cheese and butter making are carried on. The district is famous for its general agricultural produce; potatoes, oats, lucerne, and other farm products are largely grown, and its gardens have the fruits of a temperate clime growing side by side with those of a hot climate. Tobacco is also grown in the district. It has long been known that auriferous reefs existed to the west of the town, in the localities of Talgai, Thane's Creek, Leyburn, and other places. Mining population estimated at 192. During 1899 the Warden was unable to report any material improvement or progress in mining matters. The wheat, flour, and wool from this district have carried off the highest honours where exhibited. Stock of all descriptions can be raised with great success. Glengallan, North and South Toolburra and Canning Downs, the principal stations in the district, are noted for their excellent stock. There are three State schools (Nos. 116, 225, 258), one boarding school, a school in connection with the Roman Catholic church, besides two or three others of a private character. Mercantile offices are well represented, several large and substantial stores, some built of brick, and some of stone, supply the wants of the districts. There are in the town two lodges of Oddfellows, (whose hall is the second finest building in the town), also of Masonic, Orange, Protestant Alliance, Good Templars, and Hibernians, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, a Convent of Sisters of Mercy, an Agricultural Society (the Eastern Downs, whose annual show is held in January), two turf clubs, a coursing club (there being plenty of hares in the district), a rifle club, tennis, football, and cricket clubs, fire brigade, and a company of the Mounted Infantry and a volunteer company. There are in the town two steam flour mills, one built of brick, the other of stone, both substantial buildings, and possessing machinery with the latest improvements. There is also a saw-mill, there being a plentiful supply of timber to work upon, and a foundry near the railway station. Warwick returns one member to Parliament, the present member being the Hon. Arthur Morgan, the Speaker. The town is furnished with an unlimited supply of excellent water from the Condamine, and gas illumines the streets and houses. The telephone is now being installed, and a through line to Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane is in course of erection (1900). Coal is found in large quantities in various parts of the district and is now fast becoming an important feature in the industries of the district. A great drawback to the progress of the town has been the aggregation of the several large estates in the vicinity. The Government, however, during July, 1895, purchased 18,000 acres from these stations, within a few miles of the town, for close agricultural settlement; of this area the whole has since been selected, and the bulk of it is now under cultivation. A further area on Glengallan of 6,000 acres was recently re-purchased for close settlement. Agriculture is the backbone of Warwick, and with good land available close handy, with good markets, the progress of the town is certain. In fact, during the past years the progress of Warwick has been noted, new buildings of a substantial nature following the increased settlement on the land that has manifested itself. There is a commodious railway station at the east side of the town. Population of the town, by census of 1891, 3,402, now about 4,200; of the neighbourhood, 8,000. Warwick has two newspapers, the *Argus* and the *Examiner and Times* (published twice a week). Formation: Sandstone and limestone.

WATAWA, sometimes known as the Thirty Mile, is a settlement and railway station on the Bundaberg and Mount Perry line, 31 miles from Bundaberg, with a public-house and store attached, a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop, and Provisional School (No. 460). The neighbourhood is well timbered.

WATERFORD (27° 46′ S. lat., 153° 4′ E. long.), a small township with post-office, in the county of Ward, on the Logan River and Dairy Creek. Communication with Brisbane, 22 miles NW., daily by the South Coast line, which was opened in 1885. Products of district: sugar, maize, cattle, and dairy produce. State school (No. 130). Churches: Roman Catholic and Lutheran. Hotels: Waterford Arms and Morning Star. There is a saw mill in the vicinity. Population, 133 (census 1891).

WATSONVILLE (17° 23′ S. lat., 145° 11′ E. long.), co. Chelmsford, Herberton police district, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining locality with post and telephone office, about 7 miles NW. from Herberton, situated on Jamies Creek, a tributary of the Walsh river, on a sandy flat at the base of the Great Western Hill. The town owes its founding to the discovery of tin here on February 19, 1881, by Mr. R. H. Watson. Hotels: Post Office, Albion, Commercial, and Royal. It has two stores, a State school (No. 220), with teacher's residence, a court-house, police-station, and school of arts, with library of 1,048 vols. Church of England and other services are held in the school of arts; Roman Catholic chapel. Coaches run *viâ* Herberton to Mareeba, the present terminus of the Cairns-Herberton railway; coaches also run to Montalbion and Irvinebank, but the nearest railway line is "The Pinnacles," on the Chillagoe Company's line. Lodes containing silver and copper, which assay well, have been opened. The tin-mines in the vicinity comprise the Ben Lomond, King of the Ranges, T Claim, Glencairn, Wild Irish Girl, the Pioneer Tin Mining Company, the New North Australian, and several other claims. At Eureka are the Gladstone, Ivanhoe, Young Australia, Blackrock, and Great Eastern claims. From the T Claim good tin has been obtained at a depth of 444 feet. Copper is also plentiful in the district. The Great Western claims are on the top of a very precipitous mountain, forming a portion of the divide between the Wild river and the Walsh, the former being eastern and the latter western (or Gulf) waters. Work has been actively renewed at Silver Valley by a German company. The country between Herberton and the Western is particularly rugged, and the Great Western Hill is estimated to be 3,500 feet above sea-level. At Bakersville about four miles from Watsonville, on the Irvinebank dray track, rich tin lodes have been discovered, particularly in the Tourmaline claim. Various tin mines are at Eureka Creek, Irvinebank, and Cumming's Camp. Silver centres are Montalbion

and Orient Camp. Copper has been discovered in the Tait district, about 60 miles distant. Formation: Primary chiefly granite or porphyry. Population, 142 (census 1891); now about 350.

WESTWOOD (23° 37′ S. lat., 150° 8′ E. long. a money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and post-town, in the Port Curtis district, and station on the Central Railway, 30 miles SW. of Rockhampton. Inns: Westwood and Railway. It has two places of worship, Wesleyan and Catholic (St Bridget's), school of arts, and a school (No. 119). Both copper and gold have been found in the neighbourhood, and claims have been worked. Population, 114 (census 1891); of district, 1,602.

WILD RIVER. *See* HERBERTON.

WINDORAH. *See* STONEY POINT.

WINTON (22° 33′ S. lat., 143° 3′ E. long.), co. of Ayrshire, electorate of Gregory, police district of Marathon, a post town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, situated on the Pelican Waterholes (on the north side of the Western River), 131½ miles from Hughenden, 130 miles from Longreach, and about 1,018 miles (*viâ* Rockhampton) NW. of Brisbane. The line was extended to here in 1899, and it is now the terminus of the Northern railway. It has ten hotels, the North Gregory, Royal Mail, Club, Post Office, Winton, Imperial, Cosmopolitan, Tattersall's, Australian and Railway; five stores, post and telegraph office, hospital, court-house, water supply office, branches of the Queensland National, Australasia, and N. S. Wales Banks, quarters for Inspector of Police, Roman Catholic church, St. Paul's Church, Winton Divisional Board offices, many tradesmen's premises, aërated water-works. State school (No. 478), School of Arts. Lodges: Oddfellows, Loyal Winton M.U.I.O.O.F., Masons, Alfred Neal (W.M.). Coaches run to Longreach, Boulia, and Cloncurry. The water supply is derived from a Government bore sunk to a depth of 4,010 feet, yielding 650,000 gallons daily, and from waterholes in Western River and Mistake Creek. Water has been found at a great depth by boring, and the outflow is estimated at 647,000 gallons per day. A scheme for reticulation of bore water has been carried out, the pressure being 123 lbs. to the square inch. Between Winton and Muttaburra, and Winton and Hughenden, several large water tanks and dams have been formed. Surrounding country is reported to be good and soil rich, and if adequately watered would produce large and valuable crops of fruit and agricultural produce. Around Winton is some of the richest pastoral country in Queensland. It is the centre for twelve large stations, and is also on the principal stock route in the colony. Population, 625 (census 1891), now estimated at 900. Local paper: *Winton Herald.*

WITHERSFIELD a station on the Central Railway, 203 miles W. of Rockhampton. About 12 miles NNE. from here is Retreat Creek, where sapphires, zircons, and other precious stones in large quantities have been found. There are three reward claims held by Richardson and Fisher, and ten other holdings. The former are reported to be the most promising; the "finds" so far have been sapphires of every shade of blue, green, yellow, and some red (ruby), spiral crystals and zircons, and also a true ruby, the first ever found in Australia. Many of the stones have been cut and polished in Brisbane, and are reputed to be of great value. The stones are found in a gravelly drift; the source is unknown, but believed by the Government geologist to be from the desert sandstone, probably on the divide between the Barcoo and Burdekin water, where there is a large area of desert sandstone.

WOOLGAR (co. Rupert), a gold-field adjacent to the Etheridge, on the Woolgar River, a tributary of the Flinders, about 80 miles north of Richmond, and about 150 miles S. of Georgetown, 150 miles W. of N. of Hughenden railway station, to which a coach runs *viâ* Richmond, reported to be rich in mineral and auriferous deposits, with reefs well defined. Silver and galena lodes with a percentage of gold exist here. The reefing places are Lower Camp, Middle Camp and Cattle Camp. Early in 1900 the Warden reported depression in mining matters. Population of district, 60.

WOOLLOONGABBA. *See* BRISBANE SOUTH.

WOONGARRA (24° 50′ S. lat., 152° 25′ E. long.), is a village in county Cook, lying some six miles from Bundaberg. It contains Primitive Methodist, Episcopal and Apostolic (German) churches, and a State school. The land about is very fertile in some parts, and sugar is largely grown, also corn. There are many plantations and mills in the surrounding district. In the neighbourhood of Woongarra rises the singular mountain known as the Sloping Hummock, the only elevation near the town of Bundaberg. Formation: volcanic. Soil red chocolate and sandy loam.

WYANDRA is 544 miles W. of Brisbane, on the Warrego river, and is becoming place of some importance, having postal and telegraphic communication. There are three hotels, wholesale and retail stores, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shops, and carrying agent's premises. There is a provisional school, with an attendance of 35.

YAAMBA (23° 5′ S. lat., 151° 25′ E. long.), (county of Livingstone), a township, with telegraph and money-order office on the Fitzroy River, about 20 miles N. of Rockhampton and 450 NW. of Brisbane. State school (No. 120), and two hotels. Pastoral district. Population, 136 (census 1886).

YANDILLA (27° 50′ S. lat., 151° 22′ E. long.) is on the Grasstree Creek, 150 miles SW. of Brisbane. Communication is by the Pittsworth Railway Station, from which it is about 13 miles distant. It has one place of worship, Church of England. The surrounding district is occupied for grazing and wheat-growing purposes. A provisional school did exist here, but it has been removed to Millmerran, a new town centre which has sprung up seven miles distant from Yandilla.

YATALA (27° 45′ S. lat., 153° 10′ E. long.), a small township on the Albert River, 2 miles from Beenleigh, in the county of Ward, with hotel, ferry, and Roman Catholic chapel. Communication with Brisbane, 26 miles distant, is by rail and weekly steamer. The Stapylton railway station is about half a mile distant. Several sugar mills are in the vicinity. Population, 81 (census 1891); with district about 150.

YENGARIE (25° 32′ S. lat., 152° 34′ E. long.), (county March, Burrum electorate, Maryborough police district), a township on Graham's Creek, a tributary of the Mary River, and touched by the railway between Gympie and Maryborough, about 5 miles from the latter port by road and 9 by rail; about 120 miles NW. from Brisbane. Hotel: the Mary River. There is a receiving office in connection with the railway station and in the village is a State school (No. 121), and public hall, one store, a butcher's and a baker's shops, &c. A brick Divisional Board room has been erected about three-quarters of a mile distant. The Antigua Board meets here once a month. Roman Catholics hold services every two months. A Lay service (Church of England) is held every Sunday evening. There is a ferry punt working on the Mary River near the Mary River Hotel. Land is very suitable for wheat and other cereals as well as green crops, and transit to market easy both by rail and road. Population, 168 (census 1891).

YEULBA (26° 43′ S. lat., 149° 24′ E. long.), sometimes written as Yuleba, Yuelba, and Yulebah, is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, telegraph and railway station on the Western Line, 281 miles W. from Brisbane, in the county of Waldegrave, electorate of Murilla, and police district of Roma, on the creek of the same name. Coaches run to St. George: fare, 40s. The stations in the neighbourhood are Bendemere, 8 miles north, Moongool, 12 miles south, Wallumbilla, 12 miles west. There are three hotels. Yeulba has Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship. It lies about 986 feet above sea-level. As this is expected to be the point to which the traffic from Surat and St. George will converge, and the depôt from which stock will be forwarded by rail, the necessary stock yards and other conveniences for the traffic have been erected. It is reputed to be one of the most important stations for carrying traffic, as it supplies the country south to N.S. Wales border and north to the Dawson river. Business places are six stores, one butchers, two blacksmiths, one saddler, and saw-mill. Police station and court-house. State school No. 372. The country is rather heavily timbered with good workable timber (pine and hardwood), and well supplied with water. The Experimental Farm is in the neighbourhood, about a mile from the railway station. It has an area of 400 acres, all fenced in, but it has been turned over to the Police Department; 200 acres are now used as a police paddock, and 200 acres are used by the Rabbit Board. Good agricultural district, only medium grazing not being well suited for sheep. Yeulba is the post town for the following stations: Warkon 35 miles SE., Muggleton 28 miles NW., Clifford 35 miles NW., Bundi 42 miles NE., Wallabilla 18 miles S., and Tinawan 25 miles S. Population, 233 (census 1891). Formation: sandstone ridges, red loam, brown and black soil flats. Newspaper: *News Budget.*

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145
146
147
148
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Stack I.
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Long I.
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Rainnoon Bay
Circular Head
Stanley
Perkins
Montagu R.
Smithton
Black River
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Surrey Hills
Black Bluff
4301
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Middlesex Plains
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Mercedith R.
White R.
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Huskisson R.
Macquarie R.
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Mt Dundas
3922
Zeehan
Mt Heemskirk
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Oceana
MONTAGU
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Henty R.
Mt Lyell
Sandy Bd.
Pieman R.
Cradle Mt.
5069
Dove R.
Emu Plains
Du Cane Range
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Murchison R.
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Maestris
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4700
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4736
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2812
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St Mary's
Fabmouth
Scamander B.
Blackboy or Mathinna
Fonthill
S. Esk R.
N. Esk R.
Breadalbane
Launceston
Young Town
Quamby R.
Hadspen
Mt Roland
4047
Mt Clande
Middle Creek
Chudleigh
Needles
Glenore
Daks
East Meander
Bishopsbourne
Carrick
Meander R.
Liffey R.
Liffey
Ironstone Mt.
4736
Drys Bluff
4275
Blackwood Creek
Epping Forest
Kingston
Beverley
Elderslie
Ormley
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Avoca
Leipsic
Mt St John
Peggy Pt.
Bicheno
C. Lodi
Half Moon B.
Apslawn
Llandaff
Swan Port
Cranbrook
Riverdale
Ross
Conara
Corners
Snow Hill
Stony Creek
Lincoln
Macquarie
Maitland
Campbelltown
Auburn
Elizabeth R.
The Great Lake
Arthur Lake
Woods Lake
Miller's Bluff
3977
SOMERSET
GLAMORGAN
Mt Connection
Lake R.
R. Ouse
L. Arthur
Little Rock
R. Thomson
Grinkelwald
Henty
Tenth I.
Stony Hd.
Wermouth
Noland Bay
Ninth I.
West Double Sandy Pt.
East Double Sandy Pt.
St Albans R.
St Albans
Waterhouse I.
Waterhouse Roads
Croppies Pt.
Anderson Bay
Lyndhurst
Ducane
Swanage
Tailworth
Fordington
Beechford
Pipers River
Lower
Pipers River
Upper
Georgetown
Douglas
Alford
Port Sorell Pt.
West Head
Port Dalrymple
Lo. Head
Low Head
Leven R.
Forth R.
Devonport
Torquay
Formby
Hamilton
Spreyton
Don
Don R.
Forbes R.
Ulverston
Allison
Burgess
York
Leonardsburgh
Latrobe
Kermode
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Dulverton
Barrington
The Nook
Railton
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Kimberley
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Westbrooke
Black Sugar Loaf
Beaconsfield
Bluetier or Salisbury
Exeter
Sidmouth
Dorchester
Upway
Lisdale
Lisle
Springfield
Roy Tor or Mt Arthur
3895
Mt Direction
Upper Tuderwood
Tuderwood
Rivers Marsh
Dilston
Tamar R.
Rochers Lane
Patersonia
Mowbray
Brase
Mt Barrow
1644
Ben Nevis
3910
Mt Victoria
3964
Mt Blackboy
Alberton
Ringarooma
Ringarooma R.
Georges River
Thomas Plaine (Wellaborough)
Moorina (Hughie's Bridge)
Branxholm
Pioneer
Cascade River
Bridport
South Mt Cameron
Mt Cameron
Ellesmere or Scotsdale
Springfield
Derby
Lisdale
Golconda
Ringarooma
Ringarooma Bay
Boobyalla
Lower Ringarooma
Poole
C. Portland
Light Ho.
Swan I.
Lyme Regis
Charmouth
Mussel Roe Bay
C. Naturaliste
George Rocks
Eddystone
Eddystone Pt.
Abbotsbury
Anson Bay
Bay of Fires
Boat Harbour
Ebrington
Seaton
Skeleton R.
Georges R.
St Helens
St Helens Pt.
Diana's Basin
Cape Barren I.
C. Barren
Preservation I.
Armstrong Ch.
Passage I.
Clarke I.
Goose I.
Badger I.
Long I.
Mt Cameron
4040
Mt Maurice
Mt Victoria
3964
Ben Nevis
3910
Mt Blackboy
Mt Barrow
1644
Mt Nicholas
2812
Ben Lomond
5010
Mt Roland
4047
Mt Clande
Ironstone Mt.
4736
Drys Bluff
4275
Mt Olympus
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Mt Zeehan
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Mt Murchison
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Mt Victoria
Ben Nevis
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Ben Lomond
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THE STATE (LATE THE COLONY) OF TASMANIA.

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THE island of TASMANIA, or, as it was formerly called, Van Diemen's Land, was discovered on the 24th November, 1642, by Abel Jans Tasman, an enterprising and skilful Dutch navigator, who was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen, then Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, to explore the "Great South Land." Tasman sailed from Batavia on August 4th, in command of two vessels, the *Heemskirk* and the fly-boat (or tender) *Zeehaan*. He anchored in Frederick Hendrik Bay (so named after the Stadtholder of Holland), on the south-eastern coast, on the 1st of December, 1642, and named the newly-found land Van Diemen, after the Governor-General, Anthony Van Diemen. (The change of name to Tasmania took place on January 1st, 1856, in reply to an address from the Legislative Council, in which it was represented that the "letters patent of the Bishop were for the diocese of Tasmania, and that the colonists used the title generally, and it was preferred to Van Diemen's Land by the colonists and by this Council.") Tasman's stay was limited to five days, when he left for New Zealand; his impression was that the land formed part of the great mainland. The first land seen by Tasman was Point Hibbs, about 30 miles to the south of Macquarie Harbour. On March 4th, 1772, Captain Marion du Fresne, a French navigator, commanding the *Mascarin* and *Castries*, landed in Frederick Hendrik Bay, but, after a brush with the natives, some on both sides being wounded, finding neither wood nor water, he departed with a poor opinion of the capabilities of the island. On March 9, 1773, Captain Tobias Furneaux, of the *Adventure*, discovered Adventure Bay; he sailed along the eastern coast to the latitude of 40° 50′, and then steered for New Zealand, being convinced "that there was no strait between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, but a very deep bay." Captain Cook, of the *Resolution*, also landed at Adventure Bay on January 26th, 1777, when on his third voyage, and held friendly intercourse with the natives. In 1778 the island was visited by Lieutenant Bligh, and later on again, in 1792, when he planted some fruit trees. In 1789 John Henry Cox, in the brig *Mercury*, discovered Oyster Bay. In 1792 (April 20) Admiral Brune d'Entrecasteaux, in the *Récherche*, accompanied by Captain Huon Kermandee, in the *Espérance*, in the course of the search after the unfortunate *La Perouse*, sailed up the Huon and the Derwent, discovering the channel bearing the name of d'Entrecasteaux; in 1793 (January 20) they returned in order to complete their observations; in 1794 Captain Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, with the ships *Duke* and *Duchess*, made further examinations of the same localities. In 1798 the island was further explored by Dr. Bass, surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, who established the fact of its insularity; the straits separating it from the continent of Australia were named after him by Governor Hunter. The first voyage was undertaken in a tiny craft called the *Tom Thumb*. On a subsequent occasion the voyage was made in the colonial sloop the *Norfolk* (25 tons), Flinders being associated with Bass, and 8 volunteer seamen forming the crew. Port Jackson was left on October 7th, 1798; on November 1st the North Coast of Van Diemen's Land was made, and a course westward steered along it, until the extreme north-west headland, Cape Grim, was made, whence a southerly course along the western coast of the island was steered. Port Dalrymple (on which Launceston is now situated, named after the hydrographer of the Admiralty, Alexander Dalrymple), was entered on the 3rd, and quitted on the 20th; the River Derwent was made on the 21st, and the sloop was taken up the river some 12 miles. On January 3rd, 1799, the head of the little craft was pointed Australia-wards; land near Ram Head was sighted on the 9th, and two days afterwards the *Norfolk* was safely anchored in Port Jackson.

In 1802 the French Exploring Expedition, under Commodore Baudin, the vessels being the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, examined the eastern coast of the island, and at Port Cygnet, near the entrance of D'Entrecasteaux channel, communication was had with the aborigines.

Van Diemen's Land was taken possession of in August, 1803, by Lieutenant John Bowen, of H.M.S. *Glatton*, who, with Mr. Jacob Mountgarret as surgeon, Mr. Williams as storekeeper, a detachment of the New South Wales corps, and ten male and six female prisoners, left Sydney in the *Lady Nelson* on or about June 3rd, for the purpose of forming a subsidiary penal settlement, and of forestalling the French Exploring Expedition under Commodore Baudin, which was believed to be casting longing eyes on the island. Lieutenant Bowen, who bore the title of Commandant and Superintendent, landed at a spot on the banks of the Derwent river, and eventually Risdon was chosen as the site of the future convict establishment. Lieutenant Bowen was succeeded, in 1804, by Colonel David Collins, formerly Judge-Advocate of Sydney, who had previously visited Port Phillip, and abandoned it, from its supposed unfitness for colonization purposes. Collins, disapproving of the spot selected by Lieutenant Bowen for settlement, selected another locality on the shores of Sullivan's Cove, on the opposite side of the Derwent (named after the Derwent in Cumberland), as the site for the future town, and it was named Hobart Town, after Lord Hobart, at that period Secretary of State for the Colonies (on January 1, 1881, this name was altered to Hobart). Colonel Collins's expedition sailed from England on April 24th, 1803, reached Port Phillip in October, and left there on January 27, 1804. It consisted of H.M.S. *Calcutta*, 50 guns, under the command of Captain Daniel Woodriff, R.N., and the hired transport *Ocean*, 481 tons register, Captain Mertho. Besides prisoners and marines, it comprised a number of individuals appointed to fill the various offices and departments of the infant settlement, among others, Rev. R. Knopwood, chaplain, E. Bromley, surgeon superintendent, W. Anson, colonial surgeon, A. W. H. Humphreys, mineralogist, Lieutenant Fosbroke, deputy commissary general, G. P. Harris, deputy surveyor, Thomas Clarke, and William Paterson, superintendents of convicts. There were 307 convicts and 12 women (wives of prisoners), also 6 soldiers' wives; the entire party being under the guardianship of a detachment of the Royal Marines, consisting of 39 privates, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, officered by Lieutenants William Sladen, J. M. Johnson, and Edward Lord, with Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins as supreme head. (The last of this party, Mr. Thos. Wiggins, who was born on board the ship *Calcutta*, June 11th, 1803, died in September, 1884. The oldest resident of Tasmania, born at Risdon in 1805, Mr. John Hayes, died early in 1884.) Just before leaving Port Phillip the commanding officer issued a garrison order, dated December 31, 1803, in which he stated that he hurried the departure of the vessels from "so unpromising and unproductive a country." In another despatch he says, "I found Port Phillip wholly unfit for the settlement." The transference was made in the *Ocean*, the *Calcutta* having, according to instructions, gone on to Port Jackson. Two trips were necessary; the first embarkation taking place on January 25 and 26, and the second on April 20; on her first trip the *Ocean* arrived in Risdon Cove on February 15, and on the second she anchored on May 25. Soon after landing, scurvy prevailed for some time, and the aborigines, too, were found to be very troublesome. On May 3, 1804, a hostile encounter between about 500 of them (supposed to belong to the Oyster Bay tribe) and the troops took place, which resulted in 50 of the natives being shot. This collision was the beginning of the Black War, which continued with little intermission till 1832, when the majority of the natives had been exterminated. It is said that the natives had no hostile intentions on the settlement, having their wives with them, and that the action of the soldiers in shooting them was caused by fear and misapprehension of their friendly signs and intentions, and the condition of the commanding officer, one Lieutenant Moore. In the following year the natives attacked the settlement, but were repulsed with a loss of 40. There are no means of ascertaining the aboriginal population at this time; but the Brown river tribe alone consisted of 300, and the Ben Lomond and Oyster Bay tribes were still more numerous. In 1804 Port Dalrymple was settled from Sydney by Colonel Paterson; the entrance to the Tamar and the country having been previously surveyed and favourably reported on by the commander of the *Lady Nelson*. He took possession on October 10, the debarkation taking place on the 14th. His party consisted of 66 soldiers and a few convicts. In the *Gazette* of January 6th, 1805, the locality is described as "at the head of the western arm, between two streams of fresh water named Kent's and McMillan's Burns; it is intended to name the settlement York Town Two years later, however, a more suitable locality was found for the new settlement at what is now Launceston, named after Launceston in Cornwall, in honour of Governor King, who was born there; though it took some time for the recognition and confirmation of this spot as the capital of Northern Tasmania—Yorktown or Yorkton, and Georgetown for years disputing the palm for the seat of Government.

The colony made but little progress at first, and the inhabitants, being dependent for their support on foreign supplies, suffered many hardships, were frequently reduced to great straits, and for several years had a desperate struggle for existence. Kangaroo was purchased by the commissariat at 8d. per lb., and flour was £112 per ton. The wheat crop failed in 1807, and the price of that article rose to £4 per bushel, which would make flour about £200 per ton. The selling rate was regulated by a garrison order, and armed sentinels mounted guard over the wheat-fields, so valuable had the corn become. In 1808 the position of the settlement was fearful, as by July all the wheat and maize had been consumed, and in the following month the salt beef and pork gave out, and kangaroo meat had to be the means of subsistence. In October all the barley was eaten up, and 1½ lbs. of rice were issued as the weekly ration of each man. Only one vessel arrived during this year from Bengal with sugar, which was purchased by the Government, and issued to the settlers. In 1809 the settlers were allowed to pay their debts to the Crown in wheat at 15s. per bushel. It was not till nearly three years after the settlement that the first sheep and cattle were imported. On January 8, 1810, the first newspaper issued in Tasmania, the *Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer*, was published. It was of quarto size, issued fortnightly, at 2s. a copy. After the death of Colonel Collins, which occurred suddenly on March 24, 1810, Lieutenant Lord, Captain Murray, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gells were successively the acting commandants of the colony. On the night of Colonel Collins's death two officers of the Government, for some unknown reason, burned all the official books, papers, and documents they could find. During Captain Murray's administration Governor Macquarie visited the island and partially traced out the future City of Hobart, naming many of the principal streets. The population at this time was estimated at 1,500. Population began to stretch over to Launceston, the vicinity of which was more favourable for cultivation than that of Hobart, and in 1812 Major Gordon was appointed Commandant at Port Dalrymple. In the early days of the colony much of the business was

transacted by paper money, in the form of promissory notes varying from sixpence to a dollar. H.M. Stores were the grand depôt for all sorts of provisions; stock and material there were sold to the settlers and promissory notes, payable in three years, either in money or kind, were accepted as payment. So late as 1819 the officer who then took charge had to look up between £3,000 and £4,000 of these bills, and to call in the cows and sheep—with indifferent success.

In 1813 (February 4th) Colonel Thomas Davey became the Lieutenant-Governor, and though a man of coarse and rough habits, with little regard for conventional rules, yet during his *régime* the colony steadily progressed. The ports were opened for general commerce in June, 1813. In 1816 the first corn was exported to New South Wales, and whales were caught in the Derwent. During this year Captain Kelly discovered Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey. On June 1st of that year the *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter* was first published by Andrew Bent, Mr. Emmett being the first official editor. In 1824 the title of the paper was changed to the *Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser;* it ceased to appear on August 19th, 1825. Colonel Davey's administration lasted about four and a quarter years, when he relinquished his appointment to settle on the land, but finally returned to England, and died there on May 2nd, 1823. Colonel William Sorell, 48th Regiment, assumed the governorship in 1817 (April 9th). Bushranging about this time became prevalent throughout the island; large rewards were offered for the death or capture of these robbers, and in some instances this resulted in their apprehension or destruction. During the second year of his administration a census was taken, and statistics regarding the social and agricultural position of the colony were collected. The population was then 3,240. Early in 1819 Judge Wylde, from Sydney, held the first criminal sitting, all prisoners prior to this date having been sent to New South Wales for trial. In 1820 the first importation of Merino lambs took place from Mr. Macarthur's flocks. Of 300 shipped about 200 were landed, which were distributed to the settlers by lot. The census taken in 1821 showed as follows: population, 7,400; sheep, 182,468; cattle, 34,790; horses, 550; and 14,940 acres of land under cultivation. Successful industry evoked commerce; 26 vessels arrived and sailed, 20,000 bushels of wheat were exported to Sydney, and a weekly post was established between Launceston and Hobart Town. In 1818 the first ship bringing passengers direct from England arrived; and in 1821 the first wool, consisting of 12 bales, was exported from Tasmania to London, realizing 7d. per pound, or £88 for the entire shipment. On October 29, 1820, the first gathering of Methodists took place. The place of worship was a house in Collins Street, Hobart, the worshippers numbering eight. In the previous year the Rev. B. Carvosso, on his way to New South Wales, had initiated the Wesleyan ministry by holding services. On May 13, 1821, the first Sunday-school in the island was established. The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1823 by the Rev. A. Macarthur. The first Congregational Church was not established till 1830.

In 1822-23 several breweries and distilleries were commenced. About the same period the Home Government introduced Courts of Justice for all civil and criminal matters, by sending a Chief Justice, Mr. John Lewes Pedder, with the necessary officials for a supreme Court of Judicature. The court was first opened for business on May 24th, 1824, Mr. J. Tice Gellibrand being Attorney-General. In 1823 Colonel Sorell was relieved from his post, after a period of seven years' service. On leaving Tasmania he received an address and a testimonial of £750 from the colonists. His recall was earnestly petitioned against, but the petition was received too late. He died in England on June 4, 1848, twenty-four years after leaving the colony. On May 14th, 1824, he was succeeded by Colonel George Arthur, formerly Superintendent of Honduras, who, by his energetic rule, restored order in all departments, and succeeded in elevating the character of the colony. From that time the records of Tasmania are formal and authentic; up to then the colony might be said to have been governed by garrison orders. A *carte blanche* could not have conveyed fuller powers than the local rulers exercised.

In the early part of 1824 the colonists petitioned the Home Government for independence; this petition was favourably received, and in December of the following year Van Diemen's Land was erected into an independent colony. On January 5th, 1825, the first newspaper issued in Launceston, called the *Tasmanian Gazette and Launceston Advertiser*, appeared, Mr. George Terry Howe being the printer. In 1827 Colonel Arthur divided the colony into districts, and placed each division under the charge of a stipendiary magistrate. In 1827, also, the Archdeacon of New South Wales made his first visitation. About this time the Van Diemen's Land Company commenced operations, having received a grant of 250,000, ultimately increased to 350,000 acres; and the first land sales took place. In 1828 the Queen's Orphan Asylum was founded (it was closed in 1879). In 1829 (February 9) Mr. J. P Fawkner, the founder of Melbourne, started the *Launceston Advertiser*. After the departure of Colonel Arthur the government was administered from October 31, 1836, to January 6, 1837, by Lieut.-Col. Snodgrass. Sir John Franklin—afterwards lost in the Arctic regions (in June, 1847)—was the next Governor, assuming office on January 6th, 1837, under whom Tasmania made great progress. In his efforts he was much assisted by his noble wife, the late Lady Franklin. He left the colony in August, 1843, and was succeeded by Sir Eardley Wilmot, who governed but a short time (from August 21, 1843, to October 13th, 1846), the measures he initiated giving great offence; these, and rumours affecting his moral character (believed to be false), ultimately leading to his recall. He died, however, at Hobart, on February 3, 1847, it is said of a broken heart, and was honoured with a public funeral. After his retirement the government was for a short time administered by Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the first Governor of Port Phillip. In 1842 (March 12), the *Launceston Examiner* began its career, absorbing the *Launceston Advertiser*, and eventually the *Cornwall Chronicle*, being now the oldest existing newspaper in the colony. The *Hobart Mercury* was first published as a daily paper, on January 1st, 1858. During its career it has incorporated the *Colonial Times* and *Tasmanian Daily News* and *Courier*. The diocese of Tasmania was founded by letters patent on August 27, 1842, when Dr. Francis Russell Nixon was constituted first bishop. Two eras in the history of the colony occurred under the governorship of Sir William Thomas Denison, who took office on January 26th, 1847—one being the cessation of transportation, in 1853, which, however, was only brought about by the most strenuous exertions and earnest representations of the colonists of Australia generally; and the other the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851. This latter fact had an untoward influence on the fortunes of the colony for a long time, leading to a great exodus of the population, which more or less continued until the last few years. Another event of great importance was the establishment of Representative Government. Sir Henry Young succeeded Sir William Denison in the governorship of Tasmania, being the first Governor-in-Chief: he filled the office from January 8th, 1855, to December 10th, 1861. During his time the electric telegraph was introduced, the division of the colony into municipalities took place, the metropolis was lit with gas, railway communication was initiated, and the first submarine cable connecting Tasmania with Victoria was laid. Colonel T. Gore Browne was the next vice-regal representative, and remained in office till December 30th, 1868. In December, 1868, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the colony. On January 15th, 1869, Mr., afterwards Sir, Charles Ducane, K.C.M.G., arrived in the colony. He mixed freely in the amusements and movements generally of the colonists, and became very popular. During his governorship the opening of the Launceston and Western Railway took place (February 10, 1871), telegraphic communication with Victoria was successfully completed, and the discovery of tin at Mount Bischoff was made by James Smith (December 4, 1871). In July, 1874, Mr., afterwards Sir, F. A. Weld, formerly Governor of West Australia, was gazetted to the governorship of the colony, being sworn in on January 13th of the following year. He completed his term of office in the early part of 1880, and was succeeded by Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G., late governor of the Barbados and Windward Islands, who, however, only arrived in the colony on December 7, 1881, having in the meantime administered the government of the Cape Colony, pending the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson (the late Lord Rosmead). After the retirement of Mr. Weld the government was administered for a time (April 6 to October 21) by Sir Francis Smith, the Chief Justice, who was afterwards relieved by General Sir J. H. Lefroy. Sir J. H. Lefroy, during his short time of administration (October 21, 1880, to November 25, 1881), quite won the hearts of the colonists, becoming the most popular governor they had had for years. During the period of his sojourn he is said to have promoted in every possible way the social, material, and highest interests of the people under his rule; and in all works of benevolence and philanthropy was worthily seconded by Lady and Miss Lefroy. He departed from the colony on November 25, 1881. Sir George C. Strahan, his successor, acquired a considerable degree of popularity by availing himself of every opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge of the resources and requirements of the colony. He left in December, 1886, and died in England shortly after his return (on February 18, 1887). Sir Robert C. Hamilton arrived in the colony on March 11, 1887. His term of office expired during October, 1892. He died in England in April, 1895. His successor, Viscount Gormanston, arrived in Hobart on 8th August, 1893. His term of office terminated in November, 1900. He left the colony in August, 1900, and the Chief Justice will hold the Governatorial office till a successor is appointed.

For many years past the progress of improvement and development in the colony has been marked with decisive strides. The improved intercommunication which is now afforded by the railways, and the general improvement of ordinary roads continues to give a decided impetus to agricultural operations. Railway transit is now speedily effected from Hobart in the south to Scottsdale in the north, the extension from Launceston to Scottsdale, passing through some magnificent agricultural country. The Formby line, also now extended to Emu Bay, taps splendid country, as also the Derwent Valley line, which now terminating at Glenora will, on its extension towards Hamilton, pass through large areas of fertile and well-timbered country. Survey for extension of this line right through to the West Coast, is being made, and will give direct communication with the silver fields and open up much valuable country. The syndicate formed among Australian and London capitalists for construction of the Great Western Railway have commenced this work. Its estimated cost for construction and equipment is £1,400,000. The Brighton and Apsley line and Sorell and Hobart line bring producers and consumers into closer business connections. The branch line to Chudleigh and Mole Creek is a useful feeder. The lines from Strahan to Zeehan and Strahan to Mount Lyell (Queenstown) give easy communication between the sea-board and the silver fields, and light tramways form connecting traffic links between Zeehan and Dundas. The V.D.L. Company's line between Burnie and Waratah has been extended to Rosebery, and its extension to Zeehan and probably to Gormanston is a work of the near future. An extension of the Formby line from Ulverstone to Burnie is now nearly completed, and forms a connecting link in the through railway service. The West Coast silver fields continue to develop most encouragingly. Mt. Lyell, one of the richest silver

districts, if not the richest, in the world, has been opened up by a railway connecting with Strahan. Extensive smelting works are now in operation, and others are projected. Bullion is sent to Hobart for transhipment in English steamers. The deepening of the Macquarie Harbour bar to admit large vessels entering has been decided on and a contract for breakwater construction commenced. An expert report gives an estimate of £250,000 as cost of necessary work, with a probable heavy increase as the actual necessities of the parts are developed. The coal measures at Mount Nicholas and Cornwall (Fingal district) are systematically worked, the coal proving excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. For domestic purposes it is almost beyond compare, it also cokes well, and is used exclusively on the Tasmanian railways. Coal mines at Hastings, in the southern part of the island, are being brought into profit. At Jerusalem a mine has been opened, and at Langloh, in the Glenore district, 55 miles from Hobart, some splendid coal has been struck. Coal seams which promise to be valuable, have been struck at Ivanhoe, in the Derwent Valley. Bituminous coal has been struck at Eden, near Zeehan. Tin, both lode and alluvial, is being developed in many places with profitable results. The hydraulic system of working is in operation on both the East and West Coast, and plans are being matured for utilising the dredging system. The timber industry, notwithstanding adverse tariffs in adjacent colonies, fairly holds its own, especially in the southern and south-west districts, where magnificent pine forests exist almost intact. A patent system of drying the wood, thus reducing its weight and making it fit for immediate use, is in operation in Hobart. The fisheries of the island give promise of a wonderful abundance when present careful conservation has been judiciously relaxed. The Territorial revenue for 1899 amounted to £80,500, including sales and rental of Crown lands. The capital value of land subject to real estate duty and land tax was in 1899, £19,213,591. A new Assessment Act comes into operation in 1901.

Geographical Features.—Tasmania is about one-sixth smaller than Ireland and a little larger than the island of Ceylon. Its length is 170 miles, or if taken from Cape Grim to South Cape, 210 miles, its greatest breadth 200 miles, and the area about 24,330 square miles, or 15,571,500 acres, exclusive of lakes and islands which belong to the colony, the aggregate of these being 1,206,500 acres; including these the total area is 16,778,000 acres, or 26,215 square miles. It is in the form of a triangle, or rather of a heart. Tasmania is situated between the parallels of 40° 40′ and 43° 38′ south latitude, and 144° 30′ and 148° 30′ meridians of longitude east, at the southern extremity of the Australian mainland, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, about 150 miles wide. The precise latitude of Hobart is 42° 53′ 25″ S.; longitude, 147° 20′ 6″ E. It is conjectured that Tasmania was once part of the mainland, the islands in the Straits being, it is supposed, part of a mountain range that connected the two lands. Indeed, it has been asserted that in remote ages Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand all formed part of one immense continent that extended to Madagascar, Andaman and Ceylon. The botanical researches and comparisons of Drs. Hooker and Mueller go far to confirm the supposition of the connection of the Islands of Tasmania and New Zealand with the mainland; the analogy of the flora of New Zealand and Australia, and of Tasmania with both, being, it is said, almost complete. Tasmania has been described as "a beautiful, well-watered island, rich in harbours and inlets, traversed by high mountain chains, full of crags, glens, and ravines of commanding appearance, the basaltic cliffs of some being several hundred feet in perpendicular height. Everywhere on the coast there are good anchorages, and many excellent harbours. Altogether the coast offers the most manifold changes, and generally charming scenery, being for the most part of a bold and rocky character. The interior especially is delightful, and here are united, so to speak, the climate of Italy, the beauty of the Apennines, and the fertility of England. Mountain and valley, hill and dale, crowned with high forests, and rich pasture grounds in the plains, afford the most pleasing variety."

Islands.—The principal islands belonging to Tasmania are fifty-five in number. The Furneaux group, at the east end of Bass's Straits, and off the NE. corner of Tasmania, including Flinders Island, with an area of 513,000 acres; Cape Barren Island 110,000 acres, and Clarke Island 20,000 acres; beside these are Chappell Island and Kent's Group, aggregating about 27,000 acres. These islands are inhabited by persons who procure a living by seal-fishing and preserving mutton-birds. They number 450 males and 375 females. Many of them are "half-castes," the offspring of marriages between the sealers and aboriginal women. At the time of the census there were living 19 adult descendants of Tasmanian aborigines. At the West end of Bass's Straits are:—King's Island, 272,000 acres, has a lighthouse on its most dangerous side, and a second lighthouse at Currie Harbour. Settlement is rapidly expanding here, many settlers having taken up land and secured steam communication with the mainland; Robin's Island, 24,500 acres; and Hunter's Islands. Other islands of importance are—Waterhouse Island, Swan Island, Schouten Island, 7,000 acres; Maria Island, 24,000 acres; Bruni Island (north and south), 90,000 acres (South Bruni Island was the locality where the aborigines collected by Mr. Robinson were placed); Slopen, Franklin, and Huon Islands. Macquarie Island, formerly an appanage of New Zealand, is under Tasmanian control. There are no permanent settlers; but at certain seasons penguin and seal oil is obtained there in large quantities.

Mountains.—Tasmania may be described as having two mountain chains, separated by the central district, through which is the communication between the north and south of the island. That to the east, or the dividing range, winding in its course in the form of an irregular Z through the island, has an average height of 3,750 feet, and an average distance of 40 miles from the sea. It runs nearly north and south, parallel with the east coast, and among the peaks are Row Tor, or Mount Arthur, 3,895 feet; Mount Barrow, 6,444 feet; Mount Victoria, 3,964 feet; Ben Nevis, 3,910 feet; Ben Lomond, 5,010 feet; Mount Nicholas, 2,812 feet; and Brown Mountain, 2,598 feet. The western chain consists of an elevated table-land, averaging 3,000 feet in height, in the centre of the island, which contains all the large lakes, and from which diverge numerous ranges in all directions except to the eastward. From the table-land spring the following peaks:—Table Mountain, 3,596 feet; Miller's Bluff, 3,977 feet; Dry's Bluff, 4,257 feet; Quamby Bluff, 4,000 feet; Ironstone Mountain, 4,736 feet; Cradle Mountain, 5,069 feet (the highest in the colony); the Du Cane Range; Mount Olympus; Mount Humboldt; Mount Hugel, 4,700 feet; Mount William, 4,360 feet; and Mount Hobhouse, 4,031 feet. Among the other diverging ranges and peaks are, to the north, Mount Roland, 4,047 feet; Black Bluff, 4,381 feet; Valentine's Peak, 3,637 feet; to the west, Mount Dundas, 3,922 feet; Mount Murchison; the Eldon Range, 4,789 feet; the Frenchman's Cap, 4,756 feet; to the south are Wyld's Crag, 4,399 feet; Mount Field, 4,721 feet; Mount Anne, the Arthur Range, 3,668 feet; Mount Picton, 3,340 feet; Mount Wellington, 4,166 feet; Collins' Bonnet, 4,131 feet; Adamson's Peak, 4,017 feet; Mount La Perouse, 3,800 feet; and the Bathurst range, 2,626 feet. Besides these there are numerous others of lesser altitude in various parts of the island.

Peninsulas.—On the east coast is Freycinet Peninsula, its western shore being washed by the waters of Oyster Bay; on the south-east Forestier Peninsula, connected to the mainland by East Bay Neck. Tasman Peninsula is a continuation of Forestier, and is joined to it by Eagle Hawk Neck. Ralph Bay Peninsula is also on the south-eastern side of the island, jutting out into Storm Bay.

Capes.—On the northern coast from west to east are:—Cape Grim, Circular Head, Rocky Cape, Table Cape, Port Sorell Point, Flinders Point, Stony Head, Waterhouse Point, and Cape Portland; on the eastern coast are:—Cape Naturaliste, Eddystone Point, St. Helen's Point, Long Point, Cape Tourville, Cape Bougainville, and Cape Bernier; on the southern coast are:—Cape Pillar, Cape Raoul, Tasman Head, Bruni Head, South-East Cape (the most southerly point of the island), South Cape, and South-West Cape; on the western coast are:—Rocky Point, Point Hibbs, Cape Sorell, Sandy Cape, Bluff Point, and West Point.

Rivers.—The island is well watered, and abounds in rivers, rivulets, and creeks, many of them rising from the lakes of the table-land, the average fall to the sea being estimated at 93 feet per mile. The principal rivers are:—the Derwent, about 130 miles long (on the estuary of which is Hobart), which issues from Lake St. Clair, receiving in its course the rivers Nive, Dee, Ouse and Clyde, and Jordan from the north, and the Florentine, Russell, Styx, and Plenty from the South; the Huon, about 100 miles in length, issuing from Lake Edgar, navigable, and running through a fertile heavily-timbered and fruit-growing country, which receives the Cracroft and Picton, from the south, and the Weld and Russell from the north, and other streams, and falls into D'Entrecasteaux Channel; the Coal River, rising in the eastern chain of mountains, and running south into Pittwater. The mouths of these three rivers are to the south-east of Tasmania. To the south-west and west are—the Davey River, running into Port Davey; the Spring, falling into Bathurst Harbour; the Gordon, flowing from Lake Richmond, and receiving in its course the Wedge, Denison, Serpentine, and Franklin Rivers, falling into Macquarie Harbour; King River, with its tributaries the Queen and Elden, also falling into Macquarie Harbour; the Pieman River, consisting of the Rivers Mackintosh, Murchison, Huskisson, and Donaldson; the Arthur River, which receives the Hellyer, Horton, Waratah, and other streams—these two last falling into the Southern Ocean. On the north, flowing into Bass's Straits, are the Montagu, the Duck, the Detention, the Inglis, the Cam, the Emu, the Blythe, the Leven, the Forth, the Don, the Mersey, and the Tamar—the latter a tidal river formed by the confluence of the North and South Esk at Launceston, a stream of considerable magnitude, navigable for 40 miles from its mouth to Launceston for vessels of 600 tons drawing 16 feet of water, and to Rosevear's, 15 miles below Launceston, for vessels of much greater draught. Systematic dredging operations have effected a permanent improvement in the channel. The Launceston Marine Board, aided by the Government, has voted substantial sums for general improvement of the port, and also in the removal of rocks which had heretofore impeded navigation of the river Tamar. The North Esk receives the St. Patrick's River about 15 miles up, and the South Esk receives as tributaries the Meander Lake River, Macquarie River, St. Paul's River, and some minor streams.

To the north-east are the Piper, Little Forester, Trent or Great Forester, Little Boobyalla, and the Ringarooma—this last, the largest of all, rising in the western slopes of Mount Victoria, and debouching into Ringarooma Bay. The Mussel Roe, in the NE. corner of the Island, falls into the Bay of the same name.

Flowing to the east are the Anson, emptying into Anson Bay, the George, falling into George's Bay, Scamander, Swan, Little Swanport, and Prosser—the latter emptying itself into Prosser Bay (Maria Strait).

Bays and Harbours.—The west coast is bold, rocky, and inhospitable; but there are at least three accessible ports. The principal harbours are, on the west coast, Port Davey (formerly much frequented by whaling vessels), Pieman River, and Macquarie Harbour. On the north coast, Stanley, at Circular Head, Emu Bay, Port Frederick, at the mouth of the Mersey (Devonport), Port Sorell, Port Dalrymple, on the Tamar, Anderson Bay, Ringarooma Bay; and Waterhouse Roads between the two

last mentioned bays. On the east coast, George's Bay, Oyster Bay, Prosser Bay, Spring Bay, and Fortescue Bay. The south and south-east of the island is studded with safe bays and harbours, the principal being Port Arthur Storm Bay, Norfolk Bay, Frederick Henry Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Port Espérance, Southport, and Récherche Bay.

LAKES.—There are numerous and extensive freshwater lakes on the elevated table-lands, the largest being the Great Lake, in the county of Westmoreland (3,822 feet above sea-level), covering an area of upwards of 28,000 acres; Lake Sorell, in the county of Somerset (3,000 feet above sea-level), 12,300 acres; Lake St. Clair (3,239 feet above sea-level), in the county of Lincoln, 9,400 acres; Arthur Lake (county of Westmoreland) (3,388 feet above sea-level), 8,000 acres, and Lake Echo (county of Cumberland), occupying 8,500 acres. These lakes form the head waters of the principal streams flowing south, west, and north.

Subdivisions.—For purposes of record in the Department of lands, the colony is divided into counties, which are again subdivided into parishes. There are eighteen counties, namely:—Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, Wellington, Russell, Montagu, Lincoln, Westmoreland, Somerset, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Monmouth, Cumberland, Franklin, Montgomery, Arthur, Buckingham, and Kent. For the purpose of electing representatives to Parliament, the colony is divided into electoral districts, namely, fifteen, returning nineteen members for the Legislative Council, and twenty-nine, returning thirty-eight members for the House of Assembly. The constituencies for the Legislative Council are thirteen, returning one member each; one returning two members, and one returning three members. The electors number 9,090. For the Legislative Assembly twenty-eight constituencies return one member each, and one returns four members. The electors number 39,002. It is further divided into road districts, to manage internal communication; and municipalities, for the purpose of local self-government. There are twenty rural municipalities, each with its warden and councillors, exclusive of Hobart and Launceston, viz., Bothwell, Brighton, Campbelltown, Clarence, Deloraine, Evandale, Fingal, Glamorgan, Glenorchy, Green Ponds, Hamilton, Longford, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Richmond, Ross, Sorell, Spring Bay, Westbury, and Russell; and thirteen police districts, viz., Carnarvon, Emu Bay, Franklin, George Town, Hobart, Kingborough, Macquarie, Port Sorell, Portland, Ringarooma, South Longford, and Selby. The area of the twenty-one municipalities is 6,102,455 acres; the rates (exclusive of water-rates) vary from 2d. to 3s. in the pound in the country municipalities, and 2s. and 2s. 9d. in Hobart and Launceston respectively. The assessed annual value of property, exclusive of railways, in 1899, was £994,993—Municipalities, £676,763; Road Trusts, £557,553 (inclusive); and the capital value £20,006,000. The estimate of capital value varies from 17½ to 34¾ years' purchase, the assessors adopting differing bases.

There are 101 road districts in the colony, and the rate of assessment varies from 3d. to 1s. in the £. In the year ending 28th February, 1900, the total amount thus raised was £21,978, including Government contribution thereon of £4,524.

Government expenditure on roads and bridges amounted to £73,608.

Town Board receipts were £22,379, including £954 Government grant.

The position and features of the Counties are as follows:—

CORNWALL is in the NE., in which the northern capital of the colony, Launceston, is situated, also the towns of Evandale, Avoca and Falmouth, St. Helen's on George's Bay, Scottsdale, and the gold diggings of Fingal and Scamander. It has in all upwards of 26 townships, and is watered by the Tamar, North Esk, Nile, and South Esk rivers and their tributaries. Coal is found here, and there are extensive dairy farms and much land under cultivation. Area, 1,000,700 acres.

DORSET occupies the NE. corner, and is surrounded on three sides by water, the River Tamar forming its western boundary; it is the largest of the counties; the Ringarooma, St. Patrick, Great and Little Forester, Mussel Roe, Anson, and other streams traverse it. Georgetown, Lefroy, Lyndhurst, Ringarooma, and Bridport are its principal ports and towns. Tin and gold are found here, and there is a large extent of good farming and grazing country. Area, 1,434,800 acres.

DEVON is situated mid-north between the counties of Dorset and Wellington. It is bisected by the Launceston and Western Railway. The principal towns are—Devonport, Latrobe, Deloraine, Penguin, and Ulverstone. It is watered by the Emu, Blyth, Leven, Forth, Don, Mersey, and other rivers, and contains some of the finest agricultural land in the colony; some of it heavily timbered. Area, 1,066,300 acres.

WELLINGTON occupies the NW. corner. Its ports are Wynyard and Stanley. The principal rivers are Montagu, Arthur, Detention, Inglis, and Cam. Gold is found in the Hellyer and Arthur rivers, and the railway to Mount Bischoff tin country runs through the county. The settlement of the Van Diemen's Land Company, comprising 350,000 acres, is here. There is a large area of good agricultural and pastoral land in this county. Area, 970,700 acres.

RUSSELL is on the west coast, and contains Mount Bischoff, with its apparently exhaustless tin stores, and the goldfields of Pieman River and Meredith ranges. The Arthur, with its southern tributaries, waters the northern portion, and the Pieman the south; other streams are the Donaldson, Coldstream, and Huskisson. Generally the country is mountainous. Area, 1,140,800 acres.

MONTAGU is to the south of Russell county. Macquarie Harbour is the port. Here are the Heemskirk tin-mines, and the King River and Mt. Lyell mineral fields. This county, which is very broken and rangy, is rich in gold, silver, copper, and other minerals. The general inaccessibility of the country, and the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes, has led to an already heavy expenditure, both by the Colonial Government and prospecting associations. Government and company money is still being expended on light railway lines. A road connecting the mines with Bothwell affords communication with the settled districts, it being possible to make the through journey in three days in dry weather. Survey has been made of the Great Western Railway, to be constructed by private enterprise. Area, 594,600 acres.

MONTGOMERY is on the south-west coast, having also Macquarie Harbour for its port. It is very mountainous, and sparsely populated. The Gordon is the principal stream. Rich mineral areas are being developed. Area, 506,000 acres.

ARTHUR lies to the SW. It has a fine harbour—Port Davey—on the south-east coast, whence is shipped much Huon pine from the neighbouring forests. The rivers Huon, Davey, De Witt, Serpentine, and others water it. The county is proving to be rich in minerals. Area, 816,000 acres.

KENT is the southernmost county. Principal towns: Franklin, Folkestone, Hythe, and Bathurst. Rivers: Huon, Arve, Spring, Picton, and others. Produce: Huon pine and fruit. Area, 820,500 acres.

PEMBROKE is on the south-east coast. Principal towns: Buckland, Sorell, and Triabunna. In this county are the splendid freestone quarries of Orford, Rheban, and Okehampton, from which stone is sent to Victoria. Coal is found at Triabunna. Maria Island is a few miles from the coast, and in this county is Tasman's Peninsula. The penal establishment known as Port Arthur was here. The buildings have all fallen to decay, and some have been sold, and the material removed, except such as have been utilized for private residences, which form the little township of Carnarvon. Fires have destroyed nearly all the places of historic interest. Area, 645,000 acres.

GLAMORGAN is on the east coast. Principal townships: Seymour, Swansea, and Bicheno. Minerals: Tin on Freycinet's peninsula, and coal at Seymour and Bicheno. Extensive fruit-growing district. Principal rivers are the Swan, Elizabeth, Macquarie, and Wye. Area, 658,600 acres.

SOMERSET is an inland county, and is traversed by the Main Line of Railway. Townships: Ross, Tunbridge, Campbell Town. In this county are the large sheep pastures of Campbell Town, Cleveland, Tunbridge, and Oatlands. Freestone is found at Mona Vale and Ross. The larger streams are the South Esk, Isis, Macquarie, and Elizabeth. Area, 763,300 acres.

WESTMORELAND is a midland county to the south of Devon. The Launceston and Western Railway traverses the northern portion of it. The principal towns are Longford, Perth, Chudleigh and Westbury. Fine agricultural and farming land is found in the north. The Great Lake and Lake Arthur are in this county, and many streams run through it. Area, 767,300 acres.

LINCOLN is also a midland county, but comparatively little known and settled. Principal rivers: the Dove, Forth, Cuvier, Mersey, and Murchison. The Derwent takes its rise from Lake St. Clair in this county. This county is described as being almost entirely rugged, lofty, mountainous, and wet marshes, of coarse herbage. Area, 940,500 acres.

CUMBERLAND is an almost central county. Principal township: Ouse. Rivers: Derwent, Ouse, and Dee, and many smaller streams. Pastoral district. Coal has also been found. Area, 553,000 acres.

MONMOUTH lies to the south, and, though a comparatively small county, is one of the richest and most important, abounding in coal, and having some of the finest agricultural and fruit-growing land in the colony. The Main Line of Railway traverses its centre. The rivers are the Derwent, the Clyde, Jordan, and Coal. Townships: Bothwell, Pontville, Kempton, Richmond, and Hamilton. Area, 713,000 acres.

BUCKINGHAM lies also to the south, and is the metropolitan county. Beside HOBART, the capital, are New Norfolk, Bridgewater, Glenorchy, and Kingston. Rivers: the Derwent and its tributaries, the Huon, and several smaller streams. Coal, freestone, limestone, and excellent clay for brick making and pottery are found in this county. Area, 1,072,700 acres.

FRANKLIN county is in the SW. portion of the island; it is watered by the Franklin, Gordon (which separates it from Montgomery), Denison, and Surprise rivers. It is reported to be the most mountainous portion of Tasmania, presenting an imposing array of lofty rugged peaks, many of them attaining an elevation of over 4,000 feet above sea-level. The rivers are all very rapid, subject to sudden floods, and rush along the bottoms of tremendous gorges. It has a few townships of minor importance. Area, 1,007,700 acres.

Climate.—The climate is remarkable for its mildness, being, by its geographical position, removed from the extremes of heat or cold. The summers are not unpleasantly hot, and woollen clothes may be worn throughout the year. The winters are never so cold, even in the more elevated table-lands, as to put a stop to the operations of the agriculturist. The climatic condition of the island may be estimated by its rich *flora*, and by the healthy condition of its indigenous animals. The general death rate in Tasmania for all ages in 1899 was 12·25 per 1,000 of population. The percentage of deaths under five years was 32·58; five years and under sixty-five, 37·02; and sixty-five years and upwards, 30·40. The cause assigned for the largest number of deaths is always "old age." The percentage per 1,000 persons living over the age of sixty-five years, and dying from old age during 1899 was 35·28. Snow rarely falls in Hobart, but Mount Wellington, overlooking it, is frequently coated with it, even in the summer months. The purity of the atmosphere,

as indicated by the ozonometer, is very great, and consequently zymotic diseases have a very small share of the general mortality. The north-west hot winds of the Australian continent occasionally reach Tasmania, but are greatly subdued in temperature by their passage over Bass's Straits. The climate is a decidedly breezy and invigorating one, and is said to have almost miraculous restorative powers on the enfeebled constitutions of visitors from hotter countries. Generally speaking, throughout the summer months there are alternate land and sea breezes every twenty-four hours, which tend to cool the atmosphere in the hottest days. The prevailing winds are from the north-west and the south-east. The average temperature of the summer at Hobart is about 62°, but occasionally 100°, or even 110°, has been registered by the thermometer. The summer of 1899–1900 was marked with moderate rainfall, which assured abundant crops. The winter of 1899–1900 was in May and June the severest known for years, and there was a lack of grass. The rainfall of 1899–1900 was about the average of previous year. Thunderstorms are not common, and seldom violent. September, October, and November are spring months, at which time the weather is bright and clear, the mean temperature being 54°. December, January, and February are summer months, during which there is little rain—the mean temperature is 62°. March, April, and May are autumn months, generally the pleasantest season of the year; the medium temperature then is 55°. June, July, and August are winter months; the average temperature is 47°. The mean temperature of the year is about 55·01°. The mean reading of the thermometer during 1899–1900 was at Hobart 54·41, and Launceston 56·6. The mean number of days on which rain fell in Hobart was 177, the prevailing direction of wind being NNW. and NW. The rainfall for the twelve months ending December, 1899, was 20·520 and at Launceston 27·16 inches. The longest day is reckoned to be 15·2 hours, in December; the shortest 9, in June.

Natural Features.—In appearance the colony of Tasmania is more English than the rest of the Australian group. This remark applies to its natural as well as its social features—of course, in the districts longest settled. The surface of the island is remarkably uneven, perhaps as much so as any island known, being a succession of hills and valleys of greater or less height and depth, and peaks and glens, and it presents every variety of scenery—the snow-capped mountain, the glassy lake, the wild shore, the barren tract, the green valley, watered by never-failing rivers, the extensive sheep-land, and the wild expanse of agricultural country, studded with neat or splendid homesteads, and made pleasant to the English eye by the subdivision into fields and highly-cultivated gardens and orchards, fenced by hedges such as adorn the landscapes of Britain. The valleys and plains well repay cultivation, and there is a large area of grazing land, but in some parts of the land the soil is poor, and in others very heavily timbered, and the rugged character of the country prevents its utilization for farming purposes. There are wide stretches of good agricultural land in many parts of the island, not yet opened up by roads, and which, if utilized, would provide homes for a large agricultural population.

Fauna.—In all about 230 species are indigenous to the colony, comprising 26 mammals (of which 12 are peculiar to Tasmania), 156 birds (170 according to Gould), 7 lizards, 3 snakes, 7 frogs and 21 freshwater fishes. Of the birds not more than fifteen kinds are peculiar to Tasmania. The larger animals indigenous to the colony are the kangaroo, wallaby, native hyæna (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), native devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*), wombat (*Phas colomys wombat*), platypus, opossum, and tiger-cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*); smaller ones are the kangaroo-rat, bandicoot, and native cat. The majority of these are nocturnal in their habits. Among reptiles are snakes—tiger copperhead, and whip, all venomous; lizards, and iguanas, also scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas. Insect life of all kinds is almost as prevalent as in the other colonies; as many as 1,460 species have been described. The feathered tribes are abundantly represented both in land and aquatic birds. Among the former black and white cockatoos, jays, magpies, whitehawks, crows eagles (*Aquila audax*), sparrowhawks, owls, moreporks, miner, quail, bronze-winged pigeons, white cockatoo (*Catatua galerita*), parrots, paroquets, thrushes, robins, diamond birds, larks, honeysuckers, blue wrens, firetails, redbills, and many others. Among the frequenters of the lakes, lagoons, and sea-coast are black swans, snipe, herons, bitterns, teal, duck, tern, penguins, petrel, pelicans, gulls, cormorants or shag, native hen, baldcoot, and divers. Among the salt-water fish are the kingfish, trumpeter, flounder, garfish, and gurnard (*Trigla*). The principal fresh-water fish are the eel, blackfish, trout, and lamprey. Special attention is given to oyster and other fisheries. There are various species of whales, seals, and porpoises in the neighbouring seas. The latter enter the estuaries and rivers during the summer in immense shoals.

Very many animals and birds have been introduced and acclimatized with success; one of the most unfortunate of these importations has been the rabbit, which soon became a serious plague, needing the most energetic efforts to prevent its ruining the agricultural and pastoral industry. Brown trout are now abundant in many of the rivers and lakes, and the efforts to acclimatize salmon (*salmo salar*) have been crowned with success; several years and much money having been spent in these attempts.

Flora.—There are about 1,100 known species of plants, of which about 1,000 are indigenous; of these twenty-two genera and about 270 species are peculiar to the island; about 80 distinct kinds of terrestrial *orchidæ* have been enumerated. The flora is in many respects similar to that of the more elevated parts of the colony of Victoria. The larger timber is comprised in the Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), which vies in size with the Eucalypts of Victoria, and the Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklinii*), used for boat-building and other constructive purposes. The Australian Lloyd's classify Blue Gum for ship-building for a range of eight to twelve years. The Blue Gum in some of the southern parts of the island attains a height of 350 feet and a girth of 100 feet. Within five miles of Hobart a tree was measured which was 330 feet high and 86 feet round; the myrtle wattle, blackwood, and King William pine also attain considerable dimensions. In the mountain gullies and ravines tree ferns of large size are very plentiful. Licenses are issued to men engaged in cutting pine logs, this industry being mainly confined to the West coast districts. Under the Waste Lands Act, twelve forest reserves have been set apart in various localities, aggregating 115,300 acres. The income from the forest is comparatively trivial. A forest officer and bailiffs check illicit cutting of timber.

Geological Formation.—The great mountain range that traverses nearly the whole of Central Tasmania is of trap, or greenstone formation, and its upheaval has burst through the more recent rocks of sandstone, clay-slate, and limestone that once overlaid it, and which are now found around its bases and in its depressions, in quantities so vast, as to spread over a very considerable extent of country. The rocks in the country to the east and south-west coasts are respectively granite and quartz, associated with vast quantities of micaceous rocks. Another authority thus describes the physical conformation of the island: "Tasmania may be said to be entirely occupied by a network of ridges, called here tiers, enclosing a multitude of small plains and valleys. In two or three places an altitude of 5,000 feet is reached, while several attain to the height of 4,000 feet. From the north-east corner of Tasmania the chain may, on a fine day, be traced in winding and lengthened array across Bass's Strait by the curved line of lofty and rugged islands that lead up to Wilson's Promontory. From this point the chain strikes into the interior of New South Wales, attaining its greatest elevation in Mount Kosciusko. In the north-eastern portion of Tasmania, granite and metamorphic rocks exist in large masses, and in still larger quantities all over the south-western corner of the island. These rocks also show themselves in other positions towards the centre, and also on the north coast. The remainder of the island seems to be formed of great intersecting ridges of greenstone, enclosing plains or valleys of the Palæozoic or primary formation. The range towards St. Clair and the Frenchman's Cap is topped for the most part by bare and cloven summits of quartz rocks and sienite. Mount Wellington consists mainly of massive greenstone. Volcanic action in various parts of the island is strongly marked, and igneous and volcanic rocks are prevalent."

The Soil.—There is much variety in the nature of the soil of Tasmania, according to locality. In some places it is poor, with hardly alluvium enough for cultivation; in others it is remarkably rich, yielding luxuriant crops to a very indifferent style of farming. The central plateau affords a great extent of fine pasture, and the alluvial soil of the lower plains and valleys, derived chiefly from the disintegration of the trap rocks, is exceedingly fertile. As a rule, most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to perfection, and some kinds of tropical plants also thrive in certain localities. Tasmanian wheat and barley have long held a high reputation, although, in common with other Australian colonies, the farms suffer severely from the ravages of 'rust,' and, in occasional seasons, frost very materially affects many crops. Of the soil generally, it may be said, the basaltic formation prevails in unbroken sections all over the island, and, as a rule, is good friable land, easy to work, dry lying, suitable for all kinds of crops grown, and also a good soil for artificial grasses and clover. Another and more lasting kind of soil for repeated croppings is the alluvial clayey nature overlying the numerous river flats, and in some localities prevailing on the hillsides and uplands of broken country in irregular patches. This class of land gives a splendid permanent pasture. A third variety is a sandy loam of a light nature, easy to work, and is the best wheat-growing soil, but does not hold grasses or clover for a series of years. The soil in the Ringarooma and Scottsdale country and along the North-West Coast is especially rich, being a chocolate loam, of great depth. The only difficulty in the way of cultivation is the dense forests which cover it. The same remark applies to the North-West and Huon districts, wherein sturdy settlers, wrestling continuously with the forest giants, are steadily increasing the acreage under profitable culture.

The high central table-land of the island is comparatively treeless and exposed to the full force of cold westerly hurricanes and icy winds from the south.

Population.—The population of the colony by the census taken on April 8, 1891, was 146,667—77,560 males, 69,107 females. On June 30, 1899, the total was estimated at 177,340 (6·77 per square mile); males, 95,633, females, 81,707. Males over 21 years, 49,366; males at soldiers' age, 30,650. Females over 21 years, 38,541. Birth places, percentages:—Tasmania, 73·88; other Australian Colonies, 5·02; United Kingdom, 18·47; elsewhere, 2·63. The total number of householders on June 30, 1900, was 37,095; dwellings per square mile, 1·41; ditto having one room (per cent.), 8·38; having more than one room, 91·62; under £20 rental, 65·51; ditto £20 and over, 34·49.

The conjugal condition of the people is thus estimated (1900); —Married, 54,588—males, 28,680; females, 25,908; widowers, 2,300; widows, 3,800. Percentage in 1900:—Married males, 29·00; married females, 30·49.

In regard to occupation, the analysis of the Government statistician, computed on the census of 1891, gave the following results:—breadwinners, total, 61,411; professional, 3,918 persons; domestic, 7,180; commercial class, 9,593; agricultural and pasto-

ral, 25,568 ; industrial, 16,016 ; property and finance, 1,662. Non-breadwinners, 85,256. Total, 146,667. For 1900 breadwinners are thus computed : Males, 61,701 ; females, 15,396. Total, 77,097 ; the percentage being :—males 62·40 ; females, 18·41 ; persons, 42·25.

The ages of the people (census, 5th April, 1891) were :—Under five, 21,466 ; five and under ten, 19,399 ; ten and under fifteen, 16,461 ; fifteen and under twenty, 13,893 ; twenty and under twenty-five, 13,737 ; twenty-five and under thirty, 13,322 ; thirty and under thirty-five, 10,851 ; thirty-five and under forty, 7,799 ; forty and under forty-five, 5,981 ; forty-five and under fifty, 4,915 ; fifty and under fifty-five, 4,438 ; fifty-five and under sixty, 3,719 ; sixty and under sixty-five, 3,389 ; sixty-five and under seventy, 2,462 ; seventy and under seventy-five, 2,171 ; seventy-five and under eighty, 1,191 ; eighty and under eighty-five, 629 ; eighty-five and over, 274 ; age not specified, 590. The approximate percentages for 1899 were : under 5 years, 14·69 ; under 65 years, 80·71 ; over 65 years, 4·60.

On the 31st March, 1901, a census of the Tasmanian population will be taken.

For 1899 arrivals in the colony aggregated 24,959, and departures 20,805.

For the first half-year of 1900 arrivals in the colony aggregated 12,524, and departures, 13,148.

During the year 1899 there were registered 4,624 births—2,415 males and 2,259 females ; and 2,204 deaths ; and 1,097 marriages, the ratio to the mean population per thousand being—births, 25·98 ; deaths, 12·25 ; marriages, 6·37. Illegitimate births during 1899 numbered 284, being in the proportion of 6·07 per cent. to the total births registered.

Aborigines.—The origin of the natives can only be guessed at. It is believed that the race is of great antiquity, and much older than the native race of the Australian mainland. At the present time, not a single representative is in existence, the last of the race, Truganini, or Lalla Rookh, having died in May, 1876, at the advanced age of 73. The last man, William Lanne (King Billy), died at Hobart on March 3, 1869, aged 34 years. In January, 1868, clad in a blue suit, with a gold lace band round his cap, he had walked side by side with the Duke of Edinburgh on the Queen's domain, Hobart, proud in thus asserting his possession of royal blood. At the first settlement of the colony the aborigines numbered some thousands, probably four or five, but from the time of the massacre at Risdon in 1803, till 1832, war was ruthlessly waged between them and the colonists. In 1830 an attempt on a gigantic scale, called The Line, was made to drive the aborigines into a corner of the island ; it signally failed, only one being captured, but the exhibition of numbers and power is thought to have had some influence on the blacks, and to have led to some extent to the success of the efforts of Mr. Robinson. In the year 1830 he undertook the part of conciliator or pacificator, and after five years of untold dangers and hardships, with the assistance of some friendly blacks, was successful in gathering in the whole of the remains of the Tasmanian race, who were placed on South Bruni Island. From here they were transferred to Gun Carriage Island, thence to Flinders Island ; and eventually the remnant, reduced to 44 souls, was transported to Oyster Cove, a few miles from Hobart. In 1854 they numbered but sixteen, and from that time they gradually died off. At their several settlements, efforts were made to Christianize them and teach them the arts of civilization, but the results were not very encouraging, and the change of mode of living and other causes had a detrimental effect, and considerably hastened their end.

Religion.—According to latest records the religious denominations are thus estimated : Church of England, 90,135 ; Church of Rome, 33,289 ; Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, 12,575 ; Wesleyan Methodists, 22,120 ; Independents, 5,804 ; Baptists, 4,234 ; Jews, 90 ; Society of Friends, 200 ; Mahommedans, Pagans, and other sects, 6,351. The Church of England has in all upwards of 150 places of worship, with sittings capable of accommodating about 17,500 persons. The body, now known as the Church of England in Tasmania, is under the government of a Synod, comprising the Bishop, all licensed clergymen, and lay communicants representing the various congregations, the diocese being divided into 46 parishes, every act requiring the consent of all three orders. The Synod must have at least one meeting annually, and a dissolution and fresh election of lay members must take place every three years. The financial and other secular business of the diocese is directed by the Diocesan Council, consisting of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Trustees of Church Property (ex-officio). Two members appointed by the Bishop, and five elected. The Synod is comprised of 67 clergy and 60 laymen. There are 93 consecrated churches and 90 other buildings used for church services, 25 being free and open churches. The number of lay readers is 82 ; number of children attending Sunday-school, 5,000 ; and number of Sunday school teachers, 500. The Cathedral Chapter consists of the dean, archdeacons, and six canons. The Cathedral Board—the dean and churchwardens of St. David's. The Roman Catholic diocese is an archbishopric. It has 86 places of worship, and an estimated number of 17,000 attendants, and 110 Sunday-schools, with 376 teachers and 5,000 scholars. Connected with this church are the Presentation Convent, Convent of Sisters of Charity, and Sisterhood of Mary Help of Christians at Hobart, and Presentation Convent at Launceston. The Presbyterian Church of Tasmania has 68 places of worship and 30 ordained ministers and licensed preachers, 30 Sunday-schools, 165 teachers, and 2,000 pupils. They support a missionary and several native teachers in the New Hebrides. There is one Synod and two presbyteries in the colony. The Synod, which meets annually in October, is the Supreme Court of the Church, and has free legislative and administrative authority. The Wesleyans have 165 churches and other preaching places. There are 148 ministers and local preachers attached to the body. The Sabbath-schools number 99, with 778 teachers and 6,938 scholars. The Congregationalists have 18 ministers, 22 churches, and 26 mission stations, and 30 Sabbath-schools. The Primitive Methodists have 18 chapels, with an average attendance of 3,000, 9 preaching places, 9 ministers, 1 evangelist, 66 lay preachers, and 17 Sunday-schools, with 100 teachers and 1,000 scholars. The United Free Methodists have 13 chapels and 2 Sunday-schools, with 20 teachers and 340 children. The Baptist Union have 11 places of worship, including mission stations, comprising 2,850 sittings, 4 pastors, 10 Sunday-schools, with 800 scholars and 90 teachers. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, and the Jews a synagogue at Hobart and also at Launceston. (The foregoing figures are in a few items approximate only.) The Christian Brethren, Disciples of Christ, and Adventists have meeting-houses in Hobart and Launceston, and in some up-country towns. Undenominational, Evangelistic, and Salvation Army organisations also carry on regular worship. The estimated percentage proportion of persons belonging to the principal religious denominations was on June 30, 1900, as follows :—Baptist, 2·32 ; Catholics, 18·24 ; Episcopalians, 53·77 ; Independents, 3·18 ; Methodists, 12·12 ; Presbyterians, 6·89 ; Society of Friends, ·12 ; Christian Brethren, ·86 ; Salvation Army, ·95 ; other Christian sects, 2·71 ; non-Christian sects, 0·77. These figures will be readjusted by census of current year.

Education.—The higher branches of education are under the management of a Council ; the lower under the Government. There are six public schools in Hobart, two in Launceston, and at least one in every country township, supported by the Government, and open to all. These schools, up to December 31, 1884, were managed by a body called the Board of Education, but the Board was dissolved, and all the buildings and lands reverted to the Crown, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Board were transferred to the Chief Secretary, who holds the portfolio of Minister of Education ; there is also a Director of Education. The system of instruction is non-sectarian, but religious instruction may be given in the schools by clergymen or other teachers. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13. School districts are appointed, and Boards of Advice, consisting of not more than seven members, exercise general supervision over the schools in their district. These Boards of Advice are formed either by the Municipal Councils of the colony, or where no such council exists, from the stipendiary magistrate and local people of influence. In 1899 292 schools were in operation, the number of scholars on the roll being 23,272, and the average daily attendance 17,682. These scholars were taught by 189 male teachers, 297 female teachers, and 74 male and 63 female pupil teachers and paid monitors. The school fees paid by parents in aid of teachers' salaries during the year amounted to £10,948 7s. The Department paid £1,257 1s. 9d. during the year for free scholars ; the average number in attendance being 2,512. The amount paid to teachers of all classes in salaries and allowances was £33,128 9s. 2d. The gross expenditure, including erecting and maintaining schoolhouses, was £40,049 6s. 6d. Expenditure on exhibitions for pupils has increased. The Council of the Tasmanian University offers annually 5 exhibitions of the value of £20 per annum each, tenable for 3 years, and is empowered to hold local examinations similar to the Oxford and Cambridge annual examinations ; to confer annually two scholarships of £25 each, tenable for three years, and the degree of Associate of Arts on such candidates as have obtained the prescribed standard. During 1899 the University expended for scholarships and exhibitions £590. The gross expenditure of the Council was £3,783. The attendance of children at school is compulsory, under a fine not exceeding £2, unless it can be shown that the child is being privately educated, or is prevented by sickness or other valid cause from being present. In 1900 the number of persons in the colony of all ages who were able to read and write was estimated at 207,030, including 78,800 males ; 9,000 were unable to read or write, the figures including children under 3 years of age. There are three Ragged schools, all in Hobart ; they are supported by private subscriptions and Government aid. At the Boys' Training school, Boys' Home, and Girls' Industrial schools, systematic, rudimentary, and also to some extent, technical education is given. Night schools number 17, enrolment 239, average attendance 107. Registered private schools number 241, with an enrolment of 8,781 scholars.

Local examinations are now held in Hobart for matriculation and for degrees in connection with the London University, and also for matriculation at the Melbourne and Sydney Universities.

The Council of Education is merged in the Council of the University. Application has been made for a Royal Charter. The contribution from Government for 1899–1900 was £3,200.

The grant for Technical Education was £900.

Public Libraries.—There are forty-two public libraries, containing 87,000 volumes. The largest of these are the Launceston Institute with 20,000 vols., and the Tasmanian Public Library at the Town Hall, Hobart, with 18,500 vols. The receipts at the latter for the year ending December 31, 1899, were £520 1s. 6d., including a Government grant of £150. The City Council granted £265. Launceston Public Library had a Government grant of £120.

Philanthropic.—There is a general hospital at Hobart, another at Launceston, one at Campbell Town, Mount Bischoff, Latrobe, Zeehan, Beaconsfield, Strahan, Queenstown and New Norfolk, for relief of the sick and injured. Hospitals for contagious diseases are established at Hobart and at Launceston. At Hobart General Hospital during 1899-1900 the average daily number of in-patients was 86, total number of cases treated (in-patients), 1,329.

Cost of each bed occupied, £65 11s. 11d. For Launceston the corresponding figures are : 77 ; 985 ; £81 3s. Cottage Hospitals are maintained by private subscriptions, patients' fees, and Government subsidy at the Mount Bischoff, Campbell Town, Latrobe, Beaconsfield, Zeehan, and Strahan. The cost of the Contagious Diseases Hospitals (Hobart and Launceston) for 1898-9 was £403, the number of patients for the year being 42. There were thirteen patients under treatment at the end of the year. For the relief of the destitute poor there are two pauper establishments, one at New Town, and one at Launceston. Government expenditure on these institutions for 1899 was £4,482 and £2,000 respectively. There are two hospitals for the insane, one at New Norfolk, and one at Hobart gaol ; the cost of the latter is partly chargeable to the Imperial Government for cases which are the residuum of the old penal system. The Government expenditure on the New Norfolk Hospital for 1899-1900 was £12,500. The hospitals have 69 wards or rooms, and 185 beds for males and 148 for females. The lunatic asylums have 148 wards or rooms, and 200 beds for males and 190 for females. The daily average number of inmates of the invalid depôts was 749. The total expenditure by the Wardens and Stipendiary Magistrates, under supervision of the Chief Secretary, during 1899, for outdoor relief, was £1,948 3s. 7d. This total amount does not include grants in aid disbursed by Benevolent Societies—Hobart, £990 ; Launceston, £880.

Temperance Societies. — There were on 30th June, 1900, the following Temperance Societies in active operation in Tasmania :—Tasmanian Temperance Alliance, Good Templars, 12 lodges ; Degree Temple, 1 ; Juvenile Temples, 5 ; Rechabites' tents, 27 ; Juvenile tents, 5 ; Bands of Hope, 18 ; Women's Christian Temperance Union, 17. The Independent Order of Good Templars' Grand Lodge of Tasmania was instituted on 25th May, 1874. The Tasmania Temperance Alliance publishes a local organ, *The People's Friend*, issued monthly.

Friendly Societies.—There were on June 30th, 1900, 120 Benefit or Friendly Societies in Tasmania, of which 35 are connected with the order of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), and 34 are Rechabite tents. The members number in all 11,000. The total receipts in 1899 were approximately £34,000 ; and the expenditure £29,700, the capital being £94,000. The benefits distributed during 1899 amounted to about £27,500, exclusive of charges of management.

Agriculture.—The yield per acre (1899-1900) for crops was somewhat below the usual average. There was an estimated decrease in wheat amounting to 1,209,936 bushels, or nearly 100,000 bushels below the average yearly local requirement for food and seed. Oats showed a decrease of 1,243,320 bushels, barley a decrease of 62,529 bushels, hay 18,991 tons, and potatoes a decrease of 575 tons. The acreage under crop as a whole shows an increase of 11,114 acres, or 8·40 per cent. The decline in cereals was caused by very dry season and ravages of insect pests. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly, including cherries, plums, quinces, mulberries, peaches, apricots, walnuts, filberts, almonds, figs, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and the grape. Fruit-preserving forms a steadily increasing branch of industry. The Tasmanian export of jams for 1899 was valued at £40,329 ; of green fruit, at £170,394 ; pulp and preserved fruit, £20,486. Jam sold for local consumption amounted to about 400,000 lbs., valued at £6,670. The estimated annual quantity of fruit used is 1,800,000 lbs. There are 7 jam factories in work, employing 70 males and 80 females, and the capital invested in buildings, equipment, &c., is estimated at £53,000. The statistics for the year ending March 31, 1900, show that the number of acres under cultivation was 543,381, of which 64,328 were in wheat ; 7,606 in barley ; 41,110 in oats ; 651 in hops ; 26,951 in potatoes ; 42,305 in hay ; 6,400 in green forage ; 288,777 in permanent artificial grasses ; other tillage, 41,988. Land being broken up, 3,145 acres ; bush land cleared and fit for grazing, 3,943,939 acres. The yield of the principal crops is thus stated :—Wheat, 1,093,576 bushels ; barley, 121,696 bushels ; oats, 1,027,750 bushels ; rye, 1,000 bushels ; peas, 34,000 bushels ; potatoes, 87,591 tons ; hay, 63,457 tons. The following were the prices of these articles of produce :—Wheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel ; barley, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel ; oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel ; potatoes, 25s. to 65s. per ton ; hay, 50s. to 65s. per ton.

The yield of fruit for year ending 31st March, 1900, was : Apples, 642,600 ; pears, 34,614 bushels. The direct exports of apples to England in 1898-1900 numbered 225,000 cases. The exports of hops were valued at £25,000. The agricultural machinery (according to latest statistics) employed on farms and stations comprised 168 engines of 1,350 h.p., 145 clod-crushers, 865 chaff-cutters, 295 cultivators, 16 hay elevators, 350 hay rakes, 3,450 horse-hoes, grubbers and scarifiers, 390 mowing machines, 430 subsoil ploughs, 1,240 double-furrow ploughs, 330 reaping machines, 350 reaper and mower combined, 530 reaper and binder, 75 sowing machines, and 150 threshing machines ; 131 irrigation works ; 140 lift and force pumps ; 165 seed drills ; 20 strippers. These machinery statistics are approximate.

Live Stock Returns.—Horses, 31,189 ; horned cattle (including calves), 160,204 ; milch cows kept for dairy purposes, 36,000 ; sheep (including lambs, also sheep on islands in Bass's Straits), 1,672,068 ; pigs, 74,451.

The imports of live stock during 1899-1900 were valued thus :—Cattle, £4,371 ; sheep, £26,475. Wool, exported and consumed locally, 1899-1900, amounted in value to £357,757, as compared with the 1898 value of £254,960. The value of stud sheep and other live stock exported during 1899-1900 was £27,073. The exports for first six months of 1900 were : Wool, £164,403 ; stud sheep, £31,397.

Land.—Statistics of the Crown Lands Office show that the revenue received for 1898 was £45,898. The rent of crown lands for pastoral purposes in 1898 was £5,091. Sales of crown lands by auction and private contract amounted to £34,882. Sales by auction and private contracts and rents of mineral lands totalled £25,745.

Mineral and Other Resources.—The colony is now divided into five mining districts—Northern and Southern, Eastern, North-Eastern, Western, and North-Western, each being under a Commissioner or Registrar. The mineral resources of the colony, which had been neglected for many years, received a great impetus at the end of 1872 by the discovery by Mr. James Smith of extensive deposits of tin ore at Mount Bischoff, in the north-west quarter of the island. And this is now the greatest tin-producing mine in the world. Lode tin-mining is being prosecuted with vigour in the Ben Lomond and Blue Tier districts and on the East Coast. The tin country of Tasmania consists mainly of a formation of granite, the metal being also found in schist, slate, and porphyry formations. It occurs in masses or lodes, bound up with cement-like matter, and also in a free state, varying in size from grains small as sand to lumps as large as beans. Gold-mining is a firmly-established and expanding industry, and returns steadily encouraging. The precious metal has been found most widely scattered over the Northern and Western portion of the island, both in the alluvial and in quartz veins. The alluvial has been tested in the Corinna district by hydraulic sluicing, but with no great success. The quartz veins are true fissure reefs, and sinking on these is being vigorously carried on at the principal fields, good gold being got at 800 feet. The auriferous region has been described as embracing the following localities :—The Pieman River (Corinna), the King River, the Hellyer diggings, in the bed and on the banks of the river of that name, Anderson's Creek, Beaconsfield, Lefroy, Back Creek Diggings, Leura, Piper's River, Denison Diggings, Waterhouse, Middlesex, Belmont, Mangana, and the Mathinna goldfields. The richest finds have been made in the vicinity of the Tamar River. The first discovery of gold, it is said, was on the Tullochgorum estate, near Fingal, shortly after the Victoria diggings were opened. Extensive deposits of galena and other silver ores occur in various localities, notably at Zeehan and Dundas, on the West Coast. The very extensive discovery of copper made at Mount Lyell is being opened up in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of experts, such as Dr. Peters, Junr., the great American mineralogist, that the products will exceed in bulk and richness those of the famed Rio Tinto and the Tharsis mines in Europe. The ore contains not only a high percentage of copper, but is also very rich in silver and gold. Many other important discoveries continue to be made in the surrounding country, notably at Mount Reid and Rosebery. The Mount Lyell Co.'s railway from the mine is completed, and large smelting works are in full blast and working satisfactorily. The Government are assisting in the construction of light railways or tramways in this part of the colony, to further the interests of the mining industry. Deposits of nickel have been found near Dundas, and at Heazlewood. At Branxholm and the Mussel Roe River there are deposits of excellent kaolin. The great advance in price of tin led to the taking up on lease of large tracts of mineral land in the Eastern and North-Eastern districts during 1900 and the floating of substantial companies. At Cape Barren Island a discovery of plumbago has been made, but has not been turned to profitable account. A quartz discovery at Flinders Island and also copper ore give promise of great things. Chinese miners for years past have collected gems and sent them to their own country for sale ; some have also been sent to London. Bismuth, antimony, wolfram, and asbestos have been found in various parts of Tasmania. The mining statistics for 1899 and period ending 30th June, 1900, show the following values :—Gold won, £333,980 ; silver ore, raised, £266,618 ; tin ore raised, £312,376 ; coal, £41,883 ; copper (blister), £810,005 ; copper ore, £1,835 ; iron ore, £5,137 ; wolfram, £1,537 ; asbestos, £432 ; Total, £1,773,803. Year ending 31st December, 1899 :—Gold won, £327,545 ; silver ore raised, £250,331 : tin ore raised, £331,290 ; coal, £38,349 ; copper (blister), £631,219 ; copper ore, £26,833 ; iron ore, £3,474 ; wolfram, £342 ; asbestos, £363. Total, £1,609,746. The gold varies in quality according to locality ; that from Beaconsfield is valued at about £3 15s. per oz., some from the Golconda and Denison diggings being valued only at £3 10s. The Lefroy, Fingal, Mangana and West Coast gold is the most valuable, averaging £4 per oz. Dividends paid for six months ending 30th June, 1900, amounted to £388,114 0s. 10d. True coal is abundant in Fingal, Mount Nicholas, and Douglas River, in the north-east of the colony ; also at Hamilton in the centre, at the Mersey in the north-west, at Jerusalem, and at Gardiner's Bay, a locality about 50 miles S. of Hobart, where a 4-ft. seam has been discovered. It analyzed 61·4 per cent. of pure carbon. In addition to these there are extensive seams of bituminous coal at Port Seymour, East Coast. A seam of bituminous coal has also been found near the Sandfly Rivulet. There are also extensive deposits of anthracite coal at Port Arthur and at New Town, close to Hobart, also in the Derwent Valley. The Fingal and Mount Nicholas Coal Measures represent the most valuable accumulations, and, being properly developed and worked, have nearly superseded the imported article. The Fingal Railway between Corners, on the main line, and St. Mary's, with tramway extension to Mount Nicholas, and the construction of coal wharves and staiths at Launceston, has developed the coal-mining industry. Fingal coal for smelting purposes proves in every material point equal to the best Newcastle coal. This native coal, which is largely used for steam and domestic purposes, is solely used on the Tas-

manian railways. Commercial clays are found in many parts, and deposits of kaolin or porcelain clay are at Circular Head. Coloured earths suitable for paints exist in quantities near the banks of the Tamar. Limestone is abundant, and of excellent quality. Large quarries of stone, admirably suited for building purposes, yield a compact, fine-grained white or brown freestone. During the year 1900 there were 50 new companies, with a capital of £340,430, registered. Mineral land granted during the year aggregated 39,872 acres, and on 30th June, 1900, there were 2,186 leases in force, aggregating 84,379 acres. The value of minerals exported for the year was—gold, £205,936; silver, £208,869; tin, £281,947; blister copper, £738,055; copper ore and other minerals, £29,698. Total, £1,464,515, as against £912,885 in the previous year. Coal produced was valued at £41,883. The revenue from mines (rents, fees, &c., and exclusive of stamp duties and dividend tax) during 1899–1900 was £28,380 11s. 10d., compared with £24,696 10s. 5d. in 1898–9.

Dividends paid during quarter ending June 30th, 1900, were: From copper mines, £55,000; from gold mines, £15,600; from tin mines, £31,545; from silver mines, £19,553. Total, £121,698. For the previous quarter the total was £27,000, plus a bonus of £150,000 paid by the Briscis Tin Mining Company.

Timber is plentiful, the wood of the eucalyptus, or gum-tree, being of great value for shipbuilding purposes, railway sleepers, and house work, and all purposes where strength and endurance are required. The pine and the wood of many other trees is well adapted for furniture, fittings, and in-door work generally. The wattle bark is largely exported for tanning purposes. Wherever shown at public exhibitions, Tasmanian woods have always attracted marked attention, and specimens, both in the rough and polished state, figure conspicuously in many museums, in the Australasian Colonies and in the home countries.

Shipments of Tasmanian wood-paving blocks are regularly made, and find increased favour in the English market and at Cape Colony; stringy bark timber continues in special request.

Coaches.—There are several lines of stage coaches out of Hobart, connecting with important townships. Coaches leave every day for the Huon, traversing romantic mountain scenery. There is also coach connection with Brown's River, and to Richmond, from Campana Railway Station. Coaches also run from Launceston to Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and Lymington. Numerous cabs and omnibuses ply about Hobart and Launceston, and afford a ready means of reaching the suburbs and other parts. Cab fares are one shilling the first mile, and sixpence for every half-mile beyond. Country coaches run from Apsley Station to Bothwell and Melton Mowbray, Barrington and Don, Brothers Home, Burnie to Circular Head, St. Mary's to St. Helen's and Moorina, Campbell Town to Avoca, New Norfolk to Ouse, Launceston to Perth, Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and Lymington, Campania to Swansea *viâ* Richmond, connecting with express train to Hobart, to Sandfly and Longley, Orpington, Dunally to Sorell, connecting with train, Scottsdale and Branxholm, Launceston to Upper Piper.

Roads.—There are 5,839 miles of roads maintained throughout the island, of which 5,400 miles are under the control of 99 local road trusts, also 750 miles maintained by main road boards. The proposed expenditure on roads, bridges, jetties and tracks for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1901, was £67,690.

Shipping.—The total number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania on December 31, 1899, was as follows:—156 sailing vessels of 8,894 tons and 44 steamers of 6,485 tons; total tonnage, 15,379. In the year 1899–1900 793 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 663,102, with crews 25,275, entered at the ports of Tasmania, and 756 vessels of 655,601 tons, with crews 25,800, cleared outwards. The Union Steam Ship Company maintain frequent and speedy communication between Hobart, Sydney, and Launceston, and between Hobart and Melbourne, Launceston and Melbourne, Hobart and Strahan, and Strahan and Melbourne. They also run boats regularly to Stanley, Emu Bay, and Devonport, on the North-West Coast. Huddart, Parker and Co.'s boats also ply in the intercolonial trade. The Union Steam Ship Company's steamers leave Hobart at regular intervals for New Zealand ports. The New Zealand Shipping Company and Shaw, Savill and Albion & Co.'s boats, between London and New Zealand, *viâ* the Cape, call at Hobart, as also large cargo steamers; many of the latter also call at Launceston. Steamers and sailing craft also trade regularly to Spring Bay, Maria Island and East Coast ports from Hobart and Launceston.

Lighthouses.—All Tasmanian lighthouses are painted white. Kent's Group, on Deal Island, revolving, 950 feet above high-water; Goose Island, fixed, 135 ft.; Swan Island, revolving flash, 100 ft.; Low Head, at the entrance to the River Tamar, revolving, 142 ft.; on Cape Wickham, King's Island, fixed, 280 ft.; South Bruni, revolving, 335 ft.; Derwent (on Cape Direction), guide to the River Derwent, fixed, 65 ft. Currie Harbour (West Coast of King's Island), revolving, 5 bright flashes every minute, 150 ft. Tamar Heads, leading lights to the entrance of the River Tamar, 55 and 38 ft. Table Cape, fixed 390 feet, Mersey Bluff fixed light, 122 feet, Eddystone Point, 142 feet, flashing, Maatsuyker Island, S.W. coast flashing 350 feet. Macquarie Heads fixed white light with red sector, 34 feet on Entrance Island and on Bushy Cap and Bonnet Islets, green fixed lights, 45 feet. Cape Sorell, fixed light and flashing white and red lights, 186 feet. These are under the charge of the Hobart Marine Board. The expense of two of them (Kent's Group, and Cape Wickham) is shared with Tasmania by the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and the expense of four (Currie Harbour, Swan Island, Goose Island, and Eddystone Point) is shared between Tasmania and Victoria.

Marine Boards.—There are seven Marine Boards in the colony, viz., Hobart, Launceston, Mersey, Circula Head, Leven, Strahan and Table Cape. The Government grant to Boards in 1899–1900 was £26,661. Hobart Marine Board. Receipts: Harbour Trust, £14,105 5s. 4d.; expenditure, £9,876 12s. 1d. Receipts, Lighthouse Fund, £23,212 15s. 6d. (including £3,596 11s. 7d. contributed by Victoria and New South Wales towards maintenance of lights in Tasmania, and £8,550 refunded by Government of Tasmania on account of Cape Sorell lighthouse); expenditure, £16,771 15s. 3d. Launceston Marine Board receipts, £12,014 16s.; expenditure, £12,163 13s. 1d.

Museum and Botanical Gardens.—During the session of 1885 an Act was passed making these institutions national, with a yearly endowment of £500 to the Museum and £800 to the Gardens. Hitherto they were under the direction and control of the Royal Society, but are now under a board of trustees, of which five are official trustees and a Crown trustee, and six elective trustees being members of the Council of the Royal Society. In connection with the Museum rooms are set apart as an Art Gallery, containing a choice collection of paintings, to which additions are frequently made either as gifts or loans. There is also a room devoted for the Tasmanian collection, and another as an Australian room, besides the General and Geological room. Increasingly large collections of museum and art treasures crowd the building. A Tourist room has been added, containing Tasmanian landscape photographic views, representing all the principal parts of the island. There is also in the room railway and postal time-tables, guide-books, and writing material free for the public. Open daily, Sundays from 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. The Gardens in the Domain are open daily from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Sunday, when they are opened after 1 P.M. until 6 P.M. The cost of maintaining the Museum during 1900 was £575; and Botanical Gardens £800.

Fisheries.—The annual reports presented to Parliament of the Fisheries Board show that good work is done in fish conservation, although strictness might be relaxed. There are seventy fishing boats at Hobart, with a total crew of 180. Boats are similarly engaged at the Tamar and other rivers, and on the coast of the colony. The value of boats and equipment engaged in the fishing industry is estimated at £12,500. The introduction of *salmo salar* has succeeded well. Salmon-fishing affords good sport in the Derwent, its tributaries, and most of the rivers and lakes of the island, fish of large size being captured. The production of oysters upon the east coast is of some importance. The whale fishery, once an important trade from Hobart, has practically closed, the *Helen* barque, the only vessel whaling, having been taken off in 1900. The cost of the Fisheries Department in 1899 was £270.

Department of Agriculture.—The Council of Agriculture Act, 55 Vic., No. 43, created a Council of Agriculture, consisting of eleven members. Powers are given to the Council to appoint Boards of Agriculture throughout the colony, and to maintain correspondence and co-operation with these Boards with a view to advancing agriculture generally; to collect and publish by means of the Press and by aid of the Boards of Agriculture, information of every kind calculated to prove beneficial to colonists engaged in agricultural, horticultural, pastoral and other pursuits connected with the culture of the soil; to employ persons competent to give instruction of a practical character in all such matters; to furnish analyses of soils and manures free of cost to agriculturists; to supply under direction of an expert seeds, plants, trees and manures for experimental purposes; to arrange for holding occasionally an Agricultural Congress. The Council supplies information on matters relating to agriculture, the Entomologists conduct experiments with a view to exterminating insect and fungoid pests, and the honorary botanist renders good service in identifying plants and their parasites. The Council meets about ten times a year. An agricultural *Gazette* containing reports of Council and Branch proceedings and copies of papers read is issued periodically. An impetus has been given to the establishment of butter factories, creameries and bacon factories throughout the farming districts. A Government agricultural, dairy, and poultry expert do good educational work among the farmers. Experimental wheat and potato cultivation plots have been established in various parts of the colony. Fruit spraying experiments and facilities for agricultural education are encouraged by the Council.

Electric Telegraphs.—A triple line of telegraph connects Hobart and Launceston; there is a line between Launceston and Formby, extending also along the North-West coast and inland to Mount Bischoff, and to Strahan (Macquarie Harbour). A line also extends from Ouse to Strahan, 113 miles, and from Launceston to Scottsdale, 47 miles, and the wires also extend to every township of any importance, there being 184 stations and 2,559 miles of wire (including 359 miles cable). In April, 1869, telegraphic communication was established, by means of a submarine cable, between Tasmania and Victoria. In November, 1885, the communication was duplicated. The shore ends are at Low Head (Tamar) and at Flinders, near Cape Schank, Victoria. This cable is worked by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, under a guarantee from the Tasmanian Government. Communication has also been made with Swan Island, where a complete set of signals (international code) is worked from a flagstaff. Thus passing steamers are signalled, and the service is of great value to shipping interests. The use of the telephone has enabled telegraphic communication to be obtained with many small outlying places at a minimum of cost. Telegraphic charges within the colony are ten words one shilling, and one penny for every additional word. Messages between central and suburban offices in Hobart and Launceston, 6d. for first ten words, and one penny each additional word. Sunday messages double rates; press messages 100 words and under 1s. 6d., each additional fifty words 6d. Parliamentary reports, Hobart to Launceston and


145
146
147
148
41
42
Three Hummock I.
HUNTERS ISLANDS
Hunter I.
Robins I.
BASS STRAIT
Cape Barren I.
Clarke I.
BANKS STRAIGHT
C. Grim
North Pt
Stanley
Rocky Cape
Table Cape
C. Portland
Double Sandy B.
ANDERSON BAY
West Point
Bluff Pt
WELLINGTON
EMU BAY
Port Sorell
PORT DALEY
GEORGETOWN
SCOTTSDALE
DORSET
Sandown Pt
Arthur R.
Ordnance I.
HAMPSHIRE
ULVERSTONE
Torquay
Latrobe
Beaconsfield
Lilydale
DEVON
RAILTON
KIMBERLEY
LAUNCESTON
Sandy C.
BISCHOFF
WARRATAH
Surrey Hills
Middlesex Plains
RUSSELL
MOLE CREEK
WESTBURY
HAGLEY
EXTON
PERTH
EVANDALE JUNC.
EVANDALE
CORNWALL
ST MARY
CLARENDON
EPPING FOREST
FINGAL
Piemaa
MACKINTOSH R.
HURCHISON R.
WESTMORELAND
CLEVELAND
AVOCA
ZEEHAN
DUNDAS
OCEANA
LINCOLN
The Great Lake
CONARA
STONY CREEK
CAMPBELLTOWN
MONTAGU
EDEN
Henty R.
Sandy Hd
Lake St Clair
SOMERSET
GLAMORGAN
ROSS
TUNBRIDGE
Lake Sorell
STRAHAN
King R.
Tasman Pen.



RAILWAY MAP
OF
TASMANIA

Proposed Lines ------

English Miles.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40

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other towns where papers are published, 9d. per 100 words. The cable charges are: to Victoria, ten words two shillings, each additional word twopence; to New South Wales, ten words two shillings and sixpence, each additional word threepence; to South Australia, three shillings, each additional word threepence; to Western Australia and Queensland, four shillings, each additional word fourpence; address and signature must not exceed ten words. To New Zealand, ten words five shillings and sixpence, each additional word sevenpence; address and signature charged for; New Caledonia, six shillings, each additional word sixpence, address and signature counted, in addition to ordinary rate to Queensland. In 1899 there were 328,654 paid messages transmitted. The expenditure for the year (Post and Telegraph Department) was £78,094 19s. 11d., and actual cash revenue £100,271 8s. 11d.; telegraph receipts amounting to £17,932 1s. 11d. The value of unpaid business, for public service, was £5,494 3s. 4d. The total number of messages transmitted by submarine cable during the year was 129,708, of which 1,518 were European, and the net receipts for submarine messages sent from the colony were £8,717 9s. 10d. The European business for 1899 shows total receipts £74 7s. 1d. The rental received from telephone lines was £4,284 12s. 10d.

Communication with England by submarine cable is available by three routes. The charge per word *viâ* Suez or Teheran is 5s. 5d., and *viâ* Hong Kong 13s. 3d., the name and address of sender and receiver being charged for, and words over ten letters counted as two words. The Telephone Exchange annual subscription is £6 for a distance not exceeding half a mile, and 15s. extra for every additional quarter of a mile. Non-subscribers can use the telephone on payment of sixpence for first five minutes, and 6d. for each additional five minutes or fraction, within radius of six miles; beyond that distance one shilling for each five minutes or fraction.

Postal and Money Order.—Postage rates are as follows:—Postal cards, one penny. Town letters, half-ounce and under, one penny. Inland letters, twopence. Ship letters for transmission to the Australian colonies, Fiji, or New Zealand, twopence. To United Kingdom and foreign countries 2½d. per half-ounce; post-cards, 1½d.; newspapers, 1d. each paper of four ounces, and for every additional two ounces ½d. Registered letters must bear an extra 3d. stamp. Mails for Europe are forwarded every fortnight by the overland route, *viâ* Melbourne, and every two weeks by the Orient Line. The Government have a contract with the Union Steam Navigation Company for a bi-weekly mail service between Melbourne and Launceston, the boats arriving at the latter port every Tuesday and Friday. The services *viâ* California and Torres Strait are also available for the transmission of correspondence and other mail matter to England. Postal notes for any sum not exceeding 20s. are issued within the colony. Post cards to Australian colonies, one penny. Book packets for the colony, the Australian colonies or New Zealand are charged one penny for every four ounces; to the United Kingdom and foreign countries the rate is one penny for every two ounces. Newspapers:—1. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony for delivery at any place within the colony beyond the boundaries of the city or town at which they may be published, and posted within seven days from the date of publication, free. 2. Newspapers published under similar regulations for West Australia, and to New Zealand, free. 3. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony for transmission to other Australian colonies not exceeding 10 oz., ½d. each, additional 10 oz. or under, ½d. 4. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony after seven days from the date of publication, ½d. each. 5. Newspapers posted within any city, town, or district in the colony for delivery by letter-carriers within such city, town, or district, ½d. each. 6. Newspapers received from places beyond the limits of the colony shall be delivered free; but when re-posted, whether in single numbers or stitched monthly parts of two or more numbers, shall be subject to a charge for each number, ½d. 7. Bulk parcels of newspapers printed in or out of the colony, and of any date, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or newsvendor for delivery within the colony, per pound or fraction thereof, 1d. To England: Commercial papers not exceeding 2 oz., 3d.; 4 oz., 3½d.; exceeding 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 4d.; 8 oz., 4½d.; 10 oz., 5d.; 12 oz., 6d.; every additional 2 oz. or under up to 5 lb., 1d. For newspapers in which registration is necessary:—United Kingdom: Newspapers each not exceediug 10 oz., 1d. each; each additional 4 oz. or under, ½d. 8. Newspapers liable to postage must be fully prepaid by affixing stamps of sufficient value. 9. Newspapers on being re-directed by postmasters consequent upon change of residence of addressee are not subject to additional postage. Parcel Post rates between Tasmania and United Kingdom, 2lb., 1s. 6d., and for each additional lb. or fraction, 9d.; maximum weight, 11lbs.; maximum size, 3ft. 6in. To Australian Colonies, not exceeding 1lb., 8d.; each additional 1lb., 6d. Spent letters, obliterated stamps, and travellers' cards or circulars pass at postal rate inland and intermediary. Also accounts and invoices if not of the nature of personal correspondence. Set of stamps, and also postcards, bearing views of Tasmanian scenery are in use.

In 1899 there were 355 post-offices or receiving houses, including 168 money-order offices, and the total work for the year was:—orders issued, £265,967 13s. 2d.; orders paid, £330,094 6s. 9d. During the year the receipt and despatch of correspondence through the various offices was as follows:—Received: letters, 6,196,773; post-cards, 268,675; packets, 1,588,042; newspapers, 7,176,758. Despatched: letters, 8,234,901; post-cards, 288,583; packets, 1,255,913; newspapers, 4,388,898. The revenue was £100,271 8s. 11d., the expenditure £78,094 19s. 11d. Of the letters and packets received during the year 1 196,967 were franked, and of those despatched 1,376,317 were franked. The business of the Department for the year shows an increase of £7,604 1s. 6d. on that of the previous year. In addition Customs Duty on parcels received amounted to £3,077 0s. 6d.

Money-orders can be obtained and made payable at all the leading post-towns in the colony; also on the leading towns in Australia and Great Britain, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, India, Germany, and United States of America. The commission charged for Tasmania is £2 and under, threepence; above £2 and not exceeding £5, sixpence; above £5 and not exceeding £7, ninepence; above £7 and not exceeding £10, one shilling. For the colonies the charge is £5 and under, one shilling; above £5 and not exceeding £10, two shillings. On the United Kingdom, and foreign countries, United States and Canada, the rates are: £2 and under, one shilling; above £2 and under £5, two shillings and sixpence; above £5 and under £7, three shillings and sixpence; above £7 and under £10, five shillings. No order is issued above £10. Through orders for foreign places, sent via London, will be liable to deduction of fees (3d. to 1s.) for issue of new orders. Money-orders can, when necessary, be sent to any part of the colony by means of the telegraph, on payment of the charge for telegraphing, in addition to the usual commission. Postal notes for amounts not exceeding £1 are payable at any office in the colony, or in Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand, and *vice versâ*.

In 1899 130,554 money-orders were issued, and 233,203 money-orders were paid; the total amount of transactions was £599,278 12s. 11d., being an increase of £21,068 10s. on transactions for 1898.

Postal notes numbering 56,114, and aggregating £16,883 0s. 11d. were sold.

Railways.—The lines of railway in working in Tasmania are the Launceston and Western Railway, from Launceston to Formby; the Main line of railway from Hobart to Launceston, and branches from Launceston to Scottsdale, Parattah to Oatlands, Corners to St. Mary's, Derwent Valley line from Bridgewater to Glenora, and Brighton to Apsley. Also Sorell line, from Bellerive to Sorell. On the West Coast Strahan to Zeehan, Ringville and North-East Dundas. The stations on the Launceston and Western Line are—Launceston; St. Leonard's, 4 miles; Breadalbane, 7¼ miles; Evandale Junction, 11¼ miles; Perth, 14¾ miles; Longford, 17¾ miles; Wilmore's Lane, 21¼ miles; Littlehampton, 22¾ miles; Bishopsbourne, 24¾ miles; Oaks, 26½ miles; Glenore, 28½ miles; Hagley, 31½ miles; Westbury, 35 miles; Exton, 41¼ miles; Deloraine, 45 miles; Chudleigh Junction, 48 miles; Dunorlan, 53¼ miles; Whitefoord Hills, 55 miles; Kimberley, 61½ miles; Railton, 67 miles; Dulverton, 69 miles; Latrobe, 75 miles; Tarleton, 77 miles; Spreyton, 79¾ miles, West Devonport, 82 miles, Ulverstone, 99 miles. Intermediate stations Lillico, Leith and Kindred. Between Chudleigh Junction and Mole Creek are two stations.—Needles 3 miles, Chudleigh 6 miles. Launceston to Scottsdale, 47 miles. The intermediate stations on this line are:—Mowbray, 2 miles: Rochers, 4¾ miles; Turner's Marsh, 13¼ miles; Karoola, 16½ miles; Lilydale, 21 miles; Tunnel, 25¾ miles; Lebrina, 28 miles; Denison Gorge, 29 miles; Wyena, 31 miles; Golconda, 34 miles; Lisle Road, 38 miles; and Lietinna, 43¾ miles. Derwent Valley Railway—Bridgewater to New Norfolk, 8½ miles; New Norfolk to Glenora, 6½ miles; Fingal branch, Conara to Stony Creek, 8 miles; Hanleth, 11 miles; Eastbourne, 13 miles; Avoca, 17 miles; Ormley, 24 miles; Tullochgorum, 30 miles; Fingal, 34 miles; Break o'Day, 38 miles; Mount Nicholas, 43 miles; Cullenswood, 45 miles; St. Mary's, 47 miles; Parattah to Oatlands, 5 miles. The line from Launceston to Deloraine is 82 miles in length, the gauge being 5 ft. 3 in. This now extends to Emu Bay, *viâ* West Devonport, on the Mersey River, deep-water port, Penquin and Ulverstone agricultural centres. At Emu Bay it connects with West Coast, giving through communication *viâ* Zeehan to Strahan and Mount Lyell. It is proposed to extend a branch line to Stanley, thus tapping a rising north-west agricultural and mining district.

The total expenditure on the Government lines which had been opened for traffic, in 1900, was £8,189 per mile. The gross revenue earned in 1899 was £193,158, and working expenditure, £152,798. The gross revenue for 1899 was more than that of 1898 by £14,978. The profit per cent. to cost of construction was 1·11, as compared with 1·03 in 1898. The profit for the year's working was £40,360, an increase of £5,359 over 1898.

The Main Line Railway extends from Hobart to Launceston, 133 miles. Stations and distances are:—Botanical Gardens, 2 miles; Risdon Road, 3 miles: New Town, 4 miles; O'Brien's Bridge, 5½ miles; Berriedale Road, 7½ miles; Austin's Ferry, 9½ miles; New Norfolk Road, 12½ miles; North Bridgewater, 13½ miles; Brighton, 17½ miles; Tea Tree, 21 miles; Richmond Road, 25 miles; Campania (Richmond), 27½ miles; Lower Jerusalem, 31 miles; Jerusalem, 39 miles; Flat Top, 46½ miles; Jericho, 51½ miles; Parattah for Oatlands, 55 miles; Eastern Marshes, 57½ miles; York Plains, 62½ miles; Antill Ponds, 68 miles; Antill Ponds Post Office, 70 miles; Tunbridge, 74 miles; Ross, 83 miles; Campbelltown, 91 miles; Corners (Fingal Road), 98 miles; Cleveland, 101 miles; Epping Forest, 105 miles; Snake Banks, 112 miles; Clarendon, 115 miles; Evandale, 120 miles; Evandale Junction, 122 miles; Breadalbane, 126 miles; St. Leonards, 129 miles; Launceston, 133 miles. It connects with the Western Railway at Evandale Junction. The Parattah line is a short length of 4½ miles. The Corners and St. Mary's line, specially constructed for development of the Mount Nicholas Coal Fields, is 47 miles long. Connection with George's Bay is made from the terminus, St. Mary's, by coach. The Parattah and Oatlands, Brighton and Apsley, Sorell and Bellerive and Chudleigh lines do not yet yield revenue covering ex-

penditure. The total cost of Government lines open for traffic in 1899—437·75 miles—was £3,604,222, being an average of £8,233 per mile. It is proposed to expend £200,000 in a new railway, Railton to Wilmot.

There are three through trains a day on the Main line—fares, 30s. and 20s. Intermediate fares, 3d. per mile first class, 2d. per mile second class. The gauge is 3½ feet.

A line from Mount Lyell to Strahan to open up silver and copper mines has been constructed by the Mt. Lyell Company. It conveys goods and passengers to and from Queenstown daily. The North Lyell line connects with deep water at Kelly's basin. The Great Western Railway Company have roughly surveyed a line to connect with Derwent Valley line at Glenora and terminate at Mount Lyell.

The line from Parattah to Oatlands (4 miles), on which one train to and fro runs daily, is the property of the Government; the Elwick line connecting at Glenorchy with Racecourse belongs to a private company.

The Hobart Electric Tram Company under Act of Parliament are working lines from Hobart railway station to New Town, Sandy Bay, and Cascade, Upper Macquarie Street. During 1899 the cars carried 1,409,996 passengers, and ran 313,745 miles, at a working cost of 7d. per car mile.

Banks.—There are four banks in Tasmania having branches or agencies established both in Hobart and Launceston, and also in various country districts, about twenty-eight in all. On June 30, 1900, the total assets of the four banks amounted to £3,352,231 15s. 9d.; the liabilities to £3,348,037 8s. 8d. Government securities held by the Commercial Bank of Tasmania amounted to £159,698 10s. 2d. The note circulation was £154,422, and the deposits amounted to £3,173,639 1s. 9d.. Interest on deposits: for 6 months, 1½ per cent.; for 12 months, 3 per cent. The Bank of Van Diemen's Land suspended in August, 1891. Up to June 30, 1900, the liquidators had paid nearly 17s. 6d. in the pound. At that date the liabilities were £30,816 10s. 3d.; assets were valued at £33,593 14s. A return in part to shareholders is anticipated.

Savings Banks.—The Savings Banks returns for the year 1899–1900 showed the following results:—Hobart.—Amount to credit of depositors on February 28th, £300,783 11s. 1d.; reserve fund, £44,373 11s. 10d.; amount lent on mortgage, £174,514 17s. 1d.; amount lent on Government securities, £150,000; fixed deposits, £88,500; cash in banks and on hand, £18,655 18s. 3d.; amount received from depositors during the half-year ending February 28th, 1900, £100,675 19s. 10d.; amount repaid during the half-year, £86,059 5s. 8d. Launceston.—Amount to credit of depositors on February 28th, 1900, £275,902; reserve fund, £22,883; amount lent on mortgage, £192,744; on local inscribed stock, 10,000 electric light debentures, £18,700; fixed deposits, £68,700; cash in banks and on hand, £13,366; amount received from depositors during half-year ending 28th February, £30,295 7s. 9d.; amount repaid during half-year, £65,373 18s. 6d. Accounts open on 28th February, Hobart, 13,653; Launceston, 13,560. Total, 27,213. All money-order offices are now savings banks. At these Post-office Savings Banks £179,608 8s. 10d. was received as deposits during the year 1899, and £5,924 1s. 7d. was apportioned to depositors as interest; £124,135 7s. 3d. was withdrawn, leaving a balance of £248,375 12s. 10d. to credit of investors, against £186,978 9s. 8d. at close of previous year. Deposits are received from one shilling upwards, and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is allowed on all sums up to £150 in the Post-office, and 3 per cent. in the ordinary Savings Banks.

Revenue.—Receipts proper for the year 1899 were £943,970, and expenditure £871,454, leaving a balance of £72,516. Including special revenue from loans, suspense accounts, etc., the gross revenue was £2,419,533, and expenditure £2,336,527. Customs revenue was £424,547; land, income, and companies' tax, £38,579; inland revenue, £168,834; territorial, £84,621; and railways, £192,561. An increase on each is anticipated for 1899–1900, the Treasurer's estimated surplus for 1901 being £3,359. Commencing 1900 with a total deficiency of £183,804 18s. 3d., he estimated that at the end of 1900 it would be reduced to £70,061 18s. 3d., and a surplus of £3,358 16s. 4d. would be in hand.

Imports and Exports.—The imports in 1899 amounted to £1,769,324, and first six months of 1900 to £1,002,019 15s. 4d. The exports in 1899 amounted to £2,577,475, and first six months of 1900 to £1,315,968. Imports and exports for 1899 were £453,414 greater than in 1898. For the six months ended June 30, 1900, there was an excess of £304,982 compared with first half of 1899. The estimated Customs revenue for 1900–1901 is £480,200. For the first six months of 1900 the Customs duties were £230,439, as compared with £205,439 in the first six months of 1899.

Public Debt. — The Public Debt on 31st December, 1899, amounted to £8,413,694. The Public Debt's Sinking Fund on June 30, 1900, amounted to £169,367.

Real Estate. Assessed capital value, £19,973,150; Assessed annual value, £998,657. Taxation: Land Tax, £15,106; Municipal, £51,482; Road rates, £17,207; Town Boards, £7,258.

Patents.—Fees for obtaining patents in the colony of Tasmania are as follows:—On depositing specification, £2 10s.; to the law officer for any appointment, £2 4s. 6d.; on obtaining letters patent, £2 10s.; at or before the expiration of the third year, £15; at or before the expiration of the 7th year, £20; to the law officer with particulars of objections, £2 4s. 6d.; on presenting petition for extension or confirmation, £2 10s.; every search and inspection, 1s.; entry of assignment or license, 10s.; certificate of assignment or license 10s.; filing disclaimer or memorandum of alteration, £2 10s.; entering any caveat, £2 10s.; copy or extract of any writing per common law folio, 1s. All letters patent granted in the United Kingdom after the 30th June, 1859, are void, so far as Tasmania is concerned; patents granted in the United Kingdom previous to that are treated as valid.

Manufactories and Industries.—The climate of Tasmania is especially adapted to malting and brewing, and also to the growth of hops and fruit. The Tasmanian brewed ale is that chiefly used in the colony, and an export trade in this article is carried on with New South Wales and Victoria. Cider of excellent quality is also made Jam making is extensively carried on. There are 14 breweries, 17 tanneries, 8 soap manufactories, 8 candle manufactories, 7 jam manufactories, 73 saw mills, 35 agricultural implement makers, 3 brass foundries, 12 coachbuilding factories, 18 fellmongeries, 56 flour mills, 7 tin smelting works, 9 silver smelting, and 3 manufactories of cloth, tweeds, blankets, &c., from Tasmanian wool; the articles manufactured are of excellent quality. The manufactories, large and small, are estimated at 3,560. The continued discoveries of silver on the West Coast has induced the erection of smelting works at Strahan, Zeehan, and Williamsford, and connecting links with the mines in the shape of tramways.

Defence Forces. — The number of efficients on the rolls on 1st January, 1900, in all branches of the service, totals 1,450. Grand total, including 300 cadets, 1,750. The permanent staff comprises a commandant and other officers, with Artillery and Infantry instructors. A permanent Artillery force, 10 men, and a torpedo force of 42 men; the general staff and instructors numbering 4. Their duties are mainly the care of the batteries. Twenty-four companies of the Auxiliary Force, whose aggregate numerical strength was 1,256, returned 950 members who had completed the annual course of musketry. Small annual camps of exercise for the auxiliary force are held, and officers and non-commissioned officers attend instruction classes at their own cost. The defences consist of four batteries on the River Derwent, and a small battery on the Tamar. At Brown's Bluff, on the Tamar, another battery is to be erected for the defence of Launceston. The completion of the other batteries, as recommended by Sir W. Jervois and the late Major-General Scratchley, and the providing of additional means of defence for Hobart and Launceston, will not yet be perfected. Two 8-inch and two 80-pounder Armstrong guns are mounted on the Kangaroo Bluff battery. The guns are worked by hydro-pneumatic machinery. The fort is pentagonal in shape, and is surrounded by a wide ditch. At Alexandra Battery, on the other side of the river, a bomb-proof shelter has been constructed for the pumps and other stores, and the armament is in position. A powerful dynamo-electric light is used for lighting the Derwent. The cost of these two batteries, including ammunition, has been £25,500. An Act passed in 1891 prohibits any sketches being made of defences or information being given. A "Whitehead" torpedo-boat in the Derwent is manned by an officer and crew from the Torpedo Corps. The country auxiliaries do very satisfactory work in rifle practice and squad and company drill, and form the most efficient branch of the volunteer service. They provide themselves with ranges, butts, markers, mantlets, &c., and pay the cost of transit of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., supplied by the Government. A grant in aid is made by Parliament, and Government prizes are annually awarded. Martini-Henry rifles and accoutrements are supplied, and also uniforms. The defence force is being extended by formation of Rifle Corps. The total cost of the defences of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1899, was £13,894, including £4,971 contribution to Imperial Naval defence. For South African Contingents £22,000 was appropriated.

Administration of Justice.—The machinery for carrying out the laws and the settlement of money and other disputes consists of a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, Courts of Petty, General, and Quarter Sessions, the former presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, assisted by Justices of the Peace, and Courts of Requests for the recovery of small debts (with jurisdiction up to £50), presided over by Commissioners. The Supreme Court have also jurisdiction under the Small Debts Act up to £100. The judges go on circuit, and sittings of the Supreme Court are held in the principal up-country towns. Commissioners reside on the goldfields.

Government.—The constitution of Tasmania was defined by the local Act of 18 Vict. No. 17. By this Act a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the "Parliament of Van Diemen's Land." By 23 Vict. No. 43 it was provided that Members of the Legislative Council should be elected for six years. The House of Assembly is dissolved by effluxion of time every three years. By the Constitution Act Amendment Bill of 1896 the Council consists of eighteen members, and the Assembly of thirty-seven. Members of the Council must be natural-born or naturalized subjects, not holding offices of profit or emolument from the Crown (except responsible ministers), and not less than 30 years of age, elected by all natural-born or naturalized male subjects of the Crown, of full age, who possess freehold of the annual value of £20, a leasehold of the annual value of £40, or are graduates in any university in the British dominions, or Associates of Art of Tasmania, or are barristers or solicitors in the Supreme Court of Tasmania, or legally qualified medical practitioners, or officiating ministers of religion, or officers or retired officers of Her Majesty's land or sea forces not being on actual service, or retired officers of the Volunteer Force of Tasmania. Members of the House of Assembly must be 21 years of age, and subjects of the Queen, and are elected by all natural born or naturalized male subjects of Her Majesty, whose names are included in the Assessment Roll as the owners or occupiers of property within the district for which their votes are to be given, or who are in receipt of income, salary, or wages at the rate of £60 a year, and have

received income, salary, or wages equal to £30 during the period of six months next before the 1st of November in any year, and are resident in the district for which their votes are to be given. In computing wages, rations and allowances are to be included. These qualifications are fixed by 48 Vict., No. 54. The elections are conducted on the ballot system. At the Assembly elections (1897) the Hare system was satisfactorily adopted in Hobart and Launceston electorates. The stringent provisions of the Bribery Act of Great Britain have been made local law almost without alteration. An honorarium of £100 per annum is paid each member attending a certain number of days per session. The Legislative authority rests in both Houses united; while the executive power is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and aided in the exercise of the executive power by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five official members—Premier, Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Minister of Lands and Works. A Minister without a portfolio is generally included. The Members of the Cabinet must have a seat in either House of Parliament.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Tasmania, His Excellency Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., whose term of office expired on 9th November, 1900, left Tasmania on 6th August, having obtained leave of absence until expiration of such term.

Chief Justice Sir John Stockell Dodds was appointed Administrator of the Colony, which office he holds until a new Governor is appointed. £3,000.
Private Secretary, Mr. Norman Dodds, £250.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Sir Francis Smith, Kt.
Hon. R. B. Miller.
Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh.
Hon. Thomas Reibey.
Hon. C. O'Reilly.
Hon. Sir J. W. Agnew, K.C.M.G.
Hon. N. J. Brown.
Hon. Alfred Dobson.
Hon. Adye Douglas.
Hon. B. S. Bird.
Hon. R. J. Lucas.
Hon. H. I. J. R. Rooke.
Hon. W. H. Burgess.
Hon. G. P. Fitzgerald.
Hon. C. H. Grant.
Hon. W. Hartnoll.
Hon. J. Henry.
Hon. N. E. Lewis.
Hon. G. T. Collins.
Hon. F. W. Piesse.
Hon. E. Mulcahy.

Clerk to the Council, Edwin Cradock Nowell, £150.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Hon. N. E. Lewis.
Chief Secretary, Hon. G. T. Collins. £750.
Attorney-General Hon. N. E. Lewis. £750.
Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon. B. S. Bird. £750.
Minister of Lands and Works and Mines, Hon. E. Mulcahy. £750.
Without Portfolio, Hon. F. W. Piesse.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Number of Members, 18; of Electors, 9,359.

President, Hon. Adye Douglas. £570.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. Wm. Dodery. £150
Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell. £400.
Usher of the Black Rod, T. R. Atkinson. £100.

Members.	
Buckingham	Hon. F. W. Piesse.
Cambridge	Hon. Charles E. Davies.
Derwent	Hon. Walter A. B. Gellibrand.
Gordon	Hon. A. Morrisby.
Hobart	Hon. C. H. Grant, Hon. G. Butler, Hon. William Crosby.
Huon	Hon. John Watchorn.
Launceston	Hon W. Hart. Hon. Adye Douglas.
Macquarie	Hon. Alfred Page.
Meander	Hon. F. W. Grubb.
Mersey	Hon. J. H. McCall.
North Esk	Hon. H. I. J. Rooke.
Pembroke	Hon. W. W. Perkins.
Russell	Hon. W. Moore.
Southesk	Hon. R. S. Scott.
Tamar	Hon. G. T. Collins.
Westmoreland	Hon. W. Dodery.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Number of Members, 38; Electorates, 30; Electors, 34,528.

Speaker, Hon N. J. Brown. £350.
Chairman of Committees, J. G. Davies. £250.

Brighton	T. C. Hogman.
Campbelltown	W. T. H. Brown.
Cressy	D. Burke.
Cumberland	Hon. N. J. Brown.
Deloraine	J. Best.
Devonport	John Hope.
Evandale	John C. von Steiglitz.
Fingal	J. G. Davies.
Franklin	B. S. Bird.
Glenorchy	John Hamilton.
Glamorgan	F. Shaw.
George Town	T. H. Walduck.
Kingborough	E. L. Crowther, J. W. Evans.
Longford	H. R. Dumaresq.
Lyell	J. J. Gaffney
Latrobe	W. Aikenhead.
New Norfolk	George Leatham.
Hobart	J. Bradley, W. A. Guesdon, E. Mulcahy, H. Nicholls, R. C. Patterson, W. B. Propsting.
North Launceston	Sadler, McCrackan.
Oatlands	W. Burbury.
Richmond	Hon. N. E. Lewis.
Ringarooma	— Lyne.
Selby	Frank Archer.
Sorell	J. B. W. Woolnough.
South Launceston	William Hartnoll, W. Fowler.
Wellington	C. Hall, C. J. Mackenzie.
Westbury	Hon. Thos. Reibey.
West Devon	Sir E. N. C. Braddon.
Zeehan	D. C. Urquhart.

Clerk of the House and Librarian, J. K. Reid. £300.
Assistant Clerk. £60.
Serjeant at Arms—Blyth. £75.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Office hours generally, 9 till 4.30; Saturdays, 9 till 1.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Premier, Hon. N. E. Lewis.
Secretary, also under Secretary, G. C. T. Steward. £450.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Office, Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Chief Secretary, Hon. G. T. Collins. £750.
Chief Clerk, F. Lovett, £230.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Treasurer and Postmaster General, Hon. B. S. Bird. £750.
Under Treasurer, Albert Reid. £500.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Auditor-General, John William Israel. £520.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary to Council, T. Tabart.
Entomologist, A. M. Lea, F.E.M.
Hon. Botanist, Leonard Rodway.
Poultry Expert, R. J. Terry.
Dairy Expert, A. Conlan.
Agricultural Expert, H. J. Coulburn.
Recording Secretary, L. A. Evans.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Davey Street.

Government Printer, John Vail. £420.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Macquarie Street.

Commissioner of Police, George Richardson ; Sheriff and Police Magistrate, Hobart, Bernard Shaw. £512 10s.

GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

Analyst, William F. Ward. £450.

LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office, Davey Street.

Minister of Lands and Works, Commissioner of Mines and Goldfields, Surveyor-General, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. Mulcahy. £750.
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel. £500.
Assistant Surveyor, R. W. Stokell.
General Manager Railways, F. Back. £1,100.
Engineer of Existing Lines, J. N. McCormick, C.E. £523.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Office, Davey Street.

Secretary of Mines, W. J. Wallace. £500.
Geological Surveyor and Inspector of Mines, W. H. Twelvetrees, F.G.S. £500.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector and Inspector of Customs, Hobart, James Barnard. £450.
Senior Landing Waiter, R. C. Oldham. £325.
Collector of Customs and Landing Surveyor, Launceston, C. W. Bain. £340.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Corner of Macquarie and Murray Streets.

Postmaster-General, Hon. B. S. Bird.
Secretary Controller and Actuary and Superintendent of Telegraphs, H. V. Bayly. £450.
Inspector, Reginald Walker. £185.
Manager, F. Bowden. £265.
Superintendent of Telegraphs, J. Macdonald. £372.

JUDGES AND LAW OFFICERS.

Chief Justice, His Honor Mr. Justice J. S. Dodds. £1,500.
Puisne Judges—His Honor Mr. Justice McIntyre. £1,200.
His Honor Mr. Justice A. I. Clark. £1,200.
Judge's Associate, George Browne. £361.
Attorney-General, Hon. N. E. Lewis. £750.
Solicitor-General and Crown Solicitor, Hon. Alfred Dobson. £428.
Secretary to the Law Department and Clerk of the Peace, W. O. Wise. £475.
Registrar, P. S. Seager. £491.
Registrar of Deeds, P. S. Seager. £115.
Clerk and Registrar Court of Requests, Hector Ross. £188.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff, Hector Ross. £200.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA.

Chancellor, Rev. Geo. Clarke.
Vice-Chancellor, Thos. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S.
Warden,
Registrar, Colonel Cruikshank.
Professor—Science : E. C. Hogg, M.A. (Acting) ; Literature, W. H. Williams ; Law, W. Bavin, M.A. (Acting).
Lecturers—Chemistry and Mineralogy : W. A. McLeod, B.A., B.Sc. ; Mathematics : H. C. Kingsmill, M.A.

STATISTICAL AND GENERAL REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Government Statistician and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, also Trade Marks and Letters Patent, R. M. Johnston, F.S.S. £520.
Deputy Registrar, F. Hudspeth. £260.
Chief Clerk,

MARINE BOARD, Hobart.

Office, Franklin Wharf.

Master Warden, John W. Evans, M.H.A. £200.
Acting Secretary, John Adams.
Harbour Master, M. McArthur.
Shipping Master, George Hawthorn.

MARINE BOARD, Launceston.

Office, Lower George Street Wharf.

Master Warden, G. Cragg. £200.
Secretary, J. Evershed.
Harbour Master, John Bradley.
Shipping Master, G. Smart.

CLERICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery. £1,200.
Dean of Hobart, Very Rev. J. B. Kite, B.A.
Archdeacon of Hobart, Ven. F. T. Whitington, LL.B.
Archdeacon of Launceston,
Diocesan Secretary and Registrar, George H. Bailey. £650.
Chancellor of Diocese, Mr. R. P. Adams.
Church Advocate, Hon. R. J. Lucas.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop, Most Rev. D. Murphy, D.D. (Hobart). £400.
Coadjutor Bishop, Rev. P. Delany. £350.
Dean, Rev. D. F. X. Beechinor (Launceston). £310.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TASMANIA.

Moderator, Rev. J. G. Millar, Fingal.
Clerk, Rev. J. Russell, Evandale.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Chairman of Union, Rev. W. Law, Launceston.
Executive Secretary of Union, Rev. G. W. Sharp, Hobart
Northern Secretary, H. Button, Launceston.

BAPTIST UNION OF TASMANIA.

President, Pastor J. Blaikie, Hobart.
Vice-President, W. Gibson.
Secretary, Pastor W. J. Eady, Launceston.
Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Soundy, Hobart.
Secretary of Missionary Committee, Mr. H. E. Ratcliff, Launceston, Miss Broomby, Assistant.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Chairman of Hobart District, H. Henwood Teague.
Chairman of Launceston District, Rev. Charles Lancaster.
Chairman of Mersey District, Rev. H. Worrall, Latrobe.

LOCAL FORCES.

Commandant Staff Officer and Director of Defences, Colonel Legge, R.A. £350.
Commander of Infantry Forces and Instructor, Lieut.-Col. Wallack. £300. (In South Africa.)
Acting Instructor, Captain Perceval.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. Stafford Bird.
Director of Education and Inspector of Industrial Schools, Joseph Masters, M.A. £400.
Senior Inspector, E. O. Lovell. £230.
Inspector, A. W. Garrett, M.A. £225.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under control of the Minister of Education.

Hobart.—Chairman, Robert Henry ; Vice-Chairman, R. S. Pemberton ; Committee, Messrs. R. S. Milles, Lamb, Morton, Pemberton, R. Henry, L. Rodway, Capt. J. W. Evans, M.H.A., J. Bradley, Gregory Sprott, M.D., and F. G. Burt, Secretary.
Launceston.—Chairman, P. Barrett, ; Vice-Chairman, S. T. Collins, M.L.C. ; Committee, Messrs. Gunn, A. Simson, Waterhouse, Campbell, F. K. Fairthorne, J. Humphries, J. F. Macdonald, and A. Evershed, Secretary.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, Hon. G. T. Collins.
Secretary and Engineering Inspector, A. Mault. £225.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. Israel.
Vice-Presidents, A. Reid, F. Back.

FISHERIES BOARD.

Chairman, A. G. Webster.
Secretary, W. H. Knight.

ANGLERS ASSOCIATION.

Chairman, R. F. Irvine, Launceston.
Secretary, C. H. Harrison, Launceston.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Observer, H. C. Kingsmill, M.A.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE BOARD.

Chairman, J. G. Davies, M.H.A.
Consulting Engineer. A. Mault.
Secretary, W. A. Brain.

BANKS.

The National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, Cameron Street, Launceston. Authorised capital, £150,000 ; subscribed capital, £150,000 ; reserve fund, £16,000. Branches at Beaconsfield, Sheffield, Waratah (Mount Bischoff), Wynyard, Stanley, St. Mary's, Derby, Devonport, Gormanston, Zeehan, and Strahan.

Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited ; paid-up capital, £125,000. Reserve, £150,000. Head office, Hobart. With branches at Launceston, Oatlands, Latrobe, Devonport, Longford, George's Bay, Deloraine, Westbury, Ulverstone, and Zeehan.

Bank of Australasia ; paid-up capital, £1,600,000. Guarantee and reserve fund, £800,000. Branches at Hobart, Launceston, Latrobe, Fingal, Burnie (Emu Bay), Ulverstone, Sheffield, Wynyard, and Zeehan.

Union Bank of Australia, Limited ; paid-up capital, £1,500,000. Reserve £980,000. Branches at Hobart and Launceston.

Savings Banks, Hobart, Launceston, and all Money-order Offices.

STOCK EXCHANGES.

Hobart.—Chairman, W. C. Walch ; Secretary, Gilbert Charles Liberty.
Launceston.—Chairman, A. Simson ; Secretary, C. P. Hammond.
City Stock Exchange.—Chairman, A. E. Burrows ; Secretary, J. Brickhill.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Unless otherwise indicated, these Offices are in Hobart.)

Alliance Insurance Company (Fire only). E. Hawson, Stone Buildings; R. Carter, Launceston.
Alliance Marine Insurance Company. Agents, J. Hamilton and Co., Hobart: C. H. Smith & Co., St. John Street, Launceston.
Australian Alliance Marine and Fidelity Guarantee. Agent, Henry Edgell. Brisbane Street, Launceston.
Australian Mutual Provident. Resident Secretary, Chas. Booth, corner Collins and Elizabeth Streets; Agent, J. G. Sherwin, Brisbane Street, Launceston.
Australian Widows' Fund. Agents for Southern Tasmania: C. Piesse & Co., Elizabeth Street, Hobart; C. Hume, Manager, Launceston.
Citizens Life Assurance. Superintendents, W. J. Gibbons, Hobart; J. E. Stephenson, Launceston.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance. Resident Secretary, A. Edgar Foot, Collins Street; Resident Secretary, A. E. Foot, St. John Street, Launceston.
Colonial Mutual Fire. H. K. Fysh & Co., Hobart; L. E. Morgan, Launceston.
Commercial Union of London Fire and Marine. Agents, W. Crosby & Co., Murray Street, Hobart; Ronald Gunn & Co., Launceston.
Cornwall Fire and Marine. Agents, Burgess Brothers, Franklin Wharf; Launceston, Secretary, M. Tyson.
Derwent and Tamar Fire, Life, and Marine. Manager, T. M. Evans, Macquarie Street; Launceston, C. J. Weedon and Co., St. John Street.
Equitable Assurance Company, U.S. Agent, A. G. Wald, Elizabeth Street; F. H. Stevens, Launceston.
Imperial Insurance Company, Collins Street. Agents, Clerk, Walker and Hore; F. W. Hales, Launceston
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life. Agents, Roberts and Allport, Stone Buildings; Launceston, Henry Edgell, Brisbane Street.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Agents, John Hamilton & Co., 6, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, Keith Ritchie, Brisbane Street.
Manchester Fire Assurance Company. Agent, J. Hamilton & Co. W. S. Southwell, Launceston.
Mutual Life Assurance of Victoria. Agents, R. J. Rogers & Son, Murray Street; Launceston, Resident Secretary, W. L. Greer, St. John Street.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Agents. John Hamilton & Co., Elizabeth Street; Launceston, Keith Ritchie, Brisbane Street.
Mutual Fire Insurance of Tasmania. Resident Secretary, W. A. Weymouth, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, Secretary, John Thompson, St. John Street.
Mutual Marine Insurance of Tasmania. Head office, Launceston, John Thompson, Secretary; Hobart agents, Burgess Brothers, Macquarie Street.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Resident Secretary, W. A. Weymouth, 24, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, J. Thompson, St. John Street.
National Fire and Marine of New Zealand. Agents, H. J. Wise, Collins Street; R. J. Sadler, Cameron Street, Launceston.
New York Mutual Life Insurance, M. Alfred Thorpe, 93, Macquarie Street, Hobart
New Zealand Fire and Marine. Agents, S. T. Kirby & Co., Elizabeth Street. Launceston, H. P. Kissling, Agent, Brisbane Street.
New Zealand Accident Insurance Co. C. H. Westwood, Collins Street, Hobart; J. L. Foley, Launceston.
Northern Fire and Life. Agents, R. J. Rogers & Son, Hobart, Johnstone & Wilmot, St. John Street, Launceston.
North Queensland Insurance Co. (Marine). Agents, Macfarlane Bros. & Co., Macquarie Street, John Thompson, St. John Street, Launceston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Agents, H. F Bourne, Hobart; A. Harrap & Son, Launceston.
Phœnix Fire, C. Piesse & Co. Agents, L. A. Cuff, Launceston.
Royal Fire and Life. Agents, Simmons, Crisp & Simmons, 71, Macquarie Street; Launceston, C. H. Smith & Co., St. John Street.
South British Fire and Marine. New Zealand. Manager, H. Cane; Launceston, W. S. Bell & Co., Esplanade Wharf.
Straits Fire and Marine Insurance, Launceston, Tasmanian. Woolgrowers' Agency Co., St. John's Street.
Sun Fire, Murdoch Brothers. Agents, Collins Street; S. S. Good, St. John's Street, Launceston.
United Fire and Marine Insurance. C. Piesse & Co., Agents, 7, Elizabeth Street.
United Australian Fire Insurance Company, Limited. C. Piesse & Co., Elizabeth Street.
Victoria Fire, Marine, and Fidelity. Agents, McGregor Brothers, Collins Street; M. Stackhouse, St. John Street. Launceston.
Victoria Fire, Marine, and Life. M. Stackhouse, St. John Street, Launceston.
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure. C. Piesse & Co.

TRUSTEE AGENCIES.

Perpetual Trustees Executors and Agency Company of Tasmania; capital, £50,000; paid-up, £10,000. Manager, Hobart, Edward Hawson, Stone Buildings.
Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association; subscribed capital, £50,000. Head office, Launceston. S. S. Good, Secretary.
Tasmanian Loan Guarantee and Finance Company, Manager, Hobart, Henry Cane.

CONSULS.

France—Hon. W. H. Burgess, M.E.C., Hobart; Consular Agent.
Germany—Under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
Denmark—John Macfarlane, Hobart; Vice-Consul.
Hawaiian Islands—George T. Collins, Vice-Consul, Launceston.
Italy—C. H. Smith, St. John Street, Launceston, Consular Agent.
Japan—Under jurisdiction of Consul at Melbourne.
Netherlands—Hon. Wm. Crosby, M.L.C., Hobart, Consul.
Belgium—E. Pollet, Consul-General, Melbourne.
Sweden and Norway—James Macfarlane, Hobart, Vice-Consul; G. E. Harrap, Launceston, Vice-Consul.
United States of America—A. G. Webster, Elizabeth street, Hobart, Consul; Lindsay Tulloch, Consular Agent, Launceston.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

HOBART.

Chairman, Hon. C. H. Grant, M.L.C.
Vice-President, John Macfarlane.
Secretary, E. Hawson.

LAUNCESTON.—St. John Street.
Chairman, W. J. Genders.
Deputy-Chairman, W. C. Smith.
Secretary, A. Webster.

THE PRESS.

HOBART.

Daily.—The Mercury (Morning); Tasmanian News (Evening).
Weekly. — Government Gazette (Tuesday). Tasmanian Mail (Illustrated) (Saturday). Clipper (Saturday).
Monthly.—Church News, Christian Record, Monthly Herald (Presbyterian), People's Friend (Temperance), Walch's Literary Intelligencer, Hood's Literary News, Agricultural Gazette, Civil Service Gazette, Homœopathic Journal.

LAUNCESTON.—Daily.—Launceston Examiner, The Telegraph. Weekly.—Monitor (Catholic) (Saturday). Church Messenger, Day Star (monthly), Odd-Fellows News (monthly).

DEVONPORT. — Daily. — North-Western Advocate. Tri-Weekly.—North-West Post.

EMU BAY.—Tri-weekly.—Emu Bay Times.

ZEEHAN.—Daily.—Zeehan and Dundas Herald.

QUEENSTOWN.—Daily.—Mt. Lyell Standard.

STRAHAN.—Weekly.—Banner.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

President, the Governor.
Vice-Presidents, Hon. Sir James Agnew, K.C.M.G., M.D.; His Lordship the Bishop of Tasmania, R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., F.S.S., Thos. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S.
Secretary and Librarian, Alexander Morton.

TASMANIAN MUSEUM, ART GALLERY, AND BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Chairman, the Hon. Sir James Agnew, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.E.C.
Curator and Secretary, Alexander Morton.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

HOBART.—W. Crosby & Co., New Wharf.
LAUNCESTON.—C. H. Smith & Co., St. John Street.
Lloyd's Surveyor—Donald MacMillan, Hobart.
Shipwrights' Surveyor—Captain W. R. Barwood, Launceston.

CLUBS IN HOBART.

Athenæum Club, Macquarie Street. Secretary, T. G. Lovett.
Tasmanian Club, 44, Macquarie Street. Secretary, Thos. Harby.
Hobart Club, Collins Street. Secretary, H. F. Bourne.
Commercial Club, Bathurst Street. Secretary, A. M. Hayton.
Working Men's Club, Liverpool Street. Secretary, W. M. Hodgman.
Bowling Club. President, R. Snowden; Secretary, H. M. Steinbach; Treasurer, E. M. Fisher.
Chess Club. Secretary, G. D'Emden.
Military Club. Secretary, Lieut. G. E. Reid.

CLUBS IN LAUNCESTON.

Launceston Club, Brisbane Street. Secretary, R. Montagu Browne.
Northern Club. Secretary, C. P. Hammond.
Workman's Club. Secretary, C. K. Ellis.
Bowling Club. Secretary, L. P. Collins.
Regatta Club. Secretary, W. Fletcher.
Yacht Club. Secretary, C. Smith.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON—Sir P. O. Fysh, K.C.M.G., 5, Victoria Street.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Consolidated Bank, 52, Threadneedle Street; and Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, London.

QUEEN'S DOMAIN COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Hon. C. H. Grant.
Hon. Secretary, Alexander Morton.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TASMANIAN BRANCH.

Patron, the Governor.
Chairman (Hobart), A. G. Webster.
Chairman (Launceston), Adye Douglas, M.E.C.
Organizing Secretary, .

HOBART HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patron, the Governor.
President, S. Benjamin.
Vice-President, Russell Young.
Hon. Treasurer, E. J. Crouch, M.R.C.S.
Hon. Secretary, M. Mason.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

President, W. E. Shoobridge.
Secretary, T. A. Tabart. Hon. Assistant Secretary, T. Hogarth.
Entomologist, A. M. Lea, Hobart.
Honorary Botanist—L. Rodway, Hobart.

TASMANIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION, HOBART.

President, Hon. Henry Dobson, M.E.C.
Hon. Secretary, Alex. Morton.

NORTHERN TASMANIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

LAUNCESTON.

President, E. H. Panton, Mayor of Launceston.
Secretary, C. Still.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(The following tariff came into operation on the 1st January, 1899, with alterations during 1899–1900.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Acid, tartaric, 4d. per lb.
Acid sulphuric, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Acid, citric, 4d. per lb.
Acid, muriatic, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Acid, nitric, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Acid, Acetic, Glacial Acetic, and Pyroligneous, imported in any quantity of not less than one ton at any one time by manufacturers to be used in their own factories, for each gallon containing not more than thirty-three per cent. of absolute Acid, 1s. 4d. per gallon.
And for each additional one per cent. of Acid, ½d. per gallon.
Acid, Acetic, Glacial Acetic and Pyroligneous, for each gallon of any strength not exceeding six per cent. of absolute Acid, 1s. per gallon.
And for each additional one per cent. of Acid, ½d. per gallon.
Almonds, whole, 2d. per lb.
Almonds, shelled, 3d. per lb.
Amygdaline, as turpentine, 1s. per gallon.
Aniseed balls, as confectionery, 2d. per lb.
Arrowroot, 1d. per lb.
Arsenic, crude, 5 per cent., ad valorem.
Bacon and hams, 2d. lb.
Barley, pearl, ½d. per lb.
Beef and mutton, salt or fresh, except in tins, 1d. per lb.
Belting, as machinery, 10 per cent.
Biscuits, not being dog biscuits, 2d. per lb.
Black Japan, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Blue, 2d. per lb.
Blue, Prussian, as paint, ½d. per lb.
Bran, pollard, and sharps, 10d. per 100 lbs.
Butter and lard, 2d. per lb.
Camphor, comp. liquid, as extract of opium, 20s. per lb.
Candied, bottled, and canned fruits and peels, 3d. per lb.
Candles, 2d. per lb.
Caramel, 2d. per lb.
Carbonate of soda, 1d. per lb.
Carriages on four wheels and springs, £12 each.
Ditto on two wheels, ditto, £6 each.
Cattle—viz., bulls, bullocks, cows, calves, heifers, steers, £2 each.
Cements, mineral, 9d. per cwt.
Cheese, 2d. per lb.
Chicory, 4d. per lb.
Cider and perry, in wood, 1s. 3d. per gallon.
Cider and perry, in bottle, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Coals, small, 2s. per ton; coals, round, 3s. per ton.
Cocoa and chocolate, 4d. per lb.
Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened, in block, 2d. per lb.
Coffee (green), 2d. per lb.
Coffee (roasted or ground), also essence, 4d. per lb.
Coke, 1s. per ton.
Confectionery, 2d. per lb.
Confectionery, medicated, 2d. lb.
Cornflour and maizena, 1d. per lb.
Flour, wheaten, 2s. per 100 lbs.
Flour, sausage, 1d. per lb.
Fruits, fresh, when in cases or casks, 1s. per reputed bushel.
Fruit, dried—viz., currants, raisins, dates, prunes, figs, dried apples, 2d. per lb.
Fruit trees, 2d. each.
Galvanized and corrugated iron, £2 per ton.
Ginger, dried, whole, 2d. per lb.
Ginger, ground or powdered, 4d. per lb.
Glucose, 6s. per cwt.
Glue, 1d. lb.
Gold size, as varnish, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Grain and pulse of every description, unless imported for agricultural purposes, including maize, 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Gunpowder, blasting, 1d. per lb.
Gunpowder, sporting, 6d. per lb.
Gunpowder, FFF loose, 1d. per lb.
Harvest yarn and binding twine, wharfage 5s. per ton.
Honey, 2d. per lb.
Hops, 3d. per lb.
Horses—viz., colts, fillies, geldings, horses, mares, £2 each.
Lead, milled, sheet, and pipe, 2s. 6d. cwt.
Linseed and linseed meal, 1d. per lb.
Liquorice, 2d. per lb.
Macaroni and Vermicelli, 2d. per lb.
Malt, 1s. per bushel.
Malt liquor, in wood, 1s. per gallon.
Malt liquor, in bottle, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Mattocks, as tools, 10 per cent.
Melons, 1s. per bushel.
Mustard, 2d. per lb.
Mutton hams, 1d. per lb.
Nails, iron, except screw nails, 2s. 6d. per cwt
Nails, lead headed, 2s 6d. per cwt.
Naphtha, 6d. per gallon.
Nuts, edible, except cocoanuts, 2d. per lb.
Oatmeal, ½d. per lb.
Ochre, red, ½d. lb.
Oil, cotton-seed, 1s. 3d. per gallon.
Oil, kerosene and gasoline, 6d. per gallon.
Oil, crude, shale, or petroleum, for fuel or gas manufacture, also russoline, 3d. per gallon.
Oil, vapourising, black lubricating, dark marine, 6d. per gallon.
Oil of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, 1s. 3d. per gallon.
Onions, 1s. per cwt.
Opium, or extract thereof, 20s. per lb.
Paints of every description, ½d. per lb.
Pastilles, black currant, as confectionery, 2d. per lb.
Perfume sprays, 20 per cent.
Pepper, black and white, whole, 1d. per lb.
Pepper, ground, not being cayenne, 2d. per lb.
Peas, split, ½d. per lb.
Pickles, in reputed quarts, 3s. per dozen.
Pickles, in reputed pints, 2s. per dozen.
Pickles, in reputed half-pints, 1s. 4d. per dozen.
Pigs, 2s. 6d. each
Pork, fresh, salted or pickled, 2d. per lb.
Potatoes, 6d. per cwt.
Preserves, jams, jellies, 2d. per lb.
Rice, ½d. per lb.
Sago, ½d. per lb.
Salt, 1s. 6d. per cwt.
Sauces, in bottles, reputed quarts, 4s. per dozen.
Ditto, reputed pints, 3s. per dozen.
Ditto, half-pints, 2s. per dozen.
Ditto, quarter-pints, and smaller sizes, 1s. 6d. per dozen.
And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen of each size.
Seeds, canary, hemp, rape, ½d. per lb.
Sen sen, 2d per lb.
Shot, 1d. per lb.
Sheep—viz., ewes, rams, lambs, wethers, hoggets, 2s. 6d. each.
Soap, except fancy or perfumed, 1d. per lb.
Soap, fancy or perfumed, 3d. per lb.
Soda crystals, ½d. per lb.
Soap, sanitas, antiseptic (in cake), 3d. per lb.
Soap, sanitas, disinfecting, 1d. per lb.
Spices of all kinds, 4d. per lb.
Spirit levels, carpenters', as tools, 10 per cent.
Spirits of tar and naphtha, 6d. per gallon.
Spirits of salt, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
Spirits, viz., brandy, cordials, rectified spirits, and all other liquors, or strong waters, Geneva, gin, rum, whisky, 15s. per gallon.
And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon, for spirits in bottle, and spirits in bulk for any quantity not being less than one-tenth of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as proof.
Spirits, methylated, taken at proof, containing not less than 10 per cent. of methyle of alcohol, 3s. per gallon.
And so on in proportion for any quantity less than one-fifth of a gallon.
Spirits, perfumed, 24s. per gallon.
Spirituous compounds, essences, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures, medicines, infusions, and toilet preparations, not otherwise enumerated, containing: Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, 3s. 9d. per gallon; not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 7s. 6d. per gallon; not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, 11s. 3d per gallon; if containing more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, 15s. per gallon; if containing spirit over proof to be charged, per proof gallon, 15s. per gallon. Provided, that when calculated at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the amount exceeds the sum of duty payable at the

rate of 15s. per proof gallon, duty shall thereupon become chargeable at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
Starch, 1d. per lb.
Sugar, crushed and loaf, 1d. per lb.
Sugar, icing and castor, 1d. per lb.
Sugar, tablet, as loaf sugar, 1d. per lb.
Sugar, all other kinds, 6s. per cwt.
Tapioca, 1d. per lb.
Tea, 3d. per lb.
Thread or twine, macrame, upholsterers' sewing or seaming twine, as twine 1d. per lb.
Timber, sawn, not otherwise enumerated, 3 inches or over, 1s. 6d. per 100 super. feet
Timber, sawn, under 3 inches, 2s. 6d. per 100 super. feet.
Timber, boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved, 5s. per 100 super. feet.
Timber in short lengths, suitable for making cases, not exceeding 2 cubic feet in measurement, 1½d. each case.
Tobacco, viz., cigars and cigarettes, 7s. per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, 3s. per lb.
Tobacco, snuff, 7s. per lb.
Treacle and molasses 3s. 6d. per cwt.
Turpentine, 1s. per gallon.
Twine of all kinds, whipcord, and other cords not otherwise enumerated, 1d. per lb.
Varnish and polish not otherwise enumerated, 1s. 6d. per gallon.
Vinegar, other than aromatic or raspberry, 1s. per gallon, not exceeding 6 per cent. of absolute acid, and for each additional 1 per cent. of acid ½d. per gallon.
Whiting, 9d. per cwt.
Wines, in wood, containing 40 per cent., or less, of spirits, proof strength, 6s. per gallon.
Wines, in bottles, 8s. per gallon
Wines, champagne and all other sparkling, in bottles, quarts, 20s. per dozen; pints, 10s.; half-pints or less, 5s. Bottles containing more than one quart, an additional rate of 10s. per gallon on the excess.
Woolpacks, 4d. each.

All goods subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundred-weight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred-weight as if twenty-eight pounds, and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper officer of Customs for repairs or renovation, to pay on return the duty on cost of such repair or renovation, except on free goods.

Any liquor imported under the name of wine, containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits, to be rated for duty as spirits.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO FIVE PER CENT. DUTY.

Paper uncut, being news, in original wrappers as it leaves the mills, and under declaration that it will be used exclusively in production of registered newspapers in Tasmania.

SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. DUTY.

Paper, uncut, not otherwise specified, in sizes not less than post, viz., 18¼ inches by 14½ inches, without printing or ruling, in original packages.

TEN PER CENT.

Beef and mutton in tins.

Boilers used in connection with machinery; blankets, endless, for ironing machinery; bottle rinsers; separator boilers; boiler composition; cash register machines.

Copper tubing.

Detonators, blasting gunpowder in cartridges and fuse; dry-as-dust.

Electric light main cable, transformers connected therewith, and insulators for main cable; engine packing, including pump butt leather, and asbestos boiler composition; engines, engine fittings, and machinery of every description, not elsewhere specified

Flock, cotton or woollen.

Grape vines, and gooseberry, raspberry, and currant bushes, fruit plants, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants not elsewhere specified; grease, axle, and other solid lubricants not elsewhere specified.

Iron or steel nuts, washers and rivets, iron or steel bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, rolled iron or steel channels, special sections, column sections, trough sections, bulb bars, and rolled iron or steel bridge plate.

Mincing and sausage-machines, other than hand power.

Nitro-compounds and other explosives, not elsewhere specified.

Pipes, iron, not being made of galvanized iron plain sheeting; pumps, steam.

Railway and tramway plant and material, consisting of locomotives, carriages, rails, fishplates, turntables, points, and crossings, bolts, spikes fastenings, springs, wheels and axles.

Steam sheep-shearing machines; saws, circular.

Typewriters and duplicators used in connection therewith.

Valves for water-mains.

Wool presses.

TWENTY PER CENT.

All articles, goods, wares, and merchandize not subject to the payment of any "specific duty," and not enumerated in the foregoing table of duties or in any table of exemptions, are to pay duty at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the value thereof, including the following:—Assayers' flasks; beans haricot); brose meal; butter nut; bone cutters; belting grease; tool baskets; cocoa shell, ground; chesca; coach screws and cotter pins; disinfectant powder; drawing instruments; electric wires; picture-frames; brass web gauze; incubators; Japan black; hand-power mincing and sausage machines; motor-cars; sanctuary oil; vacuum leather oil; pease meal; hand-power pumps; plans and specifications; plough and trace chains; preservitas; pumice-stone; razor strops; rubber brake blocks; sheep-shearing machines (hand); spurs: maypole dye; ticket-dating presses; tryers for grain, butter, cheese and sugar; woven brass wire.

EXEMPTIONS FROM ALL DUTIES.

Animals, live, not subject to any specific duty; animals, living exported from Tasmania and reimported within three months; animals, living, imported into Tasmania and re-exported within three months; Abney's levels; antimony, ingots; atlases; accoutrements, arms, and musical instruments specially imported by or for any company of the Boys' Brigade; acid, carbolic and boracic; acid, sulphuric, rendered unfit for other purpose than the manufacture of artificial manure; acid, sulphuric, for mining purposes only, or for the manufacture of aerated waters; action work and keys, in frame or otherwise, for the manufacture of organs, harmoniums, and pianos, organ pipes and stop knobs; agricultural, horticultural, and dairying machinery, and any parts thereof, also implements and tools; alum, in bulk, underground; ambergris; anatto, liquid or solid, and renet; antimony ingots; antitoxin; antifriction magnolia; apiary furniture and appliances; arsenic, crude; articles given or awarded per ons resident in the colony as a prize, reward, or trophy, at any public exhibition or competition, held in any country other than Tasmania; articles given or devised for the enrichment or benefit of public places; articles reintroduced into the colony on proof to the collector and under such conditions as the Minister may prescribe, provided that such articles were originally admitted for home use under the provisions of the law in force for the time being. Articles in a crude state used for tanning, not elsewhere specified; asbestos, unmanufactured; artificial limbs; ash, hickory, lignum vitæ and lancewood timber, unworked; atlases, charts, and maps.

Bagging, jute, canvas, Forfar, calico, Dowlais, Hessian, cut up, under supervision of an officer of Customs, in sizes not exceeding 47 inches by 36 inches for making flour and other bags; bags, bottles, cases, casks, crates, sheep cages, and other packages, empty, on proof to the collector that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce; bags, gunny, bran, chaff, ore, and cornsacks; bags, flour, secondhand, imported for the purpose of packing manure; ballast; Baltic deals, American red pine, American clear or sugar pine, 3 inches and over; banners and regalia specially imported by and for the use of Masonic bodies and friendly societies; bicromate of potash for dye stuff; blocks (Tangye); bass and broom corn, bristles, kitool, hair, fibre, whisk, brush and broom heads, unfitted, and brushmaker's wire; bees; bells, specially imported for the use of churches; boards, mill, straw, paste, and card, uncut, not otherwise manufactured; bones, crude; bookbinding and ruling machines, and materials, viz., cloth, leather, thread, head bands, wire, webbing, and papers, tacketing gut, marbling, colours, marble paper, blue paste for ruling ink, staple presses, wire staples, staple sticks; books, printed, including music hymn-books and music tutors; boot elastic; boiler plates, unflanged end-plates for boilers, boiler tubes unflanged, expansion rings, and furnace flues of iron or steel; borax in bulk; bottle envelopes of straw; bottles, empty, plain glass, not being cut or ground; braille or moon types, braille frames, arithmetic slates, braille books, paper and boss maps, used by the blind; brass, scrap or ingot, and brass in bars, sheets, or plates not perforated or otherwise manufactured; brewers' isinglass; bulbs; bungs; butter colouring; brushes (stencil, whitewash, watch and cycle spoke).

Card clothing for woollen mills; cardboard packets for dried fruit and vegetables; carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and other articles not otherwise provided for, brought into Tasmania temporarily by visitors for their personal use only, when approved by the Minister, and under such regulations as he may prescribe; cabinet-makers' and upholsterers' materials, viz., French polish, sofa and chair springs and webbing, Venetian blind tape and webbing, pulleys, check actions, hair-cloth, curled hair, and castors; cane and bamboo, unmanufactured; canvas, navy; carbon, bisulphide; carriage-makers' material, viz., carriage, cart, and buggy shafts, poles, spokes, hubs, naves, and felloes in the rough, arms, axles, and springs; metalware, plated and mixed, being door handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons; rim bands and all ironwork, wrought and cast, used in carriage-building; chalk in the lump; clay: fire, lumps, and pipe, unmanufactured; cider presses; clocks specially imported for the use of churches; cloth, cuttings, clippings, and scraps of, for manufacturing flock; collar cloth; corn crushers; compass tripods; chaff cutters; coin of the realm; coir and cocoa fibre, not otherwise manufactured; coke; communion plate when imported for the use of churches; copper, sulphate of; copperas; copper: rod, bar, sheet, plate, and sheathing, not perforated or otherwise manufactured; copper and yellow metal ingots, nails, rivets, and burrs; corks, cut, and cork, unmanufactured, and capsules; cotton: waste, wick, and candle; cyanide of potassium.

Dextrine; diving dresses; dyewoods and dye-stuffs for manufacturing purposes only; diamonds for diamond drills; dressings for bootmaking.

Eggs, on proof to the collector that such are imported solely for the purpose of producing a pure breed of poultry stock; emery cloth and paper, sand and glass paper, flint paper and granulated flint for saw belts; evaporating ovens, designed solely for drying fruit.

Felt sheathing; fencing wire, droppers, standards, winders, and wire fencing staples; fire-extinguishing appliances imported by or for Fire Brigade boards; fish, fresh; flax, unmanufactured; fumigators for green-houses.

Galvanized iron, in plain sheet; gems uncut and unmounted; globes: geographical, topographical, and astronomical; gold, in bar, sheet, or dust; granite, in rough block; grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat; grease, hand-stuffing or dubbing, to be exclusively used in the preparation of leather; grindery, and all articles to be exclusively used in bootmaking, not including leather or boot linings.

Hair, unmanufactured; haircloth for hopkilns; handles: scythe and axe; harmoniums and organs, specially imported for and to be used only in churches; harvest yarn, binder twine, rope yarn, and wire for pressing; hames, horse-clipping machines; hatters' material, viz., leather cap-peaks and straps and cap-stiffeners, hat buckles, lining, not silken, silk plush, felt hoods, shellac, galloons, calicoes, scale boards for hat boxes and hatters' ribbons, when cut into lengths not exceeding 34 inches before importation, to be used solely for fabrication of hats and caps in the colony; hellebore, crude; hemp and jute, unmanufactured; hides and skins, raw and unmanufactured.

Ink, printing; iron and iron wire, tinned and coppered; iron and steel: rod, bar, sheet, hoop, plate, pig, angle, H, and T, not perforated or otherwise manufactured; iron, scrap, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel; ivory black, lamp black, and vegetable black; ivory, unmanufactured.

Jars, empty: viz., jam, fruit, and preserving; jacks for lifting and jack cups; Jadoo fibre.

Kapok; kerosene slush; kreosote, crude; keys for bench work.

Lard; lead, pig or scrap; leather, viz.: levants or imitations thereof, glacé kid or imitations thereof, patent calf, calf kid, mock kid, glove hide, glove kid, coloured roans, skyvers or split roans, giraffe roans or coloured Persians, enamelled hide, dash leather, rough tanned split, and rough tanned calf, not otherwise manufactured; leeches; lime, carbonate and chloride; logwood; London purple; lathes; litho varnish; lawn mowers.

Machines, sewing and knitting, and machinery for woollen and boot manufactures; machinery and stills to be used solely in manufacturing or distilling from "dysoldile"; machines: capsuling, iron drilling, seed cleaning, threshing, confectionery cutting; milk skimmers, strainers and yokes; measures (tailors), mounts, coloured; magazines, reviews, and pamphlets, not essentially advertising matter; manures; manufactures from products of Tasmanian dysodile; marble in rough block; materials and fittings to be used in the manufacture of basketware, wickerware, and perambulators viz., perambulator wheels, axles, springs, handles, hood frames, hood rods, bentwood top, leather-headed nails, body-straps, rubber rims or tyres for perambulator wheels, pitch cement for fastening same, caps, bolts, nuts, and screws for same; material and fittings to be used in the manufacture of travelling bags and trunks, viz.: bag frames, mountings, lock-plate for locks, bag handles, dees, strap slides. Trunk fittings: locks, clips, and lock clips, bellows' nails, portmanteau lock clamps, brass and nickel roller and other buckles, iron frames, woodlaths for portmanteau frames; medals and certificates awarded persons resident in the colony by the Royal Humane Society, or any similar institution; memorial windows for use of churches; menageries: horses, cattle, carriages, and harness, and all paraphernalia connected with *bona-fide* travelling shows, theatrical scenery and effects arriving before or after any company, to be used solely for the purpose of public exhibition or entertainment under conditions prescribed by the collector; molasses, raw, rendered unfit for human consumption; moulding sand; moulding starch and moulding glue, confectioner's: muntz and babbit metal not perforated or worked; music, printed, bound or in sheets, not elsewhere specified.

Nickel in bars; newspapers; needles (packing); nitrate of soda for manure.

Oakum and junk; oil, batching, to be used in the manufacture of woollens; oil, refuse shale, imported to be used in brick-making; oil cake and cocoanut cake, and similar compounds imported as food for cattle; oil, cocoanut and palm, unrefined; oil, cod, sod, whale, seal, and penguin oil, for tanning purposes; oil, direct from whale fisheries; oil, to be exclusively used in the preparation of leather, viz., currier's, sole leather, rough leather, finishing, and kid oils; ores of metal of all kinds.

Paintings, etchings, engravings, and photographs; paper for fruit-wrapping, not exceeding 10 inches by 10 inches; paper vegetable parchment, and imitation vegetable parchment, to be used exclusively for packing and wrapping butter; paraffin wax and mineral wax; Paris green, dry; passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing apparel and other personal effects that have been worn and are in use by persons arriving in the colony; implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, that have been in the actual use of *bona-fide* immigrants, such articles not being intended for any other person or persons or for sale; household and other effects, except carriages and plate, which have been in use six months prior to embarcation by the persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale; also cabin furnishings belonging to such persons; personal and household effects, not being merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Tasmania; personal effects, the property of a deceased relative formerly a relative of Tasmania; peel, green, preserved in brine; phosphor bronze and bronze in blocks, bars, and sheets, not perforated or otherwise manufactured; phosphorus; pitch; plumbago; Post Office packages, if the duty upon the articles contained therein does net exceed one shilling; potash and pearlash, crude, and caustic potash, in bulk; pottery materials, viz., litharge, China clay, Cornish stone, felspar, manganese, oxide of cobalt; preservitas and similar preservatives, to be used in the preservation of fruit and dairy produce, in a fresh condition, not elsewhere specified; printing machines, printing presses, and material; produce of Tasmania, on proof to the collector and under such declaration as he may prescribe; pyralicide; pegwood, perforating pins, prospectors' dishes and pans; photogravures.

Quicksilver.

Rabbit traps, phosphorisers, or any machine to be used exclusively for destroying rabbits; rattans, split or unsplit, plaited straw and rushes, and plaited matting for basket and wickerware; resin; rope, cordage, and wire rope; reports of life and insurance companies; religious tracts.

Sacred vessels imported for use in churches only; saddlers materials, except bits and stirrup irons, viz., saddle trees, collar check and the same article plain, straining, surcingle, brace girth, and roller webs, hogskins, and patent winker leather, and ironmongery, legging-springs and buckles exclusively used by saddlers; salt, rendered unfit for human consumption, and rock salt; seeding-stock, scions and grafts, for grafting fruit-trees; seeds, agricultural, pastoral, and garden, in quantities not less than 28 lbs.; scale boards; sheep-dip; shellac, sandaric, and mastic; silver, scrap; silver, ingot, sheet or bar, not otherwise manufactured; slates, school, and slate pencils; soda: ash, caustic, and silicate, in bulk; solder and soldering fluid; specimens of natural history, when imported as objects of science and not for sale; specimens of philately; spun-yarn of hemp, jute, or flax; statuary; stearine; stone in rough block; stones: mill, grind, oil, and whet; syphon-bottles for aerated waters, not being seltzogenes; suet and tallow; sulphur; sumac; surgical instruments; sand screens, sieves, saw sets; straw presses.

Tannin and tannin extracts; tar; teasels; terra japonica; ties of iron or steel, cut to length, punched or not punched, with or without buckles or keys, for baling wool or hops; timber in log; tin and tin plates, unmanufactured; tinfoil; tobacco, for sheepwash or insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the collector; tools of trade, hand or machine, for all purposes, not being machinery; toxa, and all other poisons for the destruction of rabbits; treenails; tobacco cutter (Gibbs' self-feeding); trees and shrubs, ornamental, for public purposes; turmeric in bulk; twine, sewing, seaming, of hemp or flax; typewriters, tablets with movable fixtures, and musical instruments, when imported by or for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of the said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special declaration on each entry when presented.

Ultramarine blue; umbrella makers' materials, viz., sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings.

Vaccine and ivory vaccine points; valonia; veneer-wood; vestments imported for use for Divine service only.

Washers for patent bottles and syphons; wax, bottling; whalebone and whale-fins from whale fisheries; whaling implements and whaling gear; wire, iron or steel of Numbers 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire-grip and champion nailing machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes, and leather-belting; wire netting and woven iron wire; wire, bottling; wire (iron) binding, of Numbers 14, 15, and 16 gauge; wire, steel, Bessemer soft-drawn spring, of Numbers 10, 12, and 13 gauge respectively, and steel wire, tinned, of Numbers 11, 12, 20, 21, and 22 gauge respectively, to be used in the manufacture of wire mattrasses; woven wire fence machines; works of art, all, for public institutions; wool, unmanufactured; woolpacks.

Yarns, worsted, pure wool in grease for hosiery manufacturing only, of not less invoice value than 1s. 6d. per lb. avoirdupois.

Zinc, salts of, and zinc shavings and discs; zinc in blocks and sheets, not perforated or otherwise manufactured.

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

In reference to importation of spirits and tobacco, the former Act of 1889 makes the following restrictions:—Spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits) brought into Tasmania, will be forfeited and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may direct, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in casks or other vessels capable of containing fourteen gallons at least, and duly reported, or in glass bottles or stone bottles packed in casks or cases, and being really part of the cargo of the importing ship and duly reported. Snuff or tobacco, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than 60 lbs. net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor-in-Council for the importation and warehousing of tobacco. Any person may make entry inwards of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes, of not more than 5 lbs. net weight, for his private use, but if wilfully making a false declaration will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50. Any entry inwards of liquor for home consumption, if made by a person not the holder of a wholesale license or public-house license, shall be valid if the person making such entry declares before the collector that the liquor entered is for private use, a false declaration entailing a penalty not exceeding £50. No such entry shall be made of wines exceeding one pipe, or of spirits exceeding thirty-five gallons, or of malt liquor exceeding fifty-five gallons.

DRAWBACKS.

Drawbacks of the whole amount of duty are allowed upon exportation of all articles except the following:—Barley (pearl), barley (Scotch), butter, carriages, castings, chimney pots, cider, cigars, flour (wheaten), grain, jewellery, lard, linseed, linseed meal, malt liquors in wood, oatmeal, peas (split), seeds, shot, soda crystals, spirits, timber sawn under three inches, tobacco, vinegar, wines in the original packages in which the same were imported, if shipped within two years after the day of importation, and the duty on anyone amounts to £1.

A drawback of 6d. per 100 pounds is allowed on the exportation of malt made from imported barley, on which duty has been paid, if shipped within three months.

On carriages, pianofortes, musical instruments imported by visitors for their own private use a drawback of the whole amount of duty paid, if re-shipped within six months of their being imported; also on silver plate imported by the owner for his own use, the whole duty is allowed whenever it is exported.

On every ton weight of jams manufactured in the colony and packed in jars or tins only, an allowance of £3.

Beer manufactured in the colony, a sum equal to the duty paid thereon. Confectionery manufactured in colony, not less than one cwt., at the rate of £6 per ton.

Sea-going steamers may ship coal for fuel free of duty.

EXCISE DUTIES.

Ale, Porter, and all other Malt Liquor, or fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, 6d. per gallon. Cigars and cigarettes manufactured within the colony 2s. per lb.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Personal Estate of £200 and under £500 ... ... 2 per cent.
" " £500 " " £2,500 ... ... 6 per cent.

Duty on bequests to widows and children, one-half the above rates.

All debts to be deducted before Duty is charged.

No Duty payable on money receivable from any Friendly Society, nor on any sums received under life policies, not exceeding £1,000, where held by or for deceased, his wife or child.

TAXES.

On Property, Houses, and Land, ½d. per £ capital value.
On Dividends 9d. per £ on the amount declared.
On Companies, £50 to £100.
Insurance Companies, not having head office in Tasmania, 2½ per cent. on premiums; minimum payment, £25; maximum, £50.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Articles of clerkship to barrister, &c.	5	0	0
Award of £10 and upwards	0	5	0
Bill of lading or receipt from master, mate, owner, or agent of any vessel for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried to any place beyond Tasmania:—			
For every such bill of lading	0	0	6
For every copy thereof	0	0	6
For every such receipt	0	0	6
For every copy thereof	0	0	6
Exemptions.—The master's copy of a bill of lading, and any receipt given in anticipation of a bill of lading, not to be used in lieu thereof.			
Bond—not exceeding £100	0	2	6
And 2s. 6d. for every additional £50.			
Certificate under Real Property Act	0	5	0
Certificate of Satisfaction of Mortgage—not exceeding £100, 2s. 6d.; with increases up to £1,000 and upwards	1	0	0
Cheques and drafts on bankers	0	0	1
Conveyance, not exceeding £100	0	7	6
For every additional £50 or part	0	7	6
Exemptions.—Transfers of debentures and Treasury bills issued by authority of Parliament, leases except in consideration of fine or for gift, grants and conveyances of waste lands of Crown, transfers of shares in company, duplicates of instruments under Real Property Act, transfers of mortgage to trustees of certified friendly society.			
Declaration of use or trust in writing	0	7	6
Denoting stamp or certificate	0	5	0
Foreign bill of exchange drawn in but payable out of colony—			
Drawn singly or otherwise than in set of two, three or more, same duty as on inland bill of same amount and tenor.			
Drawn in sets of two, three or more, for every bill of each set, if in two, not less than one-half; if in three, not less than one-third the duty of inland bill of same amount.			
Foreign bills drawn out of colony, payable within, same duty as on inland bill of same amount.			
Foreign bills drawn out of colony, payable out of colony but endorsed or negotiated within, same duty as foreign bill drawn within colony and payable out.			
Inland bill of exchange and promissory notes, not exceeding £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £25	0	0	6
Every additional £25 or part	0	0	6
Exemptions.—Banks notes issued by licensed bankers, drafts, orders, cheques on bankers or others payable to bearer or order at sight or upon demand, debentures and Treasury bills issued by the authority of the Parliament of Tasmania.			
Lease by deed, at a yearly rent or otherwise—			
Not exceeding £50	0	5	0
For every additional £50 or any fractional part ...	0	5	0
Lease not by deed, at a yearly rent or otherwise—			
Not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50, or any fractional part ...	0	2	6
Exemption,—All leases of Crown land, and all agreements for leases of Crown land.			
Letter or power of attorney	0	5	0
Mortgage, of £100	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 for every additional £50 or part of £50	0	2	6
If the total amount of money secured is uncertain and without any limit	12	10	0
Settlement or Deed of Gift, other than a will or codicil—			
For every £50 of the amount or value, and also for any fractional part thereof	0	5	0
Transfer or Assignment of Mortgage if the amount secured is under £100	0	2	6
For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 ...	0	2	6
Exemption—Transfer of securities held by Friendly Societies.			
Certificate of satisfaction of any mortgage—			
If the mortgage and interest does not exceed £100 ...	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 and under £250	0	5	0
£250 and under £500	0	7	6
£500 and under £1,000	0	10	0
£1,000 and upwards	1	0	0
Payable by the mortgagor.			
Reconveyance, release, or discharge of any mortgage charge, registered lien or judgment—			
If the mortgage and interest does not exceed £100 ...	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 and under £250	0	5	0
£250 and under £500	0	7	6
£500 and under £1,000	0	10	0
£1,000 and upwards	1	0	0
Payable by the person obtaining the same			
Power of Attorney or Letter of Attorney, whether under seal or not	0	5	0
Exemption.—Any instrument appointing a proxy under "The Bankruptcy Act, 1870," or under any Act relating to insolvent debtors, or any instrument appointing proxy to vote at meeting of shareholders in any company.			

LICENSES.

The following Licenses are payable annually at the Treasury:—	Colonial £	s.	d.
Public-house License	25	0	0
Tap	20	0	0
Packet	10	0	0
Wholesale	25	0	0
Brewer	12	10	0
Importer	10	0	0
Auctioneer, town	50	0	0
Auctioneer, country	20	0	0
Pawnbroker, town	20	0	0
Pawnbroker, country	5	0	0
Distillation License	0	10	0
Cigar and Cigarette manufacture	25	0	0
The undermentioned Licenses are payable at the Office of Inspector of Police:—	£	s.	d.
Carrier	1	0	0
Hawker	1	0	0
Stage Coach	1	0	0
Stage Coach Driver	0	5	0
Tanner	0	5	0
Oyster Fisheries	0	10	0
Hunting License	2	0	0
Billiard table £5, and £1 for every additional table.			
Bagatelle table or board £2, and 10s. for every additional table.			
Payable to the Corporation at the Town Clerk's office:—			
Builder—First week, 5s.; following weeks	0	2	6
Butcher	1	0	0
Carter	0	5	0
Cab	1	0	0
Cabdriver	0	10	0
Common Lodging-house	0	10	0
£2 fee at first licensing.			
Cow	0	5	0
Dog	0	5	0
Gunpowder	2	0	0
Theatre or other building for public entertainment ...	2	0	0
Noxious trades	1	0	0
Parcels delivery carts, license 10s., driver	0	2	6
Purveyors of milk	0	5	0

Licenses to fish for Salmon and Trout with rod and line:—For the season, 10s.; for day or week, 2s. 6d. (A close season is fixed from 1st September to 1st May.)

HARBOUR DUES.—Vessels arriving and sailing in ballast, or which do not break bulk, or call merely for coals or supplies, or to land passengers for another part are exempt from all Port charges except pilotage, where pilot has actually been employed. Vessels landing or embarking passengers only for Hobart 3d. per ton register, maximum £15.

PORT CHARGES.—Lighthouse Rates for Steamers and Coasting Vessels or other vessels, 3d. per ton register.

PILOTAGE.—(Hobart.) On Sailing Vessels, inwards, per ton 6d.; on Steam Vessels, 4d.; maximum charge, £15; outward maximum, £5 (pilotage not compulsory). (Launceston.) Sailing Vessels, per ton 6d.; Steamers, per ton 4d.; vessels under 80 tons, exempt.

LIGHTHOUSE RATES.—Coasters and other vessels 3d. per ton; maximum charge £25. Payment at one port clears vessel at all others in Tasmania.

TOWNS IN TASMANIA

ALBERTON, a post town, with telegraph, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal, and police district of Ringarooma. It lies about 7 miles S. from the township of Upper Ringarooma, on one of the slopes of Mount Victoria, 70 miles from Launceston and 186 miles from Hobart. Tin mining locality. Wesleyan Church and State school here, two hotels. The nearest station is Ellesmere, where there is train communication, once daily, to and from Launceston.

ANTILL PONDS (42° 10′ S. lat., 147° 27′ E. long.) named after Major Antill, of the 48th regiment, a post town, money-order, telegraph, parcel-post, and savings bank station in the county of Somerset, electoral and municipal district of Oatlands, 68 miles N. of Hobart, on the coach road to Launceston. It is a station on the Main Line Railway. Fares, 15s. 3d. and 10s. Hotel: Halfway House. State school.

APSLEY (42° 24′ S. lat., 147° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, parcel-post in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Bothwell, distant 9 miles from Bothwell, and 36 miles NW. of Hobart, and present terminus of the Brighton and Apsley line. It is on the river Jordan and the road from Melton Mowbray to Bothwell. Perch fishing may be had here. Good farming and agricultural land in the vicinity. The Brighton and Apsley branch railway connects with main line railway State school. One hotel. A coach plies once each way daily between Apsley and Brighton. Population of town and district about 150.

ARGENTON (42° S. lat., 145° 10′ E. long.) a railway station and post town on the Strahan and Zeehan Railway, county of Montagu. Mining and agricultural work progresses side by side. Terminus of Oceana Tramway. Flying survey made for railway connecting Strahan-Zeehan line with Henty, Tyndal and Red Hill mines. One hotel. Population, 50; of district, 9,000.

AUBURN. A post town, 65 miles S. of Launceston, and 15 miles from Ross Railway Station. Local industry agricultural.

AVOCA (41° 47′ S. lat., 147° 25′ E. long.), a proclaimed town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, on the borders of Glamorgan, electorate and municipality of Fingal, at the confluence of the St. Paul's and South Esk rivers, 103 miles NE. of Hobart, 52 miles SE. from Launceston, and 18 miles SW. from Fingal. The St. Paul's river is spanned by a free-stone bridge of handsome proportions, constructed upwards of 42 years ago. The main coach roads, Corners to St. Helens and Avoca to Swansea, join here. It is a station on the Fingal Railway line, and about midway between the Corners and St. Mary's. One train passes each way daily, and extra trains, as needed, run with coal freights from Mount Nicholas, fares 7s. 6d. and 5s. Hobart fares 26s. 9d., 17s. 10d. Hotel: Foster's. A coach plies to and from Leipsic tri-weekly, fare 3s. There are two places of worship, St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, and the Guardian Angels, Roman Catholic, and a public school. One hotel. Tin and wolfram widely distributed. Silver lead ore is also worked. Much wool is grown in the district, and the export of wattle bark is large. It is also an agricultural district. Places of interest Ben Lomond mountain, St. Paul's Dome, and tin mines. Population (census, 1891) 180; June, 1900, about 350.

BACK CREEK. A post town, county of Dorset, electoral district of George Town, 36 miles NE. of Launceston. Mail service twice weekly to and from Hobart and Launceston. An agricultural district.

BAGDAD (42° 36′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), a post town, parcel-post, and telegraph station in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Brighton and municipality of Greenponds, situated on the Strathallen and Bagdad Creeks, about 23 miles from Hobart. There is one hotel (the Swan), public school, and public library, with 750 vols., and cricket club. The district is of a grazing and farming character. Kempton or Greenponds is 5 miles distant. It is a railway station on the Brighton and Apsley line, which connects with the main line. Fare to or from Brighton 2s.

BARRINGTON (41° 21′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, and telegraph, in the county of Devon, electorate of Devonport, and police district of Port Sorell, situated between the rivers Don and Forth, about 60 miles NW. of Launceston and 202 miles from Hobart. The only public buildings are the Wesleyan chapel and the public school. Agricultural and grazing district, hilly and heavily timbered. Kentish butter factory established 1895. Barrington is connected with good roads extending to Don, Latrobe, Devonport, and adjacent localities. The total land worked in 1899 in Mersey district was 94,605 acres, including wheat, 3,103 acres; oats, 4,731 acres; potatoes, 5,111 acres; gardens and orchards, 328 acres. Produce:—Wheat, 30,940 bushels; oats, 141,930 bushels; peas, 28,784 bushels; potatoes, 12,086 tons; apples, 6,034 bushels; pears, 175 bushels. Stock: Horses, 2,034; cattle, 8,411; sheep, 15,916; pigs, 5,001.

BARRINGTON LOWER. Post town, with telegraph, 84 miles West of Launceston and 7 miles from Formby Station. Agricultural district.

BEACONSFIELD (41° 9 S. lat., 146° 6′ E. long.) (so named by Governor Weld after the late Earl of Beaconsfield), formerly known as BRANDY CREEK, is a post town, with money-order, parcel-post and telegraph and savings bank, and place of petty sessions, and Court of Requests, in a gold-mining district, county of Devon, police and electoral district of Georgetown. It owes its position to the discovery of quartz reefs in June, 1877, by Mr. William Dally. It is situate on Brandy Creek and Blyth's Creek, the west bank of the river Tamar, at the foot of Cabbage Tree Hill, about 1½ miles from the water's edge, and lies about 28 miles NW. of Launceston, with which it is connected by a fair road, and is 156 miles N. from Hobart. Steamers from and to Georgetown (4 miles) and Launceston call daily to embark and discharge passengers and cargo at Beauty Point jetty (about 3½ miles distant), and Bowens jetty, connected with Beaconsfield by steam tramway. There is also coach communication with Launceston; fare 5s., 8s. return. Hotels: Club, Beaconsfield, Ophir, Duke of Edinburgh, Tasmania, and Exchange. In the township are six churches, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army barracks, State and private schools, Masonic Hall and one lodge, Friendly Societies, A. O. Foresters, M. U. Oddfellows, Good Templars, Rechabites, Brass band, Chess Club, and a branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, police-station, numerous stores, a public library and reading room, Alfred Hall, and Victoria Hall, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, and private houses and cottages numbering about 1,200; also a cottage hospital. A Town Board looks after local requirements. Geological formation: Silurian era with much limestone. The district is justly regarded as one of the most important mining districts in the colony. The Tasmania Gold Mining Company has proved itself to be one of the most productive in the southern hemisphere, comprising an area of 102 acres. Its cyanide and reduction plants for concentrating pyrites are of the newest and best kind. The mine is lighted by electricity. Two batteries with 105 heads of stampers turn out about 40,000 ozs. of gold yearly. The other leading mines are the North Tasmania, Wonder *cum* Moonlight, East Tasmania, Amalgamated West Tasmania, Ophir, Tasmania Consols, Eaglehawk, &c. The area of the field in immediate vicinity of the town is about 600 acres; the entire field, including Salisbury, is quite 13,000 acres, and the deepest shaft 1,000 feet; the length of drives and tunnels in the aggregate amount to several miles. The southern portion of this goldfield is known as the Blue Tier (Salisbury), which is about 5 miles distant. Some limestone caves about 5½ miles from the township are of interest to tourists. Population, 30th June, 1900, 3,600; district 7,000. Beaconsfield ranks as the fourth town of importance in the colony.

BELLERIVE (KANGAROO POINT) (42° 53′ S. lat., 147° 22′ E. long.), a rapidly extending suburb of Hobart, two miles distant, on the opposite side of the water, prettily situated on the E. Bank of the Derwent. It is in the county of Monmouth, and electoral district of Richmond, and is governed by a Town Board. It has a mechanics' institute, with library of 900 vols., stage and appointments for public entertainments, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Roman Catholics, and Congregationalists, also a public school and a money-order, telegraph, parcel-post and savings bank office. Two hotels, the Clarence and Bellerive. Steamers and steam launches ply regularly throughout the day; fare, 3d. It is the terminus of the Bellerive and Sorell railway; a line which will eventually be extended to the East Coast of the island. Coaches run daily to Richmond and Sorell. Court of General and Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions are held here. The Town Board is actively improving the streets and environs. The rural municipality of Clarence, proclaimed 9th October, 1860, has an area of 56,000 acres, the ratable value of property being £8,250, and capital value £265,300. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were, acres worked, 52,371, including 1,693 acres wheat, 49 barley, 230 oats, 178 potatoes, 1,462 hay, 1 634 gardens, and orchards 397. Produce:—wheat, 23,502 bushels; barley, 1 372 bushels; oats, 5,290 bushels; peas, 2,432 bushels; potatoes, 534 tons; apples, 14,607 bushels; pears, 1,264 bushels. The live stock was 463 horses, 1,033 cattle, 16,253 sheep, and 805 pigs. Population (census 1891), 625; district, 1,063, present estimate, 1,800.

BELTANA. A river-side suburb facing the Derwent, two miles from Hobart; has post-office and parcels post, telephone connection, and hourly steamboat service. State school. It is a proclaimed town, and has a Town Board; annual valuation of property, £2,200; streets laid out and formed, and good recreation ground established, convalescent home, and many pleasant villas built. Good fishing and shooting. Population about 150.

BEN LOMOND. Post town, county of Cornwall, municipal and electoral district of Fingal; 122 miles from Hobart, 60 miles from Launceston, and 12 miles from Avoca railway station. From top of the famed Ben Lomond Mountain magnifi-

cent view obtained. There are also two lakes on the summit. Valuable tin, silver, gold, and coal lodes in this locality. Geological formation, granite, sandstone, and slate.

BERRIDALE, on banks of Derwent, three miles from Glenorchy, at junction of road to Bismarck settlement. Post and parcel-post, railway-station, telegraph office. Good fishing and boating.

BEULAH. Post town, county of Buckingham, municipal district of Deloraine, electoral district East Devon. Nine miles from Dunorlan railway station. State school. Centre of agricultural district. Road Trust: valuation, £1,250.

BICHENO (41° 51′ S. lat., 148° 9′ E. long.), a post and telegraph town, with parcel-post, on the eastern coast, in the county, electorate and municipality of Glamorgan, about 140 miles NE. from Hobart, 100 miles from Launceston SE., and 27 miles from Swansea NE. Coach to St. Mary's station, 28 miles, and to Campbell Town; mail cart to Swansea. Steamer communication every 10 days. It has one place of worship, used by all denominations. There is good tin mining at Freycinet's Peninsula, 20 miles distant. Population, 100.

BISHOPSBOURNE (41° 35′ S. lat., 146 E. long.), a village, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, within a short distance of the river Liffey, in the county of Westmoreland, electorate of Cressy, and municipality of Longford, about 8 miles W. of Longford. It is 138 miles distant N. from Hobart, 24¾ miles SW. from Launceston, and is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway. The station is about 1½ mile from the village. Fares, 3s. 9d. and 3s. to Launceston. A conveyance meets morning and evening trains carrying passengers to and from Carrick, Hadspen, and Bishopbourne. It has an Episcopal and Wesleyan place of worship, a public and a private school. Also an hotel and bacon factory. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good mountain and lake scenery in immediate vicinity.

BISMARCK. Post town, with telegraph, 12 miles from Hobart and 6 miles from Berridale station on main line. Agricultural district. Population mainly Germans, who follow agricultural pursuits. State school, and hall for public purposes.

BLACK BRUSH. Post town, with parcel-post, 7 miles from Brighton on main railway. State school. There is a station at Black-brush Road, on the Brighton and Apsley line. Agricultural district.

BLACK RIVER. Post town, Wellington county, Russell municipality, 134 miles E. of Launceston. Anglican and Wesleyan churches here. Coach and steamboat communication.

BLUE TIER (Poiemena) (40° S. lat., 147° E. long.). A post town, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal, and police district of Portland, 180 miles from Hobart, situated about north-west from St. Helens, distance 20 miles. Several tin lodes are being worked here. Geological formation: Granite, probably Laurentian. Communication by railway to St. Mary's *viâ* Fingal, thence 43 miles by coach. Also by train from Launceston to Scottsdale, thence per coach. Fare 16s. Coach communication also with St. Helen's 8s. One hotel, the Blue Tier, and a State school. From Mount Michael, in the vicinity, a view of one-fourth of the island can be obtained. Population of town, about 150.

BLUE TIER JUNCTION. Lottah. Post town, with parcel-post and telegraph station, county of Dorset, police district of Portland, 40 miles from St. Mary's, 16 miles from St. Helen's, three miles from Gould's country. Coach fare to Georges Bay, 6s. 6d.; thence to St. Mary's, 7s. 6d.; thence per rail to Hobart. Daily mail to and from St. Helen's and Scottsdale. Two hotels. State school. Head-quarters of branch of Amalgamated Miners' Union of Victoria. Beautiful scenery. Industry: Tin mining; Anchor, Liberator, Australian, and Cambrian mines, all within a radius of three miles. Machinery for tin saving; finest south of the Line. Anchor has 120 head of stampers. Geological formation: granite, probably Laurentian. Population, 450.

BOAT HARBOUR. Post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings bank and parcel-post, in municipality of Emu Bay, county of Dorset. Seventeen miles from Burnie. The centre of large agricultural district.

BOTHWELL (42° 24′ S. lat., 146° 46′ E. long.) is pleasantly situated on the river Clyde, has a money-order and savings bank office, post, parcel-post and telegraph station. It is in the counties of Cumberland and Monmouth, and electorate of Cumberland, 46 miles NW. of Hobart, and about 100 miles S. from Launceston. It is distant 9 miles from Apsley, present terminus of the Brighton and Apsley branch line. There is daily coach communication with the metropolis by way of Apsley (fare 2s. 6d.), where the coaches meet trains, and a carrier's van leaves weekly. Hotels: Bothwell Castle, Crown and White Hart. It stands upon a flat, at a considerable elevation above the sea-level, having for a background a range of lofty mountains, densely wooded. There is a public library in the township, containing 3,000 volumes, also a working man's club, and an assembly room in Patrick Street. The places of worship are an Anglican church, St. Michael's; and Roman Catholic chapel; also public school and private school. Court of petty sessions is held here, also general and quarterly sessions. There are good municipal chambers and a public hall. There are two flour mills, a brewery, a cordial manufactory, and numerous stores. Anglers may obtain licenses and get good sport, the river abounding in brown trout. In the summer season there is coach communication with the Great Lakes, a favourite resort for tourists. Bothwell is also the name given to the rural municipality (proclaimed December 22, 1862), which has an area of 305,000 acres, the annual value of ratable property being £18,283, capital value £412,306. Road Trust valuation, £17 952. Pastoral district, with some tillage, principally wheat. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 303,800 acres worked. Wheat, 994 acres; barley, 35 acres; oats, 379 acres; potatoes, 37 acres. Produce: wheat, 9,940 bushels; barley, 350 bushels; oats, 5,785 bushels; potatoes, 74 tons; peas, 192 bushels. Stock: horses, 402; cattle, 3,524; sheep, 118,058; pigs, 550. Population (census 1891) 520; of the municipal district, June, 1900, about 1,800.

BRACKNELL (41° 45′ S. lat., 147° E. long.), a postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank township, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Westbury, and electoral district of Cressy, 4½ miles from Oaks which is the nearest railway station, (daily 'bus fare 1s.) 31 miles SW. of Launceston, and about 142 miles N. of Hobart, situated on the Liffey. There is telephonic communication with Bishopbourne. A 'bus runs to and from the Oaks railway station twice daily. Fare, 1s. single. Hotel, the Enfield. State school. Two general stores, Primitive Methodist and Baptist places of worship. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Water supplied by Liffey river. Geological formation, blue stone rock and gravel. There is good fishing for trout and black fish in the Liffey. Good shooting also in vicinity, and during summer the Great Lake can be reached by crossing the Western Tier. Guides obtainable at Blackwood Creek. Population (census 1891) 101; now 200.

BRADSHAW CREEK. Post town, money-order, sa ings bank, parcels-post, and telegraph office, county of Dorset, municipality and electoral district of Ringarooma. Thirty-five miles from Scottsdale. Tri-weekly coach, fare 15s.; thence by rail to Launceston, fares 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d. One hotel. Tin mining township.

BRANXHOLM (41° 5′ S. lat., 147° 53′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Ringarooma, 196 miles from Hobart, 59 miles from Launceston E., and 16 miles from Ellesmere (Scottsdale), on the Ringarooma River, is the centre of a tin-mining district. Deep deposits of alluvial tin of considerable extent and richness exist here. The Warrentinna goldfield is about 1½ mile north. There is also splendid agricultural land in the vicinity. A daily coach runs to and from Scottsdale. Fare, 5s. Railway fare from Scottsdale to Launceston 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d. One hotel, the Branxholm. Churches: Roman Catholic and Wesleyan. One State school, court-house and police buildings; also race club. Population 175.

BREADALBANE (41° 31′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), a postal town, parcel-post, and telegraph, county of Cornwall, electorate and police district of Evandale, 7¼ miles S. from Launceston, at the junction of the Evandale road with that to Hobart, 126 miles from the capital. It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway. Fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. Hotel: Woolpack. It contains a public school, and a church, open to any Christian denomination, and a Ploughing Association. The surrounding scenery is attractive. Population (census 1891) 131; now 190. Road trust valuation, £2,000.

BREAM CREEK (Kellevie) (42° 47′ S. lat., 147° 53′ E. long.), a post town with parcel-post and telegraph, about 16½ miles from Sorell, situated on the creek whose name it bears, near the head of Marion Bay, 30 miles E. of Hobart. It is in the county of Pembroke and municipality and electoral district of Sorell. This place is reached *viâ* Sorell, by conveyances running daily to and from Sorell, whence there is train communication with Hobart. Conveyances also connect with Copping and Kellevie. It has three places of worship and a spacious hall for public entertainments. Cricket club. Good roads for summer bicycling. Splendid scenery, good fishing and shooting. Agricultural district. Settlement is extending here steadily. A butter factory does profitable work. Road trust valuation, £3,000. Population of district about 500. Soil: volcanic.

BRIDGENORTH, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of Westbury; 12½ miles NW. of Launceston. State School. Agricultural district.

BRIDGEWATER (42° 45′ S. lat., 147° 11′ E. long.), a township with money-order, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph office, on the river Derwent, in the county of Buckingham, municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk, 12 miles NW. of Hobart, on the N. side of the Derwent, which is here crossed by a causeway and bridge nearly a mile in length. The Main Line Railway also crosses the Derwent at this point by a bridge of ten arches. A drawbridge is maintained for the convenience of navigation. The Derwent Valley Railway to New Norfolk and to Glenora junctions here with the main line. There is a station also at North Bridgewater (13½ miles by rail from Hobart); fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 9d. New Norfolk steamers call here once weekly in winter, and during the summer months daily; fare, 2s. There are two hotels, the Railway and Derwent, and one at South Bridgewater, the York. Episcopal church (St. Mary's); public school, cricket club. Population (census 1891), 143, now 240. Large cattle and produce markets are held here weekly. Road trust valuations, North Bridgewater, £1,200; South Bridgewater, £350.

BRIDPORT (41° 2′ S. lat., 147° 24′ E. long.), a post town, in the county of Dorset, police district, and electoral district of Ringarooma, situated 183 miles N. from Hobart, 50 miles NNE. from Launceston, and 45 miles from Georgetown, on the junction of the Great Forester and Brid River, near its discharge into Anderson's Bay. It is the port of Scottsdale and the upper Ringarooma. Communication is by occasional steamers, but principally by train from Scottsdale to Launceston. Fare, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d. Also by coach to Ringarooma, Branxholm, and Brothers' Home, fares, 5s. to 10s. The Union Methodists have a church here. Geological formation: granite eastward, sandstone and slate west, with auriferous deposits. Water supply from river. Bridport is a favourite

resort for fishing, shooting, and sea-bathing. Fruit grows abundantly, and there is good agricultural and grazing country. Population small, except in summer season, when Bridport is a favourite health resort.

BRIGHTON (42° 40′ S. lat., 147° 12′ E. long.), a rural municipality (proclaimed October 5, 1863), post and telegraph station, with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank, in the county of Monmouth, electoral and police district of Brighton, containing the townships of Pontville and Elderslie. It is a station on the main line of railway and junction of the Brighton and Apsley line. Railway fare to Hobart, 3s. and 2s. 3d. It has a well-established race club. Three hotels—Enterprise, Crown, and Bridge. The district has an area of 95,922 acres, with 64 miles of roads and streets, and property of yearly ratable value of £13,814, capital value £296,255. Agricultural returns for March 31, 1900, were 87,942 acres worked. Wheat, 2,588 acres; barley, 285 acres; oats, 855 acres; peas, 428 acres; potatoes, 420 acres; hay, 1,597 acres; gardens and orchards, 450 acres. Produce: wheat, 41,808 bushels; barley, 13,976 bushels; oats, 30,520 bushels; peas, 5,992 bushels; potatoes, 368 tons; mangolds, 1,506 tons. Stock: horses, 566; cattle, 1,419; sheep, 26,894; pigs, 1,069. Population of the electoral district (census 1891) 3,414; now about 3,700.

BROADMARSH (42° 38′ S. lat., 147° 10′ E. long.). With post-office, parcels-post, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph station at Lower Broadmarsh; municipality of Brighton, county of Monmouth, twenty miles from Hobart. State school, Anglican and Congregational churches, Road Trust, and cricket club. One hotel: the Prince of Wales. Road Trust valuation, £5,200. The drive from Brighton on main road to this village is one of the most attractive in South Tasmania. Shooting is abundant, and there is good fishing in the Jordan. Population 150.

BROWN RIVER (42° 59′ S. lat., 147° 19′ E. long.), a post town 10 miles S. of Hobart, with which it has daily coach communication. Telegraph station. A favourite place of resort for aquatic parties, for whose convenience a landing pier has been erected, and a good hotel, The Australasian. A spacious hall is available for public entertainments. *See* KINGSTON.

BUCKLAND (42° 37′ S. lat., 147° 44′ E. long.), a postal centre, with money-order, savings bank office, parcel-post, and telegraph station, 25 miles from Richmond, 40 miles NE. from Hobart, and 136 SE. from Launceston, in the Prosser's Plains district. It is in the county of Pembroke, electorate of Glamorgan, and municipality of Spring Bay, and is situated at the junction of the Prosser and Brushy Plains river, about 12 miles distant from Prosser Bay. There is coach communication direct to Campania railway station, on T. M. L. Railway. Coach fare, 8s.; railway, 5s. 3d. and 4s. Also with Orford and Spring Bay. It has an Episcopal Church (St. John Baptist), a Gothic building of stone; parsonage, State school, post and telegraph office. Hotel: Buckland. One general store, and some good houses. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Geological formation, sand and ironstone. Coal has been found in the district of good quality. Situated between Buckland and Orford is Paradise, a beautiful and well-known pass. The name well indicates the sublimely charming scenery and surroundings. Population 150, of electoral district about 2,200.

BURGESS (41° 9′ S. lat., 146° 31′ E. long.), a postal station on the west shore of Port Sorell Arm, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell; twelve miles east of Torquay. The port trade is mainly confined to fruit produce and light timber. The port is said to be the best in North Tasmania, except Port Dalrymple—land-locked, deep, and wide. The arm of the sea which forms it extends inland about 7 miles, and its channels are navigable for small craft nearly the whole distance. Some good fishing may be obtained here, and splendid yachting-ground. Population of district 600.

BURNIE (40° 57′ S. lat., 145° 56′ E. long.), a post, savings bank, and money-order township, telegraph station, parcel-post, and port of entry and clearance, in the county of Wellington (at the extreme NE. point), situated on the shore of Emu Bay, in the electorate of Waratah, and police district of Emu Bay, about 91 miles NW. of Launceston, 37 from Stanley, 48 from Mount Bischoff, and 245 NW. from Hobart. It is the present terminus of Western Railway connecting with Launceston and Hobart on the main line, and also junction for line to Zeehan and West Coast *via* Waratah, 47 miles distant. Communication with Launceston and Melbourne is also by weekly steamers. Wiseman's well-appointed coaches ply twice daily to and from Wynyard. Fares, Wynyard, 3s. Railway to Hobart, first class, £2 10s. 6d. Weekly steam service to Sydney and Melbourne, also to Hobart, Launceston and Strahan. Hotels: T. Wiseman's Bay View, H. Wiseman's Burnie Hotel, and W. Wiseman's; also Surnam's private hotel. There are six places of worship—Anglican (St. George's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Wesleyan, United Free Methodists, Baptist and Gospel Hall, a public school, convent and five private schools, Temperance Hotel, and a Town Hall, fitted with stage accessories, and public library. Banks of Australasia and National, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows' Lodge, Rechabite Lodge, Ministering Children's League, and race club. Newspaper: *Emu Bay Times*, published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Quarterly sittings of Supreme Court are held here, with £100 jurisdiction. A proposal is under consideration for supplying acetylene light and waterworks. A breakwater has been constructed. It is proposed to construct an additional wharf with light visible 12 miles. Emu Bay (Burnie) is a safe anchorage with any wind. It is proposed to extend the breakwater, thus making it one of the most useful marine works in the colony, the water gradually deepening from 1½ to 32 feet at low water. Court of Petty Sessions is held here, also General Sessions. Saw-mills, butter, and bacon factories are in full work. Points of interest to tourists, Darling and Sanderson's Guide Falls. Annual ratable value of property £26,500. Capital value of district £545,000. Road Trust valuation, £10,800. Agricultural returns for the Emu Bay district to March 1, 1900, were 190,489 acres worked; wheat, 1,511 acres; barley, 21 acres; oats, 1,205 acres; peas, 511 acres; potatoes, 2,600 acres; gardens and orchards, 183 acres. Produce: wheat, 39,198 bushels; barley, 420 bushels; oats, 36,150 bushels; peas, 8,687 bushels; potatoes, 10,400 tons; apples, 2,511 bushels; pears, 136 bushels; stock: horses, 1,453; cattle, 13,965; sheep, 5,566; pigs, 4,558. Geological formation, basaltic and silurian slate. Water supplied from wells, adjacent creeks and tanks. Population, 1,600; of district 6,900.

CAMPANIA (42° 42′ S. lat. 147° 22′ E. long.), the railway station for Richmond, from which it is 5 miles distant. Fares, 5s. 3d. and 4s. 0d. Hobart is 27¼ miles S. by rail, much less in a direct line. It has a telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office and parcel-post, also an Anglican church, and is in the county of Monmouth and electorate and municipality of Richmond. Coaches leave for Richmond twice daily and for Buckland, Spring Bay, Lisdillon, and Swansea Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the main railway train service. Agricultural and pastoral district. One hotel and a good flour mill. Gold and coal have been found in the vicinity. Cattle and sheep sales are held here monthly.

CAMPBELLTOWN (41° 56′ S. lat., 147° 4′ E. long.), a very pretty township built on the slope of a hill, on the banks of the Elizabeth River, which flows through it, in the county of Somerset, electorate and municipal district of Campbelltown (Macquarie for Legislative Council), distant 91 miles by rail from Hobart north, and 42 miles SE. of Launceston. There is railway communication daily with Avoca, Fingal, St. Mary's, Falmouth, and George's Bay, and the Main Line Railway can be availed of. Fares, 20s. 9d. and 13s. 9d. Launceston, 9s. and 6s. A coach leaves for Swansea and returns twice weekly. Hotel: Dawson's. There are in the town an institute, with reading-room and library of 4,600 volumes; a hospital, and four places of worship—Roman Catholic church, a fine Gothic building; the Church of England (St. Luke's), of brick; St. Andrew's Scottish church and a Wesleyan church in High Street; State school (No. 5). Flower shows are held in connection with the institute. One private school. Town lighted with kerosene. The surrounding country is very fertile, but at present is mainly utilized for sheep-grazing purposes. The greater portion of stud merino sheep are reared in this district, for which the climate, &c., is peculiarly favourable. Considerable fruit and horticultural produce is also grown. The Midland Agricultural Association holds its annual meetings here. The township is head-quarters of E Company Second Battalion Tasmanian Infantry. There is a savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post and telegraph station. Court of Petty Sessions is held regularly, also General Sessions. Water is supplied by a service constructed by private enterprise, giving water to every dwelling at a moderate cost. The scenery of wooded mountains, as viewed from a small island in centre of the dam, can hardly be surpassed. The lake of 1200 acres swarms with wild ducks and swans. There is an extensive quarry of excellent building stone of a dark colour, and which spalls readily to the hammer. Midland Star Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F. and Future Help Tent I.O.R. Friendly Societies. Mechanics' Institute. Brass band, with 20 members. The rural municipality, proclaimed 6th August, 1866, has an area of 392,600 acres, 150 miles of roads and streets, and property of the yearly ratable value of £22,111; capital value £559,689. Road Trust valuation, £23,246. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 290,802 acres worked; wheat, 645 acres; oats, 399 acres; potatoes, 24 acres; barley, 64 acres; hay, 790 acres. Produce: wheat, 7,740 bushels; oats, 7,980 bushels; potatoes, 96 tons; barley, 1,296 bushels; mangolds, 1,988 tons. Stock: horses, 421; cattle, 3,630; sheep, 131,707; pigs, 427. Population, 818 (census 1891); of district 2,694; now 2,900.

CARLTON. A post town, with parcels-post, in the county of Pembroke, municipal and electoral district of Sorell; 24 miles from Hobart. Anglican and Congregational churches and State school here.

CARNARVON. The township of Port Arthur, 51 miles from Hobart, mainly composed of buildings formerly the residences of the staff of the penal settlement, now occupied by settlers. The prison buildings are rapidly falling into decay. There is a post, parcel-post, money order and telegraph office here, and a comfortable hotel, which add to the convenience of visitors who make Carnarvon a place of pleasant sojourn in summer. There is a hall for private and public assemblies, a gymnasium and a State school. The wharf permits of good-sized steamers going alongside and landing passengers. It is a favourite place for summer steamboat excursions. The places of note are the penal buildings, the Giant's Blowhole, 300 feet deep, the Caves, Brown's Mount, Terrace Rocks, Point Pier, and the "Isle of the Dead." Courts of general and petty sessions are held here. It is in the county of Pembroke and electorate of Sorell. There is coach communication with Taranna (fare, 2s. 6d.) and bi-weekly steamer from Hobart. Local affairs are administered by a Town Board. The manufacture of pottery has been established on a small scale. Ratable value of property, £2,702; capital value £58,465. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 7,654 acres worked; wheat, 67 acres; barley, 35 acres; oats, 60 acres; potatoes, 163 acres. Produce: wheat, 938 bushels; barley, 770 bushels; oats, 1,560 bushels; peas, 1,995 bushels; beans, 120 bushels; potatoes, 815 tons; apples, 10,649 bushels. Stock: horses, 216; cattle, 1,914; sheep, 6,314; pigs, 991. Population of township, 170.

CARRICK (41° 31′ S. lat., 147° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the rural municipality and electorate of Westbury, and county of Westmoreland, situated on the river Liffey, ten miles from Westbury. There is daily coach communication with railway station at Bishopbourne, and also with Launceston, from which it is distant 11 miles SW., and 136 miles N. from Hobart. A coach runs to and from Westbury three times weekly. Two hotels : the Carrick and Prince of Wales. There is an Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), a Wesleyan church and a State school. Water supply from river, lifted by hydraulic ram. The Carrick Racing Club has its headquarters here, and the race course is one of the best in Tasmania. A Road Trust looks after the highways and by-ways here. Agricultural district. Geological formation : bluestone. Population now about 300. Road trust valuation, £4,000.

CASCADE (Tasman Peninsula), post town, 45 miles SE. from Hobart. Steamer runs bi-weekly. Fare, 10s. return. Agricultural district.

CASCADE RIVER (41° 9′ S. lat., 147° 52′ E. long.), a tin-mining centre, in the county of Dorset, Ringarooma electorate and police district, situated on the river whose name it bears, about 50 miles NW. of Launceston, and midway between Branxholm and Moorina. Tin mining is mainly carried on here by Chinese. Population about 150.

CASTRA. Post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office ; mtunicipality of Mersey, county of Devon. Anglican and Presbyterian churches and State school. Daily coach communication between Castra Road and Ulverstone.

CAVESIDE, post town, 50 miles W. of Launceston ; nearest railway station Chudleigh, to which conveyance runs twice weekly. Wesleyan church and State school here.

CHUDLEIGH (41° 31′ S. lat., 146° 31′ E. long.), a village, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post, telegraph and railway station, with a public school. One hotel, and a Public Hall. It is situated on Lobster Creek, near the Rubicon river, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality and electoral district of Deloraine, 161 miles from Hobart, and 56½ miles SW. of Launceston. Fares, by rail to Launceston, 15s. and 8s. 2d. It has a rich dairy and agricultural country round it, extending far along the valleys of the Mersey and Forth. Fruit is also grown here very successfully. In the vicinity are some extensive caves, with stalactites, which are extremely grand and beautiful. At Bastian Bluff, 10 miles distant, a magnificent view of inland scenery is obtained. Lakes McKenzie, Lacey, Long, Balmoral, and others are within easy distance. the entire district presents charming scenery, and has become a favourite resort of tourists. Good fishing and shooting. There is a good cricket club and also rifle company. The Chudleigh Turf Club holds an annual race meeting. There is a Road Board here. the ratable value of property being £6,700. Churches : Anglican and Wesleyan, also Salvation Army. Geological formation : Chiefly limestone. There is a good recreation ground. Population, town 150 ; district 900.

CIRCULAR HEAD. *See* Stanley.

CLARENCE. *See* Rokeby.

CLEVELAND (41° 47′ S. lat., 147° 30′ E. long.), a small post town, money-order office, parcel-post and telegraph station, in Epping Forest, in the county of Somerset, on the main road, 32 miles SE. of Launceston, 101 miles by rail N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from Campbelltown. The Main Line Railway has a station here ; fares from Launceston, 6s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. ; Hobart, 23s. 3d. and 15s. 6d. It is in the electorate and municipal district of Campbelltown. Principal inn, The Bald-faced Stag. There is an Anglican church, and a State school. The country round is almost exclusively pastoral. Population, 150.

COLEBROOK (formerly Jerusalem) (42° 30′ S. lat., 147° 21′ E. long.), post town, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, about 17 miles from Richmond, 32 miles (39 by rail) N. of Hobart, and 94 miles S. from Launceston. It is a station on the Main Line Railway. Fares, 8s. 3d. and 5s. 9d. Coal seams are worked in the neighbourhood, and the coal is good for domestic purposes. A good deal of agricultural work is done in the surrounding district, and also cattle rearing. The gardens and orchards are a special feature. It is in the county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Richmond. It has a public school, and free school in connection with St. Patrick's church, two places of worship, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, and one inn. The Church of England (St. James) is a substantial freestone structure. The Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's) is admittedly the most prominent and beautiful building in the town. Court of Requests held four times yearly. There is a Road Trust and Race Club. Good hunting and shooting. Coal found in many parts of the district. Population (census 1891), 189 ; now 300. Road Trust valuation £3,500.

CONARA (formerly known as the Corners) (41° 51′ S. lat., 147° 22′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph parcel-post, and railway station, 98 miles N. of Hobart, 35 miles from Launceston, Campbelltown municipality and electorate, and county of Buckingham. Anglican church. State school. One hotel, The Railway, and the place is of some importance as the junction of the T.M.L. Railway and Fingal line. Trains leave here for St. Mary's at 4.30 p.m on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at 1.0 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, from Hobart, 22s. 6d. and 15s. From Launceston, 7s. 6d. and 5s. ; additional trains to Fingal on Wednesday and Friday.

CONSTITUTION HILL, post town, parcel-post, and telegraph station, county of Monmouth, municipality of Green Ponds, electoral district of Brighton ; 27 miles from Hobart and 10 from Brighton. Rail, 3s. and 2s. 3d. : coach, 2s. 6d. Anglican and Baptist churches here. Agricultural and pastoral district.

COPPINGTON, post, parcel-post, savings-bank, and telephone office ; 30 miles from Hobart and 14 from Sorell, county of Pembroke. Coach tri-weekly to and from Sorell, thence by train to Hobart. Conveyances also connect with Bream Creek, Kelleire, and Dunelley. State school, Anglican church (St. Paul's), Sunday-school, and Nonconformist place of worship, one hotel—the Coppington. Centre of flourishing agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district, 500. This is the principal centre of population in the Bream Creek district. Good fishing and shooting.

CORINNA (41° 40′ S. lat., 144° 58′ E. long.), on the west coast, about 12 miles from entrance of Corinna River. Official name Royerine. In the vicinity many tin and gold mines are being successfully worked. Copper wolfram and iridium are also found. It is in the county of Russell, police district of Macquarie, and electorate of Wellington, and has a post and telegraph office, also money-order office and savings-bank. State school One hotel. The township is NW. from Hobart, and distant, overland, about 220 miles, and about 240 by water. Nearest railway-station Zeehan, reached by horse track. The scenery around Corinna is wildly magnificent. Lovers' Creek Falls and Pieman Heads are points of interest. The river itself has a bad entrance, but inside widens out to a breadth of about 300 yards in some places, and navigation is easy for 23 miles from entrance. The river forms the division between the counties of Russell and Montagu. Population of town about 120, and district about 200.

CORNERS. *See* Conara

CRANBROOK (42° 3′ S. lat., 148° 7′ E. long.), a post town with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, and telephone station, is in the county, electorate, and municipality of Glamorgan, on Swan River, 100 miles NE. of Hobart, and 76 miles SE. from Launceston, lying in the midst of hilly country adapted for farming and grazing. Swansea, the nearest town, is 10 miles S. Coach runs to Campbell Town station and also to Campania, and mail tri-weekly to Hobart. Nearest railway-station Avoca, reached by road. The township is on the west shore of Oyster Bay, having a beautiful view of the Schouten Hills. There is a State school and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian church (Gala Kirk). There are two hotels, a Social club, and public library. Pastoral and agricultural district. Rich valleys and well grassed, hilly country. Good swan, duck, and kangaroo shooting in vicinity, also excellent fishing and picturesque scenery. The beach abounds with rare shells and seaweeds. Population 160 ; of district, 1,000.

CRESSY (41° 42′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), in the county of Westmoreland, electorate of Cressy, municipality and police district of Longford, is a village in the agricultural district of the same name, situated near the Lake River, about 7 miles SW. of Longford, the nearest railway station, and 21 miles S. of Launceston. A coach meets the morning and evening trains at Longford, connecting there with trains for Hobart and Launceston, and there is also a tri-weekly coach to Ross. Fare to Longford, 7 miles, 1s. 6d. There is a bi-weekly mail conveyance to Blackwood, carrying tourists 12 miles towards the Great Lake. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, telephone station, public and private school, and a Rechabite Tent, inns—Cressy and Ringwood—places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Episcopalians, a Good Templars' Hall, and a large Public Hall. The district is noted for its stud sheep stations. In the hunting season it is a famous meeting place for the hounds. There is good trout and blackfish fishing. The town is a convenient starting place for the western tiers and the great lakes, towards which there is much tourist traffic in the summer. It is supplied with water from the Lake River, under management of a Water Trust. Capital value of property, South Longford district, £146,116 ; ratable value, £6,904. Population (census 1891) of town, 229 ; of district, 2,303 ; 30th June, 1899, 2,550.

CULLENSWOOD, a post town with parcel post, in the county of Cornwall, electorate and police district of Fingal, a station on the Fingal branch railway, 44 miles from the Conara, on the main line, and 3 miles from St. Mary's, the terminus. Anglican church (Christ's Church) and Sunday School. Agricultural district.

DARLINGTON. *See* Maria Island.

DARWIN, a postal town in Macquarie district, electorate of Montagu. West coast. Daily mail service to Pillinger, thence to Sheehan. Mining centre. Population about 100.

DEDDINGTON, a postal town, 12 miles from Evandale. Presbyterian church and State school. Hotel : The Deddington. It is the centre of a gradually extending agricultural district.

DEEBRIDGE, post town and telegraph station, municipality of Hamilton, electoral district and county of Cumberland, 76 miles from Hobart ; 46 miles from Macquarie railway station. Coach connection, and also with Lakes. Two good boarding-houses. Excellent trout fishing. Pastoral district.

DELORAINE (41° 31′ S. lat., 146° 43′ E. long.), a town situated on both sides of the Meander, in the counties of Westmoreland and Devon, electorate of Meander for Legislative Council and electorate of Doleraine for Assembly and municipality of Deloraine, 156 miles NW. of Hobart, and 30 miles from Launceston, SW. (45 miles by rail). It has a money-order office, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph station, with telegraphic connection with Chudleigh, 10 miles, and Elizabeth Town, 8 miles distant. The Launceston and Western Railway has a station at Deloraine, placing the town

and the northern capital within easy access of each other; fares, 7s. and 5s. 6d. The line extends also to Ulverstone, and there is a branch line to Chudleigh and Mole Creek. There are five hotels, Railway, British, Deloraine, Plough and Bush. The town contains public and a convent schools, a public library with 2,000 volumes, branches of the Commercial Bank and Bank of Australasia, and places of worship, occupied respectively by the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Roman Catholics (Holy Redeemer) Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and Salvation Army. A town hall and Oddfellows' hall. Quarterly General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, monthly Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions are held here. Oddfellows (M.U.), and Masonic Lodges and Rechabite Tent. The Council Chamber, Town Hall, and Masonic Hall are the principal public buildings. The Turf Club has one meeting on Easter Monday on Recreation Ground, and the Avenue Club also a meeting in December at "The Avenue," the most beautiful natural racecourse in the Colonies. The surrounding country is fertile and well-watered, and suitable alike for grazing and agricultural purposes. A large area of land is under tillage for grain and root crops, and also for orchards. The soil is principally basaltic and limestone. Slate and silurian rocks crop out in the district. The rural municipality (proclaimed November 3rd,1863) has an area of 376,000 acres, annual value of ratable property being £37,000. Capital value of district £758,800. Road Trust, £16,750. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 149,612 acres worked; wheat, 4,894 acres; barley, 279 acres; oats, 6,773 acres; peas, 2,533 acres; potatoes, 2,188 acres; turnips, 843 acres; gardens and orchards, 252 acres. Produce: wheat, 88,092 bushels; barley, 5,322 bushels; oats, 162,552 bushels; peas, 50,650 bushels; potatoes, 6,564 tons; turnips, 8,430 tons; apples, 2,511 bushels; pears, 136 bushels. Stock: horses, 2,120; cattle, 9,690; sheep, 38,518; pigs, 7,117. Population (census 1891), 895; of electoral district, 4,913; 30th June, 1900, estimated at 5,700.

DERBY, a mining township, county of Dorset; municipal and electoral district of Ringarooma; 21 miles from Scottsdale, and 201 miles from Hobart, on Ringarooma river. Post-office, money-order, parcel-post, savings bank, and electric telegraph office. It has a board of health and State school; Court-house, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches; branch of National bank of Tasmania; two hotels, and Rechabite lodge. Coaches run daily to and from Scottsdale, St. Helens, *via* Moorina and Weldborough, connecting with train at Scottsdale (21 miles) and St. Mary's, for Launceston and Hobart and intermediate stations. There is some good agricultural land here, but it is principally a mining district. Chief mines: Briscis, No. 1 Brothers Home, and Ringarooma Tin Mines. Water supply from wells, often indifferent. Geological formation: basaltic, with granite, slate, and sandstone in places. Population (census 1891) 273; June, 1899, 450; of district 3,000.

DETENTION RIVER, post town and telegraph station, with parcels post, 63 miles from Devonport, municipality of Russell, county of Devon. Coach communication daily. Agricultural district.

DEVONPORT East and West, formerly known as Formby and Torquay (41° 9′ S. lat., 146° 22′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, near the mouth of the river Mersey, in the county of Devon, electorate of Devonport, and police district of Port Sorell, 82 miles NW. from Launceston, and 192 from Hobart. It has Town Board powers. It is situated on both sides of river Mersey, with ferry communication, fares 1d. each way. Two trains daily run through from Emu Bay to Launceston; fares, 16s. 3d. and 11s. 8d.; Hobart, fare, 44s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. Masonic, Protestant A.N.A. Alliance, M. Unity, and Rechabites have lodges here. The post and telegraph office at West Devonport is a handsome building. The Union Company's steamers run weekly between here and Melbourne, and one fortnightly to Sydney. Also connected regularly with Shehan, West Coast, and Launceston. J. Paterson & Co.'s steamers trade weekly to Sydney in the produce season. The White Star line makes bi-weekly trips between Devonport, Launceston and north-west ports. Huddart Parker's and other intercolonial steamers frequently make trips for cargo. The P. and O. Company have an agency here. The bar entrance to the river has been deepened to 16 feet at low water with a rise of 10 feet to high. The Mersey Marine Board, which embraces Mersey, Don, and Burgess, is doing very good work in improving shipping accommodation, and the port ranks as third in Tasmania. Town Board valuation, £12,633. Ratable value of district £54,650. Capital value of Mersey district £1,200,000. Railway communication has greatly increased the value of all land in and around the township. Banks: Australasia, Commercial and National. Hotels: Sea View, Kimberleys Palace and Formby in West Devonport, and Victoria and Mersey in East Devonport; also coffee palace, two State schools, convent, private and other schools. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptists, Salvation Army. East and West Devonport are supplied with water from the River Forth, 8½ miles distant. The supply is abundant, and the force sufficient to extinguish a fire at the highest buildings. There are good public baths, recreation grounds and cycling track, cricket, football, and golf clubs. Mersey regatta has been held continuously on New Year's Day for forty years, and the salubrious climate and attractive scenery makes it a favourite resort for tourists. A road to Spreyton furnishes a charming river bank promenade. Road through Wesley Vale, Northdown, and Newground into East Devonport, and from East Devonport to Latrobe offer pleasant suburban drives. Pardoe beach, Mersey Bluff and lighthouse are favourite resorts. The soil is clayey, and coal, limestone, and freestone are found in the neighbourhood. Orcharding is general on the farms between East Devonport and Latrobe. Population: West and East Devonport, 2,700; of district 11,400. Newspapers: Tri-weekly, *North West Post*; daily, *North Western Advocate*.

DILSTON, post town, county of Dorset, municipal and electoral district of Selby; 9 miles NE. from Launceston. Coach fare, 2s. 6d. Anglican church here. Agricultural district.

DON (41° 9′ S. lat., 146° 17′ E long.), a township situated near the mouth of the river Don, on the NW coast, two miles W. of Devonport on the Deloraine and Mersey Railway, Lillico siding being the nearest stopping place. In the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and Port Sorell police district (Devonport), 187 miles from Hobart. There are three places of worship (Church of England, Presbyterian and Congregational), a mechanics' institute and library of 800 volumes (with good public room), post, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, public school and private school; also Oddfellows' lodge. Places of interest: sea beaches and Blow-hole. Mail cart once daily to and from Devonport, fare, 1s. 6d. Only one hotel: The Don. Several stores. The district is a farming one, having rich soil. The harbour, which has no bar, admits vessels drawing 11 feet 4 inches, and is protected by a breakwater, and can be entered except during heavy NW. gales. The ratable value of property for Road Trust is £4,450. Population of town 250, of district 400.

DOVER. *See* PORT ESPERANCE.

DROMEDARY, post town, with parcel-post and telegraph, county of Monmouth, municipal and electoral district of Brighton. Railway station on Derwent valley line. State school. Agricultural district.

DUCK RIVER (or SMITHTON), post town and telegraph station, county and electoral district of Wellington, Russell municipality; 13 miles W. of Stanley (Circular Head). Bi-weekly mail service to and from Stanley. Timber and produce shipped hence. Port capable of easy improvement. Anglican Church here and State school. Population about 250.

DULVERTON, post town, with parcel post, telegraph and railway siding on the North-West line. Situated in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon and police district of Port Sorell; distant about 4½ miles from Latrobe, and 3½ from Railton; 70 miles NW. from Launceston. There is a Wesleyan Chapel, and small social hall. Coal mining and farming district; especially noted for potato crops. A saw-mill finds full work here. Daily mail communication with Latrobe. Population, about 150.

DUNALLY, post town, parcel post, and telegraph station, county of Pembroke; municipality and electoral district of Sorell, bounded by Blackman's Bay to the east, and Norfolk Bay to the south. It is 20 miles from Sorell railway station. Thirty-four miles from Hobart. Mail cart and steamer each bi-weekly. Fare, 8s. return. Good fishing grounds, also shooting. The famed Eagle Hawk Neck, tesselated pavement, Tasman's Arch, Blowhole, Roaring Beach, Mt. Forestier, &c., all places of interest to tourists, are within one day's trip, and easy means of access are provided. Agricultural district. State school. Hotel: The Dunally. Population of township about 120; of district, 550.

DUNDAS (42° lat. S. 145° long E.), post town and telegraph station, with parcel post. Montagu county, electoral district of Montagu, north-west from Hobart, 244 miles. Terminus of Zeehan and Dundas and Emu Bay railways, which connect with Zeehan and Strahan. Several stores are here. One hotel: the Dundas. Church: Wesleyan. State school, Lodge of I.O O.F. The district abounds in silver, lead, and other metals. Montagu Road Trust controls local affairs. A railway line connects with Zeehan, and similar lines to other localities are likely to be constructed. Population, July, 1898, including North East Dundas, Mount Reid, Ringville, Rosebery, and Deep Seed, 1,500. Dundas proper about 200. The district abounds in wild and picturesque scenery. The mines, fast developing, attract many visitors, particularly on account of the variety of beautiful minerals produced.

DUNORLAN. *See* CHUDLEIGH.

ELDERSLIE (42° 36′ S. lat., 147° 5′ E. long.), a small town situated in the county of Monmouth, electoral and police district of Brighton, about 15 miles from Pontville, NW., through which place it has coach and rail communication with the capital. There is also a bi-weekly carrier. Has post office, parcel post, telephone and money-order office (Upper Broadmarsh). It lies about 30 miles NW. of Hobart, on the river Jordan, and has Episcopal place of worship (St. Augustine's), public school, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. Population about 100.

ELIZABETH TOWN (41° 22′ S. lat., 146° 37′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel post and telephone station, in the County of Devon, electorate and municipality of Deloraine, about 7 miles NW. from Deloraine, and 35½ from Launceston (50 miles by rail), on the Rubicon river. Nearest station, Whitefoord Hills, 2½ miles west of village. Anglican church here. One hotel, the Saddlers' Arms.

ELLENDALE, post town, money order, savings bank and telephone office, county of Buckingham, municipality of Hamilton; electoral district of Cumberland; distant 46 miles from Hobart and 13 from Glenora station on Derwent Valley railway. Daily coach fare, 2s. 6d. Anglican and R. C. Church and State School. Agricultural and hop-growing district.

ELLESMERE. *See* SCOTTSDALE.

EMU BAY (41° 4′ S lat., 145° 56′ E. long.). The township is situated upon the shore of a beautiful Bay, "suggestive of that of Naples." *See* BURNIE.

EPPING FOREST. Post, parcel post and telegraph office here, county of Somerset; municipality and electoral district of Campbelltown. Station on main line railway, 28 miles from Launceston (fare 5s. 9d.), 105 from Hobart (fare 24s., 16s.) Presbyterian church and State school here. One hotel. Agricultural district.

EVANDALE (41° 5′ S. lat., 147° 16′ E. long.), a township, 13 miles from Launceston SE., 120 miles N. of Hobart, situated on the South Esk river. It has a money-order, savings bank, parcel post and telegraph office, telegraph station, and two railway stations, and is in the county of Cornwall and electorate of Evandale. The Launceston and Western Railway and Main Line Railway place it in easy communication with Launceston, Hobart, and North-West Coast towns; fares to Launceston, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 8d. A coach also runs three times a week from Lymington. Evandale Junction station, for the two lines, is some little distance from the town. A conveyance meets every train; fare, 3d. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Clarendon. A remarkable group of rocks near here, known as Rose's Rocks, attract many strangers. There is a public library here, containing 3,275 volumes; also a public school. Places of interest to tourists: Logan Falls, 5 miles from township, and Cora Linn, 6 miles distant. The places of worship are St. Andrew's, Episcopalian, St. Andrew's, Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan church, also a Mission room. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge and Working Men's Club. It is a place of Petty and Monthly Sessions. Geological formation, tertiary and post tertiary, sands, gravels, and lacustrine deposits, with basalt, probably of the Miocene age. Water is laid on to every house from the river. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 9, 1865) has an area of 255,000 acres, annual value of ratable property being £27,000. Capital value of district £590,776. Road Trust valuation, £20,950. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 177,901 acres worked; wheat, 4,652 acres; barley, 1,795 acres; oats, 1,514 acres; potatoes, 81 acres; turnips, 93 acres; gardens and orchards, 106 acres. Produce: wheat, 83,736 bushels; barley, 37,695 bushels; oats, 42,392 bushels; potatoes, 380 tons; mangolds, 1,342 tons. Stock: horses, 914; cattle, 4,157; sheep, 107,790; pigs, 1,792. Population (census 1891), 540; of electoral district, 3,262; 30th June, 1900, about 3,500.

EXETER, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of George Town; 16 miles from Launceston. Coach fare, 3s. Wesleyan church here.

EXTON (41° 31′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.), a small postal township, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, and railway and telegraph station, on the Launceston and Western line, in the county of Westmoreland, distant about 4 miles from Westbury (same electorate), 152 miles NW. of Hobart, and 42 miles W. from Launceston (by rail). Fares, 6s. 6d. and 5s. 3d. State school here, Wesleyan church, and two inns; principal, The Marsh. Farming district. Road Trust ratable property, £7,637. The population is about 260. Settlement here is steadily progressing.

FALMOUTH (41° 30′ S. lat., 148° 15′ E. long.), a post town and telegraph station on the east coast, near St. Patrick's Head, in the county of Cornwall, and electorate and municipality of Fingal, 22 miles NE. from Fingal, 88 miles E. from Launceston, and 144 miles from Hobart. A coach plies to St. Mary's on the Fingal line, which junctions with the main line at Conara, the coach passing daily within two miles of Falmouth. There is no hotel here, but a comfortable boarding-house. There is a State school here, in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. The district is agricultural, pastoral, and dairying. Good fishing, shooting, and bathing. A pleasant place of resort at all seasons. Population of town, about 150; of electoral district, 3,400.

FENTONBURY, post town, with money-order and telegraph office, county of Buckingham, municipality of Hamilton; electoral district of Cumberland; 46 miles N. from Hobart and 8 miles from Glenora station, Derwent Valley Railway. State school. Rail fare, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d.; coach, 1s 9d.; return, 3s.

FINGAL (41° 37′ S. lat., 148° 0′ E. long.), a municipality, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, railway and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, electoral district of Fingal and South Esk (Legislative Council), 120 miles NE. of Hobart, 70 miles SE. from Launceston, situated on the South Esk river, whence its supply of water is obtained. Hotels: Talbot Arms and Tasmanian. Branch of the Bank of Australasia, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, Council buildings and gaol. State school and three private schools. Masonic Lodge and Oddfellows' Lodge. The railway extends to St. Mary's, and connects with main line at Conara. There is coach communication daily with George's Bay, Mathinna, Mangana and St. Helen's. In this district are the Mangana, Mathinna and Scamander gold-fields, where quartz mining is being steadily developed. Silver mining at the Scamander river has revealed silver deposits in dykes of porphyry and in metamorphic schists. At Mount Malcolm, within 3 miles of Fingal, exists a large seam of coal, 8 and 12ft. in thickness. There are several other large seams at Mount Nicholas (8 miles from Fingal, and 4 from St Mary's); these seams are 8ft. and 14½ft. in thickness; and the Cornwall Company work various seams of different thickness; as also Durham Company and Cardiff mine. The quality of the coal is good both for domestic and steam purposes, and the Mt. Nicholas and Cornwall mines are being systematically worked, giving a steady weekly output. It is believed that these are the largest known coal fields out of Newcastle (N.S.W.). The coal is used on the Tasmanian railways, and for domestic purposes has almost superseded Newcastle, being more clean and giving abundant caloric. St. Mary's Pass, about 17 miles from Fingal, is a deep gorge several miles long, the slopes being covered with graceful foliage. The rural municipality (proclaimed Jan. 5, 1863) has an area of 657,000 acres, and ratable property of the annual value of £28,924. Capital value of district, £506,900. Road Trust valuation, £9,500. Courts of Supreme, General, and Petty Sessions are held here. Water supply from the South Esk river. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 240,776 acres worked: wheat, 1,888 acres; barley, 74 acres; oats, 827 acres; potatoes, 81 acres; gardens and orchards, 106 acres. Produce: wheat, 32,096 bushels; barley, 1,332 bushels; oats, 19,021 bushels; potatoes, 354 tons; apples, 1,124 bushels. Stock: horses, 978; cattle, 7,580; sheep, 92,809; pigs, 2,344. Population (census 1891), town, 450; municipality, 3,416; electoral district, 5,003; 30th June, 1900, 5,500.

FORCETT (42° 48′ S. lat., 147° 37′ E. long.), a post township, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Pembroke, police and electoral district of Sorell, situated on the Forcett Creek. It is 22 miles distant NE. from Hobart, and communication is by railway, *viâ* Sorell. Race Club holds annual meet. There is an hotel, The Albert, also a public school; the latter is used for devotional purposes on Sundays.

FOREST, post town with money order, savings bank, and telegraph office, county and electoral district of Wellington, municipality of Russell; 145 miles from Launceston and 3 miles from Stanley. State school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district.

FORMBY. *See* DEVONPORT.

FRANKFORD, post town, with parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county of Devon; municipality and electoral district of Westbury. Road Trust valuation, £1,050. Situated 18 miles from Westbury station. State school. Agricultural district. Population of electoral district, 4,600.

FRANKLIN (43° 3′ S. lat., 147° 18′ E. long.), a township, with post, parcel post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Kent, and electoral and police district of Franklin, 28 miles SW. of Hobart, and 163 miles from Launceston, on the west bank of the river Huon. Communication with Hobart is by two daily coaches, also by steamer. The coaches also serve Geeveston and Huonville, fares, Hobart to Geeveston, 7s., return, 10s.; Franklin, 6s., return, 10s.; Hounville, 5s., return, 8s. Hotels: Franklin and Lady Franklin. There is also a post office at North Franklin. The town contains Episcopal, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Congregational places of worship, a court-house, gaol, public school, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,600 volumes, Lodge of Oddfellows. Also jam manufactory. Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions are held here, also Quarterly Sessions. Opposite the township is Egg Island, through which a canal has been cut, navigable for small craft. Twenty-four small vessels, including steamers, trade between the Huon district and Hobart. Franklin, as a place of summer resort for tourists and anglers, has many attractions. The surrounding country is thickly timbered, giving employment to several saw-mills. It produces heavy root crops, and much fruit is also grown—apples, pears, and jam fruits. The formation is basaltic. Coal has also been found and worked, the quality being good for domestic purposes. The town is named after Sir John Franklin. The river here is unsurpassed for salmon and trout fishing, and the scenery, both mountain and river, is very beautiful. Ratable value of property, £35,530. Capital value of district, £439,195. Total land worked, March 1, 1900, 46,062 acres: wheat, 140 acres; oats, 88 acres; potatoes, 575 acres; hay, 586 acres; gardens and orchards, 3,731 acres. Produce: wheat, 3,504 bushels; oats, 2,288 bushels; peas, 2,448 bushels; potatoes, 2,587 tons; apples, 330,511 bushels; pears, 14,366 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,042; cattle, 6,376; sheep, 4,180; and pigs, 2,749. Population, 1,000; of district (census 1891), 3,704; 30th June, 1900, 5,400.

GARDEN ISLAND CREEK, post town and telegraph office, county of Buckingham, municipality and electoral district of Kingborough, 40 miles from Hobart. State school. Bi-weekly steamer; fare, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Timber and fruit producing district.

GEEVESTON (43° 9′ S. lat., 146° 58′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Kent and police district and electorate of Franklin, situated on the Kermandie River, 37 miles SW. from Hobart and 9 miles from Franklin. It is connected with the capital by a good macadamised road. Daily coaches run to and from Hobart; fare, 7s., return 10s. A mail cart runs thrice weekly to Port Esperance, fare 4s. In addition a steamer runs twice weekly to Hobart from Shipwrights point, 3 miles from Geeveston, over which a free conveyance runs. Steamer fare, 6s.; return, 8s. Sittings of the Court of Requests are held here. It has a public school, a town hall, the property of a company, post and telegraph office, and a good temperance hotel. A Foresters' court flourishes here. There is an Anglican and a Congregational church. About 1¼ mile distant on the road to Shipwrights is a Roman Catholic chapel. The place takes its name from Mr. William Geeves, who with his family settled here in 1850. Farming and fruit growing district. Much timber is sawn and exported. There are two steam sawmills, and several miles of substantial tramways. Agricultural and pastoral occupations are followed. Geological formation, mixed basaltic and sandstone, with coal shale near Tongataboo, 3 miles S. of Geeveston. Population of town, 600; of district, 3,600. Geeveston is the starting point for tourists

visiting the famed Hartz Mountains, Lakes, and Falls, twelve miles distant.

GEORGE BAY. *See* St. Helen's.

GEORGE RIVER, post town and telegraph station, Pyengana, county of Cornwall, municipality of Portland, electoral district of Fingal; 120 miles from Launceston and 40 miles from St. Mary's railway station, Fingal line. Anglican church. One boarding-house and a State school. Agricultural and fruit growing district. A butter factory is worked by local farmers. The St. Columba Water Falls, about 5 miles from the settlement, is an attractive resort for tourists. These can also be reached by a track from Mathinna distance 12 miles. Good trout fishing. Ratable value of Portland district, £6,7?6; capital value, £65,618.

GEORGETOWN (Port Dalrymple, 41° 30′ S. lat., 147° 14 E. long.), a watering place at the mouth of the river Tamar, on the east bank, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Georgetown, about 160 miles NW. of Hobart, 37 NW. of Launceston, and 10 miles from Beaconsfield. Steamers run regularly to and from Launceston; fare, 4s. Hotels: Petric's and Weight's. It is a post town, and has parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. It is the cable station for the Australian service. There is a public library, containing 1,200 volumes, two places of worship (Episcopal), St. Mary's and Primitive Methodist, one State school, and a private school. A Road Trust and Fruit District Board are established here. It is a place of petty and general sessions. Gold has been found in the district, principally in quartz. Iron ore, too, has been found in large quantities at no great distance. Coal has been prospected for between George Town and Lefroy, but with no tangible results. Chiefly an agricultural district. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Nearest towns are Exeter, 20 miles, Ilfracombe, 6 miles, Sidmouth, 13 miles, York Town, 6 miles, Leonardsburg, 6 miles, and Lefroy, 10 miles. Ratable value of property, £17,250. Capital value of district, £148,000. Road Trust valuation, £5,500. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1900, were 82,372 acres worked: wheat, 180 acres; peas, 244 acres; oats, 316 acres; potatoes, 178 acres; gardens and orchards, 137 acres. Produce: wheat, 3,420 bushels; peas 2,400 bushels; oats, 7,900 bushels; potatoes, 534 tons; apples, 786 bushels; pears, 73 bushels. Stock: horses, 615; cattle, 2,144; sheep, 21,833; pigs, 1,249. Population of electoral district, 3,667; June, 1900, 4,050.

GLADSTONE (Mount Cameron), (40° 59′ S. lat., 147° 59′ E. long.), a tin mining township, proclaimed in April, 1881 about 85 miles NE. from Launceston, 223 from Hobart, and 43 from Ellesmere (Scottsdale) railway station. This is a purely tin-mining district. The town contains several substantial and commodious buildings, the town hall and Court House being prominent. One Catholic chapel. Other denominations hold services in the town hall. It is in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Ringarooma, and has a post-office, parcels post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, State school and one private school, also a Medical League. Communication with Launceston and Hobart is by coach to Scottsdale, thence by train; fare 15s. Mail coach daily to and from Moorina; fare, 7s. 6d. One hotel, the Gladstone. There are two stores. The country in immediate vicinity is almost entirely mineral, but there are sheep runs in vicinity of Boobyalla, and good agricultural land towards Ringarooma. Eddystone lighthouse is distant 18 miles. Game is abundant in the lagoons. Geological formation: granite. Country stanniferous, with traces of gold. Population (census 1891), of town, 193; of district, 4,814; 30th June, 1900, town, 120; district 1,200.

GLEBE TOWN, a suburb of Hobart, adjacent to Queen's Domain. It is managed by a Road Trust and Town Board, and consists of Glebe lands given by Government to Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome. Annual value of property, £4,000. On the English and Scotch Glebes, tastefully built dwellings are erected on land leased for ninety-nine years. The Trustees of the Road and Town Board have succeeded in making this a pleasant place of residence. The streets are lighted with gas. A Presbyterian College has been erected here, and the Roman Catholic body have laid out their glebe in building sections, reserving a site for a church of their own denomination. Building thereon is gradually extending. Present tramway terminus at junction of Liverpool and Park Streets. Population (census, 1891), 643, now 97.

GLENFERN, post town, 25 miles from Hobart, *viâ* New Norfolk (by coach) bi-weekly. Agricultural district.

GLENGARRY, post town, with telegraph, 5 miles from Beaconsfield. State school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district.

GLENLUSK, post town and money-order office, 10 miles from Hobart and 3 from Berridale station, main line railway. Agricultural district.

GLENORA, postal town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and electric telegraph; in rural municipality of New Norfolk and county of Buckingham. It is the present terminus of the Derwent Valley Railway, 40 miles from Hobart; fares, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 8d. The proposed Great Western Railway will junction here. Has State school, public library, many private dwellings, and a temperance hotel. In the vicinity are the Russell Falls, within easy access, forming one of the grandest scenes in Tasmania. Agriculture is steadily extending in this district. Coal, silver lodes and lithographic stones have been found in the neighbourhood.

GLENORCHY (42° 49′ S. lat., 147° 16′ E. long.), a railway station, with post office, parcel post, savings bank, and money-order office, also telegraph station at South Glenorchy, now named Moonah, in the electorate and police district of the same name, and county of Buckingham, 5 miles from Hobart NW., on the left bank of the river Derwent. There are omnibuses and cars plying throughout the day to the terminus of the Hobart tramway service at Newtown. Hotels: Club, and Race-course. The Protestant Alliance Hall is a commodious building. The town, or rather village, has been described as "thoroughly English-looking," with its surroundings of farms and homesteads. It contains English (St. Paul's), Presbyterian (St. Matthew's, restored in 1885), Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, and a public school with 275 scholars. New municipal chambers, post and telegraph offices have recently been erected. Grain, hops, and fruit are principally grown. There are also some small manufactories. The village was formerly known as "O'Brien's Bridge," and the railway station on the main line is now called Moonah. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 4, 1864) has an area of 24,000 acres, annual value of ratable property being £12,400. Capital value of district £296,670. Road Trust valuation, £5,000. Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here. The Metropolitan racecourse known as Elwick is here. It is picturesquely placed on the banks of the Derwent, and has a spacious grand stand of brick. The course has good railway connection with Hobart. Bismarck a thriving German settlement, is 7 miles from Glenorchy, on Sorell Creek. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 16,007 acres worked: wheat, 244 acres; barley, 115 acres; oats, 138 acres; potatoes, 185 acres; gardens and orchards, 891 acres; hops, 955 acres. Produce: wheat, 4,880 bushels; barley, 2,070 bushels; oats, 4,470 bushels; peas, 3,381 bushels; potatoes, 551 tons; hops, 22,192 lbs.; apples, 42,606 bushels; pears, 2,124 bushels. Stock: horses, 368; cattle, 804; sheep, 1,212; pigs, 723. Population of municipality, 640; district (census 1891), 5,502 (30th June, 1900, 6,450).

GLENORE (41° 33′ S. lat., 146° 58′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel post, about 149 miles from Hobart and 28½ miles SW. from Launceston, situated in the municipality and electorate of Westbury, and the county of Westmoreland. It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway; fares, 4s. 3d. and 3s. 6d., and has a public school, and a Wesleyan chapel. Agricultural settlement is extending here.

GOLCONDA, post town and railway station, with parcel-post, money-order office, and telegraph, county of Dorset, 32 miles NE. from Launceston, on Scottsdale line. State school. Fares, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 8d. Mining township.

GOLDEN VALLEY, post town, county of Westmoreland, 57 miles from Launceston and 9 from Deloraine railway station. Agricultural district.

GORDON. *See* Three Hut Point.

GORMANSTON, post town, with parcel post and telegraph office, county of Montagu, Town Board and Board of Health, 27 miles from Strahan. From Queenstown Strahan is reached by train or steam launch. Thence steamers trade to Hobart, north west ports, and Launceston. It is the terminal point of the North Lyell railway, and a mining centre of much importance. Ore from Mount Lyell mine is sent by hauling line and aerial railway to smelters at Queenstown. Six hotels, several stores, and police quarters. Bank: National of Tasmania. Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. State school, A.M.A. hall, Oddfellows' societies, M.U. and I.O.O.F. Geological formation: conglomerate schist. Places of interest: Mount Lyell and Mount Owen Mines. Present population, town and district, about 4,000.

GOSHEN, post town, county of Cornwall, 82 miles from Launceston and 33 miles from St. Mary's station, Fingal line. Agricultural district.

GOULD COUNTRY (Kunarra) (41° 15′ S. lat, 148° 12′ E. long.), a post town having a telegraph station and a money-order, savings bank office, and parcel post, in the county of Dorset, police district of Portland, and electorate of Fingal, on a tributary of the George River, about 110 miles from Launceston, and 172 from Hobart, the route being by coach to St. Mary's, thence by rail; fare, 36s. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. It is a tin mining district. Public school, Wesleyan and Union churches, and public hall here. One hotel. Coach communication with St. Helen's, Weldborough and Scottsdale, also to St. Mary's Station, Fingal line, 37 miles distant. Population of town and district, 400. Geological formation, stanniferous. Water supply from creeks. Lode tin mining rapidly expanding. Dairy farming carried on to a large extent. Grand waterfalls on the George River, especially St. Columba Falls, and splendid scenery on Scottsdale route. Road Trust valuation, £3,200.

GREENPONDS. *See* Kempton.

GREEN CREEK, post town, county of Devon, 56 miles N. of Launceston, and 10 miles from Latrobe railway station. State school and Wesleyan church here. Local race club holds autumn meet. Agricultural district.

HADSPEN (41° 30′ S. lat., 147° 3′ E. long.), a small postal township with telegraph station and post-office savings bank, 136 miles from Hobart, on the South Esk river, 32 miles S. from Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, electorate of Longford and police district of Selby. There is a Wesleyan place of worship, and a public school. A telephone station here connecting with Carrick. It is on the road from Launceston to Deloraine, and the river is crossed by a bridge. Selby district comprises also Breadalbane, Franklin village, Invermay, Lile, St. Leonards, Windermere, Young Town, and Pattersonia. There is a mail conveyance connecting with Bishopsbourne railway station, 8 miles distant. There is one hotel—the Hadspen. The soil is poor, and the principal local industry is wood carting. Ratable value of district £33,348. Capital value of district, £816,660. The total area

worked in Selby district on 1st March, 1900, was 17,076 acres, including wheat, 1,997 acres; oats, 2,460 acres; barley, 542 acres; potatoes, 651 acres; gardens and orchards, 710 acres. Produce: wheat, 31,952 bushels; barley, 9,756 bushels; oats, 73,960 bushels; potatoes, 2,059 tons; apples, 7,134 bushels; pears, 128 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,527; cattle, 6,672; sheep, 68,830; pigs, 4,045. The population of Hadspen numbers about 140.

HAGLEY (41° 30′ S. lat., 146° 55′ E. long.), a small postal township, with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, telegraph, and railway station on the Launceston and Western line, 155 miles from Hobart; fares, 4s. 9d. and 3s. 9d., in the county of Westmoreland, electorate and police district of Westbury, four miles from Westbury, 155 miles NW. of Hobart, and 3¼ miles SW. of Launceston, situated about two miles from the Meander river. The Episcopalians have a church here built of bluestone (St. Mary's). There is also a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a large public school-house. Hotel: Hagley. The district is purely agricultural. Population (census 1891), 114; June, 1900, 180.

HALL TRACK, post town, county of Dorset, 28 miles from Launceston on Scottsdale railway (Lebrina station), fares, 7s. and 4s. 8d.

HAMILTON-ON-CLYDE (42° 34′ S. lat., 146° 49′ E. long.), a township, with post, parcel post, and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton, 46 miles NW. of Hobart and 159 miles S. from Launceston. In the town are, an Episcopal church (St. Peter's), a Roman Catholic (St. Stephen's), a public school and three inns—New Inn, Glen Clyde, and Old Hamilton. Court of General and Petty Sessions is held here. Coaches run daily to Macquarie Plains station, connecting with trains for Hobart. Fare, coach 4s.6d., rail 7s. 6d. A coach also runs to the Ouse, connecting in summer season with conveyance to the Dee, where there is excellent trout fishing, and thence to Lake St. Claire. From the Lake a saddle-horse service takes travellers to Mt. Lyell. The chief beauty spot is the junction of Clyde and Derwent Rivers, about two miles from the township. The town is supplied with water by cartage from the river Clyde. At the Langloh coal-mines, in close vicinity to the township, and near the proposed extension of the Derwent Valley lines, several seams of bituminous coal have been struck, but no practical development has been attempted. Geological formation: igneous, intercepting coal measures. In the rural municipality of Hamilton (proclaimed August 24, 1863) there are 310 miles of roads and streets; ratable property of the annual value of £18,793, the area being estimated at 1,494,780 acres. Capital value of district £445,676. Road Trust valuation, £17,872. In the district, which is mainly pastoral, cereals and hops are principally grown. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1900, were 364,762 acres worked; wheat, 549 acres; barley, 32 acres; oats, 136 acres; hops, 190 acres; potatoes, 110 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,490 bushels; barley, 384 bushels; oats, 2,448 bushels; peas, 3,038 bushels; potatoes, 220 tons; apples, 5,638 bushels; pears, 195 bushels. Stock: horses, 756; cattle, 10,933; sheep, 147,152; pigs, 1,340. Population, 350; of electoral district, 7,650.

HAMILTON-ON-FORTH (41° 12′ S. lat., 146° 15′ E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 7 miles W. of Devonport and 68 miles by road and 90 by rail NW. from Launceston, on the road to Circular Head, situated on both sides of the river Forth about 2 miles from the sea-coast, and distant from Hobart 218 miles. Coaches run to Leith railway station, meeting every train, distance 2 miles, fare 6d. Owing to the large area of rich agricultural land surrounding, it is steadily progressing. It possesses five places of worship, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Independent, and Wesleyan, one hotel, a town hall, and library (containing 900 volumes), a public school, convent school, and one private academy, an Oddfellows' Hall, which is also a Masonic Lodge, and several stores. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. The estuary of the Forth offers ample and excellent harbourage for moderate-sized craft, vessels drawing 13 feet lying there at any state of the tide without touching, and the improvement of the harbour by scouring the bar has further increased shipping facilities. The Forth is a favourite resort of disciples of Izaak Walton, various fish abounding there. The beach between the Forth and Leven is a charming recreation ground, and offers great attractions to the collectors of ocean shells and sponges. Other points of interest—Killturkey Falls and Kindred Falls. The Forth is rich in social institutions: it has its Agricultural Association, Devon Agricultural Society), its Working Men's Club, a Rechabite Tent, and cricket club. The town taps the large agricultural districts of Kindred, Wilmot and Barrington, which it is proposed to open up by railway. Road Trust valuation, £12,700. Population (census 1891), 456; now about 700.

HARFORD, agricultural settlement in Latrobe district. Post and telegraph office, one hotel. Road Trust valuation (Harford and Templeton), £6,442.

HASTINGS (43° 25′ S. lat., 146° 50′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, and telegraph station, in county Kent, electorate and police district of Franklin, situated on an arm of the sea called the Narrows, 48 miles SW of Hobart. Communication by steamer and barges and by road. It has a Memorial Congregational Church, a public school and a Good Templars' Hall. The East and North country is hilly and densely wooded. To the South and West are large plains. Agricultural clearings have been made, and also small orchardings. An extensive saw-mill and timber-splitting gives employment to a number of hands. Good coal has been struck in the vicinity, in seams 6 feet thick, and there are large deposits of iron ore, valuable for fluxes. Gold in payable quantities has also been discovered, but only as yet in patches. The Queen's Caves attract the attention of summer tourists. The country rock is metamorphic sand stone, in many places capped with basalt. Limestone and porphyry also plentiful. Population about 175.

HEAZLEWOOD, post town, county of Dorset, 16 miles from Waratah, Emu Bay and Waratah railway. Tramway communication with Waratah has been constructed. Some extensive silver lead mining has been carried on here, but without profitable results to the promoters. Population 100.

HEEMSKIRK (41° 51′ S. lat., 145° 15′ E. long.), a mountainous district on the western coast to the north of Macquarie Harbour, in the county of Montagu, electorate of Cumberland, and police district of Macquarie, a populous and thriving settlement. It takes its name from the vessel in which Tasman sailed when the island (Tasmania) was discovered by him. Many leases have been taken up for working the tin field here, and water has been brought in for hydraulic sluicing, and there are strong indications of valuable deposits of tin and silver all along the line of route from Mount Granville to Mount Agnew, southwest of Heemskirk. Silver lodes identical with those of Mount Zeehan district have been traced here. Alluvial tin is raised, principally near the Tasman river. The railway to Zeehan from Macquarie Harbour is a good aid in opening up this district. Population, by the census of 1891, 270. (June 30th, 1900, 300.)

HEIDELBERG, or GREEN'S CREEK (41° 14′ S. lat., 146 32′ E. long.), is a post town in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and Port Sorell police district, at the head of Port Sorell, 14 miles from Torquay, about 60 miles NW. of Launceston by sea, 56 by land, and 193 miles from Hobart. Wesleyan church, one hotel and a half-time school. Daily mail communication with Latrobe, 10 miles distant. Agricultural district.

HOBART (42° 53′ 32″ S. lat., 147° 21′ 20″ E. long.), the capital of Tasmania, and the seat of government, is picturesquely situated at the foot of Mount Wellington (which towers 4,166 feet above the north-west end of the city), on the river Derwent, about 12 miles from its mouth. Till January 1, 1881, it was known as HOBART TOWN, but on that day an Act of Parliament came into force altering the name to Hobart. The harbour is easy of access, well sheltered from winds, with sufficient depth of water and capacity for almost any number of vessels of the largest tonnage; there is also ample wharf and dock accommodation for the loading, discharge, and repair of ships and large Melbourne and English steamers. There is steam communication regularly to Melbourne and Sydney by the vessels of the Union Steamship Company and Huddart, Parker and Co.; the Union steamers also call on the way to and from New Zealand, and the Shaw, Savill and New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers, from London to New Zealand, make Hobart a regular port of call, landing passengers for Australian ports. Local steamers also trade regularly to East and West coast and river ports. During the fruit-shipping season large ocean steamers call here, taking shipments for London. Melbourne (443 miles NW.) can be reached twice a week *viâ* Launceston, and also once weekly, or oftener, *viâ* Devonport. There is direct steam communication weekly to and from Melbourne and Sydney. On the railway connecting Hobart with Launceston three trains run each way daily, besides several local trains. Coaches and carriers' vans leave regularly for adjacent townships. Electric tramways, extending from the railway station to Cascade, New Town and Sandy Bay, provide speedy service. Hobart, on account of its invigorating climate, is largely visited during the summer season by visitors from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, and no more pleasant resort could be found. The principal hotels are the Orient, Metropolitan, Heathorn's, Carlton, Ship, All Nations, West Coast, and Rock; there are numerous other good hotels, and also many first-class boarding-houses, where the charges range from 20s. to 60s. per week. The Imperial coffee palace in Collins Street affords first-class accommodation for a large number of patrons. The city proper forms nearly a square, and is built on a succession of hills. In area it covers within its boundaries about 1,270 acres, 162,500 houses, the annual value being assessed at £190,000. Capital value of district, £3,005,187. The streets, whose aggregate length is over 35 miles, are wide, well laid out, and intersect each other at right angles, the principal being Elizabeth, Liverpool, Collins, Macquarie, and Murray (one chain in width). Most of the streets were named by Governor Macquarie. There are numerous public buildings, of which Government House (a handsome castellated palatial pile of white freestone, on the banks of the Derwent) and the Government offices, which cover an extensive area, the Houses of Parliament (with library of about 12,000 vols., and specifications of patents from the year 1600), the town-hall, post-office, the museum and national gallery in Macquarie Street, the Freemasons' Hall in Murray Street, Temperance Hall in Melville Street, hospital in Liverpool Street, Technical School in Bathurst Street, Oddfellows' Hall in Victoria Street, the banks, and insurance offices, may be instanced as the largest. The Theatre Royal, in Campbell Street, ranks among the best buildings of the kind in the Australasian colonies. Churches and chapels are very numerous, numbering in all 36. Among the principal of these are, St. David's Cathedral (Episcopal), whose original foundation was laid on February 19th, 1817; in the churchyard lies Colonel Collins, the first Governor (to whose memory a monument was erected by Sir John Franklin in 1838), and not far from him Sir Eardley Wilmot; Trinity Church, with a peal of eight bells, in Warwick Street; St. George's (Battery

Point); St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Harrington Street, a beautiful and imposing structure which has been rebuilt (reopened January 24th, 1881), to which a large and handsome convent (of the Presentation Order) is attached, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's, formerly the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland), the Congregational Memorial Church, with a fine organ, and the Centenary Church (Wesleyan), in Melville Street, which has also a fine organ, and possesses larger seating accommodation than any other church in Hobart. The Baptist Denomination have, in Upper Elizabeth Street, a large tabernacle on the model of the Spurgeon churches built in England. It is a freestone building, and forms a striking object among its surroundings. The Society of Friends have a handsome meeting house in Murray Street, with a library of books treating on the principles and practice of the Friends. The Jews' Synagogue is in Argyle Street. The Nonconformist places of worship are all spacious and well fitted up. Attached to the Town-hall is a public library, well supplied with works in nearly every department of literature, comprising 20,000 volumes. The Town-hall, in Macquarie Street, the Freemasons' Hall, Tasmanian Hall, Temperance Hall, Memorial Hall, People's Hall, and the Oddfellows' Hall in Victoria Street, are frequently used for concerts and similar purposes; also the Institute Hall in Lansdowne Crescent, West Hobart. There are numerous private schools, six State schools, average attendance about 3,500. The State school buildings are mainly new, and erected on the most modern lines of school architecture. There are three Ragged schools in the city, with an average daily attendance of 500 scholars. The chief private schools are the Hutchins' School (so named in memory of Archdeacon Hutchins, who died in June, 1841), Officer and Queen's College. The Society of Friends have spacious school premises at Hobartville, on the New Town road. Among the charitable institutions, supported principally by private donations, are, the Benevolent Society, Dorcas Society, Girls' Industrial School, Boys' Home, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and Convalescent Home. The public charitable institutions are numerous, and comprise a General Hospital, with 20 wards and 140 beds; the New Town Invalid Depot, averaging about 660 inmates. With this is also associated the Boys' Reformatory. A Magdalen Home, under control of Roman Catholic Sisterhood, is at Sandy Bay. Large buildings, public and private, are being erected, including new post office and Custom House. The city is delightfully situated, and from many points commanding views of land and sea are to be had. From Mount Nelson, the look-out station, the ascent of which is not laborious, one of the finest marine views may be obtained, while from Mount Wellington a still more comprehensive land and seascape repays the toiler to the summit. A carriage track gives easy access to the lower slopes. Mount Rumney, about five miles from Hobart on the Bellerive side of the river, also commands a magnificent view of the interior country and also of the sea coast. The suburbs of Hobart comprise New Town, Queenborough (Sandy Bay), Wellington, Glenorchy, Risdon, Bellerive, and Beltana. There are three breweries, the chief owned by the Cascade Brewery Company, Limited, and the others by Blake & Co. and Boag & Sons. There are also four flour-mills, five jam manufactories, numerous tanneries, two woollen factories and an iron foundry—"Derwent Iron Works," where iron ship, railway bridge works and steam machinery construction is successfully carried on. There are also several minor foundries. There are three first-class patent slips available for repairs to vessels of a considerable size. The Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery is the present Bishop of the Church of England. The Right Rev. D. Murphy is the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Rev. J. Delany as coadjutor Bishop. The Roman Catholic Episcopal palace is a large and commodious building, commanding a fine view. The city is under municipal government (incorporated December 22nd, 1857), the corporation consisting of a mayor and nine aldermen. The city is lighted with gas and electricity, and plentifully supplied with water. The supply is derived from springs in Mount Wellington, and is conserved in storage reservoirs on the Sandy Bay Rivulet (about one mile from the town boundary), capable of containing a hundred million gallons. It is estimated that the two reservoirs contain about three months' supply. There are two markets, the New Market in Macquarie Street, and the fish market near Victoria Dock. Under the auspices of the Hobart Bathing Society, spacious baths, including hot salt-water baths, with every private accommodation for ladies and gentlemen, have been erected in the Queen's Domain, within ten minutes' walk of the city. There are also, near the same spot, sheds for the accommodation of the members of the Hobart, Derwent, and Mercantile Rowing Clubs. The Derwent is celebrated for its annual regatta, which attracts visitors from all the colonies, and is the grand holiday of Hobart. The Queen's Domain, a spacious reserve of about 1,000 acres, serves as a most efficient lung for the city. Under direction of the Domain Committee many improvements are yearly carried out. The cricket-ground here is provided with a pavilion and every requisite for the comfort of members and visitors. There is a race-course and general recreation ground at Risdon, close to the Main Line Railway; also a polo ground close adjacent, all affording ample scope for athletic gatherings. The Royal Society's Gardens, close to Government House, covering an area of about 25 acres, are much frequented. The Tasmanian Racing Club, Hobart Turf Club, Butchers' Racing Club, Tasmanian Trotting Club, and Hobart Hunt Club are flourishing institutions. A bowling club has a green on Barrack Square. There are several tennis, golf and cycling clubs; also two dramatic clubs and two choral societies. Cook's Tourist Agency has an office in Macquarie Street. In the centre of the town stands a bronze statue to the memory of Sir John Franklin, formerly Governor of Tasmania, around which is a pleasant garden, known as Franklin Square, formerly the site of the old Government house, provided with seats and shade-trees. A statue to the late Dr. Crowther, of Hobart, has been erected in close proximity. A recreation ground near the Barracks, and another at Princes Square, a gentle rise above the Castray Esplanade, whence there is a good view of the harbour and lower part of the city; and the area in front of Parliamentary buildings, all afford healthful resorts. At North Hobart there is a spacious recreation ground. In the vicinity of Hobart are several cemeteries: the Public Cemetery, Cornelian Bay, the Queenborough Cemetery at Sandy Bay, near the second milestone, the Upper Davey Street Cemetery on the Huon Road, the Baptist (St. John's Episcopal), and Congregational Burial Grounds, New Town, and the Burial ground of the Society of Friends. Population (census 1891): city, 24,905 (June 30th, 1900, 30,687); suburbs, 10,725. The Press is represented by the *Mercury* and *Tasmanian News*, daily; *Tasmanian Mail*, weekly; *Clipper*, weekly; *Church News*, *Presbyterian Herald*, *Christian Record*, *Homœopathic Journal* and *People's Friend*, monthly.

HOLLOWTREE, post town, 40 miles NW. of Hobart, and 14 miles from Arundel station, Derwent Valley line. State school. Agricultural district.

HONEYWOOD, post town, with parcel post, Huon district, 36 miles from Hobart. Coach daily. Roman Catholic and Independent churches. Fruit-growing district.

HUONVILLE (See VICTORIA).

ILFRACOMBE, post town, county of Devon, electoral and municipal districts of George Town.

IMPRESSION BAY, post town, with parcel post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 50 miles SE. from Hobart, situated on Tasmania Peninsula; official name of township Premaydena. Communications by steamer. Agricultural district.

INVERMAY, post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings-bank, and parcels post. Anglican and Wesleyan churches. State school. A Town Board administers local affairs. A pleasant suburb of Launceston.

INTERLAKEN, post town, 16 miles from Tunbridge station, main line railway, whence coaches run bi-weekly in summer season. Beautiful lake scenery here and fishing, with good accommodation. Favourite resort of tourists.

IRISH TOWN (Upper Duck River), post town with telegraph office, 20 miles from Evandale railway station. State school. Cheese factory and public hall. Agricultural and pastoral district.

JERICHO, post town, parcel post and telegraph office, county of Monmouth, 43 miles from Hobart. Nearest railway station Brighton. Anglican church and State school and flour-mill. Daily coach. Agricultural and pastoral district.

JERUSALEM (See COLEBROOK).

JETSONVILLE, post town, county of Dorset, 50 miles from Launceston, and 3 miles from Scottsdale. State school. Agricultural district.

KAROOLA, post town, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. State school. Railway station on the Scottsdale line. Turner's Marsh Race Club has an annual meet here.

KELLEVIE (42° 47′ S. lat., 147° 53′ E. long.), a post town with telephone office, county of Pembroke, electoral district of Sorell, about 16½ miles from Sorell, nearest railway station. Conveyances run to-and-fro daily, connecting also with Bream Creek, Coppington, and Dunelley. Christian church and State school. Mountain and ocean scenery, good fishing, bicycling and cricket.

KELLY POINT, post town, with parcel post, 16 miles from Hobart in Huon district. Daily communication by steamer (fare 2s. 6d.). Anglican Church here. Agricultural district.

KELLY'S BASIN (42° 23′ S. lat., 135° 30′ E. long.). Macquarie Harbour Terminus of North Lyell Company's railway from Gormanston. Post and money order office, in county of Franklin, electorate of Lyell. Roman Catholic church, two schools, two hotels, several stores. Brickmaking and saw-milling works. Splendid anchorage for vessels. Twenty-five miles from Strahan. Agricultural and mining country.

KEMPTON (42° 32′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), more generally known as GREEN PONDS, a township 29 miles N. of Hobart, and 92 miles S. of Launceston, in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Brighton for Assembly, and Cambridge for Legislative Council, and municipal district of Green Ponds, situated on the Green Ponds Rivulet, and within three miles of the River Jordan. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. Coaches run from Bothwell to meet trains at Apsley, also carrier's van. Hotels: Exchange, Turf, Wilmot Arms, and Victoria. The public library has about 2,000 vols. Public schools, State and Catholic, and also one at Constitution Hill, and an assembly room. Places of worship: St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, a Congregational chapel, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. It is a place of Petty and Quarter Sessions. The rural municipality of Green Ponds (proclaimed March 7, 1862) has an area of 100,800 acres, 39 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £9,272. Capital value of district, £210,799. Road Trust valuation, £11,413. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Agricultural returns to 1st March, 1900, were 81,902 acres worked; wheat, 2,804 acres; oats, 804 acres; peas, 271 acres; potatoes,

183 acres; hay, 1,123 acres Produce: wheat, 28,040 bushels; oats 10,400 bushels; barley, 510 bushels; peas, 3,523 bushels; potatoes, 366 tons; apples, 2,076 bushels; pears, 65 bushels; hay, 472 tons. Stock: horses, 416; cattle, 1,270; sheep, 34,780; pigs, 929. Population, 426 (census 1891); of electoral district, 3,414; June, 1900, 3,600.

KENTISHBURY. *See* SHEFFIELD.

KETTERING *See* OYSTER COVE.

KINDRED, postal town, and railway station on Western line, 12 miles from Devonport. State school and Wesleyan church. Agricultural and potato-growing district.

KINGSTON (BROWN'S RIVER) (42° 59′ S. lat., 147° 19′ E. long.), a postal, telegraph, parcel post, savings bank and money-order town on Brown's river, in the county of Buckingham, electoral and police district of Kingborough, 10 miles S. of Hobart, and 131 miles from Launceston. There is an English church, also chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, Church of Rome (St. Aloysius), and a public school in the immediate neighbourhood; the public buildings are comprised in a court-house and police station and hall on the beach. There is a well surveyed race course on the flat adjoining Brown's river. About 4 miles on the road to Hobart there is a lofty shot tower of stone about 176 feet high, occasionally used, and as a place of observation. Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions are held. The district is a good grazing and fruit-growing one. Coach leaves here twice daily for Hobart; fare 2s.; 3s. return. Steamers for Hobart ply frequently, a convenient jetty for landing passengers and goods having been erected. One good hotel, the Kingston, and some small boarding houses. At the beach the Australasian Hotel is conveniently situated. Water is supplied from the river. Geological formation, partly volcanic. Ratable value of property in district, £8,803. Capital value of district, £191,372. Road Trust valuation £2,467. The agricultural returns for Kingborough for the year ending 1st March, 1900, were:—Acres worked, 59,202. Produce: wheat, 2,560 bushels; oats, 2,368 bushels; barley, 630 bushels; peas, 2,816 bushels; potatoes, 848 tons; turnips, 175 tons; apples, 31,071 bushels; pears, 4,147 bushels. Stock: Horses, 421; cattle, 2,269; sheep, 8,593; pigs, 1,089. Population of road district, 600; electoral (census 1891), 7,690. (30th June, 1899, about 8,200.)

KOONYA, post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Pembroke, municipal district of Carnarvon. State school here and boarding house accommodation. Favourite summer resort for tourists. Road Trust valuation, £2,300.

KRUSHKA BRIDGE. *See* MOORINA.

KUNARRA. *See* GOULD'S COUNTRY.

LACHLAN, post town, county of Buckingham; 20 miles NW. of Hobart, and 5 miles from New Norfolk railway station Anglican church here. Hop and fruit-growing district.

LADY BAY, post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Buckingham, municipal district of Franklin. Riverside settlement with agricultural and timber trade.

LAKE DISTRICT (SOUTH LONGFORD). The Great Lake Road District includes country to the southward and eastward of the South Longford and Lake Districts, extending to the main road between Oatlands and Tunbridge. Postal communication weekly to Great Lake, Arthur Lake, Lake Sorell, Lake Crescent and Interlaken. The stock returns for South Longford for the year ending 1st March, 1900, were: Horses, 22; cattle, 2,779; sheep, 127,553. The ratable value of the district is £6,904, and capital value £146,116. This locality has become important from its attractiveness to tourists and anglers.

LATROBE (41° 30′ S. lat., 146° 39′ E. long.), a post, parcel post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, near the mouth of the river Mersey, 6 miles SE. of East Devonport, 57 miles NW. from Launceston, and 203 miles NNW. from Hobart. Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank, a State school, Catholic school, and three private schools, Episcopal (St. Luke's), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventists, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army places of worship; a spacious court-house (Court of Petty and General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, £200 jurisdiction, are held regularly), police office, a public library, a Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, and a large assembly room. Principal hotels: Lucas's, Bramich's, Anderson's, Watts' and Young's, also two small coffee palaces. Roller flour and bone mills. Latrobe is the second station of the Western Railway; fares, 1s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. to Launceston. The Latrobe Chamber of Commerce, Turf Club, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', Rechabites', and Band of Hope Societies, Homing society, fire brigade, and Devon Cottage Hospital are local institutions. The local gas company supplies gas of good quality, and a water supply, which cost £7,000, is supplied at an annual rate. The town possesses considerable reserves for recreation, and one of the best cycling tracts in the Colony. The annual agricultural show held here is one of the most successful in the island. Spreyton colliery, within a few miles of Latrobe, employs about twelve miners. Annual output from 1,000 to 2,500 tons. Orchard-planting is carried on successfully. Good shooting and fishing and many picturesque drives in the district. Industries principally agricultural and pastoral. Ratable value of district, £15,318. Capital value of district, £325,170; Road Trust valuation, £7,000. The agricultural returns for Latrobe for the year ending 1st March, 1900, were:—Acres worked, 41,623; wheat, 1,547 acres; barley, 83 acres; oats, 2,396 acres; peas, 545 acres; potatoes, 5,111 acres; gardens and orchards, 253 acres. Produce:—Wheat, 37,128 bushels; oats, 71,880 bushels; barley, 2,324 bushels; peas, 8,687 bushels; potatoes, 20,444 tons; apples, 1,923 bushels; pears, 351 bushels. Stock: 858 horses; 2,962 cattle; 11,530 sheep; 2,365 pigs. Population, 1900, 1,800; district, 3,750.

LAUNCESTON (41° 30′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), the second city in Tasmania, and the principal business centre in the north, on the river Tamar, about 40 miles from its mouth, at the conflux of the North and South Esk rivers, county of Cornwall, electoral district of Launceston. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of 4,000 tons the whole distance at top of tide. The city lies in a valley enclosed by hills, known as the Windmill and Cataract Hills, and derives its name from Launceston in Cornwall, England. It is distant 120 miles (133 by rail) N. from Hobart, with which there is daily communication by railway; fares, 30s. and 20s. The Railway station is in Inveresk, Invermay Road. Steamers run to Melbourne (267 miles NW.) three times a week during the summer and twice during the winter seasons. To the north-west ports and west coast (Strahan) weekly, and to Sydney fortnightly. There is coach communication with Lymington, Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and other townships, and the Launceston and Western Railway (station, Invermay Road) is now open to Devonport and Ulverstone, with coach connection to Emu Bay, and thence by rail to Waratah (Mt. Bischoff). A line of railway, 47 miles in length, connecting the agricultural district of Scottsdale and the rich stanniferous district of Ringarooma with Launceston was opened in August, 1889. A new branch line from the Western line runs to Chudleigh, where there are natural caves rivalling the famed Jenolan caves in New South Wales. There are several first-class hotels and coffee palaces. The buildings and lands assessed number 4,275. The annual value of ratable property is £125,740. Capital value, £2,434,125. Extent of roads and streets 45 miles; area of city, 3,440 acres. The city is well laid out, is lighted with electricity, and has a good water supply (derived from St. Patrick's River, 15 miles E. of Launceston), with streets of ample width, in which are numerous fine public buildings, as well as substantial shops, stores, banks, private residences, and public halls, &c. The electric light installation and works, constructed at a total cost of over £90,000, is largely used for illuminating streets, shops, public buildings, and private residences and for driving machinery. The principal ecclesiastical edifices are St. John's (foundation stone laid on December 28th, 1824), Trinity, St. Paul's, St. George's (Invermay), St. Oswald's (Trevallyn), and St. Aidan's (Episcopal), St. Andrew's and Chalmers's church (Presbyterian), four Wesleyan churches in Patterson and Margaret Streets (city), Invermay, and Laurencevale, the Roman Catholic Church of the Apostles, two Congregational churches, Christ Church in Prince's Square, another in Tamar Street, the new Baptist tabernacle in Cimitiere Street, and the Memorial Church in Wellington Street. The Salvation Army has a large wooden building in Elizabeth Street West, which is used as a hall for meetings. It has accommodation for about 1,500 persons. There is also a Primitive Methodist Church in Frederick Street. The General Hospital has accommodation for 122 patients. The building has cost £25,000. Infectious diseases wards, and a new home for nurses were erected during 1897. The Benevolent Institution has an average of 150 inmates. Both are under local management, subsidised by an annual Government grant. The mechanics' institute is well patronized, and has a library of 22,450 volumes. The Albert Hall, in the City Park, cost £12,000, and will seat over 2,000 people. The town-hall is an elegant and spacious building. Victoria Baths, built as a Jubilee Memorial, have cost over £3,000. The Government buildings in St. John Street are also above the average order. There are a grammar school (Church of England), Wesleyan Ladies' College, numerous private schools, three public schools under the Board of Education, and a convent of the Presentation Order, with day-school attached. The banks are the Commercial, National (Tasmanian), Union, and the Bank of Australasia. There are also the Launceston Bank for Savings and the Post Office Savings Bank; the new post and telegraph office has been erected at a cost of £20,000, a Custom house has been erected at a cost of £10,000. These buildings form a group worthy of remark. A large and commodious building used as a Museum and Art Gallery was opened during 1891. The Academy of Music, a centrally placed theatre, is the best and most commodious building of the kind in the colony. The Mechanics' Institute has a hall suited for festive gatherings or minor entertainments. The A.M.P. Society has erected a new building next to the post office at a cost of £4,500. A handsome Fire Brigade station with tower is in Brisbane Street. The city was incorporated Nov. 1, 1885, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. The City Park, extending over an area of 9 acres, is much frequented. The Princess Square Garden is permanently improved as a recreation ground or public garden. A new park has been opened in Inveresk, and is the largest in the city. Trevallyn is a charming suburb. The racecourse is at Mowbray, about 2 miles from the city. There is also Tattersall's Pony Club Proprietary Course at Elphin, one mile from the city, and Mowbray Club, with a course two miles from the city. The land under cultivation in the district is principally for wheat, oats peas, and potatoes. Fruit also is grown in yearly increasing quantities. Corra Linn, about 6 miles from the town, is much visited for its romantic scenery, being a deep gorge, through which the North Esk rushes. The Punch Bowl and the Cataract Gorge are also favourite places of resort, the latter being within five minutes' walk of the town, and so called from the falls of the South Esk immediately above its junction with

the North Esk. From a walk constructed along the Gorge beautiful panoramic views are obtained. There is a recreation ground, with refreshment rooms, at the First Basin, and the locality is the Beauty Spot of the North. The grounds are under the control of the City Corporation. Invermay, a suburb on the east bank of the Tamar, Distillery Creek, and Clarke's Ford are also favourite pic-nic places. By an Act which came into operation on 1st January, 1889, Launceston was made a city. The population, including suburbs, is 20,358. The newspapers published at Launceston are the *Launceston Examiner*, and *Telegraph*, published daily; the *Monitor* (R.C.), weekly; *Pioneer* and *Church Magazine* (Anglican), monthly. Agricultural returns to 1st March, 1900, were:—Acres worked 2,049, including 208 in gardens and orchards. Produce: Wheat, 350 bushels; peas, 165 bushels; potatoes, 110 tons; hay, 92 tons; apples, 160 bushels; pears, 100 bushels. Stock: 884 horses, 708 cattle, 662 sheep, 186 pigs. Population (census 1891), 17,208 (30th June, 1900, 21,046); of suburbs, 5,384.

LEFROY (41° 9′ S. lat., 146° 58′ E. long.), so called in honour of a late Acting-Governor, a mining township, with post, parcel post, telegraph station, telephone exchange, savings bank and money-order office and public library, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Georgetown, about 27 miles NW. from Launceston, 159 N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from Georgetown. It is situated on the E. side of the River Tamar, on the Blanket Creek. Courts of Petty Sessions and Requests are held here. Two coaches run to and from Launceston and George Town daily. Train from Launceston to Hobart; river steamer also plies to Launceston. Nearest railway station at Karvola, 14 miles distant. Masonic lodge "Pembroke." Hotels: All Nations, Lefroy, Pinafore, Volunteer, Royal Mail, and Gilhams. Lefroy was formerly known as Nine-Mile Springs. The discovery of several gold-bearing quartz reefs first brought the town into prominence. On the principal line of reefs there is a suburb with about 150 residents. In the town are three places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army, State school and private school, police-station, an Institute, with library of 700 volumes, a spacious Masonic hall, and several stores. The goldfield is scattered, and covers an area of about 1,000 acres. Geological formation—Older Palæozoic, probably lower Silurian, in places covered with sand and quartz gravel of Tertiary Age, and basalt. Many auriferous reefs and alluvial leads. Good shooting and fishing at Piper river. Population, town and district, 1,300.

LEIPZIG, post town, Glamorgan county; 66 miles from Launceston, and 14 miles from Avoca railway station, Fingal line. Anglican church here. Agricultural district.

LEVEN RIVER (48° 8′ S. lat., 146° 14′ E. long.), a post money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 70 miles from Launceston, NW., situated on the river whose name it bears, which has a bar entrance, and is only accessible to vessels of light draught of water. *See* Ulverstone.

LIFFEY, post town, Westmoreland county; 25 miles SW. of Launceston, and nine miles from Oaks station, Western line. State school and Primitive Methodist church. Agricultural district.

LILYDALE, post town, parcel post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. Railway station on Scottsdale line; 21 miles from Launceston. Fares, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. Hotel, Railway; two saw-mills, and three stores. State school, Roman Catholic and Union Churches. Agricultural district.

LISDILLON (42° 17′ S. lat., 148° 4′ E. long.), a post place, with parcel post, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county, municipality, and electorate of Glamorgan, situated on the rivulet of the same name, about 76 miles NE. of Hobart, 51 from Launceston, and 13 miles from Swansea. It is the coach road between Swansea and Campania. From the latter place Hobart is reached by rail, whence there is occasional steamboat and sailing communication with Hobart. A public school here serves also as a place of worship. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district about 200.

LISLE (Mount Arthur) (41° 16′ S. lat., 147° 17′ E. long.), a goldfield, named after the family name of Mrs. Weld (De Lisle), about 32 miles NE. from Launceston, and six miles from Golconda station, Scottsdale line. It has several streets laid out, one undenominational church, State school, hotel and two stores. Three saw mills. A considerable extent of auriferous country is here. Lisle has a money-order office and savings bank, with post to Lisle Road station, and is in the county of Dorset, and police and electoral district of Selby. Industries: mining and agriculture. The population (including Golconda, Panama and Tobacco Creek) is about 250.

LITTLEHAMPTON (41° 34′ S. lat., 146° 43′ E. long.), a railway station on the Launceston and Western Railway, 22¾ miles S. of Launceston; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.

LITTLE OYSTER COVE, post town; 22 miles S. of Hobart in Huon district. Daily steamers. Fare 3s. 9d. return. Fruit-growing district.

LITTLE SWANPORT, post town, with parcel post, Pembroke county, 50 miles from Hobart. Coach communication with Campania railway station.

LLEWELLYN, post town, with parcel post and telegraph, Somerset county; 96 miles NE. from Hobart, and seven miles from Campbelltown railway station. Agricultural district.

LONGFORD (41° 35′ S. lat., 147° 11′ E. long.) is a municipality situated on the Norfolk Plains (which name the district formerly bore), and the Lake river, at its junction with the South Esk, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Longford, and electorate of Longford, 113 miles N. from Hobart, and 17¾ miles S. of Launceston by rail (12 miles by road), with which it is in direct railway communication by the Launceston and Western Railway; return fares, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here. Two carriers ply to and from Launceston and a mail coach to Cressy twice daily. It has a money-order office, post office, savings bank, parcel post and telegraph station, State school, and Council chambers. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held regularly, also Supreme Court Sittings or small debts jurisdiction to £100. The principal place of worship in the town is Christ Church (Anglican), which is built of freestone, with a magnificent stained glass window, the gift of the late Charles Reid; cost £500. It also possesses a gold communion service, clock and bell, all presented by William IV. The grounds surrounding it are most tastefully laid out and well kept. The Roman Catholics have a chapel (St. Augustine's), built of bluestone and tastefully erected, as have also the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. Presbyterians meet in Rechabite Hall. Salvation Army have a contingent here. Public school, Grammar school, and private schools. The Commercial Bank has a branch here in very commodious premises. Five hotels: Blenheim, Commercial, Queen's Arms, Prince of Wales, and Racecourse. One steam flour-mill. The public library and reading-room, which cost £850, contains upwards of 2,500 volumes. The rural municipality, proclaimed January 27, 1862, has an area of 212,000 acres, with 136 miles of roads and streets; annual value of ratable property being £40,505. Capital value of district, £1,015 444. Road Trust valuation, £30,607. A Ploughing Association flourishes, the Northern Agricultural Society holds its annual exhibition here, and there are Football, Cycling, Rifle and Cricket Clubs. The Foresters and Rechabites have lodges, each with over 100 members, and halls of their own, the Foresters' being used for public entertainments. The Longford Racing Club and South Esk Rowing Club both flourish. The Great Lake, a popular place of tourist resort, is easily accessible. There is excellent fishing in the South Esk and Lake Rivers. Good roads also offer cycling facilities, and agricultural operations are profitably carried on in the district, wheat and oats being largely grown, and so also is fruit. The district has been called the "Garden of Tasmania." It is also a good pastoral district. Water is laid on from the South Esk. A series of coal seams in the neighbourhood supply excellent domestic fuel. The seam averages 3 feet. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 183,844 acres worked; wheat, 12,080 acres; barley, 1,096 acres; oats, 3,689 acres; potatoes, 204 acres; turnips, 77 acres; gardens and orchards, 275 acres. Produce: wheat, 241,600 bushels; barley, 21,920 bushels; oats, 95,914 bushels; potatoes, 561 tons; turnips, 770 tons; peas, 7,840 bushels. Stock: 1,827 horses, 52,119 cattle, 11,775 sheep, and pigs, 3,198. Population (census 1891), 1,084; of district, 3,126 (30th June, 1900, 3,700).

LONGLEY, post town, money-order, savings bank, parcel post and telephone office, Buckingham county, 12 miles SW. of Hobart, Huon district. Daily coach communication. The parcel post also extends to Lower Longley. Road Trust valuation, £600. Favourite resort for tourists. Hotel: Longley Inn. Agricultural district. Wesleyan church and State school at Lower Longley, 6 miles distant.

LOTTAH. *See* Blue Tier Junction.

LOVETT (43° 10′ S. lat., 147° 8′ E. long.), a township on the shores of Port Cygnet, in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Kingborough, and the municipal district of Franklin, about 33 miles SW. of Hobart. Steamers and mail coach daily. Hotels: Harvey's Commercial, Devereux's Huon. It has a post-office, parcel post, telegraph-office, savings bank, and money-order office, Roman Catholic church and convent school (St. James), an Anglican church (St. Mark's), also Wesleyan and Congregational, 3 schools—public, Roman Catholic, private—several stores. Two public halls. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here. Port Cygnet Race Club holds an annual meet. The surrounding country is agricultural and timber-producing, also fruit preserving. Apples and small fruits exported in immense quantities. Coal seams in the district are systematically worked. The coal is well suited for domestic purposes. Water supply from Agnes Rivulet. The estuary is a safe resort for yachting, and has most picturesque surroundings. Annual regatta attracts large attendances. Population 247 (census 1891); of electoral district, 7,690; June, 1900, town, 300; district, 7,800. Road Trust valuation, £3,200.

LOW HEAD, post town and telegraph office, Dorset county, 40 miles NW. of Launceston. Daily steam communication. Passengers for Georgetown and locality land from Melbourne steamers here. Anglican church and State school. Lighthouse station. Population (census 1891), 153, June, 1900, about 300.

LOWES BRIDGE, post town, with parcel post, Devon county, 71 miles W. of Launceston, and four miles from Railton railway station, Western line. Agricultural district.

LYMINGTON (Nile) (41° 39′ S. lat., 147° 22′ E. long.), a village, with post office, parcel post and telephone station, on the River Nile, a tributary of the South Esk, in the county of Cornwall, municipality and electorate of Evandale, about 7 miles SE. from Evandale, the nearest railway station being Charendon on the main line. Lymington is 125 miles from Hobart. A coach runs thrice a week to and from Launceston, *viâ* Evandale, 18 miles distant NW.; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: the Nile. A public school is here, and Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist places of worship and two stores. The country here is very flat, and mainly supports agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

LYNCH CREEK, or Lynchford, post town, Montagu county, on Mount Zeehan railway, connecting with Strahan

(Macquarie Harbour). A mining township, Mount Lyell district. Population about 350.

LYNDHURST (40° 52′ S. lat., 147° 41′ E. long.), a tin-mining centre, in the county of Dorset, Ringarooma electorate and police district, about 70 miles NE. of Launceston, 200 miles from Hobart, and 28 from Scottsdale railway station.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR (STRAHAN, EAST and WEST) (42° 9′ S. lat., 145° 20′ E. long.), in the electoral district of Montagu, a post town, with parcel post, telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office, the principal port on the Western side of the island, and a port of entry. It is the terminus of the Strahan and Mount Zeehan railway. The stations on the line are W. Strahan Henty, Mallana, Eden, Oceana Junction and Zeehan, and trains leave Strahan Wharf daily at 11.15 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. It is distant 229 miles by water from Hobart; bearings E. by S. half S. Fares by steamer, 25s. and 15s. It is in the county of Franklin, electorate of Lyell, and police district of Macquarie. Petty Sessions are held here. Gold exists in the district, and rich discoveries at the King River, Mount Lyell, Mount Zeehan, and Mount Dundas of gold and silver lead have caused very many mining leases to be taken up and worked. A good seam of lignite has been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the township. The difficult nature of the country to some extent retards progress, but the railway constructed from Macquarie Harbour to Mount Zeehan, distance about 24 miles, facilitates traffic and opens up some good agricultural lands. The line constructed to Mount Lyell is developing valuable mineral and agricultural country. Steamers call at Strahan regularly from Hobart and Launceston, and there is direct communication twice weekly with Melbourne. Small local steamers also ply to Kelly's Basin, from which point the North Mount Lyell Company are constructing a light railway to their mine at Gormanston. The Mount Lyell Company are extending their line from Teepeokana to Strahan. Principal hotels: Palace, Royal Exchange, Macquarie, and Bay View. Bank, National of Tasmania. Churches, Anglican, and Wesleyan. One State and two public schools. West Coast Amateur Jockey Club holds two meetings annually. A Town Board and Marine Board control local matters. Manchester Unity Lodge, Cricket and Football Clubs, and Mutual Improvement Society. Annual ratable value town property, £6,600; annual ratable value of district, £50,500; capital value of district, £425,000. Chief stores, F.O. Henry's, Gaffney's and Harvey's. It is a mining district, and the population in this locality is rapidly increasing. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, show 2,600 acres worked; land in permanent pasture, 2,530 acres. Stock: horses, 422; cattle, 249; sheep, 135; pigs, 620. Geological formation, tertiary. Population of town, about 1,000; of district, 10,500. Points of interest to tourists: Hogarth's Falls, Old Strahan Settlements, Swan Basin, Gordon River. Marine Board now constructing breakwaters at Macquarie Heads with Government assistance at probable cost of £250,000.

MACQUARIE PLAINS (42° 41′ S. lat., 146° 57′ E. long.), a post-town, with railway, post and telegraph station, parcel post, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Cumberland, municipality and electorate of New Norfolk, situated on the N. bank of the River Derwent, 33 miles NW. from Hobart railway station on Derwent Valley Line. Fares 7s., and 5s. 2d. Coaches connect with Hamilton, the Ouse, Dee, and Lakes, with saddle-horse service from Lakes to Mt. Lyell. Hotels: Gretna Green and Rose Garland. Good fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood. Place of worship, St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Public school here and public library. Hop-growing and agricultural district.

MANGANA (41° 38′ S. lat., 147° 54′ E. long.), a mining town, with post office, savings bank, and parcel-post, and telegraph station, on Richardson's Creek, which flows into the South Esk, in the county of Cornwall, and electorate and municipality of Fingal, 91 miles SE. from Launceston, 120 NNE. from Hobart, and 5 miles from Fingal railway station. Conveyance can be hired. Public school here, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a Concert Hall. One hotel, The Alpine. Mining district, both quartz and alluvial. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits also followed. Geological formation: slate and sandstone, with numerous quartz reefs; also alluvial gold. Water supply from wells. Ben Lomond mountain and Tower hill are the chief points of interest to tourists. Population (census 1891), 226, now 360.

MARGATE (43° 4′ S. lat., 147° 19′ E. long.), a post-town with parcel-post and telegraph station in the county of Buckingham, and electorate and police district of Kingborough, 15 miles S. of Hobart, and 5 miles from Kingston on North-west Bay river. Public school, Wesleyan church, and one hotel. Coach fare from Hobart 4s. 6d. return. Daily communication. Ratable value about £1,600. At the Sand Fly Rivulet, about 7 miles distant, excellent coal exists. Fruit and farming district. Good fishing. Population (census 1891) 158; June, 1900, 300.

MARIA ISLAND, post town, Pembroke county, 65 miles NE. from Hobart, and 40 miles from Campania railway station (main line), whence coaches run to Spring Bay (or Triabunna), and thence steamers; eight miles, fare 2s. 6d. The island has good agricultural, pastoral, and viticultural resources. Valuable quarries of limestone and cement. Fishing good and climate superb. Good boarding accommodation. Maria Island has been designated the Isle of Wight of the Antipodes. It presents most charming scenery, and has a climate unequalled in the Southern Hemisphere: temperate and bracing in the summer, mild and invigorating in the winter.

MATHINNA (41° 46′ S. lat., 147° 55′ E. long.), a gold-mining township, with post office, parcel-post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Cornwall, municipality and electoral district of Fingal, 134 miles NE. of Hobart, about 17 miles from Fingal, and 84 miles E. from Launceston. It is situated on the South Esk river, not far from its source, and lies high, being about 570 ft. above sea-level. Active gold-mining operations prevail here. Several batteries are employed on the gold mines, notably on New Golden Gate. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and the plant is very complete and effective. Machinery and appliances for treating low-grade ore and tailings by the cyanide process are in use. Payable gold has been struck at 1,000 feet. A State school is here, also two private schools, public library, and reading-room. There is an Anglican, Roman Catholic and Union place of worship. Hotels: Mathinna, Telegraph, and Talbot. Oddfellows' Lodge M.U. Race Club holds meet in April. Communication with the metropolis is by way of daily coach connecting with the Fingal branch railway at Fingal and the Main line; fare, 5s. The district is elevated and mountainous. The tracks to George's Bay, Ringarooma, and Blessington, open up many picturesque forest and mountain views. Water is obtained from the Black Horse and Long Gully Creeks. Mining and agricultural pursuits are followed. Barren slate ranges surround the town. Population, July, 1900, 2,300.

MELROSE, post town, with parcel post, Devon county, 8½ miles W. of Launceston, and 3 miles from Spreyton railway station, Western line. State school. Agricultural district.

MELTON MOWBRAY (42° 28′ S. lat., 147° 15′ E. long.), a post town, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 34 miles NW. of Hobart, on the main road to Bothwell, communication with which is by coach. It is a railway station on the Brighton and Apsley line. Hotel: Melton Mowbray. Congregational place of worship and State school. It is in the county of Monmouth, municipality of Green Ponds, and electorate of Brighton. Agricultural district.

MIDDLETON (LONG BAY) (43° 14′ S. lat., 147° 18′ E. long.), a township 28 miles S. from Hobart, in the county of Buckingham, and police and electoral district of Kingborough, situated on the western shores of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Post-office, parcel-post, and telegraph office. Daily steam communication (fares, 3s. 9d. single, 5s. 3d. return). Fruit-growing district. Population estimated at 100.

MILLBROOK, post town, with telephone station, Cornwall county, 75 miles E. from Launceston. Close to Mount Nicholas siding on Fingal line. Mining township.

MOLE CREEK, post town, with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, Westmoreland county, 62 miles from Launceston and 15 miles from Deloraine railway station. A train leaves Deloraine for Chudleigh Junction and Mole Creek at 7.35 P.M., arriving at 8.30. Coach daily to meet other trains. Wesleyan church and State school. Agricultural district.

MONTAGU RIVER, post town, with telegraph office, Wellington county, 166 miles W. from Launceston (*viâ* Stanley). Communication by steamer or coach. Anglican church and State school here. Agricultural district. Population of district, 400.

MONTEZUMA, post town, with telegraph, in Mount Lyell district. Mining centre. Steamer communication with Strahan. Population 200.

MOONAH, or SOUTH GLENORCHY, 5 miles from Hobart. (*See* GLENORCHY.)

MOORINA (KRUSHKA'S BRIDGE) (41° 19′ S. lat., 147° 59′ E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Ringarooma and police district of Selby on the Upper Ringarooma, 180 miles N. from Hobart, 70 miles NE. from Launceston, and 27 from Scottsdale railway station. State school and large hall, fitted with stage appliances. The hall is used for occasional church services. One hotel, the Esplanade. Local race club holds annual meet. Court of Petty Sessions is held. There is coach communication with Derby, 3s.; Weldborough, 3s.; Gladstone, 6s.; George's Bay, 12s. 6d.; Scottsdale, 9s.; Pioneer, 2s. 6d.; Gould's Country (Lottah), 5s. Train communication from Scottsdale to Hobart. It is an important tin-mining centre; gold also has been found. The geological formation is granite and basalt. Good water supply from springs. Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed; the land is fertile, and the climate is splendid. Fruit grows here to perfection. Population of town (census 1891), 150; June, 1900, on entire mining field, about 200 Europeans and 130 Chinese.

MORIARTY ROAD, post-town with telegraph, 80 miles W. from Launceston and 5 miles from Latrobe railway station. Anglican and Wesleyan churches and State school here. Agricultural district.

MOUNTAIN RIVER, post-town, Buckingham county, 24 miles N. of Hobart. Daily coach communication (fare, 10s. return). Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational churches here and State school. Agricultural district.

MOUNT BISCHOFF (WARATAH) (41° 27′ S. lat. 145° 32′ E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post, Government Savings Bank, telegraph station, and money-order office, about 60 miles W. in a direct line from Launceston (142 postal), 160 miles NW. from Hobart, and 47 NW. of Emu Bay in the county of Russell, electorate of Wellington and police district of Emu Bay. Owing to the extensive tin mines here this township is now the fourth in the island. Mount Bischoff takes its name from Mr. James Bischoff, chairman of the Van Diemen's Land Company in 1828. Notwithstanding its prominent position, it has as yet no exit coastways by any public road, its only means of egress having been by the Van Diemen's Land Company's tramway, until 16th July, 1884, when this was converted into a railway. An extension to Zeehan, nearly

finished, will complete railway extension between Emu Bay and Strahan. There are fairly good roads as far as Heazlewood and tracks to Corinna and Whyte River, and Zeehan. From Zeehan railway communication connects with Macquarie Harbour (Strahan), on the West Coast, whence there is steam communication almost daily with Hobart. Mount Bischoff can be reached per the Ulverstone railway station *viâ* Emu Bay (48 miles), with which latter place it is connected by the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Railway; fares from Emu Bay 15s. and 12s. 6d.; freight £3 per ton. Through fares to Hobart £3 9s. 6d. and £2 9s. 11d. A coach runs to Heazlewood. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated tin mines. Waratah, the township, at the foot of the Mount, is situated on both sides of the Waratah River (a tributary of the Arthur), which is crossed by a good bridge. It has two hotels, the Waratah and Bischoff. Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school, also private school, Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,900 volumes, and an Oddfellows' Hall. Hotels: Waratah and Bischoff. The Mount Bischoff Race Club holds an annual meet. There is also a large well-appointed public hall. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. The Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital is managed by a Committee annually elected, and is supported by subscriptions and donations, supplemented by Government subsidy. A visiting magistrate presides at the Courts of Request, and Petty Sessions are also held. The Mount Bischoff mine is the richest tin mine in the world. The Mount is largely composed of tin ore in a wash dirt of clayey nature, which is all crushed and the concentrates conveyed to the dressing sheds near the township of Waratah by a line of railway over one mile long, worked by a locomotive. All the batteries and other machinery for dressing the ore at the sheds are worked by water-power, the river where the sheds are erected having a fall of 127 feet. The sheds are erected at various levels, so that the water is used four times in succession. Much of the machinery is automatic. The various parts of the works are connected by telephone; and the dressing sheds, offices, stores and manager's residence are lit by the electric light. The Company employ nearly 300 hands. The tin is smelted in Launceston, where the Company have six smelting furnaces. The Mount Bischoff Company is amalgamated with the Stanhope Company. Gold, silver, and bismuth are found in the district. The West Bischoff is another prominent mine. The Waratah Road Trust, levying local rates, supplemented by Government grant, have 20 miles of macadam sed road and streets and 84 miles of bush roads under their care, and are doing good work. Rate valuation, £7,500. Geological formation, slate, sandstone, porphyry and basaltic. Land here is very fertile, and the beautifully variegated foliage decking the mountain sides is one of the many grand sights of inland scenery. Population, June 30th, 1900, about 2,200.

MOUNT CAMERON. *See* GLADSTONE.

MOUNT DIRECTION (*see* DILSTON), post-town, 9 miles N. of Launceston. Anglican church here. Daily steamboat communication.

MOUNT FARRELL postal town with money-order and telephone office. Rising mining centre, on Mackintosh River. Western mining district.

MOUNT HEEMSKIRK. *See* HEEMSKIRK.

MOUNT READ. post-office, postal, money-order and savings bank, and telephone service. About 1½ mile from Williamsford. One hotel and two stores. Rapidly expanding mining locality. Mount Reid, Hercules, and other important mines here. Population about 160.

MOUNT SEYMOUR, post-town, with parcel-post, Monmouth county, 60 miles N. from Hobart and 4 miles from Parattah railway station. State school here. Agricultural district.

MOUNT VICTORIA (See PIONEER).

MOUNT NICHOLAS, coal-mining district, county of Cornwall. Railway station on Fingal line. Post-town, with parcel-post. State school. Population about 140.

MYRTLE BANK, post-town, Dorset county, 23 miles E. of Launceston, and 11 miles from Lisle railway station. State school. Agricultural district.

NEEDLES post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Devon, rural municipality of Deloraine. Railway station. Small agricultural centre.

NEWNHAM, post-town, with parcel-post, Dorset county, 3 miles from Launceston. Frequent coach communication. Wesleyan church, State school, race-course, hotel and stores.

NEW NORFOLK (42° 46 S. lat., 197° 5′ E. long.), formerly called ELIZABETH TOWN, is in the county of Buckingham, and municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk, lying 21 miles NW. of Hobart, and 130 miles S. of Launceston, on the right bank of the Derwent at junction of Lachlan river. It is a post, parcel-post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, and is connected with Hobart by telephone. A bridge, erected at a cost of £5,000, was opened in June, 1880, total length 610 feet, in spans of 40 feet each, width of roadway 18 feet. It has railway connection with Hobart, and the Derwent Valley Railway has been extended northward to Glenora. There is daily coach communication with the Ouse. A steamer from Hobart plies on the river four days a week, calling at Old Beach and Bridgewater; fare, 3s. Chief hotels: the Bush, the Star and Garter and Leathams; there are two others. There is an Episcopal place of worship, St. Matthew's, with peal of bells; Roman Catholic church, St. Peter's and Wesleyan chapel, a public school, a lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 400 patients, with ample space and every facility for classification, upon plans approved of by Drs. Manning, Paterson, and Dick, specialists in psychology. A public library with 3,800 volumes, Oddfellows' and Protestant Alliance lodges. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held monthly. The salmon ponds are at Redlands, about six miles distant. Conveyances can be hired from the hotels. It is a great hop and fruit-growing district, and the scenery, particularly along the river, is very striking. Myrtle Falls, 7 miles, is a place of much interest. Russell Falls, 18 miles, also a favourite resort. Coal is found in the vicinity of the River Plenty. The rural municipality (proclaimed February 13, 1863) has an area of 248,000 acres, the annual ratable value of property being £18,152. Road Trust valuation, £6,325; capital value of district £289,167. This district was principally peopled in 1808 by settlers from Norfolk Island, who were transferred thence under imperative orders from the Home Government. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 84,340 acres worked; wheat, 1,024 acres; barley, 172 acres; oats, 896 acres; peas, 321 acres; potatoes, 312 acres; hay, 2,317 acres; hops, 402 acres; gardens and orchards, 292 acres. Produce: wheat, 9,236 bushels; barley, 1,548 bushels; oats, 5,160 bushels; peas, 2,723 bushels: potatoes, 658 tons: mangolds, 1,400 tons: hay, 1,444 tons; hops, 408.834 lbs.; apples, 132,207 bushels; pears, 4,609 bushels. Stock: horses, 675: cattle, 2,927; sheep, 18,314; pigs, 2,055. Population (census 1891), 1,072; of district 4,253. (30th June, 1900, 4,700.)

NEWTOWN (42° 57′ S. lat., 147° 21′ E. long.), in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Glenorchy, and 1½ miles N. of Hobart, is so connected by buildings as to constitute a suburb of that city. Electric tramway communication with Hobart; fare, 3d. It contains the Institution for Male and Female Paupers, in which there is accommodation for 450 males and 170 females, also Boys' Reformatory. There is a State school and private schools. Church of England (St. John's), Roman Catholic (Church of the Sacred Heart), Wesleyan, and Independent places of worship, post office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. The Templars' Hall is a convenient place for public meetings and local entertainments. There is a Town Board Hall, public library and Mutual Improvement Association. The Cornelian Bay public cemetery for Hobart is in the vicinity. Improvements are controlled by a Town Board. Property in this locality commands an increasing market value. Capital value, £801,141; annual value, with Queenborough, £48,271. Agriculture returns to March, 1, 1900, were 2,714 acres worked, including 372 acres in gardens and orchards. Produce: wheat, 150 bushels; barley, 264 bushels; peas, 260 bushels; potatoes, 30 tons; mangolds, 240 tons; apples, 9,371 bushels; pears, 1,659 bushels. Stock: horses, 322; cattle, 433; sheep, 130; pigs, 194. Population, including the inmates of the charitable institutions (census 1891), 2,288, now 3,000.

NINE-MILE SPRINGS. *See* LEFROY.

NORFOLK BAY. *See* TARANNA.

NORTHDOWN (41° 10′ S. lat., 146° 32′ E long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank and a public school, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, on the road from Port Sorell to Port Frederick, about 4 miles distant from the former place, 6 miles from Latrobe, and 83 miles NW. of Launceston. There is daily communication with Latrobe by mail conveyance. It has two places of worship—Anglican and Wesleyan. The scenery seawards is very fine, and the place has attractions as a healthful resort.

NORTH MOTTON, post-town with telegraph, Devon county, 100 miles S. of Launceston, and 18 miles from Devonport railway station. Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches and State school. Agricultural district.

NUBEENA (43° 5′ S. lat., 147° 47′ E. long.), post town, with telephone (Tasman's Peninsula), Pembroke county, 25 miles E. of Hobart. State school here. One boarding house. Two churches, Independent and Christian. Geological formation; chiefly sandstone. Population 180. Agricultural and pastoral district.

NUGENT, post-town, Pembroke county, 45 miles from Hobart. Coach transit *viâ* Sorell. State school. Agricultural district.

OATLANDS (42° 18′ S. lat., 147° 25′ E. long.), a township, with post-office, parcel-post, savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station, in the counties of Somerset and Monmouth, and municipal and electoral district of the name it bears, on the main road between Hobart and Launceston, close to Lake Dulverton. It is distant from the former place about 50 miles N. (by rail 55½), from Launceston 70 miles S. It lies very high, being 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The Main Line Railway is some little distance from the town (4½ miles), fares, 12s. and 8s. A short line also connects the township with the Main Line Station at Parattah. In the summer a well-appointed conveyance runs to the Lakes, a popular place of resort for visitors. Good accommodation there. There are three hotels; the Oatlands, Baileys, and the Kentish, with public rooms attached to each. Midlands Jockey Club holds one meeting annually. St. Peter's, (Episcopal), Presbyterian church, and St. Paul's (Roman Catholic) are the places of worship; the Wesleyans have a preaching station. There is a public school, and a commodious town-hall in High Street, with a concert-room attached; public library with 1,000 volumes. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here, and sittings of the Supreme Court. One bank, the Commercial. I.O.R. and I.O.O.F. lodges. The district is governed by a municipal council. Area of municipality (proclaimed 29th November, 1861), 400,000 acres, annual

value of ratable property, £31,149. Road Trust valuation, £12,183. Capital value of district, £750,440. Extent of roads and streets, 80 miles. Agricultural and pastoral. Agricultural returns to March, 1900, were 347,767 acres worked; wheat, 2,685 acres; barley, 82 acres; oats, 3,506 acres; peas, 231 acres; turnips, 305 acres; potatoes, 407 acres; hay, 2,155 acres. Produce: wheat, 34,905 bushels; barley, 984 bushels; oats, 73,626 bushels; peas, 2,772 bushels; turnips, 2,440 tons; potatoes, 1,628 tons; hay, 1,896 tons. Stock: horses, 1,093; cattle, 5,916; sheep, 167,829; pigs, 2,355. Population, 700; district (census 1891), 3,330. (30th June, 1900, 3,300.)

OLD BEACH, post-town, rural municipality of Brighton, county of Monmouth, near Bridgewater on Derwent River, 12 miles from Hobart. State school. Cricket club. Population about 100. Agricultural district.

ORFORD, post town, parcel-post and telephone station. Small sea coast town on East Coast facing Prosser's Bay and on the Prosser's river, 12 miles from Buckland, 34 miles from Campania. State school. Agricultural district. District noted for freestone quarries. Good fishing here. Population 100.

OUSE (42° 30′ S. lat., 146° 45′ E. long.), a post, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton, 54 miles from Hobart NW., on the river Ouse. Place of worship (St. John's, Episcopal), a public school, two inns—the Bridge and Lachlan, and a Rechabite Hall. Population 150.

OYSTER COVE (Kettering), post town and telegraph station on right bank of Derwent river, 22 miles from Hobart, county of Buckingham, parish of Coningham. Centre of agricultural and fruit growing district. Communication by steamer and road. Good fishing and boating grounds. One hotel, one State school, one church building, used by all denominations, a public hall, headquarters of Channel Rifle club. The place is noted as being the last home and burial place of Tasmanian Aborigines. The chief local industries are farming, fruit growing, wine making, brick making and timber cutting. Population of town and immediate district about 450.

PARATTAH, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office. Monmouth county. Station on Main line railway; stopping-place for all trains. Fifty-five miles from Hobart (fares 12s. and 8s.), and 78 from Launceston (fares 18s., and 12s.). One hotel, specially built for railway travellers. Presbyterian church and State school.

PATEENA, post-town in Cornwall county, 3 miles from Longford on the Western line. Union church and State school here. Agricultural district.

PATERSONIA (41° 18′ S. lat., 147° 21′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Selby, about 15 miles NE. of Launceston, on the creek of the same name, and the main road to the Mount Cameron tin mines. There is a Wesleyan chapel and State school here. It is an agricultural centre. Geological formation, diversified, sandstone, slate and basalt. Road Trust valuation, £3,000.

PENGUIN (41° 7′ S. lat., 146° 6′ E. long.), a seaport town with post, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station and custom house, on the creek of the same name, and the main road from Deloraine to Circular Head, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of West Devon. It is 210 miles N. from Hobart, 81 miles W. from Launceston, and 20 miles west of Devonport. Penguin has two hotels, the Neptune and the Penguin, and several private boarding establishments, a town hall, a public school, and several stores. Church of England, Catholic Church (Pine Road), Methodist Free Church, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship. Rechabite and Druids' lodges and working man's club, public library and reading room. Improvement association. Banks: Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Court of Requests held here. The local Horticultural Society flourishes. Railway communication with Launceston and Hobart, also with Emu Bay and West coast mining districts. The harbour is protected by a breakwater. The Penguin district possesses a considerable area of first-class agricultural land, which is in the hands of an excellent class of yeoman farmers. It boasts of an agricultural association, and an annual show of farm and dairy produce is held. It is a favourite sanatorium much favoured by visitors from the Australian colonies. Good fishing river and sea. Good roads and a tramway permit excursions to many beautiful woodland resorts. Also to the iron mines. Silver lead and copper found in the vicinity, but the mines are not yet developed. Iron ore is shipped to Sydney. Geological formation: lower silurian. Ratable value of district, £22,906. Agricultural returns for West Devon to March 1st, 1900:—Acres worked 73,871; wheat, 1,785; oats, 5,210; potatoes, 5,435; gardens and orchards, 344. Produce: wheat, 37,485 bushels; oats, 167,930 bushels; barley, 980 bushels; potatoes, 21,196 tons; apples, 4,427 bushels; pears, 490 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,915; cattle, 8,894; sheep, 8,527; pigs, 5,771. Population, June, 1900: town, 650; district, about 2,500.

PERTH (41° 34′ S. lat., 147° 14′ E. long.), a village, with money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank and telegraph and railway station, on the Launceston and Western Railway, 11 miles S. from Launceston (by rail 14¾); fares, 2s. 9d. and 2s.; and 112 miles N. from Hobart. It is situated in the county of Cornwall, electoral district and municipality of Longford, on the west bank of the South Esk river, which at this point is crossed by a fine stone bridge of eight arches. The places of worship are St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist church; other prominent buildings are the Temperance Hall, the Victoria Hall and reading-room, and the State school. Rechabite Lodge of about 45 members. The Queen's Head is the only hotel. Water is obtained from the South Esk. Tourists will find good fishing on the river and shooting in the neighbourhood. Scone estate is one of the famed stud sheep breeding estates of the colony. Road Trust valuation, £6,500. District pastoral and agricultural. Geological formation: carboniferous. Population (census 1891), 517; now, 650; police district, 1,150.

PIEMAN RIVER. *See* Corinna River.

PILLINGER, post town, in vicinity of Strahan, Macquarie Harbour. Mining centre. Population about 75. Steam communication with Strahan.

PINE CREEK (41° 34′ S. lat., 145° 6′ E. long.), a mining locality, on the banks of this creek, which rises in the Meredith range and flows into the Pieman River (on the southern side of the county of Russell). There are valuable tin deposits, samples of which have assayed from 64 to 71 per cent. of metal.

PIONEER. A mining town with post-office and telegraph station in the Mount Victoria district, 75 miles east from Launceston, on the Ringarooma River. Tin mining fast expanding here. Daily coach communication with Scottsdale, Gladstone, and Moorina. Principal hotel, the Pioneer. Local race club holds annual meet. A small hall available for entertainments or church services. Population of town, 150: of district, 600.

PIPER RIVER, LOWER (41° 2′ S. lat., 147° 6′ E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post to Turner's Marsh, money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county of Dorset and police district and electorate of Georgetown, situated about 21 miles from Georgetown, and 35 miles NW. of Launceston. The river itself debouches into Bass's Straits, near the township of Weymouth, flowing nearly due north a distance of about 30 miles. Extensive slate deposits have been found on its banks. Agricultural settlement is progressing. That portion of the district known as Turner's Marsh is served by a station on the Scottsdale line. Deposits of kaolin have been found near the railway line in the Piper Valley.

PITTWATER. *See* Sorell.

PLENTY, post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings bank and parcel post office, county of Buckingham, rural municipality of New Norfolk. State school. A railway station on the Derwent Valley line, near the New Norfolk salmon ponds. A favourite resort of tourists.

POIEMENA. *See* Blue Tier.

PONTVILLE (42° 40′ S. lat., 147° 12′ E. long.), county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Brighton, is 17 miles N. of Hobart, and 115 miles S. of Launceston, on the main road between those places and the river Jordan. The communication with the capital is by the Apsley line connecting with the Main Line Railway, Brighton station, distant 1 mile. A coach runs to Bothwell and Green Ponds. Fares 7s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Hotels: the Epsom, Bridge, and Crown. There is a post office, parcel post, telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office. St. Mark's is the Episcopal church; there are chapels also belonging to the Congregationalists and Wesleyans, a Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew's), and a public school. Three of the churches are built of white freestone from quarries in the neighbourhood. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. Water is obtained from the Jordan river. Geological formation, quartziferous sandstone and volcanic tufa. Climate, dry, bracing and healthy. Population (census 1891), 172; of district, 2,111; now 2,400.

PORT ARTHUR. *See* Carnarvon.

PORT CYGNET. *See* Lovett.

PORT ESPERANCE (43° 20′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.), which comprises the township of Dover and the neighbourhood, is a fine harbour on the east coast of county Kent, to the southward of the island, 52 miles from Hobart. It is in the police and electoral district of Franklin, and has a post-office, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and also public school, four places of worship, an hotel—the Dover, and a public reading-room with library of 1,200 vols., and a building called the Albert Hall, suited for meetings and public entertainments. Courts of Petty Sessions and Requests held periodically. Much fine timber grows in the district, giving employment to five saw-mills. The district is named after the vessel commanded by Captain Huon, Kermandee (1793). The bay is very picturesque. Near its entrance are three islands, named respectively Faith, Hope, and Charity, the largest of them—Hope—having an area of about 65 acres. There is regular steamboat communication with Hobart and river ports. Distance, 42 miles. Fare, 9s. return. The township (Dover), formerly known as "The Station," has not many inhabitants, and is situated on the north bank of the bay, Folkestone, another small township, being on the south bank. Chief industry, timber cutting. Soil well adapted for fruit-growing. There are in the townships and neighbourhood about 700 residents.

PREMAYDENA. *See* Impression Bay.

PYENGANA, post town, with telephone to Gould's Country. Mining centre, county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal. Population about 200.

QUEENBOROUGH (Sandy Bay) (42° 25′ S. lat., 147° 20′ E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post, money-order and telegraph office, and savings bank, suburb of Hobart, about 2 miles distant S. It is the county of Buckingham and electorate of Kingborough, and under control of a Town Board. An electric tram connects with Hobart. There are four hotels, the chief being the Travellers' Rest and Clarendon. A well laid out cemetery is here, in the hands of a private company; also a public school, two places of worship, St. Stephen's, Anglican, and a Free Methodist Mission Hall, and some small factories. There is a Magdalen Home and Convent of the Good

Shepherd. Many private residences ornament this charming suburb. Mount Nelson, 1,195 feet high, signal station for shipping, is within easy distance. The summit affords splendid views of Hobart, River Derwent, islands and lighthouse. Ratable value of Queenborough and New Town, £48,950. Town Board valuation, £10,500. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1900, were 15,044 acres worked, including 284 acres in gardens and orchards, and 351 in permanent pasture. Produce: apples, 3,859 bushels; pears, 1,314½bushels; peas, 220 bushels; potatoes, 174 tons; hay, 187 tons. Stock: horses, 287; cattle, 1,210; sheep, 10; pigs, 475. Population, Upper Sandy Bay, 1,800; Lower Sandy Bay, 550; of district (census 1891), 2,750; June, 1900, 3,750.

QUEENSTOWN.—Post town, with money-order, telegraph, parcels post, and savings bank office, on the Queen river, 23 miles from Strahan. Electoral district of Lyell (for Assembly) and Gordon (Legislative Council), and county of Montagu; municipal district of Macquarie. Terminus of the Mount Lyell Mining Company's Railway, connecting with Strahan, thence by steamer to Hobart, or by rail overland route *via* Zeehan and Launceston. Ten hotels, National Bank of Tasmania and Bank of Australasia, town board, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Plymouth Brethren churches, State school, Presentation Convent school, cottage hospital. Water supply by pipes. Points of interest: Hunter's Falls, King River Gorge, Abt railway, on Mount Lyell line. Smelting works, mines, etc. The natural scenery, mountain, wood, and fell is very grand. Queenstown is the centre of Mount Lyell Smelting works. Brickmaking, saw-milling, and kindred industries progress. Population: town, 7,500, district, 12,000. Geological formation: schistose conglomerate and sandstone. Daily newspaper: *The Mount Lyell Standard*. Social Institutions: Masonic lodge, M.U. and I.O.O.F.: lodges of Oddfellows, Druids. Australian Miners' Association Branch. Recreation ground and four halls.

RAILTON (41° 15′ S. lat., 146° 25′ E. long.), a postal centre telegraph and railway station, with parcel-post, money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Devon, East Devon electorate, and Mersey police district, on the Red Water Creek, about 15 miles from Devonport, 8 miles from Latrobe, 67 miles NW. of Launceston, and 206 miles N. of Hobart; fares, 13s. 9d. and 9s. 2d. A coach meets every train, carrying passengers to and from Kentishbury and Sheffield. One hotel, East's. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship here. Also a State school and Board of Agriculture. Railton Jockey Club holds an annual meet. Good scenery throughout surrounding country and several beautiful water-falls. One saw-mill and lime works find profitable employment. Farming and grazing and coal mining district. The staple crop is potatoes. Good fruit is also grown. Railton is the centre for Kentish, Paradise, Beulah, and Promised Land, agricultural districts. Good shooting and fishing in season. Good scenery, &c. Road Trust valuation, £2,960. Population (census 1891), 265, now 400.

RAMINEA, post town, Kent county, 3 miles from Port Esperance, and 45 from Hobart. The Raminea saw-mills give employment to a small population. State school here.

RAMSGATE, post town, with telephone office, and small port south of the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Recherché Bay, Kent County. Timber and fishing industry. Population (census 1891), 134; June, 1900, 300.

RECHERCHE BAY, post town, with telegraph office, Kent county; 57 miles from Hobart. Congregational church and State school here. Timber producing district.

REMINE. *See* TRIAL HARBOUR.

RHYNDASTON, post town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Monmouth county. Station on Main Line Railway; 46 miles from Hobart. Fares, 10s. and 6s. One hotel: the Tunnel. State school. Agricultural district.

RICHMOND (42° 44′ S. lat., 147° 29′ E. long.), a township in the county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Richmond, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Coal river, here spanned by a substantial stone bridge of six arches, about 14 miles distant from Hobart NE., and 136 miles from Launceston. A coach runs to (Bellerive) Hobart daily; and carriers leave and arrive every day; the nearest railway station is at Campania, 5 miles distant. A conveyance meets the trains. The most picturesque route from Hobart to Richmond is *viâ* Risdon and Grasstree Hill. Two hotels, the Bridge Inn and Railway, both good country hostelries. The Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and the Roman Catholics have each a place of worship, the first-named being dedicated to St. Luke, the Catholic to St. John. There is a State school, four private schools, and library of 1,500 vols. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank, and telegraph station. Council chambers, and gaol, and is a place of Petty and General Sessions. An Oddfellows' Lodge is established here. Also race club. The rural municipality, proclaimed 10th June, 1861, has an area of 137,078 acres; yearly value of ratable property, £11,631; capital value of district, £267,180. Road Trust valuation £7,000. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation, principally for the cereals and wheat crops. Anthracite coal is found on the west bank of the Coal River. There is good shooting and fishing, and pleasant bush scenery for tourists. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 105,897 acres worked; wheat, 3,021 acres; barley, 255 acres; oats, 1,200 acres; peas, 387 acres; potatoes, 359 acres; hay, 890 acres. Produce: wheat, 54,578 bushels; barley, 5,610 bushels; oats, 27,600 bushels; peas, 5,031 bushels; potatoes, 1,077 tons; apples, 609 bushels; pears, 15 bushels; hops, 2,940 lbs. Stock: horses, 594; cattle, 1,977; sheep, 35,897; pigs, 1,303. Population (census 1891), 360; of district 561; 30th June, 1900 2 590.

RINGAROOMA (UPPER) (40° 53′ S. lat., 147° 57′ E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Dorset, and electorate of Ringarooma, 193 miles from Hobart, 49 miles from Launceston NE., and 15 miles from Scottsdale railway station. Public library of 400 vols. Town Hall, Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregational churches, public and private schools. It is a place of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions, and Court of Requests, and has a public and also a private school, Board of Health, public library, Fruit Board, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, Mechanics' institute and racing club; Ringarooma is the most important of the North-eastern tin-fields, and gold is also found in payable quantities at Mount Victoria, 5 miles distant. Alluvial gold is being got at New River Settlement, 4 miles distant. Also at Mount Horror, where reefing machinery has been erected. Good alluvial ground also exists here. The stanniferous district is of large extent, running the entire length of the river and into the neighbouring mountainous country, which consists of the lowest quality of pastoral land, overgrown with musk, blackwood, myrtle, laurel, and dogwood. The geological formation is of basalt and granite, and the district is noted for its excellent agricultural land, the basaltic soil forming it being amongst the richest in the country. Pastoral pursuits are also followed. This place may be reached by train to Scottsdale, and thence by coach; coach fare, 3s. 9d. Also by train to St. Mary's and thence by coach, St. Helen's *viâ* George's Bay, Moorina, and Derby (Brothers' Home). Railway routes have been surveyed to Branxholm, Derby (Brothers' Home) and Moorina. One hotel, and another at Ringarooma Road. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and orchard planting has proved successful. Population of town (census 1891), 117; of district, 4,783; 30th June, 1900, 750. In this district is the celebrated Krushka Brothers' Home Claim, consisting of one 80-acre section, which has been profitably worked by the proprietors, the Messrs. Krushka, for many years. Also the Brothers' Home No. 1, The Mount Cameron water-supply much benefits this district. Ringarooma (Lower) or Boobyalla, as it is now designated, is situated at the mouth of the Ringarooma river, facing Ringarooma Bay, 40 miles from Ringarooma. It is the shipping place for all tin raised in the Mount Cameron, Wyniford River and Moorina districts. Steamers ply regularly to and from Launceston; fare, 20s. Good trout fishing in Ringarooma river. Ratable value of property £18,123; Road Trust valuation, £5,500; capital value of district, £383,058. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 202,398 acres worked; wheat, 317 acres; barley, 43 acres: oats, 662 acres; peas, 225 acres; potatoes, 738 acres; gardens and orchards, 272 acres; permanent grass, 37,147 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,389 bushels; barley, 1,075 bushels; oats, 15,888 bushels; peas, 2,250 bushels; turnips, 1,056 tons; potatoes, 2,214 tons; apples, 4,883 bushels; pears, 110 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,204; cattle, 11,337; sheep, 26,696; pigs, 3,636.

RINGVILLE, postal centre, with parcel post, money-order, and telephone office, 15 miles by rail from Zeehan. Good alluvial gold obtained in Ring River valley. One hotel and two stores. Centre of Curtin Davis group of mines, and within half a mile of Montezuma railway station and Montezuma Falls. Population about 100.

RIVER PLENTY, post-town, with parcel-post, money-order office, Buckingham county, 26 miles from Hobart. Government salmon ponds here, and can be easily reached by conveyance from New Norfolk, or by track from Plenty station on Derwent Valley line.

ROKEBY (CLARENCE PLAINS) (42° 54′ S. lat., 147° 30′ E. long.), pleasantly placed on the shores of Ralph's Bay, in the county of Monmouth (municipality of Clarence and electorate of Sorell), is 7 miles E. of Hobart, 5 miles from Bellerive, and 127 miles from Launceston. It has post-office, parcel-post, and telephone station. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. There is an Episcopal (St. Mark's) and Congregational chapel and a public school. In the cemetery lies buried the Rev. Mr. Knopwood, the chaplain to Collins's expedition, who died here on 18th September, 1838. Annual value of property in Clarence municipality, £7,321; capital value of district, £265,918; Road Trust, £3,500. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900, were 52,371 acres worked: wheat, 1,693 acres; oats, 230 acres; potatoes, 178 acres; hay, 1,462 acres; gardens and orchards, 397 acres. Population of municipality (census 1891), 1,063; June, 1900, 1,350.

ROSEVEARS, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Devon county, 11 miles from Launceston, on Tamar river. Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. A favourite place of resort for bicyclists from Launceston. Melbourne steamers stop here waiting for tide.

ROSS (42° 3′ S. lat., 147° 32′ E. long.), a small but pleasant township in the county of Somerset, electorate of Campbell-town, and municipality of Ross, 73 miles (83 by rail) N. of Hobart, and 48 miles SE. from Launceston. It is on the Macquarie River (which is spanned by a freestone bridge), in the centre of rich and fertile plains of considerable extent. The Main Line Railway has a station here. There are two trains daily; fares from Hobart, 19s. and 12s. 9d. A mail conveyance runs to Longford, *viâ* Macquarie River, three times a week, returning on alternate days. There is also a tri-weekly mail to Auburn, and bi-weekly to Trefusis. Hotel: the Ross. Numerous stores. Town lit with kerosene. There is a large stone-built town-hall, comprising reading-room and library; places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. John's, said to be one of the handsomest country churches in the colony) and Wesleyans (a fine building of freestone). Public school. Ross has a post-office, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station and Council Chambers. It is a place of Petty and Quarter Sessions. Its building stone is celebrated for its quality

and white colour. Superior grindstones are made here. Water is supplied from the Tooms Lake and artificial reservoir, about 30 miles SE. of Ross. The lakes Sorell and Crescent are 25 miles from Ross, an excellent road extending thereto. The rural municipality of Ross (proclaimed Dec. 26, 1862) has an area of 178,000 acres, yearly value of ratable property being £12,496; capital value of district, £294,119. Road Trust valuation, £11,687. Extent of roads and streets, 90 miles. Pastoral district. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1900, were 156,458 acres worked; wheat, 86 acres; oats, 92 acres, hay, 294 acres. Produce: wheat, 1,204 bushels; oats, 2,300 bushels; barley, 315 bushels; hay, 199 tons; peas, 120 bushels. Stock: horses, 206; cattle, 1,381; sheep, 70,007; pigs, 126. Population (census 1891), 389; of district, 2,695. June, 1900, about 3,000.

ROYERINE. *See* CORINNA.

ST. HELEN (GEORGE BAY) (41° 21′ S. lat., 148° 15′ E. long.), a watering-place of summer resort, at the head of a land-locked harbour, on the east coast, in the county of Cornwall, electoral district of Fingal, and police district of Portland, 140 miles from Hobart, and 120 from Launceston. There is good accommodation for visitors, and abundance of fishing, boating, and shooting. Hotels: Telegraph, and Union. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, one public and two private schools, post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station; public library and reading-room; Odd Fellows' Lodge, court-house, gaol and public buildings; branch of Commercial Bank here. It is reached by coach from St. Mary's (fare, 7s. 6d., return 12s. 6d.), the terminus of the Fingal branch connecting at the Corners with the Main Line Railway. A coach also runs *viâ* Gould's country, Lottah, Weldborough, Moorina, and Derby to Scottsdale, terminus of Launceston and Scottsdale Railway. A steamer trades every alternate week to Hobart or Launceston. Petty and General Sessions and Court of Requests are held here. There is also a resident Commissioner of Supreme Courts of Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales. Much tin ore from the Blue Tier and Thomas Plain district is shipped here. From this place to Eddystone Point, where a massive stone lighthouse has been erected, is one of the best excursions on the Tasmanian coast, the scenery being much diversified. Fine scenery on road between Lottah and Weldborough, the road reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level. St. Helen's is unsurpassed as a summer resort for seaside visitors. St. Mary's Pass and Columba Falls at George's River, and Diana's Basin, Scamander River, are places of special interest. At the latter place there is good boarding accommodation. Geological formation, granite overlying schists, which lead up to gold-bearing formation at Mathinna, 20 miles SW. To the south of St. Helen's the formation is mainly Lower Silurian, containing silver-bearing ores at Scamander. Principal industries: mining, dairying, farming, and fish canning. Capital value of district, £65,618. Ratable value, £6,159. Agricultural returns for Portland district to March 1, 1900, were: Acres worked, 86,374; gardens and orchards, 61 acres. Produce: wheat, 860 bushels; oats, 1,025 bushels; barley, 20 bushels; potatoes, 297 tons; peas, 60 bushels; apples, 2,540 bushels. Stock: horses, 291; cattle, 2,505; sheep, 9,811; pigs, 774. Population, 500; of district, 2,300.

ST. LEONARDS (41° 30′ S. lat., 147° 12′ E. long.), a pretty village, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 4 miles from Launceston, in the county of Dorset, police district of Selby, and electoral district of Evandale, on the North Esk river. A conveyance runs to and from the station on the Launceston and Western Railway; railway fares, 9d. and 6d.; conveyance, 4d. The Episcopalian church (St. Peter's) is a neat building. There are a Wesleyan and other places of worship, and a public school. One hotel, Pettersen's. About 3 miles from here is Cora Linn, remarkable for its romantic scenery. Road Trust valuation, £3,120. It has also an independent water supply carried out and owned by the Launceston Corporation. Population (census 1891) 254; June, 1900, 520.

ST. MARY (41° 35′ S. lat., 148° 15′ E. long.), a township, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, electorate and municipal district of Fingal, 135 miles NE. of Hobart, 80 miles E. of Launceston, and 12 from Fingal, situated on St. Patrick's Creek. Railway communication exists between Conara on the Main Line and St. Mary's, 47 miles. The intermediate stations are Cullenswood, Mount Nicholas, Fingal, Tullochgorum, Ormley, Avoca, Eastbourne, Hanleth, and Stony Creek. Fares to Hobart, first-class, 34s. 3d., return 51s. 5d. To Launceston, first-class, 19s. 3d., return 28s. 11d. A coach carries passengers on to George's Bay and Weldborough. Two hotels: St. Mary's and Criterion. Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, and public school are here, and branch of the National Bank of Tasmania. The Wesley Hall, erected for public gatherings, is a creditable structure. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge. Racing club holds an annual meet. In the neighbourhood at Mount Nicholas seams of coal of considerable thickness have been opened, the areas of coal-bearing land being held under lease from the Crown. The Mount Nicholas, Cornwal and Jubilee Companies are turning out about 1,500 tons per week. The quality of the coal for railway and domestic purposes is in high repute. Agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits are followed throughout the district. The climate is moist, but healthy. St. Mary's Pass, noted for its fine scenery, is two miles from township, on main road to St. Helen's. There are many other points of interest to tourists, commanding magnificent inland and marine scenery. Geological formation: Coal, sandstone and limestone. Population (census 1891), 268; of district, 3,404; June 1900 3,800. Road Trust valuation, £9,350.

SANDFORD. Post town, with telegraph office and parcels-post; State school and public hall. County of Monmouth, rural municipality of Clarence. Agricultural centre. Summer resort for tourists; good fishing in the vicinity.

SANDY BAY. *See* QUEENBOROUGH.

SASSAFRAS (41° 14′ S. lat., 146° 32′ E. long.), a post town with money-order office and telegraph, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 6 miles SE. of the town of Latrobe, 51 miles NW. of Launceston, and 267 miles N. of Hobart, situated a short distance E. of Mersey River. Water is supplied from wells. A daily mail conveyance runs to and from Latrobe. It has a public school, one private school, and Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship. Wheat-growing, farming, and grazing district. It is also one of the largest potato-producing districts in the colony, the soil being a deep chocolate loam. Population of district about 300.

SCOTTSDALE (41° 7′ S. lat., 147° 31′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, parcel post and telegraph station in the county of Dorset, police district and electorate of Ringarooma, 39 miles NE. of Launceston, situated 3 miles from the Brid river. It is the terminus of the Launceston and Scottsdale railway line, about 180 miles from Hobart, and one train runs to and from Launceston daily. It has Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Salvation places of worship, a State school, one private school, numerous stores, and three inns, Commercial, Scottsdale, and Inverness; coffee palace, temperance hotel, and two saw mills. Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here, there being a Court House and Gaol. Bridport lies 13 miles N. Coaches run daily to and from Ringarooma, Branxholm, Derby, and Moorina. Good farming district and tin-mining to the eastward and extending to the East Coast. These mines are held by co-operative parties of working miners, but mining operations can only be carried on during the rainy periods of the year. A Board, established here under the Town Boards Acts, has made many improvements in streets and drainage. Annual value of property, £2,000; Road Trust valuation, £4,350. There are Local Boards of Health for the districts of Ringarooma, Derby, and Boobyalla. A mechanics' institute, with a fine library, has been established, the building including a large assembly hall. There is also a Masonic and an Oddfellows' hall, and Druids' Society. Geological formation, basaltic and granite. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in addition to mining. Population (census 1891), 590; of district, 4,783; June, 1900, 560.

SCAMANDER, Portland district. Post and telegraph office. One hotel. State school. Good fishing grounds, splendid scenery. Coach communication daily with Georges Bay (St. Helen's), 11 miles, and St. Mary's railway terminus on Fingal line, also 11 miles distant. Good sea-bathing, fishing, and shooting.

SEYMOUR, post-office, Glamorgan county, 151 miles from Hobart, and 16 miles from St. Mary's, Fingal railway. It is a small port, and steamers call occasionally from Hobart and Launceston.

SHEFFIELD (KENTISHBURY) (41° 20′ S. lat., 146° 18′ E. long.), a township in the rich agricultural district of Kentishbury, 130 miles N. from Hobart, 20 miles from Torquay, 16 from Latrobe, 74 from Launceston, and 7 miles from Railton station on the Ulverstone line. Conveyances meet every train. Fare, 2s. single, 3s. return. Two hotels: Wilson's and Maddox s, and a Temperance Hotel. The land around is very productive, but heavily timbered. It has Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship, a State school, private school, post and money-order office, parcel post, savings bank, telegraph station, Court house, wherein courts are held monthly, and branches of Bank of Australasia and National Bank of Tasmania, the former having a new and handsome building. Benefit societies hold athletic meetings annually. It is in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. Courts of Petty Sessions are held here. In the vicinity is Hope's roller flour mill, fitted with best modern appliances; also a butter factory. M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.R. Societies have lodges here. W.C.T.U. have a good lending library. Alluvial gold has been found near the Minnaw Rivulet, 10 miles from Sheffield. At the river Forth a rich tin lode has been opened up, and silver-lead mines at Mount Claude, seven miles distant. Bismuth is also profitably worked. The town has many substantial buildings, including an Oddfellows' Hall, available for public meetings. The town, under control of a Town Board, is being gradually improved. Annual value of property, £1,500. There are numerous stores. The Middlesex Goldfield, where important discoveries of reef gold have been made, is situate about 23 miles SW. from Sheffield. Belmont, where gold and also tin is obtained, is about 22 miles from Sheffield with fair roads. A large area is held under mining leases. An effort is being made to get a direct railway line connecting the Kentishbury district with Devonport. Points of interest to tourists—Mount Roland, 4,480 feet, Mount Claude, Mount Badgers, and Hell's Gates, on Forth River. Good fishing in this river, also in the Dusher stream. Population June, 1900, about 3,000.

SHIPWRIGHT POINT (43° 8′ S. lat., 147° 3 E. long.), a post town, with parcel post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the county of Kent, and Franklin electorate and police district, situated on the river Huon, about 35 miles SW. of Hobart and 5 miles from Franklin township. The river is navigable to this point. Jam manufacture and bacon curing is carried on here, and there is a large export trade in fruit. There is also at present a very brisk trade in timber export. Congregational church. One hotel. Bi-weekly steamer from Hobart (fare, 7s. 6d.), also daily coach (fare, 8s.). Hartz Mountains within easy distance. Population, 170.

SIDMOUTH (41° 12′ S. lat., 146° 55′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Devon, Georgetown electorate and police district, situate on the west bank of the River Tamar, 30 miles NW. of Launceston, with which there is daily steamer communication, 158 miles N. of Hobart, and 13 from George Town. One State school and Presbyterian place of worship. Some good fishing here. Population, 60.

SMITHTON. *See* Duck River.

SNUG RIVER, post town, with parcel post, Buckingham county, 18 miles S. from Hobart. Reached by steamer to Oyster Cove. Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches. Fruit-growing district.

SOMERSET (41° 3′ S. lat., 145° 48′ E. long.), a township with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the north coast at the mouth of the river Cam, on the west bank, in the county and electorate of Wellington, and police district of Emu Bay, 229 miles from Hobart, and 108 miles from Launceston N.W. The district has a representative on the Emu Bay Marine Board. Public school, two private schools, and a Church of England. Two saw-mills, King's and Lancester's. The district is chiefly agricultural. The place is reached by rail to Ulverstone, and thence by coach, or from Burnie by coach. Daily mails to and from the township.

SORELL, or Pittwater (42° 46′ S. lat., 147° 35′ E. long.), as it was formerly called, is a town near the coast, in the county of Pembroke, municipality and electoral district of Sorell, 15 miles from Hobart NE. and 148 miles S. from Launceston. It has a post office, parcel office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. There is train communication twice a day with the city, connecting with Bellerive and Hobart Ferry. Sorell Causeway is a very extensive work, nearly 3 miles long, which cost £27,000, and was formally opened by Governor Du Cane in June, 1874. Coaches run daily to and from Copping and Dunally, connecting with the train service to Hobart. Hotels: Pembroke Inn, and Gordon Highlander. Numerous stores. There are in the town an Episcopal church (St. George's), Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, and an institute, with library of about 1,000 volumes. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here. Racing club holds an Easter meet. Area of municipality (proclaimed May 26, 1862), 180,500 acres, 194 miles of roads and streets; yearly value of ratable property £13,518. Capital value of district, £248,315. Formerly Sorell was considered the granary of the colony, and though the production of wheat has been reduced large bi-weekly stock sales are held, at which immense numbers of pigs, sheep and oxen are sold. There are three Road Trusts in the district: Upper Sorell, Lower Sorell, and Bream Creek; also a Fruit Board. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900: Total acres worked, 109,891, including wheat, 2,375 acres; barley, 100 acres; oats, 679 acres; peas, 665 acres; potatoes, 198 acres. Produce: wheat, 45,125 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; oats, 13,580 bushels; peas, 9,975 bushels; beans, 11,000 bushels; potatoes, 673 tons. Stock: 749 horses, 2,732 cattle, 37,780 sheep, 2,800 pigs. Population (census 1891), 282; of district, 4,183; 30th June, 1900, 4,800.

SOUTH FRANKLIN. *See* Franklin.

SOUTHPORT (43° 35′ S. lat., 147° 0′ E. long.) is in the county of Kent, electorate and police district of Franklin. Township named Hythe. Sixty miles south of Hobart. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, and is a place of Petty Sessions. Roman Catholic and Independent churches, and State school. One hotel. Sailing craft load here with timber for Australian ports. Steamboat communication with Hobart. This is the most southerly observing station in the Australasian meteorological system. Geological formation: basaltic. Road Trust valuation, £1,000. Population of district, 1,400.

SPRENT, a postal township in Castra district, with telegraph, and money-order office in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and municipal district of Port Sorell. It is 21 miles from Devonport on the Western line, and 10 miles from Ulverstone railway terminus; a daily coach plies to and fro. There are Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches here and State school. It is the centre of a thriving and rapidly-spreading agricultural population.

SPREYTON, post town, with parcel post, Devon county, 80 miles from Launceston. A station on Western Line 3 miles from Devonport. Fare, 15s. 8d. and 11s. 4d. State school and mill. Agricultural district.

SPRINGFIELD, post town, Dorset county, 39 miles NE. from Launceston and 4 miles from Scottsdale railway station. Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches and State school. One hotel. Agricultural district.

STANLEY, or Circular Head (40° 46′ S. lat., 145° 17′ E long.), an important seaport town, port of entry and clearance, with Customs, post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Wellington, and police district of Russell, on the north coast, about 141 miles W. from Launceston, and 278 miles NW. of Hobart. It was laid out by the Van Diemen's Land Company (who still retain an interest), and is prettily situated on a flat, lying West of the cliff known as the Nut or Bluff, a precipitous mass of greenstone, facing a safe and commodious bay. The Circular Head Marine Board has charge of wharves, beacons and harbour lights. Hotels: Commercial, Union, and Stanley; a coffee palace and private boarding-houses. The township of Stanley overlooks the East Bay and roadstead, where ships of any size can lie under shelter from any winds except from E. to SE. in six to eight fathoms of water. It is the nearest port to Melbourne, with which port there is weekly steam communication, and is on account of its equable climate a very popular health resort. The long stretches of sandy beach are the favourite haunts of conchologists, and the forests yield naturalists unending attractions. There is regular communication weekly with Launceston and Macquarie Harbour (West Coast) by steamer, and also by trading vessels, and a daily mail service by coach to Wynyard, Burnie, and Ulverstone, also tri-weekly to Smithton (Duck River). Irish Town, and Montagu. Daily to Forest by saddle horses. Fare to either Wynyard or Montagu, 12s. Connection with the capital is by coach to Ulverstone, thence by rail. Churches: St. Paul's (Episcopal), Wesleyan, Presbyterian (St. James's), and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), a public school, two private schools, a reading-room and public library, containing about 1,200 volumes, an Assembly Hall, with sittings for about 300, and stage appointments. Town lit with kerosene. It is a place of Petty and General Sessions and Court of Requests. It has a Road Trust, Fruit Inspector, Turf Club, Oddfellows' Lodge. Bank, National of Tasmania. Large quantities of produce are exported to Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Queensland ports. Butter, cheese and bacon factories are in active operation, also creameries at Forest and Duck River. Erection of new buildings, street improvements, and tree-planting mark steady progress. The district contains some of the finest grazing land in the colony, and large supplies of fat cattle and sheep are sent every year to Launceston and West Coast mines. Geological formation basaltic. Capital value of district, £175,600. Ratable value, £10,214. For the year ending 1st March, 1900, the area worked in Russell district was 127,605 acres, comprising 387 acres of wheat, 559 acres of oats, 393 acres of peas, and 2,329 acres of potatoes. Produce: wheat, 9,675 bushels; oats, 15,652 bushels; peas, 8,253 bushels; barley, 726 bushels; potatoes, 10,480 tons; apples, 2,068 bushels; pears, 949 bushels. Stock: 1,080 horses, 9,003 cattle, 9,857 sheep, 2,848 pigs. Population (census 1891), 400; of district, 1,625. June, 1900, 2,550.

STRAHAN. *See* Macquarie Harbour.

SURGES BAY, post town, with money-order office, Kent county. Forty-four miles SW. of Hobart. Tri-weekly steamer (fare 7s.). Agricultural and timber district. State school. Saw-mill here. Road Trust valuation, £325.

SWANSEA (42° 7′ S. lat., 148° 6′ E. long.), a township, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the western shore of Oyster Bay, in the county, electorate and rural municipality of Glamorgan, 90 miles NE. from Hobart, 80 miles SE. from Launceston. Hotels, Pier and Bay View, and private lodging-houses. It has stores, public school, three places of worship, Anglican, Catholic, and Presbyterian, municipal and police buildings, and several large houses and cottages. The Council Chamber is occasionally used for balls, concerts, &c. A circular wharf with substantial approach affords facility for the landing of goods and passengers and extends 1,000 feet into deep water. Schooners trade regularly to the metropolis. There is a tri-weekly mail coach service from Swansea to Campania, on the Main Railway line, fare 23s. Also a coach to and from Campbell Town on the Main Line, twice weekly, fare 15s., and communication every week with Hobart per coasting steamers. A beach 9 miles long is one of the attractions of Swansea. On the opposite side of the bay are Schouten Island and Freycinet's Peninsula, famed for romantic scenery and good fishing, the fishing being best between January and July. There is also excellent duck-shooting on lagoons and bays. The climate is unsurpassed perhaps by any in the world, and the place has widespread fame as a sanatorium. Pure water is obtained from the Meredith rivulet, where good rod and line bream fishing is to be obtained. There is a Rifle Corps and social club here. A Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. At Freycinet's Peninsula tin mining gives employment to a limited number of men. The rural municipality of Glamorgan has an area of 439,000 acres, 120 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,963. Capital value of district, £143,966. Road Trust valuation, £6,963. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1900—151,680 acres worked; wheat, 606 acres; barley, 103 acres; oats, 119 acres; gardens and orchards, 137 acres. Produce: wheat, 10,302 bushels; barley, 2,472 bushels; oats, 2,380 bushels; peas, 2,033 bushels; apples, 1,513 bushels; pears, 222 bushels. Stock: horses, 279; cattle, 1,622; sheep, 47,199; pigs, 1,035. Population (census, 1891), 282; of the district, 1,001. June, 1900, about 1,400.

TARANNA (Norfolk Bay). The chief of three small coasting places on Tasman's Peninsula, the other places being Premaydena (Impression Bay), and Koonya (Cascades). Carnarvon (Port Arthur) is to the southward. The chief attractions on the NE. of the Peninsula are Eagle Hawk Neck, the Blowhole, and the Pavement, all remarkable works of natural architecture. Nubeena (Wedge Bay) is on the SW., and Carnarvon (Port Arthur) on the S. There is regular steam service to these places in the summer months, and frequent special excursions. Taranna is the only port of debarkation on the Peninsula for passengers proceeding direct by mail coach to Carnarvon or Eagle Hawk. One hotel, a post office, parcel post and telegraph office here: also State school. Population of district, 800.

TAYLOR BAY, Buckingham county, 35 miles S. of Hobart. Weekly steamer (fare 7s., return 10s.). Agricultural district.

TEA TREE, post town and money-order office, and parcel post, Pembroke county. Railway station 21 miles from Hobart (fares 4s., and 3s.). English church here and State school. Cricket club. Road Trust valuation, £1,720.

TEEPOOKANA, on the King river, some 20 miles from Strahan, 240 miles from Hobart, county and electoral district

of Lyell. Population, chiefly miners, about 50; of district, 6,000. Mt. Lyell Company's railway station on line to Strahan. Two trains daily to and from Queenstown; fare, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Also steam launches irregularly to and from Strahan. It is on the direct route to Mount Lyell and Mount Jukes mining districts. State school. Beautiful woodland and river scenery here. Abt railway to Queenstown traverses wildly grand country. Geological formation: tertiary.

THE NOOK is a post town about four miles northerly from Sheffield, and may be reached direct from Latrobe *viâ* Tarleton, or by the round-about road by Railton and Sheffield. It is 207 miles from Hobart. It is in the county of Devon, police district of Port Sorell, and electorate of Devonport. About 60 families are settled in the locality, which is in one of the most important agricultural, dairying, and stock fattening districts in the colony. Two saw-mills keep in full work, and a large amount of clearing is done every year. State school. The population numbers 300.

THOMAS PLAINS (41° 6′ S. lat., 147° 56′ E long.), sometimes known as Weldborough, is a post town, with parcel post, money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and public school, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal, and police district of Portland. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here. It is situated on Thomas' River, about 105 miles ENE. of Launceston and 28 miles from St. Helen's. There is coach communication with Scottsdale railway station (40 miles) and also with St. Helen's and Gould's country. One hotel and Anglican church. The district is a tin-mining one, and in and around this centre a large number of miners, including many Chinese, are employed. Some gems and valuable stones are found occasionally. Population (census 1891), 167. The mining population of entire district numbers about 700.

THREE HUT POINT, or GORDON (43° 17′ S. lat., 147° 15′ E. long.), is a small village in the county of Buckingham, and Kingborough electoral and police district, situated on the western side of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is 30 miles from Kingston and about 40 miles S. of Hobart. It is a port of clearance and place of Petty Sessions, and has a telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, half-time school, and one inn. Two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. Rifle and cricket clubs; good private accommodation for tourists. Daily steam communication (fares 4s., return 6s.). There are some coal seams in the vicinity. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population, about 100. Road Trust. Ratable property value £2,350.

TREVALLYN. Suburb of Launceston, on the steep slope of the Tamar, and running down to the Cataract Gorge. The hill is terraced, and there are many well-built suburban residences. Anglican church here. It is a town under the "Towns Board Act." Annual ratable value, £2,413. Population, 600.

TRIABUNNA (42° 30′ S. lat., 147° 57′ E. long.), a township, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Pembroke, electorate of Glamorgan, and rural municipality of Spring Bay, 55 miles NE. from Hobart, and 150 miles SE. from Launceston, on the shore of the harbour known as Spring Bay, east coast of the island. It has the lowest rate of rainfall in Tasmania, but is renowned for its healthy climate. The harbour, as surveyed by H.M.S. *Dart*, is a safe place of refuge in bad weather. Sailing craft ply regularly to and from Hobart and Launceston. An eucalyptus oil factory has been established. Maria Island lies right across the north of Prosser's Bay, at the entrance to Spring Bay. A mail conveyance goes to Campania thrice a week, whence the train can be taken to Hobart. Coach fare to Campania, 13s., return, 20s.; rail, 5s. 3d. and 4s. A conveyance also runs once weekly to Sorell, or oftener if required, connecting with train to Hobart. Coaches run also to Swansea, Orford, Buckland, and Lisdillon; fares, 21s., 9s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 19s. Hotels: Retreat and Pembroke. It is a place of Petty and General Sessions. In the district good building freestone is quarried, and coal has been found. A State school here, also at Buckland, and Orford. Churches — Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. The soil is mainly carboniferous, but basalt, granite and limestone are also found in abundance. Coal has been struck by diamond drill, but quality as yet is inferior. Spring Bay municipality, proclaimed 10th September, 1860, has an area of 330,000 acres, 120 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,049. Capital value of district, £155,760. Road Trust valuation, £8,777. Points of interest to tourists are Maria Island, Paradise Valley, Mount Murray, and The Thumbs. The bay teems with fish and oysters, and in close proximity native game and birds are abundant. The area worked on 1st March, 1900, was 145,624 acres: wheat, 292 acres; oats, 96 acres. Produce: wheat, 13,504 bushels; barley, 126 bushels; oats, 1,920 bushels; peas, 689 bushels; potatoes, 228 tons; turnips, 1,190 tons. Stock: horses, 194; cattle, 1,318; sheep, 46,956; pigs, 613. Population (census 1891), of district, which includes Spring Bay, 1,918. June, 1900, about 2,000; of town, 180.

TRIAL HARBOUR (REMINE), a small town at the foot of the Heemskirk range on the west coast. It is in the county of Montagu, police district of Macquarie, and electoral district of Cumberland. Small steamers can put in here when the Macquarie bar is unworkable, taking transhipments and passengers from Strahan. Hotel: Trial Harbour. Population, including miners (census 1891), 213. June, 1900, about 100.

TUNBRIDGE (42° 10′ S. lat., 147° 28′ E. long.), a post town with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Somerset (Oatlands electorate and municipality), 14 miles from Oatlands, 59 miles SE. of Launceston. It is also a station on the Main Line Railway, distant from Hobart 74 miles; fares, 16s. 9d. and 11s. 3d.; and has a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan chapel, a State school, two inns, the Victoria and the York, and a Public Hall. A Water Trust has been established, and provides an efficient supply from Blackman's River. Agricultural district. Road Trust valuation. £8,316.

TUNNACK (42° 28′ S. lat., 147° 25′ E. long.), a postal town, with parcel post, money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Monmouth (electorate and municipality of Oatlands), situated near the Coal River, between Oatlands and Jerusalem, about 15 miles from Oatlands, 40 miles N. of Hobart, and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. It has a public and private school, one hotel, and Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship. Agricultural district. Road Trust valuation, £10,211.

TYENNA. A postal centre twenty miles from Glenora, the present terminus of the Derwent Valley railway. Mail communication once weekly. Rising agricultural district.

ULVERSTONE (41° 8′ S. lat., 146° 12′ E. long.), on the river Leven, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, is a flourishing seaport, and agricultural centre, 70 miles NW. of Launceston, 191 miles from Hobart, and 13 miles W. of Devonport on the North-Western Railway, and 18 miles from Emu Bay. Train fare to Launceston 19s. 6d.; thence to Hobart 30s. A post town, with parcel post, telegraph and money-order office and Government savings bank. The Leven port is the third in importance of those on the NW. coast; a large amount of timber and agricultural produce is shipped from here, and small steamers from Launceston make this a port of call. The port is under the control of the Leven Marine Board. Efforts are being made to get bar deepened. There are coaches running to Circular Head, Penguin and Castra. The town of Ulverstone is the business centre for the large districts of Castra, North Motton, Gunns Plains, Preston, Wooley's Plains, Kindred and Penguin and Belmont Goldfield, 30 miles south. It has four churches, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational, and Salvation Army. Three hotels, Ulverstone, O'Meara's, and May's, and four coffee palaces, a Town Hall with Public Library (700 vols.) and reading room attached, branches of Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank, and several stores. There is a State school, private schools, convent school, and Agricultural College. Sittings of the Supreme Court in its Small Debts jurisdiction are held here. Quarter Sessions are held here in the Court House in February, May, August, and November, Court of Requests and Petty Sessions every month and Licensing Courts quarterly. The Ulverstone Branch Board of Agriculture holds its meetings here. A Town Board has been established. Annual value of property, £7,600. Road Trust valuation, £12,785. There is a social club, cricket, rowing, football club, two brass bands and two Oddfellows' societies. Headquarters of Third Battalion Tasmanian Infantry. The I.O.O.F. have a small hall. A Rechabite lodge is established here. The United Axemen's Association has its headquarters here, and the annual contests attract competitors from all the adjacent colonies. The scenery above the Leven bridge is exceedingly picturesque, the view from the bridge being one that could hardly be surpassed. The river is navigable for small boats some 7 miles above the bridge, and affords a delightful retreat for the pleasure-seeker and fisher for English trout, black fish and lobster. The scenery is of surpassing beauty. There is good herring fishing in the river Gawler, 3 miles from the Leven, and salmon fry were introduced in the river two years ago. Ulverstone is a favourite watering-place, with a fine three mile stretch of sandy beach and many charming drives. The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural, potato-cropping being a special industry here. Local industries comprise brickyards, two saw-mills, and two flour-mills. Copper mining at the Dial Range is expanding. Population (census 1891) of town, 1,129; of district, 5,734. In June, 1900, about 6,700.

UNDERWOOD, post town, Dorset county, 9 miles NE. from Launceston and 4 miles from Lilydale railway station. Wesleyan church and State school. Agricultural district.

UPPER MEANDER, an agricultural settlement, 10 miles south of Deloraine. It has a post office, State school, and two churches—Anglican and Wesleyan, and a Public Hall. The Great Lake is 14 miles distant by Warner's Track. The settlement adjoins the Cheshunt estate, a magnificent agricultural and grazing property.

UXBRIDGE, a settlement, better known as "The Tiers." It has postal receiving office, and tri-weekly mail. Is 30 miles from Hobart, county of Buckingham, electoral district of New Norfolk. Eight miles from Plenty and Glenora railway stations. Centre of agricultural district. State school here. Township situated between the rivers Plenty and Styx. Good fruit-growing, timber and agricultural district. Saw mill affords principal work. Habitations scattered. Population of district about 200.

VICTORIA (HUONVILLE) (43° 0′ S. lat., 147° 17′ E. long.), is on the banks of the Huon river, at its junction with the Mountain river, in the county of Buckingham (Franklin police district and Kingborough electorate), 24 miles SW. from Hobart, with which it is connected by a good road, and bridge over the Huon, and 5 miles from Franklin. It has post office, parcel post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. This place is now officially named Huonville. Sittings of the Court of Requests are held here. There are daily coaches to the metropolis; fare, 5s., return 8s. Hotel—The Picnic. Anglican, Wesleyan and Independent churches and State school. The principal industry in the neighbourhood is fruit-growing and the timber trade. Coal

has been discovered near the head of a gully which empties into an eastern tributary of the Huon, nearly opposite Franklin. This coal is of a slaty character, especially near the roof: but thin bright patches of bituminous matter intervene here and there, and lower down it is said to be nearly all bituminous. Hops and fruit are extensively grown along the banks of the river. There is good salmon and trout fishing here; some of the heaviest fish in Tasmanian waters are captured in the Huon. Road Trust valuation, £3,400. Population of district, 1,400.

WARATAH. *See* MOUNT BISCHOFF.

WELDBOROUGH. *See* THOMAS' PLAINS.

WENVOE (41° 9′ S. lat., 146° 22′ E. long.), situated on the banks of the Mersey, with a population of 100, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. The extension of buildings virtually tends to make it part of West Devonport.

WESLEY VALE, post town with telegraph, Devon county, 80 miles W. of Launceston and 5 miles from Latrobe Railway Station. Wesleyan church, State and private school. Agricultural district.

WESTBURY (41° 32′ S. lat., 146° 51′ E. long.), a town situated on Quamby's Brook, and bounded also by the Meander and Liffey rivers, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Westbury, and electorate of Tamar (for Legislative Council, Meander), 140 miles N. of Hobart, and 20 miles SW. of Launceston by road (by rail 35 miles). It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway; fares, 5s. and 4s. to Launceston on Saturdays, other days, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; to and from Formby, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d.; cab fare, to or from Post-office 4d. Hotels: Berridale and Railway. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, and a public library of 2,400 volumes. Also hall seating 350 persons. St. Andrew's (Episcopal) is the principal church; there are also Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school. Roman Catholic convent school, and private school. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. There is a Road Trust and Fruit Board. The Western Agricultural Association has its headquarters here; there is a Working Man's Benefit Club of 110 members, an Oddfellows' Lodge, and brass band. Among the local institutions are the Northern Tasmania Coursing Club, which holds its meetings during the season at Quamby, Frankford Farmers' Club, Roswale Turf Club, and Hogley Ploughing Association. The Commercial Bank of Tasmania has a branch here. Westbury is the headquarters of the Meander Company of Auxilary Defence Force. The district is famed for long-woolled sheep. The rural municipality (proclaimed November 2nd, 1863) has an area of 300,000 acres, 126 miles of roads and streets, and annual ratable value of £34,408; capital value £811,122. Road Trust valuation, £19,433. Specimens of tin and copper ore of a good quality have been found in the neighbourhood; also rich iron ore; the latter at Ilfracombe, near the northern boundary of the municipality. The geological formation of the district is quartz and ironstone, with gravel over red clay. There is good fishing in the Meander river, two miles distant, and hunting and shooting everywhere around. The outlying districts are Carrick, Hagley and Bracknell in the East: Cluan, Fernbank and Early Rises to the South; Exton in the West; Black Sugar Loaf and Frankford in the North. A large area of land is under crop for wheat, oats, potatoes, and other root crops, and for orchards. Road Trust valuation £20,200. Agricultural returns to March 1,1900, were 158,625 acres worked; wheat, 10,977 acres; barley, 2,102; acres; oats, 5,515 acres; peas, 906 acres; potatoes, 1,107 acres; turnips, 440 acres; gardens and orchards, 405 acres. Produce: wheat, 197,586 bushels; barley, 35,734 bushels; oats, 110,300 bushels; peas, 28,120 bushels; potatoes, 2,767 tons; turnips, 9,880 tons; apples, 1,512 bushels; pears, 96 bushels; hops, 3,450 lbs. Stock: horses, 2,475; cattle, 6,913; sheep, 76,323; pigs, 3,880. Population (census 1891) of town, 1,154; of municipal district, 3,681; (30th June, 1900, 4,900).

WHITEFOORD, post town, Monmouth county, 65 miles NW. of Hobart and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. State school. Agricultural district.

WHITEFOORD HILLS, post town, Devon county, 55 miles from Launceston. Station on Western line (fare 9s. 6d., 7s. 2d.). English church and one hotel. Agricultural district.

WHITE HILLS, post town, Cornwall county, 9 miles from Launceston and 3 from Breadalbane railway station. Wesleyan church here and State school. Agricultural district.

WILLIAMSFORD (Deep Lead). Postal centre with parcel post, money-order and telephone office and State school, 18 miles from Zeehan. Terminus of N.E. Dundas railway. Two hotels, two stores, Wesleyan church. Coach road, five miles, connects with Rosebery, present terminus of Emu Bay railway. Place is named after Luke Williams, pioneer mining manager of district. Population, 150. Alluvial and quartz mining. It is the centre of the Mount Read group of mines, and smelters are being erected in the vicinity.

WINKLEIGH, post town, Devon county, 23 miles from Launceston. Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. State school. Population (census 1891) 167. Now 200.

WOODBRIDGE, post town, with parcel post, money order telegraph office and savings bank, Buckingham county, 53 miles S. of Hobart, on the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Anglican, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches and State school. Steam communication bi-weekly. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population (census 1891) 166. Now 240.

WOODSDALE, post town, Monmouth county, 71 miles from Hobart and 16 from Parattah railway station. Anglican church here and State school. Agricultural district.

WYNYARD (41° 0′ S. lat., 145° 45′ E. long.), on the river Inglis, a township and port of entry, with post-office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station (Table Cape), in the county and electorate of Wellington, police district of Emu Bay (Table Cape division), 104 miles distant from Launceston NW., and 224 miles from Hobart NW. Hotels: Royal, Mount Lyell, Commercial, and a coffee palace. Coaches run twice daily to and from Ulverstone railway station, fare 8s.; thence train to Launceston and Hobart. There is also a daily coach to and from Stanley, fare 12s. There are five places of worship—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army; public school, and two private schools (State schools also at Mount Hick's Road, Boat Harbour, Flowerdale, and Sisters Creek. Town hall, and drill hall, a public library (with 700 vols.), and assembly rooms, branches of Bank of Australasia, and National Bank of Tasmania. Table Cape Racing Club holds an annual meet. There is a local Rifle Club and Agricultural and Pastoral Society, the latter having an extensive show building. There is a Masonic Lodge, also Lodge of Odd Fellows' the latter with over 100 members. It is a place of Petty Sessions. The Table Cape Marine Board has its centre at Burnie. Some extensive harbour works have been carried out, and more are projected. Road Trust valuation, £9,000. A co-operative butter and bacon factory is in full work, also flour-mill. In the neighbourhood are well-appointed saw-mills. Blackwood, myrtle, and stringy bark are the principal woods. Much of the bush land has been cleared and brought under cultivation and for grazing. The land is some of the best in the island, and well watered. Rich indications of gold, silver, and copper have been found, and prospecting is becoming extensive. Boat Harbour, Flowerdale, and Calder are flourishing districts to the west, and Mount Hicks and Camp Creek to the south. Table Cape lighthouse, 4 miles NW. of town is a favourite tourist resort. Population, 800; of electoral district, June, 1900, 8,750.

WYNYARD RIVER, post town with money-order office, 80 miles from Launceston and 40 from Scottsdale Railway Station. A tin-mining district on the East coast. Mostly Chinese population.

YOUNG TOWN, post town, with parcel post, Cornwall county, 4 miles from Launceston. Daily coach communication. English and Primitive Methodist churches and State school. One hotel.

ZEEHAN (42° S. lat., 45° E. long.), post town, with parcel post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, Montagu county, electoral district of Montagu, 225 miles NW. of Hobart, and situated on the Little Henty River. Terminus of Strahan and Zeehan railway, and railways to Dundas and Williamsford. Banks: National, Bank of Australasia, and Commercial of Tasmania. A Town Board has been established, and schemes for water supply and sanitation are being effected. The town is lighted by electricity. The main street is 2 miles long. Annual value of property, £19,340. Eighteen hotels: The Grand, Hotel Cecil, Mount Zeehan, Kerrigan's, Royal Exchange, Commercial, Federal, Caledonian, All Nations, Club, Victoria, Exchange, Palace, Railway, Royal, Silver King, Silver Bell, and Zealandia. Supreme Sessional courts are held here. There is a theatre (The Gaiety), Masonic hall, Academy of Music, Montagu Hall, and A.M.A. Hall, Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Christian Brethren churches, and Salvation Army, two State schools, Convent school, several private schools, and district hospital, with a women's ward. Public reading-room and library. Branch of Australian Miners' Association. Principal centre of silver-lead mining district. State-aided school of mines. Extensive smelting works, established by Tasmanian Smelting Company, having head-office in London. Water supply dependent on rainfall. The mines are a source of great attraction to tourists, as also the Falls at Heemskirk, Mount Zeehan and Montezuma, and the general mountain and bush scenery. The Australian Miners' Association have a hall. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', Hibernian, Miners' Association, Orange and Rechabite lodges are established here. Trains to and from Strahan (Macquarie Harbour) twice daily, and steamboat connection thence to Hobart, Launceston and Melbourne. Trains twice daily to and from Dundas, and once to and from Williamsford, connecting with Emu Bay line. Geological formation: dark blue slate and grey sandstone of the Silurian series, with fossiliferous beds, a great interest to paleontologists. Silver lead ore first discovered here in 1882. Paper: *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, daily. Population (census 1891), 1,956; (June, 1900, 8,000) of district, 12,500.


AUCKLAND
Scale of ½ Mile
AUCKLAND HARBOUR
Queens Wharf
Harbour Board Office
QUAY ST
RAILWAY STATION
Mechanics Bay
Timber Mills
Baths
St Patricks Cathedral
Albert Park
Freemans Bay
Wharf
St Mary's Convent
St James
Britomart
Customs
Post Office
Old Govt House
Old Mission House
Old Military Barracks
Old Gaol
Old Lunatic Asylum
Old Stone Store
Old Jail
Old Court House
Police Station
Supreme Court
Town Hall
Library
Museum
Art Gallery
Auckland College
Grammar School
Normal School
Model School
Observatory
Cemeteries
Western Park
Reservoir
Gaol
Newton
Cox's Creek
Motu tapu I.
Rangitoto
Motukorea I.
Hieh I.
Waitemata Harbour
Henderson's Mill
AUCKLAND
Mt Eden
Newmarket
Remuera
Howick
Avondale
Onehunga
Onehunga
Ovhairaka
Pukekaroro
Titirangi
Manukau Harbour
Mangere
English Miles
North Cape
C. Maria van Diemen
Three Kings I.
Morton Isles
West I.
Great I.
Tom Bowling B.
Spirits B.
C. Reinga
Parengarenga Har.
Great Exhibition B.
Spirits Bay
Sandy Bay
Te Kao
Te Kaniko
Doubtless Bay
Whangaroa Har.
Whangaroa
Motuarohia I.
Tauranga Bay
Takou Bay
Bay of Islands
C. Wiriki
C. Brett
Ahipara Bay
Reef Pt.
MONGONUI
Kaitaia
WHANGAROA
Awanui
Ohaeawai
Kawakawa
Waimate
Kerikeri
Kororareka
Russell
Home Pt.
Whangaruru
Whangarei
Bay of Islands
Poor Knights
Sandy B.
Whanauki
Hokianga
HOKIANGA
Hokianga R.
Omapere
Waimamaku
Kawerua
Mongonui Bluff
Opanake
Kaiwi
Mangapai
WHANGAREI
Kamo
Whangarei
Whangarei Heads
Bream Hd.
Bream Bay
Moko Hinou I.
Fanal I.
Whangarei Bay
Hen & Chickens
Dargaville
Kaihu
Mangawhare
Maungaturoto
Kaipara
HOBSON
Whakahara
Aratapu
Red Hill
Tokatoka
Bream Tail
Mangawai
Little Barrier
Great Barrier I.
Arid I.
Needle Pt.
Port Albert
Rodney Pt.
Omaha
Hobson
Kyphena
C. Barrier
RODNEY
HAURAKI GULF
Coromandel Chan.
Cuvier I.
North Sand Hd.
Kaipara Harbour
Matakana
Kawau
Colville
Port Charles
Great Mercury I.
D'Haussez Group
Red Mercury I.
Chenia
Kaukapakapa
Helensville
Tapora
Cabbage B.
Kennedy B.
Tiri-tiri I.
Waiwera
Whangaparoa
Waiheke I.
Mercury Bay
Coromandel
Thames
Tairua
Whitianga
Shoe I.
Alderman Is.
Slipper I.
Firth of Thames
Manukau Harbour
Papakura
Drury
Pukekohe
Tuakau
Waikato River
Port Waikato
Maioro
Waiuku
Pokeno
Springfield
Cambridge
Hamilton
Ngaruawahia
Whangarei Har.
Karehor Mt.
Raglan
Aotea
Aotea Har.
Kawhia
Alexandra
Te Awamutu
Otorohanga
Kihikihi
Pukerewa
Taupiri
Waitara
Newcastle
Ohinemuri
Katikati
Tauranga
Matakana I.
Tauranga Har.
Maketu
Matata
Whakatane
Whakatane R.
Whale I.
Motiti I.
White I.
BAY OF PLENTY
Opotiki
Waiotahi
Waiotahi R.
Waiaua
Waiaua R.
Waikaremoana
Te Kaha
Omaio
Cape Runaway
Whangaparaoa Creek
Lottin Pt.
Matakawa Pt.
Hicks B.
Tokomaru
Waikana Pt.
Te Kaha Pt.
Omaio
Tokata
Torere
Mt Hawke
Pakarae
Kawa Kawa
East Cape
Hekawa
Rangitukia
Te Araroa
Wharaki
Ruparoa
Akaaka
Open B.
Hikuranga
Mt Edgecumbe
Whakatane Mt.
Tarawera
Rotorua
Taheke
Mokoia I.
Ohinemutu
Ohaeawai
Kawakawa
Waimate
Kerikeri
Kororareka
Russell
Home Pt.
Whangaruru
Whangarei
Bay of Islands
Poor Knights
Sandy B.
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Waimamaku
Kawerua
Mongonui Bluff
Opanake
Kaiwi
Mangapai
WHANGAREI
Kamo
Whangarei
Whangarei Heads
Bream Hd.
Bream Bay
Moko Hinou I.
Fanal I.
Whangarei Bay
Hen & Chickens
Dargaville
Kaihu
Mangawhare
Maungaturoto
Kaipara
HOBSON
Whakahara
Aratapu
Red Hill
Tokatoka
Bream Tail
Mangawai
Little Barrier
Great Barrier I.
Arid I.
Needle Pt.
Port Albert
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Omaha
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Waiheke I.
Mercury Bay
Coromandel
Thames
Tairua
Whitianga
Shoe I.
Alderman Is.
Slipper I.
Firth of Thames
Manukau Harbour
Papakura
Drury
Pukekohe
Tuakau
Waikato River
Port Waikato
Maioro
Waiuku
Pokeno
Springfield
Cambridge
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Ngaruawahia
Whangarei Har.
Karehor Mt.
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Aotea
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Kawhia
Alexandra
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Matakana I.
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Whakatane R.
Whale I.
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White I.
BAY OF PLENTY
Opotiki
Waiotahi
Waiotahi R.
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East Cape
Hekawa
Rangitukia
Te Araroa
Wharaki
Ruparoa
Akaaka
Open B.
Hikuranga
Mt Edgecumbe
Whakatane Mt.
Tarawera
Rotorua
Taheke
Mokoia I.
Ohinemutu
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH ISLAND
English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
Railways
172
174
34
36
38


PACIFIC OCEAN
AUCKLAND
WHAKATANE
COOK
Gisborne
Poverty Bay
Young Nicks Hd
Table C.
Mahia Peninsula
Portland I.
HAWKE'S BAY
NAPIER
Port Ahuriri
Petane
Clive
Hastings
C. Kidnappers
Cape Kidnappers
Bare I.
Waipawa
Waipukurau
Blackhead
Wallingford
Porongahau R.
Porongahau
Akitio
C. Turnagain
Mohaka
Waiau R.
Waikare R.
Tiniroto
Lake Waikaremoana
Lake Taupo
EAST TAUPO
WEST TAUPO
Tauranga
Opepe
Onepoto
Murupara
Waiotahi
Waikaremoana
Waiau R.
Waikare R.
Waikaka
Tauhara
Taupo
Tuhua
Tongariro
Ruapehu
Ngauruhoe
Tokaanu
Kuratau
Pihanga
Turangi
Tauranga
Tarawera
Rotorua
Whakatane
Opotiki
Waiotahi

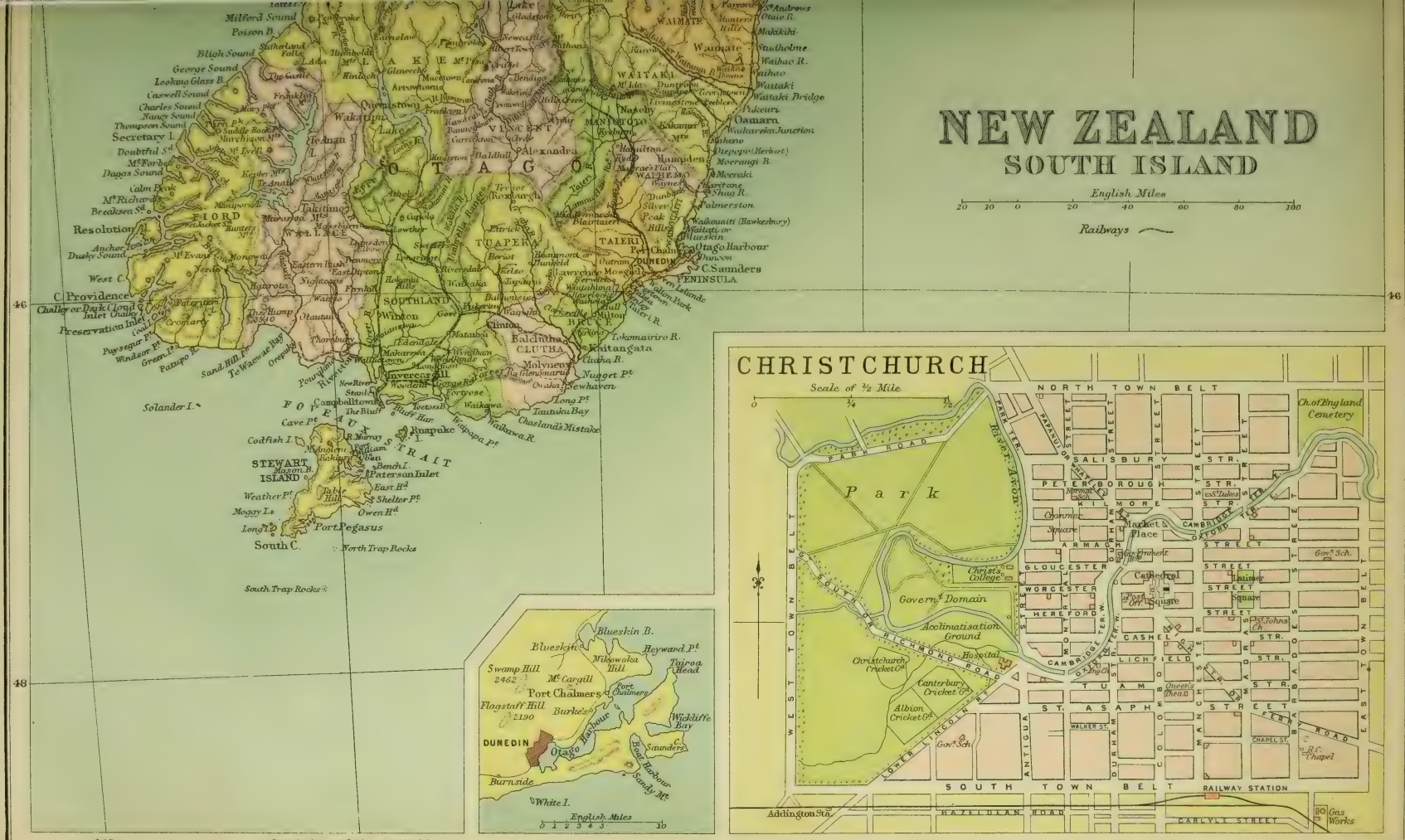

DUNEDIN
Scale of 1 Mile
0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1
TOWNBELT
Botanical Gardens
Cemetery
Tidal Dock
Steamers Basin
OTAGO HARBOUR
Southern Cemetery
Port Chalmers Road
PRINCES STREET
GEORGE STREET
MACLAGGAN STREET
HIGH STREET
CAMERON
172
174
40
42
44
NORTH ISLAND
C. Farewell
Farewell Spit
Bush End Pt
Wanganui Inlet
Seaford
Green Pt
MASSACRE OR GOLDEN BAY
Collingwood
Separation Hd
Awarua B.
D'Urville I.
Greville Hr
Stephen I.
Port Hardy
Rangitoto
COOK STRAIT
Kapiti I.
Rocks Pt
Mt Dorothy
Mt Snowdon
COLLINGWOOD
TASMAN BAY
Adele I.
Sandy B.
Croisselles Hr
French Pass
Kohaihai Bluff
R. Heaphy
Motueka
Pepin I.
Moutere B
Karamea R
Karamea Bight
Lit. Wanganui
Mokihinui
Hector
Nelson
Havelock
Picton
WELLINGTON
Port Nicholson
Cloudy Bay
BLENHEIM
Awatere R.
Clifford B.
C. Campbell
Grassmere
Flaxbourne
Ben More
Kekerangu
MARLBOROUGH
C. Foulwind
Westport
Buller R.
Rochford
Addisons
Charleston
St Enda
Brighton
Razorback Gr
Barrytown
Kararoo
INANGAHUA
NELSON
Waipapa Pt
Clarence R.
Maungamanu
KAIKOURA
Kaikoura East Head
Mokanui
Amuri Bluff
Conway R.
Hawkswood
Dillon R.
Gore B.
Hurunui R.
Greymouth
Cobden
R. Teremakau
GREY
MURI
Stafford
HOKITIKA
Kumara
Goldsworthy
Kanieri
Ross
Wattaha
Clifton
Wataroa
Okarito
Waiau R.
Gillespies Beach
Raleigh
Bruce B.
Tittiraa
Mt Cook
Tasman Glacier
Arawata Pt
Haast
Jackson B.
Cascade Point
Jackson Bay
Barn B.
Awarua Pt
Big B.
Mt Richards
WESTLAND
Whitcombe P.
L. Coleridge
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Peascham
Mt Potts
Mt Torlesse
Waimakariri R.
Rakaia R.
Ashburton R.
Hinds R.
Rangitata R.
Orari R.
Waitaki R.
Waiau R.
Hurunui R.
Waiau
Red Post
Cheviot
Waikari
Stonyhurst
Table I.
Amberley
Leithfield
Bennetts
Ashley R.
Oxford
Rangiora
PEGASUS BAY
Woodend
Kaiapoi
Selwyn
White Cliffs
Malvern
Sheffield
Darfield
Homebush
Coalgate
Lyttelton
CHRISTCHURCH
Port Lyttelton
Sumner
Heathcote
Akaroa
Banks Peninsula
East Head
Akaroa Harbour
Little River
Ashburton
Westerfield
Methven
Mt Peel
Mt Somers
Hakatere
Hakatere B.
Rakaia B.
Waitaki
Mackenzie
Fairlie
Geraldine
Orari
Temuka
Timaru
Winchester
Albury
Opihi R.
Ashburton R.
CANTERBURY
PACIFIC OCEAN

NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH ISLAND

English Miles
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100

Railways

CHRISTCHURCH
Scale of ½ Mile
0 ¼ ½


Milford Sound
Poison B.
Bligh Sound
George Sound
Looking Glass B.
Caswell Sound
Charles Sound
Nancy Sound
Thompson Sound
Secretary I.
Doubtful Sd
Mt Forbes
Dagos Sound
Calm Pass
Mt Richards
Breaksea Sd
Resolution I.
Anchor
Dusky Sound
West C.
C. Providence
Challer or Dusk Cloud Inlet Challer
Preservation Inlet
Puysegur Pt
Windsor Pt
Green I.
Pateupo R.
Sand Hill Pt
Te Waewae Bay
Solander I.
Codfish I.
STEWART ISLAND
Mason B.
Weather Pt
Moggy I.
Long I.
South C.
Port Pegasus
North Trap Rocks
South Trap Rocks
FOVEAUX STRAIT
Cave Pt
Campbelltown
The Bluff
Bluff Har.
Waipapa Pt
Waikawa R.
Chasland's Mistake
Tautuku Bay
Nugget Pt
Newhaven
Long Pt
Waikawa
Fortrose
Waipapa
Riverton
Wreys Bush
Otautau
Thornbury
Wallacetown
Winton
Invercargill
Makarewa
Edendale
Matuba
Clinton
Balclutha
CLUTHA
Kaitangata
Clutha R.
Molyneux
Tokomairiro R.
Milton
Lake Wakatipu
Queenstown
Kingston
Frankton
Arrowtown
Lake Hayes
Cromwell
Alexandra
Clyde
Roxburgh
Teviot
Tuapeka
Lawrence
Waitahuna
Waipori
Waihola
Taieri R.
Taieri Mouth
Outram
Mosgiel
Green Island
Saddle Hill
Dunedin
Port Chalmers
Otago Harbour
Otakou
Portobello
Broad Bay
Blueskin
Waikouaiti
Hampden
Moeraki
Palmerston
Oamaru
Waikouaiti (Hawkesbury)
Waitaki Bridge
Waitaki R.
Waihao R.
Waihao
Makikihi
Waimate
Hunters Hills
Otaio R.
St Andrews
Pareora
Timaru
Temuka
Geraldine
Fairlie
Mt Cook
Mt Sefton
Mt Evelyn
Mt Aspiring
Wanaka
Hawea
Wakatipu
Kingston
Te Anau
Manapouri
Lake Monowai
Lake Hauroko
Preservation Inlet
Chaslands Mistake
Tautuku Bay
Nugget Pt
Newhaven
Long Pt
Waikawa
Fortrose

THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Colony of NEW ZEALAND, comprising the three islands known as the North, South and Stewart Islands, and the adjacent islands, seem to have first been discovered and peopled by the Maori race, who still inhabit some parts of the islands, principally the North one. Little can be learned from their traditions beyond that they all point to the fact of their having been immigrants, not indigenous, and that when they arrived there were no human beings in the country. Similarity of language indicates a northern origin, probably Malay; for when Captain Cook first visited New Zealand he availed himself of the aid of a native of Tahiti, whose language proved to be similar, if not altogether identical, with that of the New Zealanders.

The first European who made the existence of New Zealand known to the civilised world was Captain Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator, who sighted it, on or about December 13, 1642, and gave it the name first of all of Staaten or Staatenland, in honour of the States General of Holland, afterwards altering it to Nova Zeelanda. This occurred on the same voyage when Van Diemen's land was discovered. It has been claimed for other explorers that they had found it earlier, but the evidence is not sufficient to substantiate the claims of any of them. Tasman did not land on any part of the islands, but having had a boat's crew cut off by the natives in what he then called Massacre or Murderer's Bay, now known as Golden Bay, he was content to sail along the west coast of the North Island, naming the more prominent headlands and bays—some of which retain their names to this day.

From the time of Tasman's visit no European is known to have visited the islands until 1769, when Captain Cook landed on them in the first of his great voyages. After a run of eighty-six days from Tahiti, having touched at some other places, he sighted the coast of New Zealand, on the 6th of October, 1769 (a lad named Nicholas Young first saw the loom of the land from the masthead, and after him the SW. point of Poverty Bay was named by Cook—Young Nick's Head), and on the 8th landed at Poverty Bay, on the east coast of the North Island, near what is now the township of Gisborne, and some distance north-east of Napier, the capital of the provincial district of Hawke's Bay. The circumstances of Cook's first landing were unfortunate. "We landed," he says "abreast of the ship, on the east side of the river, which was here about forty yards broad, but seeing some natives on the west side, with whom I wished to speak, and finding the river not fordable, I ordered the yawl to carry us over, and left the pinnace at the entrance. When we came near the place where the people were assembled, they all ran away; however, we landed, and leaving some boys to take care of the yawl, we walked up to some huts, which were about 200 to 300 yards from the waterside. When we had got some distance from the boat, four men, armed with long lances, rushed out of the woods, and running up to attack the boat would certainly have cut her off, if the people in the pinnace had not discovered them, and called to the boys to drop down the stream. The boys instantly obeyed, but being closely pursued the coxswain of the pinnace, who had charge on the boats, fired a musket over their heads. At this they stopped and looked round them, but in a few minutes renewed the pursuit, brandishing their lances in a threatening manner. The coxswain then fired a second musket over their heads, but of this they took no notice; but one of them lifting up his spear to dart it at the boat, another piece was fired, which shot him dead. When he fell, the other three stood motionless, as if petrified with astonishment. As soon as they recovered, they went back, dragging the dead body, which, however, they soon left, that it might not encumber their flight. At the report of the musket we drew together, having straggled to a little distance from each other, and made the best of our way back to the boat, and crossing the river we saw the native lying dead on the ground."

The account which the natives themselves give of their impressions of Cook's arrival is recorded by Mr. Polack, who had it from the mouths of their children in 1836. "They took the ship at first for a gigantic bird, and were struck with the beauty and size of its wings, as they supposed the sails to be. But on seeing a smaller bird, unfledged, descending into the water, and a number of parti-coloured beings, apparently in human shape, the bird was regarded as a houseful of divinities. Nothing could exceed their astonishment. The sudden death of their chief (it proved to be their great fighting general) was regarded as a thunderbolt of these new gods. To revenge themselves was the dearest wish of the tribe, but how to accomplish it with divinities who could kill them at a distance was difficult to determine."

It is not much to be wondered at, that any further intercourse with the natives at this point should become impossible; and after other collisions, attended with similar fatal results, on the 11th Cook weighed anchor and left "this unfortunate and inhospitable place," as he calls it, and on which he bestowed the name of Poverty Bay, "as it did not afford a single article they wanted, except a little firewood."

In Tolago Bay, Mercury Bay (where observations were taken of the transit of Mercury, and where on November 16, 1769, Cook displayed the English colours and took formal possession in the name of His Britannic Majesty King George III.), Hawke's Bay, the Bay of Plenty, the estuary of the Thames, the harbour of Waitemata in Whangarei Bay, at the Bay of Islands, and lastly, at his favourite rendezvous of Queen Charlotte's Sound (where possession was formally taken of the South Island on January 30, 1770), he was able to procure the necessaries which Poverty Bay had failed to supply, and to establish a footing, partly of barter partly of hospitality, with the natives.

He found the Maoris savages in the fullest sense of the word. They were almost totally unacquainted with mechanical arts, their skill limited to the ability to scoop a canoe out of a tree, to weave coarse clothing out of the fibres of the native flax, to fabricate fishing nets, to make spears, clubs, and other rude implements of war, or still ruder ornaments for the adornment of their persons, their huts, or their canoes. Beasts of burden they had none—the women supplied their place. Their agriculture was confined to the cultivation of the kumera or sweet potato, and the taro, another esculent plant. Their food consisted of those plants, and of eels and sea-fish, rats, dogs, wild fowl, and human flesh, and their nearest approach to bread was the root of the wild edible fern, a not very wholesome or palatable substitute. Their religious notions were of a confused order, and their priests wielded a kind of half-moral, half-political power over them, by the institution of the "tapu," to which they subjected whom they pleased, and the infringement of which involved punishments of the severest sorts. But the one absorbing idea of the race was war, and their time was almost wholly spent in planning or awaiting invasions of other tribes or families. Female virtue was entirely disregarded before marriage, and not much valued afterwards; while, to crown the whole, cannibalism was the universal practice of the race, this, it is believed, being in many cases resorted to almost as a necessity, on account of the scarcity of food.

Cook did what little was possible towards improving the condition of the New Zealanders. He tried, but failed, to establish the sheep and goat, although he was more successful with the pig. He left the potato behind him, and gave to the natives seeds of other vegetables and garden plants, most of which, however, soon degenerated. Copper medals were distributed among the natives by Cook, and one at least of these medals has been recovered and preserved as an historical relic. He spent altogether 327 days in the country or circumnavigating its coasts, and quitted it for the last time in February, 1777. Soon after the first visit of Captain Cook, the French Navigator, De Surville, of the ship *St. Jean Baptiste*, anchored at Mongonui (in December, 1769), while searching for an island of gold, which it was believed the English had just discovered in the Pacific Ocean; he held friendly relations with the natives at first, but in the belief that they had stolen one of his boats he burned a village, and carried away a chief. Three years later (May 11, 1772), his countryman, Marion du Fresne, with Crozet second in command, in the ships the *Mascarin* and the *Marquis de Castres*, anchored near the same spot; friendly intercourse was maintained with the natives till the thirty-fourth day, when Marion and fourteen of his company were enticed on land and murdered; a terrible retaliation followed, many natives were shot down and their villages burned.

Within a few years afterwards the country began to be occasionally visited by whaling ships. In 1794 the whale ships of the firm of Messrs. Enderby, after whom the Enderby Islands are called, visited the coast of New Zealand, principally the Bay of Islands; but, with the solitary exception of one shipwrecked sailor, no European is known to have resided there before 1814. In that year the Church Missionary Society established a Mission at the Bay of Islands, now called Russell—native name, Kororareka—the Rev. Samuel Marsden, chaplain to the N.S. Wales Government, and three other ministers, Messrs. Kendall, Hall, and King, forming the missionary party. They celebrated divine worship for the first time on Christmas Day, 1814, at Rangihona, and under the protection of the chiefs the Society grew and flourished. The seeds of Christianity and civilization were first sown among the Ngapuhi tribe, then one of the most important of the Maori tribes. Their chiefs assembled in February, 1840, near the "Waitangi," or "weeping water," Falls (which face Russell on the opposite side of the Bay of Islands), and were the first to sign the Treaty acknowledging British supremacy. (The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics at a later period also established missions, the former in 1822, first at Whangaroa, and afterwards at Hokianga; the latter at Kororareka in 1838, when Bishop Pompallier arrived.) From this time, traders from New South Wales began to establish agencies for commercial purposes, and numerous whaling and lumbering establishments were planted by Sydney merchants on the coasts of both islands. Cook, during his life, had urged on the British Government the colonization of New Zealand, and Benjamin Franklin, the American statesman, had proposed an organization in England for the purpose. But nothing practical was attempted till 1837, when Lord Durham, as the representative of a number of gentlemen who called themselves the New Zealand Land Company, proposed to the Government that they should be incorporated with powers to colonise the country. After some delay the preliminary expedition in the *Toru* survey-ship sailed on the 12th of May, 1839, under the command of Colonel William Wakefield, who held instructions to purchase land from the natives and to select the site of the first settlement. He arrived in August of the same year, and selected Port Nicholson, at the eastern entrance of Cook's Strait (now Wellington), as a central depôt, and on the 22nd of January following, the first batch of immigrants arrived in the *Aurora* (Captain T. Heale). The pioneer fleet comprised the *Aurora*, *Oriental*, *Duke of Roxburgh*, *Bengal*, *Merchant*, and *Adelaide*. In twelve months by the

arrival of other vessels, the immigrants increased to upwards of 1,200 from Great Britain, besides a few from Australia.

The order in which the various settlements were formed is as follows :—

1. WELLINGTON, as already stated, was founded by the New Zealand Company in 1840. Preliminary expedition, for selection of site, August, 1839.

2. AUCKLAND, established by the first governor, Captain Hobson (styled in his Commission "Consul to, and eventual Lieutenant-Governor of, the Colony of New Zealand,") in the same year, by whom, on February 6, 1840, the first treaty with the natives was made, at a native settlement called Waitangi, whence it was called the treaty of Waitangi. By this Treaty the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the Kingdom of Great Britain. Captain Hobson selected a site upon which the City of Auckland now stands as the capital of the Colony, and on January 29, 1840, proclaimed the British sovereignty. (Russell, Bay of Islands, was originally chosen, but the seat of government was transferred on account of the natives.) Auckland remained the seat of government till 1865, when by Act of the Colonial Parliament, and the selection of certain commissioners appointed at its request by the Australian governors, Wellington became the capital.

3. NEW PLYMOUTH, also founded by the New Zealand Company, in September, 1841. Preliminary expedition, 1840.

4. NELSON, founded by the Company, in October, 1841.

5. OTAGO, founded in March, 1848, by a Scotch Company, working in connection with the New Zealand Company, and by means of its organization, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland, and with the appropriation of a portion of its lands and pecuniary resources to Free Church purposes. The *John Wickliffe* and the *Philip Laing* were the first of the Company's vessels to arrive, anchoring in Otago Harbour in 1848. These "old identities," as those of them who are now living are called, founded the city of Dunedin. Captain Cargill was one of the best known of them.

6. CANTERBURY, similarly founded in December, 1850, in connection with the Church of England.

7. HAWKE'S BAY was originally a part of Wellington province, but separated from it, and created a province of itself, in 1858.

8. MARLBOROUGH, originally a part of Nelson, separated in the same manner in 1860.

The first governor of the new settlement was Captain Hobson ; he took office in January, 1840, and died at his post on September 10, 1842. From January, 1840, to May, 1841, until which date New Zealand was a dependency of New South Wales, Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony under Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales ; from May, 1841, he took the title of Governor of New Zealand. After his death Lieutenant Shortland was acting Governor till relieved by Captain R. Fitzroy (afterwards Admiral Fitzroy), who held the governorship till his recall, in 1845.

The operations of the early settlers were at first attended by a success that augured well for the future, though they had many obstacles to contend with ; but from various causes—from dissensions among themselves, differences with the Home Government, and war with the natives (the first war began on January 17, 1845 ; on March 11, Hone Heki destroyed Kororareka (Russell), in the Bay of Islands) ; their prospects were soon beclouded, and the years following were one long struggle with the most adverse circumstances.

In November, 1845, Captain Grey (who became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848) took office. Captain Grey held the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony until January 1, 1848, when he was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, and as Governor of the Provinces of the North and South Islands. After the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, Sir George Grey was, on September 13, 1852, appointed Governor of the Colony, assuming the duties on March 7, 1853.

In August, 1847, Mr. E. J. Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the South Island ; he was sworn in 28th of January, 1848. On the 3rd of January, 1848, Major-General George Dean Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North Island ; he was sworn in 14th of February, 1848 ; died 8th of January, 1851 ; and was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynward, 14th of April, 1851 ; sworn in, 26th of April, 1851. The duties of the Lieutenant-Governors ceased on the assumption by Sir George Grey of the office of Governor. Under his governorship the Colony made considerable progress.

The rule of Governor Browne (from September 6, 1855, to October 2, 1861) was marked by a fresh outbreak on the part of the Maoris, which again brought the Colony, or rather the North Island, for it is there the Maoris are chiefly located, almost to a standstill. At the expiration of his term of office the population was enumerated at 99,021, the gold yield had risen to 194,234 ozs., the wool exports to 7,855,920 lbs., valued at £523,728, exports—the produce of the Colony—to £1,339,241, and the revenue to £671,500. In 1861, the Harbour Steam Company, which has now developed into the Union Steam Ship Company, began its existence with the small paddle steamer the *Golden Age*

The advent of Sir George Grey, who for the second time was appointed Governor, holding office as administrator from October 3, 1861, to December 4, 1861, and Governor from that date to February 5, 1868, did not much improve matters, as from 1861 to 1865 a desultory war was waged, attended with great bloodshed on both sides. In this struggle the natives were frequently defeated, and a large area of their land confiscated, and for some years after they were troublesome.

The Taranaki war commenced on March 17, 1860. The engagement at Rangiriri took place on November 20, 1863 ; the attack on the Gate Pa Tauranga, when the British troops were repulsed with a loss of 35 killed and 76 wounded, on April 29, 1864 ; and the action at Te Ranga, when the Maoris were defeated with heavy loss, on June 21, 1864. In June, 1868, hostilities began on the West Coast. On January 5, 1869, Te Kooti was defeated with heavy loss at Ngatapu.

In December, 1881, the Maori difficulty may be considered to have been effectually disposed of, and the power of the Maoris to work mischief on a large scale broken for ever. The disaffected Maoris were surrounded by the armed constabulary and the volunteer forces at Parihaka, and seeing the hopelessness of resistance surrendered without a blow.

In 1883 some excitement was caused by the stoppage and arrest of Mr. Hursthouse while on his way to survey the line of railway between the Waikato and Taranaki ; the natives who perpetrated this outrage were afterwards captured and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. J. Bryce, then Native Minister, afterwards went through the King country in perfect safety, being courteously treated by the native chiefs. An amnesty was granted to Te Kooti (the author of the Poverty Bay massacre, on November 10, 1868, when 33 Europeans and 37 friendly Maoris were killed), and all native political offenders. In the early part of 1883 the harbour of Kawhia, which had been closed to Europeans for twenty years, was allowed to be opened, and a township laid out without any opposition from the natives.

During 1884 the Minister for Public Works passed right through what has been called the "King Country," with the avowed object of selecting a suitable route for a railway. He was not obstructed in any way, but received, everywhere he went, in a most friendly manner by the natives. At the close of 1883 Mr. Bryce succeeded in inducing the greater chiefs of the Waikato or King Country to have their lands surveyed, with a view to the titles being determined in the Native Lands Court. This survey was completed, the boundaries defined, and the land is now in course of settlement. A Native Reserves Act has also been passed under which large areas may be made inalienable, and managed by the Government for the use and benefit of the natives. In July, 1886, some serious native disturbances took place in the Hawera district, the Maoris, at the instigation of Te Whiti, asserting their rights to confiscated land by entering upon it and ploughing it up. Conflicts took place between the Maoris and colonists, but eventually the ringleaders of the Maoris, including Te Whiti, were arrested and imprisoned.

In the spring of 1887 two disturbances took place between the natives, one being caused by Hauhau fanatics. Prompt measures were taken by the police, assisted by a detachment of the permanent artillery force, and the ringleaders were arrested and fined. In February, 1889, Te Kooti, the leader of the Poverty Bay massacre, accompanied by 200 armed followers, attempted to visit the Poverty Bay district. The settlers and relatives of his victims rose in arms to oppose him, and a conflict seemed imminent, which was averted by the Government arresting him and binding him over to keep the peace. After this he again attempted to create disturbance, but his Maori followers were not inclined to look on him as such a mighty leader as they once regarded him, and his death, which occurred a year or two back has removed all fear of any further serious trouble with them.

In 1852-3 constitutional Government was inaugurated, the first session of the General Assembly taking place at Auckland on May 24, 1854. This Constitution, framed (with some alterations) on the lines proposed by Sir George Grey, was similar in principle to that of the other colonies, but modified in detail to suit the circumstances of New Zealand. It provided a governor, a legislative council, composed of members nominated by the Crown for life, and a House of Representatives elected by the people for five years. The Colony was divided into six provinces (afterwards increased to nine), each having an elective superintendent and elective provincial council. (In 1857 a colonial Act was passed doing away with provincial government.) Prior to this the form of government consisted of a governor and commander-in-chief, with an executive council of three public officers, nominees of the Crown, and a legislative council, comprising the members of the executive council, and the three senior justices of the peace. In 1865 the seat of Government was transferred from Auckland to Wellington, the latter city being more central. Sir George Grey retired from the Governorship on February 5, 1868 ; he was succeeded by Sir George Bowen, who held office till March 19, 1873. (About this time the "Public Works Policy" was initiated by the passing of the Immigration and Public Works and Allied Acts. These provided for the expenditure of ten millions of money, for the introduction of immigrants, the acquisition of land from the Maoris in the North Island, the supply of water to the gold-fields, and the construction of railways, roads, and telegraphs.) From March 21 the government was administered by Sir George A. Arney, the Chief Justice, till June 14, when he was superseded by Sir James Fergusson. Sir James Fergusson was Governor till December 3, 1874, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Normanby, who after a term of nearly five years followed Sir George Bowen in the Governorship of Victoria. During the interregnum Mr. Chief Justice Prendergast acted as Administrator. Sir Hercules Robinson (Lord Rosmead) assumed office on March 27, 1879, and during his short term of office was as successful in the administration of New Zealand affairs as he had been in those of New South Wales. He was succeeded by Sir Arthur Gordon, formerly Governor of the Fiji Islands. During Governor Gordon's absence the Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast, administered the government. The cloud of depression which spread over the other colonies about this time did not miss New Zealand, and a check in its progress occurred. It was found necessary to enter upon a policy of general retrenchment ; the Public Works scheme was partially suspended, a deduction of ten per cent. was made on all salaries and wages, the civil service was cur-

tailed, immigration was practically stopped, and in various directions efforts were made to bring the expenditure of the colony within the limits of its income. Sir Arthur Gordon's views on the native question were not in accordance with those of the local authorities, and his administration was not a popular one. He retired in August, 1882, and was succeeded on January 20, 1883, by Sir W. Francis D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., late Governor of South Australia, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and who made himself very popular. In the early part of 1884 he made a tour of the North Island. He was warmly welcomed by the Maoris in all places, and received from them expressions of loyalty to the Queen and high regard for himself.

Sir W. F. D. Jervois' term of office expired in January, 1888. His departure caused universal regret throughout the colony. "Never in the history of New Zealand has a governor been so deservedly popular." On May 2, 1889, the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., took the oaths of office as his successor. The new Governor soon established himself a warm favourite with the people. In the middle of 1891 he travelled through the most dangerous part of the land that is still occupied by the Maories, and also journeyed all over the South Island.

In November, 1889, the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition was opened by Governor Onslow in Dunedin. The exhibition covered thirteen acres, and was closed in April 1890. The Earl of Onslow retired on Feb. 24, 1892, and the Government was administered by Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice of the colony, until the following 7th of June, when the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., assumed office. After remaining about five years the Earl of Glasgow retired on February 6, 1897. The Chief Justice again assumed the administration of the Government. On April 6, 1897, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., received his commission as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand and its dependencies and assumed office on August 10.

In June, 1897, the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the colony. In the same month the Hon. R. Seddon represented the colony in London at the Jubilee celebrations, at which a contingent of New Zealand forces were present.

The year 1898 will be memorable as the year in which one of New Zealand's greatest men. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., died; for the passing of the Divorce Bill, and the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act.

In 1899 Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., died; the Victoria University College was opened at Wellington, and Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., was appointed Chief Justice

During 1900 the question of annexing the Cook Islands to New Zealand and the formation of an Oceanic Federation with New Zealand as the governing State caused considerable discussion throughout New Zealand and the Australian colonies.

Divisions.—The Colony is divided into nine provincial districts, and two island districts-names and population (census 1896) as follows:—Auckland, (153,564), Taranaki, (31,175), Hawke's Bay (34,038), Wellington (121,854), Marlborough (12,483), Nelson (35,734), Westland (14,469), Canterbury (135,858), Otago (163,944), Chatham Islands (234), Kermadec Islands (7). These Provincial districts are divided into 85 counties and 97 boroughs; the names and population of the counties as at census of 1896 are as follows:—Mongonui (1,889), Whangaroa (969), Hokianga (1,909), Bay of Islands (2,723), Hobson (3,750), Whangarei (6,847), Rodney (3,464), Otamatea (2,483), Waitemata (6,762), Eden (15,940), Manukau (12,185), Coromandel (4,987), Thames (4,515), Ohinemuri (4,761), Piako (2,706), Tauranga (1,622), Whakatane (1,988), Rotorua (840), East Taupo (232), West Taupo (156), Waiapu (447), Cook (5,287), Waikato (2,814), Waipa (3,584). Raglan (1,545), Kawhia (598), Clifton (1,450), Taranaki (9,970), Stratford (5,141), Hawera (6,934), Patea (3,084), Waitotara (2,737), Wanganui (3,095), Rangitikei (6,030), Kiwitea (2,428), Oroua (6,450), Pohangina (1,351), Manawatu (2,709), Horowhenua (3,792), Wairoa (1,490), Hawke's Bay (6,894), Waipawa (8,866), Patangata (2,374), Pahiatua (3,208), Wairarapa, North (7,209), Wairarapa, South (5,409), Hutt (5,750), Sounds (747), Marlborough (6,330), Kaikoura (1,575), Collingwood (2,509), Waimea (8,591), Buller (4,833), Inangahua (4,254), Grey (4,592), Westland (4,723), Amuri (916), Cheviot (1,042), Ashley (11,913), Akaroa (3,886), Ashburton (10,820), Selwyn (30,090), Geraldine (7,499), Mackenzie (1,514), Levels (7,723), Waimate (4,777), Waitaki, (8,876), Waihemo (2,148), Waikouaiti (4,389), Maniototo (3,742), Vincent (4,090), Lake (2,663), Peninsula (2,645), Taieri (6,950), Bruce (4,828), Tuapeka (6,477), Clutha (6,564), Southland (21,603), Wallace (6,657), Fiord (151), Stewart Island (244). Each county is divided into ridings. The governing body of the county is an elective council and an elective chairman. For local Government purposes there are 238 road districts and 36 town districts. There are also 101 municipal boroughs. The main roads are maintained by the County Councils, the Road Boards having charge of the by-roads.

The revenue and other receipts of counties for 1898–99 were £489,641; the expenditure £493,241; public works absorbed £341,486; management £46,500; hospitals and charities, £37,402. The total receipts of boroughs for 1898-99 were £657,202 and expenditure £558,070; management absorbed £54,155; other expenditure was £558,070. Amount of liability, including outstanding loans, £3,196,781.

The value of all property in the Colony according to the latest valuation made in 1898 was :—

	Capital value.	Unimproved value.	Value of Improvements.
	£	£	£
Counties ...	95,710,266	63,732,516	31,977,750
Boroughs ...	42,881,081	20,668,728	22,212,353
Total ..	138,591,347	84,401.244	54,190,103

Area and Dimensions.—New Zealand is situated about 1,200 miles south-east of Australia, and its boundaries extend from 33° to 53° south latitude, and from 162° east longitude to 173° of west longitude. It is very nearly the antipodes of Great Britain. The area is about 104,471 square miles, or 66,871,440 acres, distributed as follows: The North Island, with its adjacent islets, 44,468 square miles, or 28,459,520 acres; the Middle Island, with its adjacent islets, 58,525 square miles, or 37,456,000 acres; and the South or Stewart Island, and adjacent islands, 665 square miles, or 425,390 acres; the group being almost equal to the British Isles. The extreme length of the North Island (Maori name, Te Ika a Maui, meaning "The fish of Maui," a native hero or god deity) is about 515 miles. It has a coast line of 2,200 miles. The Middle Island (Maori name, Te Wai Pounamu, meaning "The place of the Greenstone" is about 525 statute miles long, by about 180 miles in extreme breadth. This has a coast line of 2,000 miles. Stewart's Island (Maori name, Rakiura), has a coast line of 130 miles. Cook Strait, a channel varying from 16 to 90 miles in width, separates the Northern and Middle Islands, and Foveaux Strait, about 15 miles broad, separates Stewart Island from the Middle Island. The South Pacific Ocean is the boundary of New Zealand on all sides. The following islands also belong to and form part of the Colony of New Zealand :—The Chatham Islands, situated about 536 miles to the eastward of Lyttelton, with an area of 375 square miles, or 240,000 acres; the Auckland Islands, about 200 miles to the south of Stewart Island, area 210,650 acres; Campbell Islands, area 45,440 acres; Antipodes Islands, about 458 miles in a south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers, area 12,960 acres; the Bounty Islands, about 415 miles in an east-south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers, area 3,300 acres; the Kermadec Group, about 614 miles to the north-east of Russell, in the Bay of Islands, area of group, about 8,208 acres. The Cook, or Hervey Islands, Savage Island, and the Penrhyn Group have been annexed by the New Zealand Government. The islands adjacent to New Zealand comprise, among others—off the North Island, Three Kings, Kapiti, Mana, Portland, White Whale, Motiti, Mayor, Alderman, Slipper, Great Mercury Island, Great and Little Barrier Islands, Waiheke, Rangitoto, Motutapu, and Kawau. Off the Middle Island, Resolution, Solander, Ruapuke, Arapawa, D'Urville Islands.

Geographical Features.—*Bays and Harbours.*—The principal inlets of New Zealand are :— the Gulf of Hauraki, Hawke Bay, the Bay of Islands, Tauranga Bay, the Bay of Plenty, and Poverty Bay on the east side of the North Island; Port Nicholson and Palliser Bay on the South Coast; the harbours of Manukau, Hokianga, Kawhia, Aotea and Kaipara on the west side. In the Middle Island, Golden or Massacre Bay and Tasman Bay in the north, Cloudy Bay on the north-east, and Pegasus Bay, Molyneux Bay, Port Lyttelton, Akaroa Harbour and Port Chalmers, on the East Coast, and Bluff Harbour on the south coast are the greatest indentations. On the western coast are Chalky Inlet, Dusky Bay, Milford, and several other Sounds, noted for their beautiful scenery. In Stewart Island are Port Pegasus on the South, and Paterson Inlet on the East.

Straits.—Cook Strait, dividing the North and Middle Island; Foveaux Strait, dividing the Middle Island from Stewart Island; Tamaki Strait, between Waiheke Island and the mainland; Coromandel Channel, between Great Barrier Island and the northern extremity of the Coromandel Peninsula; and French Pass, between d'Urville Island and the North coast of the Middle Island.

Capes.—The principal headlands are North Cape, Cape Maria Van Diemen, Cape Brett, Cape Colville, East Cape, Cape Kidnappers, Cape Turnagain, Cape Palliser, Cape Terawiti, Cape Egmont, Albatross Point, and Reef Point in the North Island; and Capes Farewell, Francis Head, Jackson, Campbell, Saunders, Providence, Foulwind, and the Bluff in the Middle Island. South Cape is at the south of Stewart Island.

Mountains.—New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; in fact, the whole country is of volcanic origin; chains of mountains run through the islands from north to south. "The most striking and important feature of New Zealand is an extensive longitudinal mountain range, which, interrupted by Cook Strait, runs through the whole length of the two larger islands in the direction of SW. to NE. from the South cape to the East cape. This range consisting of up-heaved zones of stratified and massive rocks of different ages, constitutes the powerful backbone of the Island." In the North Island are the Coromandel Range, the Pakaroa Range and the Wairoa Range; these ranges traverse the province of Auckland. In the province of Wellington is the Ruahine Range, which extends about 80 miles. There is also an active volcano called Tongariro, which attains an elevation of 7,515 feet; and Mount Tarawera believed to be a wholly extinct volcano, but in 1886 it broke out with terrific violence). The peak of Ruapehu rises to an elevation of 9,195 feet above the sea-level, and has a remarkable crater-lake on its summit. Mount Egmont is about 8,300 feet high; though not the highest it is in many respects the most strikingly remarkable mountain in the colony; it rises in an almost perfect cone from a base of 30 miles in diameter, and its summit, which is an extinct crater, is covered with perpetual snow. In the Middle Island are the Southern Alps, stretching along a distance of nearly 200 miles, many of the heights being covered with perpetual snow, of which Mount Cook, in the province of Canterbury, is the loftiest peak, being 12,349 feet high. Mount Hochstetter, ascended in 1883 by Dr. Von Ledenfeld, is estimated to be 11,200 feet high. Mount Arthur, near Nelson, is about 8,000 feet high; many of the extreme points of elevation are covered with snow all the year round. In the provincial district of Otago the country is

very rough, and some of the mountains attain to a considerable altitude; the chief ranges are the Dunstan, Kakanui, Hawkdun, Umbrella and Eyre. Among the highest peaks may be named Mount Aspiring, 9,940 feet high, Mount Earnslaw, a glacier mountain at the head of Lake Wakatipu, 9,165 feet (scaled by Mr. Herbert Jones and Mr. Charles Clive in March, 1893), Mount Tutoko, near Martin's Bay, 8,000 feet, Double Cone (7,688 feet), and Mount St. Bathans, 6,600 feet. In Stewart Island the highest peaks are Mount Anglem, 3,200 feet high, and Rakeahua, 2,110 feet.

Plains.—The Canterbury Plains are the most extensive; they spread from the seaboard at Banks Peninsula to the foot of the Southern Alps; other plains are the Waikato (Middle and Lower), Waimea, at the head of Tasman Bay, Wairau, Awatere, Hurunui, Karamea, and the Manuherikia, Taieri, and Tokomairiro Plains.

Lakes.—The largest lake in the colony is Lake Taupo, situated in the provincial district of Auckland. It has a diameter of 20 miles, an area of about 200 square miles, and is of unknown depth. Other lakes in the North Island are Tarawera, Rotorua (the principal seat of hydrothermal action, the district being generally known as the Hot or Thermal-Springs District), Rotoiti and Rotomahana (this last-mentioned lake by the volcanic eruption which took place in June, 1886, has been considerably altered), south of the Bay of Plenty. Te Anau is the largest lake in the Middle Island, having an area of 132 square miles; Lake Manapori has an area of 48 square miles. Other inland sheets of water in the Middle Island are Lakes Coleridge and Tekapo, in the province of Canterbury (Lake Ellesmere in this province is almost adjacent to the seashore); Lakes Wanaka, McKerrow, and Wakatipu (area about 114 square miles), in the province of Otago; and Lake Brunner, in the province of Westland. Lake Ida, on the Mackenzie River, was discovered in 1895.

Rivers.—The principal rivers in the North Island are the Waikato, rising near Lake Taupo, and flowing about 170 miles north, entering into the sea to the south of Manukau Harbour; the Waipa is a tributary of the Waikato; the Thames, or Waiho, also taking a northerly course, and emptying itself in the Gulf of Hauraki; the Wairoa North, flowing through the Auckland peninsula, and debouching into Kaipara Harbour; the Wanganui, about 120 miles long, discharging its waters into the South Taranaki Bight; the Hutt, flowing into the sea at Port Nicholson. In the Middle Island, the Molyneux or Clutha, with several tributaries and the recipient also of the waters of Lakes Hawea, Wanaka, and Wakatipu, is the largest river in New Zealand, and flows in a south-easterly direction into the sea at Molyneux Bay; the Avon, on which the city of Christchurch is situated; the Waimakariri, entering the sea at Kaiapoi Harbour; the Mataura, flowing south through Southland into Toetoe Bay, in Foveaux Strait; the Waitaki, which reaches the sea at the southern end of the Canterbury Bight; the Teremakau, on the west coast above Hokitika; the Hollyford, flowing through Lake McKerrow into the South Pacific Ocean at Martin's Bay; the Taieri, in Otago, flowing south-east into the sea; and the Rakaia, in Canterbury, flowing east into Canterbury Bight.

Climate.—The climate, as a whole, is agreeable, having neither the extreme of heat nor cold; but it varies considerably, according to the different portions of the colony, which extend over upwards of thirteen degrees of latitude. The changes of weather and temperature are, however, sometimes very sudden, the transition from heat to cold, from sunshine to rain, from calms to gales, being so frequent as to prevent its being said that there is any uniformly wet or dry season in the year. Compared with Great Britain, New Zealand, so far as its general salubrity can be ascertained, possesses a marked superiority. The average death-rate in 1896 was 9·10, the lowest for many years; in 1899 it reached 10·24. Compared with the Australian Colonies, New Zealand stands first as regards the lowness of its death-rate. January and February, which months correspond to July and August in England, are the warmest months in New Zealand, and July and August, corresponding to January and February, the coldest. Rome, Montpellier, and Milan possess climates having nearly the same mean annual temperature as the North Island of New Zealand; and Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, in this respect resembles the northern portion of the South Island. The climate of London is seven degrees colder than the climate of the North Island, and four degrees colder than the South Island. The nights are about twelve degrees colder than the days. The mean temperature of places in New Zealand is lower than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in Europe; but the temperature in New Zealand is higher than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in America. The mean annual temperature of the different seasons for the whole colony is: In spring, 55°; in summer, 63°; in autumn, 57°; and in winter, 48°. Meteorological observations for the year 1899 were as follows:—*Auckland*, mean temperature 58·7°, max. temp. 84·5°, min. 37·0°; number of days on which rain fell, 151, rainfall, 34·440 ins. *Wellington*, mean temp., 54·7°, max. 76·3°, min. 31·0°, rainy days 181, rainfall, 52·715 ins. *Dunedin*, mean temp. 49·8°, max. 81·0°, min. 23·0°, rainy days, 159, rainfall 38·621 ins. *New Plymouth*, mean temp. 59·4, max. 89·0, min. 33·0°, rainy days 207, rainfall 64·72 ins. *Chatham Islands*, mean temp. 54·3° max. 69·0°, min. 31·0°, rainy days 187, rainfall 30·460 ins. *Hokitika* mean temp. 53·6, max. 82·5, min. 27·0, rainy days 152, rainfall 104·780 ins. Snow fell on five days at Dunedin, one at Wellington, none at Hokitika, New Plymouth, Auckland or Chatham Islands. There is a greater rainfall on the west than on the east coast. Snow never lies on the ground at the level of the sea in the North Island, and not very often in the South Island; but the summit of Ruapehu, the highest mountain in the North Island, and also the great mountain chains in the South Island, notably Mount Cook, are covered with snow in winter, but only the highest summits through summer. The snow line is about 7,500 feet high. Ice is occasionally seen in winter from one extremity of New Zealand to the other, but frosts are comparatively slight to the north of Napier, although the North Cape is at times covered with hoar-frost. The spring season commences on September 23, and extends to December 20; the summer extends from this date to March 20, when autumn commences, and lasts till June 21, winter occupying the remaining fourth of the year. The prevailing winds are from the north-west and the south-west, with occasional storms from other quarters. The whole of the colony is somewhat noted for its breezes—frequently culminating in moderate gales, but "full gales" are infrequent. During 1899 the following figures, in addition to those already given, were recorded at six meteorological stations in the Colony. Auckland: gales or high winds occurred on 43 days; Wellington: gales on 61 days; Dunedin: gales on 25 days. New Plymouth, gales on 53 days; Hokitika, gales on 22 days; Chatham Islands, gales on 37 days.

Slight earthquakes have happened frequently, in all parts of New Zealand, the majority being in the Wellington and Napier districts, 4 occurring in the former during 1899; but except on a few occasions during the last 50 years they have done no damage to property.

In June, 1886, a terrible hydrothermic explosion took place in what is known as the Hot Lake District of the North Island. Soon after midnight on the 10th loud explosions were heard, and local shocks were experienced, which were followed by Mount Tarawera breaking out as an active volcano, hurling ashes, dust, and red hot stones to an immense height, whence these ejecta were distributed over a wide area of country, some of the ashes travelling nearly fifty miles. During the outburst at Lake Rotomahana, the water of the lake and its clay-bed, with the material of the Pink and White Terraces, were suddenly blown into the air as a vast mud-cloud, which, in its descent, covered the surrounding country to various depths, ranging up to thirty feet, burying the native villages of Wairoa and Te Ariki, and thrusting the village of Mourea bodily into Lake Tarawera, by which it was completely swallowed up, the total number of lives lost being estimated at 104 (principally natives). The violence of the explosion only lasted a few hours, but this sufficed to change the entire aspect of the country for miles round; but these accumulations of volcanic sand are now covered with dense vegetation.

On September 1st, 1888, a violent earthquake was experienced over the whole of the South Island and a portion of the North, At Christchurch many buildings, including the Cathedral, were injured, and in many other places more or less damage was done.

In 1895 and 1899, Ruapehu and Ngauruhoe were in considerable activity, but no damage resulted.

The mean height of the barometer during 1899 was as follows:—Auckland, 30·013 in.; Wellington, 29·966: Dunedin, 29·881 in.: Chatham Islands, 29·830: Hokitika, 29·949: New Plymouth, 30·036.

Lake Country and Scenery.—The Lake country (of which Rotorua is the centre) covers an area of about 100 geographical miles by 20, or over a million and a quarter acres. In addition to the wonderful series of geysers and hot springs at Whakarewarewa and Ohinemutu there is the famed Hinemoa bath on Mokoia, the crystal springs of Hamarana, the chain of lakes—Rotorua, Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotoma, Okotaina, Tarawera, Tikatapu, Rotokakahi, etc. South of these again is the vast collection of boiling springs around Mauongaonga and Kakaramea, and extending thence to the Ohaki and Waikato, and on the other hand to Orakei-Korako, is an all but unbroken system of hot springs and geyers. South of the Orakei-Korako again is Wairakei, with its wondrous geyser valley, Karapiti, Huka Falls, Tapuaeharuru, and the Tauwhara system. Further south again, below Taupo, the springs are equally numerous and equally valuable medicinally, perhaps in some respects, and for some diseases, more so, as they are largely impregnated with iodine, which is absent from the springs around Rotorua, they being sulphuric, alkaline, and acidic. Nearer Auckland again, at Te Aroha, are some valuable mineral baths, the water of every temperature, and containing both lithia and iodine. These last are specially valuable for gout. Then there are hot springs to the north of Auckland, at White Island, on the East Coast, and at Hanmer in Canterbury. As to scenery, the tourist has in the Lake country Lake Taupo, as large as the Lake of Geneva, while in view of it are Ruapehu, the snow-crowned monarch of the North Island, 9,000 feet high; Tongariro, a volcano, occasionally active (6,500 feet); and Mount Egmont, in Taranaki, an extinct volcano, but little less inferior to Ruapehu in height. In the Middle Island there are also the wonders of the Otira Gorge; the Alpine scenery of the Middle Island, Mount Cook and Aorangi, "the cloud piercer," holding their secrets secure even from skilled Alpine climbers till within the last few years. While the Southern Alps offer great attractions to those tired of the old tourist routes of Switzerland, the West Coast Sounds rival the glories of the Fiords of Norway, and the Sutherland Falls are among the highest in the world, the water falling nearly 900 feet, from the top to the bottom. The New Zealand Parliament not long since passed a Vote of no less a sum than £50,000 to open out by tracks and roads the picturesque scenery of New Zealand to the Colonial and British tourist. Through this means the far-famed West Coast Sounds, no fewer than thirteen in number, all lying within a distance of 120 miles, are becoming more accessible to the lover of the grand and beautiful in Nature.

Mineral Resources.—The natural mineral resources of New Zealand are very great, and have exercised in the past a most important influence on the development and progress of the colony.

The discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria was quickly followed by New Zealand. In 1852 Mr. Charles Ring found gold in the Kapanga Creek, at Coromandel, and claimed the reward of £500 offered by a committee in Auckland for the discovery of a payable field. In the year 1857 gold was found at Collingwood, in the Nelson district, by Mr. William Lightband, and in 1859 alluvial deposits were found in the Buller River, further to the south-west, by Mr. John Rochfort. In 1861 Mr. Gabriel Read reported the discovery of gold at Waitahuna and Tuapeka Rivers, in Otago, for which he received a reward of £500, and this was subsequently supplemented by an equal amount. This led to a great influx of miners from the Australian Colonies, and during the five months succeeding Mr. Read's discovery the escort brought down to Dunedin upwards of 200,000 ozs., valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling. In October, 1861, gold-mining was resumed at Coromandel, which had been neglected for some years, owing to the discoveries in Nelson and Otago. In 1865 gold was found in the Westland district of the South Island, and in that year 289,897 ozs. were exported, followed by 552,572 ozs. in 1866, and 511,974 ozs. in 1867, or 1,354,443 ozs. in three years. The Thames gold-field was opened in 1867, and gave very rich returns for some years, 330,326 ozs. of gold, valued at £1,188,708, having been exported from Auckland in the year 1871, the greatest portion of which came from the Thames.

Gold is obtained in New Zealand in two forms—as veins in, and fine gold scattered through, quartz reefs; and as alluvial gold, washed from the sand and gravel in the valleys and river beds of mountain ranges; also largely from the sea beaches of the West Coast of the South Island, and in small pockets of gold under the boulders and stones that lie on the sandy beaches between Jackson's Bay and Martin's Bay; while in some of the river beds, chiefly in Otago, it is got by dredging.

Quartz mining is carried on at Coromandel, the Thames Valley, Te Aroha, Waiorongomai, Te Puke; and in the southern part of the North Island, in the vicinity of Wellington, quartz reefs have been worked. In the South Island: At Taitapu and the Aorere Valley, Collingwood district; at Lyell, Reefton, and in the Victoria Mountains, in the Buller Valley; at Cedar Creek and near Ross, in the Totara and Mikonui Valleys; in the Otago district; in the Taieri Valley, in the basin of the Clutha, at Cromwell and Macetown; further west in the Shotover Valley and that of the Rees River, above Lake Wakatipu; and also at Preservation Inlet, in the south-west portion of Otago. These districts, from Coromandel in the North to the Preservation Inlet on the South extend over an area of about 1,000 miles.

Alluvial mining is carried on in the Marlborough district; in Nelson and the West Coast, at the Aorere Valley, Motueka Valley, in many places within the Buller watershed, and on the coast line north and south of Westport. Large gold-fields exist in the Grey Valley, in the New River District; in the Teremakau Valley, at the Greenstone and Kumara; at the Waimea; at Humphrey's Gully, in the Arahura Valley; at Kanieri, Woodstock, Rimu, Back Creek, and Seddon Terrace, in the Hokitika Valley; and further south, at Ross, very rich diggings have been and still are being worked. In Otago, at Maerewhenua and some other localities in the Waitaki Valley; at Naseby, Kyeburn, Mount Buster, Hyde, Hamilton's, Sowburn, Garibaldi, and several other localities in the Taieri watershed; at Hill's Creek, St. Bathan's, Vinegar Hill, Cambrians, Tinkers, Ophir, and many other localities in the Manuherikia Valley; at Tuapeka, Waitahuna, Roxburgh, Bald Hill Flat, Alexandra, and the Dunstan (or Clyde), in the Middle Clutha Valley; at Bannockburn, Cromwell, and many localities in the Upper Clutha Valley; in the Nevis Valley and the Kawarau Gorge; and in the Arrow and Shotover Rivers, numerous and famous diggings have been and are being worked; and also in Southland and South-West Otago, at Round Hill, Orepuki, and Wilson's River.

During recent years much attention has been paid to dredging, especially in the Otago district, with very satisfactory results. Several dredges are also at work on the West Coast. There are now about 100 dredges in operation, with about 100 others under construction.

The mines at Preservation Inlet, Macetown, and Bendigo show reduced production during the past year.

Up to March 31st, 1900, the quantity of gold exported through the Customs was 14,331,208 ozs., valued at £56,339,718. The following are the returns for the year ending 31st March, 1900:—

District.	Ozs.	Value.
Auckland	168,836 ...	£625,207
Marlborough ...	344 ...	1,382
Nelson	2,589 ...	10,251
West Coast	94,081 ...	376,076
Canterbury	22 ...	87
Otago	126,796 ...	513,341
Totals	392,668 ozs.	£1,526,344

The total production of gold and silver obtained during the year was over £1,554,011.

The number of miners employed in quartz and alluvial mining was 13,291 for the year ending 31st March, 1900; for year ending March 31st, 1899, 13,672.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS.—Royalties amounting to £3,254 17s. have been paid to the Government by licensees in the colony during the two years and a half since the patent rights were acquired for New Zealand, or nearly one-third of the cost incurred.

PROSPECTING.—During the year ended 31st March, 1900, the sum of £1,400 9s. 6d. was expended in subsidies to parties of miners and prospecting associations actually engaged in the work of prospecting for minerals.

SILVER has been found in various localities, and occurs mixed with the gold in Te Aroha, Thames, Ohinemuri, and Coromandel gold-fields, in the North Island. It is found in the watershed of the Wangapeka and Owen Rivers; and at Preservation Inlet, in the South Island. Total quantity exported from the Colony, 1,728,351 ozs., value £276,669; in 1897, 183,892 ozs., value £20,872; in 1898, 293,851 ozs., value £33,107: 1899, 349,338 ozs., £40,838.

COPPER has been worked at the Great Barrier and Kawau Islands, and at Aniseed Valley, in the Nelson district, where mining is likely to be resumed shortly. Deposits have been found at D'Urville Island, Dusky Sound, Preservation Inlet, and in Otago at Waipori and Moke Creek. A lode of chalcopyrite ore was discovered and examined at Whangaroa by the Government geologist, who considers it one of the best lodes in the Colony. Total quantity exported from the Colony, 1,396½ tons, value £17,938.

ANTIMONY occurs at Endeavour Inlet, near Cook Strait; at the Taieri River, Otago, near Barewood and at the Carrick Range, in Central Otago; at Reefton, in connection with auriferous quartz; and at the Bay of Islands. Total quantity exported, 3,610 tons, value £52,361. Owing to the low prices prevailing very little antimony is now mined.

TIN has been found in Stewart's Island, and wolfram in connection with the deposits, but no work of any importance has yet been done

MANGANESE is found in the Bay of Islands and Whangarei counties, Auckland; in the Wellington district; at the Malvern Hills and Ashley River, Canterbury; in Bruce County, Otago; and in Westland. Total quantity exported, 18,637½ tons, value £59,644; in 1897, 180 tons, value £541 in 1898, 217 tons, value £703; 1899, 135 tons, £407.

DIAMONDS were said to have been discovered in 1898, about 12 miles north of Auckland.

OPALS of high quality, and apparently commercial quantity and size, have been found in the Tairua Valley, in the Cape Colville Peninsula. They also occur in the Ohinemuri Valley, and there is promise of an important industry developing in this direction.

RUBIES have been found near Rimu, in the Westland district, embedded in boulders, intermixed with alluvial drift, and were pronounced the true Oriental rubies by Professor Ulrich.

COAL SEAMS of considerable thickness are being worked at several places in the North Island—at Kawakawa (Bay of Islands), Whangarei, and Waikato; in the South Island, at the Grey River, Mount Rochfort, Malvern, Green Island, and Clutha Valley. Brown coal and lignite are widely distributed over Otago, and are of great importance in developing gold mining, woollen, and other industries. The bituminous coal found on the West Coast of the Middle Island is equal to any in the world, and for heat-generating properties tests made at the Admiralty dockyards have shown it to be of very high quality. The total area of the coal-fields of the Colony is estimated at nearly half a million acres. The approximate total output of coal (less exports), up to 31st December, 1899, was 12,338,069 tons, value £6,076,917. Total quantity exported, 1,120,811 tons, value £1,091,707; in 1897, 76,073 tons, value £69,595; in 1898, 56,332 tons, value £50,381; 1899, 89,480 tons, value £83,085. There were 160 mines working, employing 2,150 men, the average output being 452·96 tons. Total quantity of coke exported 16,310 tons, value £24,804.

KAURI GUM is a very important industry in the Auckland district. It is found in large and small lumps, some pieces weighing as much as 100 lbs., while in other cases the fragments picked up by the diggers are only about the size of a walnut. Transparent or semi-transparent specimens fetch very high prices. From 1884 to 1895 the average price ranged from £43 16s. 8d. to £61 8s. 3d. per ton. The total area of the gum-fields is estimated at about a million and a half acres, and 5,000 to 10,000 men find employment by digging the gum, Total quantity exported up to 31st December, 1899, 211,592 tons, value £9,707,538; in 1897, 6,641 tons, value £398,010; in 1898, 9,905 tons, value £586,767; in 1899, 11,116 tons, value £607,919.

PETROLEUM indications are found in the East district of Auckland, at Poverty Bay, and in the Waiapu Valley. Indications of mineral oil have also been found at Taranaki, and have been known to exist in that district since 1866. In recent years attempts have been made to obtain oil in commercial quantities, but up to the present time the results have not quite justified anticipations, the water and sand which got into the bores, one of which was sunk to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet, proving a great hindrance to successful and payable working.

SULPHUR is found in several parts of the North Island, and at Tikitere near Roturua is now being profitably worked; 1,227 tons were exported in 1899, principally to Sydney.

IRON ORE.—There are, as yet, no further developments with regard either to the iron-deposits in the Middle Island or to the immense quantities of iron sand on the Taranaki coast; but the present high price of iron, combined with the growing demand for that metal, should lead to the attention of capitalists being directed to the colony as a suitable field for the establishment of smelting-works on a large scale. With a view to encouraging the introduction of sufficient capital for the erection of such works, the Government are prepared to consider favourably a proposal based on the following lines: That a company shall be formed with a capital of not less than £200,000; that of this £200,000 £100,000 shall be expended in acquiring lands, erecting buildings, and the necessary plant and appliances. This having been done, that the Government shall grant a bonus of £1 per ton on the first £20,000 tons of marketable iron or steel produced; that the iron and steel required for the colony shall be

taken from the company at a margin above the market rates ruling beyond the colony, allowing freights.

Building stone, also marble and granite, are found in several localities.

HEMATITE PAINT is being produced at Thames.

SHALE OIL.—A company for the manufacture of shale-oil has been formed at Orepuki.

In his annual statement for 1900, the Minister of Mines says:—"The mining industry generally may be described as being on a satisfactory footing. During the year under review, there has been a marked increase in the production of gold, silver, coal, and other minerals (including kauri-gum), representing a value of nearly half a million sterling in comparison with that of the year preceding.

"When the development-works in progress at many mines are completed, and the large number of dredges now in course of construction have been put to work, I confidently expect to find the returns of gold produced will materially increase. There is also every indication that the output from coal mines will advance."

Products.—The climate and soil of New Zealand are admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and edible that flourishes in Great Britain, and many that will not grow in the warmer regions of Australia. The fern-tree grows in great variety and almost endless profusion, and is represented by about 130 species, of which about one-third are believed to be peculiar to New Zealand; other specimens of vegetation are the wild flax or hemp, the toitoi, and raupo, which have many uses, and which may some day serve for paper-making purposes; the first-named is also largely used in the manufacture of rope, and posseesses great tenacity and endurance. The prepared article is now officially known under the name of phormium. It is stated with respect to the flora of New Zealand that two-thirds of the species are entirely confined to the group, and twenty-six of the general are not elsewhere found. In all, there are about 120 indigenous forest trees. These are evergreen, and comprise a large quantity of valuable woods, amongst which are the Kauri Pine (*Dammara Australis*), which furnishes a valuable building wood, beside the well-known Kauri gum, the puriri (*Vitex littoralis*), the matai (black pine) (*Podocarpus spicata*), rimu (red pine), kahikatea (white pine), totara (a species of yew), hinau, mapu, rata, and various species of beech. Most of these trees produce excellent timber for ordinary building purposes; many of them yield handsome furniture woods, whilst the beech is one of the most valuable shipbuilding timbers known, seasoning easily, and being extremely durable. Efforts have been made, particularly in Canterbury and Otago, in the way of planting forest trees, and many thousands of trees have been distributed by the Domain Board of Christchurch, and large areas sown with gum seed and the Tasmanian Black Wattle. Large tracts of country are covered with indigenous grasses of high feeding quality, which support millions of sheep. Many of the more valuable trees, grasses, and plants of Europe, America, and Australia have been imported, and have flourished with a vigour scarcely attained in their own natural habitats. Fruit, too, is abundant all over New Zealand. Even as low as the latitude of Wellington, oranges, lemons, citrons, and loquats are found, while peaches, apples, pears, grapes, apricots, figs, melons, and, indeed, all the ordinary fruits of temperate climates, abound. Orchard-planting is progressing rapidly, and must one day become a very important industry. Linseed is being extensively cultivated. Much attention is also being given to orange and lemon culture in Auckland, both land and clime being, it is said, "pre-eminently well adapted" for the industry. Several sub-tropical plants and trees have also been introduced, and are thriving. Olive culture is very successful, and the manufacture of oil will one day become a very important industry. The wool exported during the twelve months ended December 31, 1899, amounted to 147,169,497 lbs., of the value of £4,324,627.

The Frozen Meat Industry, of phenomenal growth, has resulted in a vast amount of good to the Colony. The first shipment to England took place in 1881, and proved a great success. The enormous expansion of the trade will be seen by comparing the amount exported in 1882, which was 15,244 cwt., valued at £19,339, with that of the twelve months ended December 31, 1899, which reached a total of 1,865,827 cwt., valued at £2,088,856.

The yearly Export of Butter is increasing in a most satisfactory manner, and there is reason to believe that the Colony will in the future be found a heavy competitor with the continent of Europe in shipping butter to the United Kingdom. The total amount exported during the twelve months ended December 31, 1899, was 136,086 cwts., value £571,799. Cheese exported during the twelve months ended December 31, 1899, 69,440 cwts., value £141,818.

The Kauri Gum Industry is still an important one. The amount exported from January 1, 1853, to December 31, 1898, has been 211,592 tons, valued at £9,707,538. During 1899 the gum exported amounted to 1,116 cwt., value £607,919.

The Timber Industry occupies a prominent place in 42 industries. There are about 300 saw-mills in the Colony, employing over 4,000 men, apart from the bushmen and others directly interested as dependent thereon; approximate output in 1900, 300,000,000 sup. feet. The export of timber has largely increased during recent years, and the industry is at present brisk, the export for 1899 being 50,425,741 feet, value £196,749. For completeness and quality of their machinery the mills of the Auckland district are said to be equal to any in the world. The approximate area still under forest in the Colony are estimated to total 19,000,000 acres, including State forest reserves of considerably over a million acres. These forests contain some of the finest timbers in the world for all commercial purposes, including house-building, ship-building, and the manufacture of every description of furniture. At the top of the list, in point of importance, stands the kauri, which attains a height of from 120 to 160 feet, the trunk frequently being 100 feet high before the first branch is reached. The trees frequently attain a diameter at the base of from 10 to 20 feet. It is very durable, being in demand for masts, spars, ship and house-building, and some varieties of it are so beautifully mottled in the grain as to be greatly in demand by cabinet-makers. It is this tree that supplies the great bulk of the tens of thousands of feet of timber annually exported from the colony. A large kauri forest is one of the grandest sights to be found in the entire range of the vegetable kingdom.

Animals.—There are scarcely any indigenous animals in New Zealand; at least, they are comprised in the native dog and rat, and two species of the bat. There are also a few varieties of the lizard. None of the animals of the marsupial tribe peculiar to the Australian continent are to be found in New Zealand, nor are there any snakes. In years past the moa, a gigantic wingless bird of the ostrich tribe, must have been very common: but it has long since disappeared; its bones are now only to be found. There were, it is believed, about twelve species, some attaining the enormous height of 12 feet; their extinction took place before the islands were visited by Europeans. The only mammals are a small rat, a dog (which had been probably introduced since the islands were peopled by the present race), and pigs, the descendants of some left by Captain Cook and the navigators who succeeded him. All kinds of domestic animals have been imported, including a highly bred horned cattle and blood and draught stock, and valuable breeds of sheep from Europe, all of which have thriven well. There are about 133 species of birds peculiar to the colony; of these seventy-three are land birds. The largest bird, the moa, or dinornis, as already stated, is now extinct. Among the land birds are wild ducks, pigeons, hawks, parrots, rails, and kiwis. Domestic poultry have been introduced in large numbers, as well as many species of game, such as hares, pheasants, partridges, quail, and grouse, and the pleasing notes of many an English woodland songster may now be heard. The most unfortunate of the importations has been the rabbit, which has produced most serious mischief. Several descriptions of fish, such as salmon, trout, perch, tench, carp, have been satisfactorily acclimatized. The seas around New Zealand teem with fish, comprising hapuku (a very large species of cod), king fish, frost fish, butter fish, red schnapper, moki, barracouta, kiwai, sole, dory, flounder, and many others of delicious flavour, besides which shoals of mackerel and pilchards occur during certain seasons of the year. Oysters, mussels, cray-fish, and other mollusca and crustacea of great value and of excellent quality abound.

Geological Formation.—Owing to the extensive distribution of mountains and ranges throughout the islands of New Zealand much of the formation is of the character usually allied to hilly country, namely, plutonic, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks. Towards the seaboard the formation belongs to the sedimentary class, except on the West Coast of the North Island, where the rocks are mainly of igneous and volcanic origin. The plains are principally of Pliocene, and Post Tertiary origin. The formation of the two islands differs considerably. In the North Island, with its two active volcanoes and boiling springs, the formation is essentially volcanic, and volcanic action is still active, as was proved by the terrible eruption in June, 1886. There are some primary rocks, and the carbonaceous or coal-bearing formation is strongly marked at different localities in both islands. The formation of the South Island is mainly sedimentary. The ranges are of slate and granite, with silurian sandstones and limestones. Among these ranges are embosomed deep lakes, while the mountain slopes in the higher regions have extensive glacial deposits.

Population.—The estimated population (exclusive of Maoris) of June 30, 1900, was 760,437: Maoris numbered 39,854, or a gross total of 800,291. By the returns of the census taken on April 12th, 1896, the population including Maoris, numbered 743,214—393,088 males, 350,126 females. The Maori population comprised 39,854—21,673 males, 18,181 females. In the total are included 3,685 male and 26 female Chinese; also 1,123 male and 1,136 female half-castes.

The Number of Dwellings (exclusive of Maoris) was: occupied, 136,675; unoccupied, 8,006; building, 577; and 4,664 were tents or dwellings with canvas roofs; 680,407 people dwelt in houses of brick, wood, stone, iron and lath and plaster.

The proportion of Females to 100 males (exclusive of Maoris) was 89·31, the number of persons to the square mile was 6·760, the number of persons to the inhabited dwelling was 4·98, the lowest since 1874, and the number of inhabited dwellings to the square mile 1·358.

The Ages of the People (exclusive of Maoris) were—under five years 83,659; five years and under ten, 86,025; ten years and under fifteen, 85,467; fifteen years and under twenty-one, 95,584; twenty-one years and under forty, 199,261; forty years and under fifty-five, 92,135; fifty-five years and under sixty-five, 39,631; sixty-five years and upwards, 20,756; unspecified, 842.

The Birthplaces of the People (exclusive of Maoris) were—New Zealand, 441,661; Australian Colonies and Fiji, 21,782; England, 116,541; Wales, 2,148; Scotland, 50,435; Ireland, 46,037; other British possessions 3,750, and at sea, 1,322. Foreign countries, 19,080; unspecified, 604.

The Conjugal Condition of the People (exclusive of Maoris) is thus stated:—(Specified ages), husbands, 102,621; wives, 103,062; or an excess of wives over husbands of 441: bachelors of the age of 20 and upwards, 85,622; spinsters, of the age of 15 and upwards, 87,408; widowers, 9,324; widows, 15,014; divorced persons, 87 men and 50 women. The marriage rate, 5·94 per

1,000, was lower than any other colony, except Tasmania and South Australia; birth rate 26·78 per 1,000, being the lowest, except Western Australia.

Occupations of the People (exclusive of Maoris) are thus generally recorded:—Professional, *i.e.*, engaged in general or local government, defence of the country, or maintaining law and order, 19,246; domestics, *i.e.*, engaged in the supply of board and lodging, 28,810; commercial, 50,380; industrial, 81,814; agricultural, pastoral, and mineral, 106,130; indefinite, 6,552; and dependent on natural Guardians, 402,927; dependent upon the State or upon public or private support, 5,808; occupation not stated, 1,693.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.—In 1899 there were 18,835 births, 9,724 males, 9,111 females; 5,461 marriages, and 7,680 deaths—4,464 males, 3,216 females. The proportion per 1,000 was—births, 25·12; marriages, 7·28; deaths, 10·24. The estimated mean population for the year 1899 was 749,984. The chief cause of death was heart disease, &c., 798, followed by phthisis, with 593 deaths, next came cancer with 468, then accident with 462.

The Unemployed male population of New Zealand at the census formed 6·15 per cent. of the breadwinners.

Maoris.—The natives are a fine race of men, and hold a very high position as regards intelligence, being in some respects not far behind the average European. They dwell mostly in the North Island. At the time when the colonists first landed it is believed their number was not less than 120,000. In character they are warlike, courageous, quick at learning, good at imitation, fond of oratory, and susceptible of strong religious feelings; they are vain and proud, revengeful and jealous, but not devoid of good qualities, and are now on much better terms with the colonists. They are supposed to be of Malayan origin, though some ethnologists profess to be able to trace their migrations from inland India, the plains and foothills of the Himalaya. It is also claimed that the race became great navigators and rovers, and in about the first and second centuries of the Christian era came in touch with the Malay race, by whom they were forced on into the islands of the Pacific. By their own traditions the ancestors of the Maoris came from an island called Hawaiki, supposed to be either Hawaii of the Sandwich group, or Savaii of the Navigator's islands, and they are supposed to have migrated to New Zealand in the year 1350. Their language has but a slight dialectal difference from the Hawaiian. In the Chatham Islands there were 20 Morioris, a race of people inhabiting these islands prior to the Maori invasion referred to above.

According to a census taken in February, 1896, the Maoris numbered 39,854—21,673 males, 18,181 females. In the North Island there were 9,175 Northern Maoris, 12,995 Eastern Maoris, and 15,140 Western Maoris; in the Middle Island there were 2,544 Southern Maoris. This included 1,044 male and 1,559 female half-castes living as members of Maori tribes. Births and deaths of Maoris are not recorded, therefore no later statistics are available. In the North the Maori race is comparatively healthy, except being subject to disease of a zymotic character, through dirt, vicious habits, or bad ventilation. In the centre of the Island pulmonary consumption appears in a number of cases equal to all other causes of death. Diseases of the lung, low fever frequently brought on by exposure, and scrofula are said to be the chief enemies of the race; these and other ailments are brought on by their carelessness as regards the simplest laws of health and their communistic habits.

The natives are rich in land. It is estimated that they own more than 10,000,000 acres, largely cultivated. They also owned nearly 3,000,000 sheep, 43,000 cattle, and 87,000 pigs.

They show aptitude for education, as is shown by the fact that by far the larger proportion of them are able to read and write. There are over 80 native schools, with 150 teachers and 4,000 scholars.

The natives are represented in Parliament; there are four constituencies, each sending a member of the native race to the House of Representatives, and every adult Maori has the privilege of voting.

Religion.—The State has no connection with the Church, otherwise than in all ministers being registered once a year, that they may legally perform the marriage ceremony. The registered ministers in March, 1900, numbered 946, belonging to the following denominations:—Church of England, 314; Presbyterians, 116; Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland, 87; Roman Catholic Church, 155; Wesleyan Methodist Church, 143; Congregational Independent, 20; Baptists, 24; Primitive Methodists, 31; Lutheran Church, 10; Hebrew congregation, 6; Church of Christ, 13; Catholic Apostolic, 3; Salvation Army, 9; Seventh Day Adventists, 4; Independent Wesleyan, 1; Plymouth Brethren, 1; Forward Movement 1; Conditional Immortalitists, 1; Union Free Church, 1; Newton Gospel Mission, 1; The Church of England (known officially as the Church of the Province of New Zealand) has a large number of adherents; it is under the control of six bishops, residing respectively at Auckland, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and is partly supported by home grants, partly by lands set apart for Church purposes, and in part by voluntary contributions. Next to Episcopalians in number are the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics are third, and the Wesleyan Methodists fourth.

The Religions of the People, by the census of 1896 (no later figures being available), were:—Church of England and Protestants (undescribed), 282,809; Presbyterians, 159,952. Wesleyan Methodists (incorporating as from April 13, 1896, United Methodist, Free Church, and Bible Christian), 63,373; Primitive Methodists, 7,041; Methodists, undefined, 2,893; others, 60. Baptists, 16,037; Congregational Independents, 6,777; Lutherans, German Protestants, 5,538; Unitarians, 375; Society of Friends, 321; other Protestants—Church of Christ (including Christian, Christian Disciples, Disciples of Christ, Disciples), 5,859. Brethren (including Christian Brethren, Brethren, Exclusive Brethren, Open Brethren, Plymouth Brethren), 5,035; Believers in Christ, 77. Evangelists; (including Evangelical Union, Evangelical Church, Evangelical Christians, Evangelical Brethren), 33. Nonconformists, 95; Salvation Army, 10,532; Christadelphians, 952; Swedenborgians (including New Church, New Jerusalem Church), 191; Seventh-Day Adventists, 776; Students of Truth, 340; other Protestants (variously returned), 1,771. Catholics—Roman Catholics, 97,525; Catholics (undefined), 1,279; Greek Church, 116; Catholic Apostolic, 247; other sects—Latter Day Saints or Mormons, 289; Hebrews, 1,549; Spiritualists, 376; Buddhists, Pagans, Confucians, 3,391; others (variously returned), 187. No denomination—Freethinkers, 3,983; Agnostics, 562; Deists, Theists, 46; doubtful, 46; no denomination (variously returned), 3,898; no religion, 1,490; unspecified, 1,122; object to state, 15,967; Atheists, 117; Secularists, 153. Total for all religions, 703,360. All the larger Protestant denominations increased their number, while the Freethinkers decreased by 11 per cent.

Places of Worship.—The Census Returns showed that there were in all 1,431 churches or chapels, 366 schoolhouses, and 190 dwellings or public buildings, used for Public Worship, having accommodation for 334,509 worshippers, the number attending services being 209,731. These were particularised as follows:—Church of England, 414 churches, 105 schoolhouses, 33 occasional buildings, 76,811 sittings, 48,117 attendants; Presbyterian 301 churches, 152 schoolhouses, 45 occasional buildings, 75,881 sittings, 48,751 attendants; Roman Catholic, 212 churches, 8 schoolhouses, 7 occasional buildings, 52,267 sittings, 36,080 attendants; Wesleyan Methodist (including United Free Methodists and Bible Christians), 249 chapels, 60 schoolhouses, 27 occasional buildings, 55,772 sittings, 35,445 attendants; Primitive Methodist, 45 chapels, 9 schoolhouses, 4 occasional buildings, 9,325 sittings, 5,436 attendants; Independent Wesleyan, 1 chapel, 1 schoolhouse, 259 sittings, 180 attendants; Scandinavian Methodists, 1 church, 80 sittings, 50 attendants; Baptists, 34 chapels, 1 schoolhouse, 1 occasional building, 8,630 sittings, 5,652 attendants; Congregational Independents, 20 chapels, 5 school-houses, 1 occasional building, 6,700 sittings, 3,475 attendants; Lutherans, 15 churches, 1 occasional building, 1,510 sittings, 806 attendants; Brethren, 27 chapels, 9 occasional buildings, 5,309 sittings, 2,049 attendants; Catholic Apostolic Church, 1 chapel, 100 sittings, 50 attendants; Church of Christ, 15 churches, 1 school, 5 occasional buildings, 4,765 sittings, 2,738 attendants; Christadelphians, 3 places of worship, 4 occasional, 395 sittings, 138 attendants; Salvation Army, 61 places of worship, 10 schoolhouses, 30 occasional buildings, 24,178 sittings, 15,777 attendants; Undenominational, 15 places of worship, 13 schoolhouses, 23 occasional buildings, 9,265 sittings, 3,503 attendants; Hebrews, 5 synagogues, 810 sittings, 380 attendants; besides Society of Friends, Christian Disciples, Seventh-Day Adventists, Students of Truth, Swedenborgians, and New and Latter House of Israel.

Sunday Schools.—In nearly every instance a Sunday School is to be found attached to each place of worship. By the Census Returns of 1896 (later returns not available), the number of children attending Sunday Schools was 104,934—50,096 boys; 54,838 girls; teachers, 3,967 males, 7,144 females.

New Zealand Institute.—The Institute commenced in 1869 with four branch societies and only 258 members. There are now, according to the latest available statistics, eight societies affiliated and the members on the roll are—honorary, 30; ordinary—Auckland Institute, 167; Wellington Philosophical Society, 146; Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 77; Otago Institute, 103; Westland Institute, 57; Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute, 66; Nelson Philosophical Society, 20; total, 666.

Education.—The system of primary education is regulated by the Education Act of 1877, which came into operation on January 1, 1878. The whole colony is divided into thirteen education districts, namely, Auckland, Taranaki, Wanganui, Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Nelson, Grey, Westland, North Canterbury, South Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, each being under an Education Board. These districts are divided again into smaller districts in each of which a school committee, elected by householders, has authority, subject to the general control of the Board. The teaching is entirely secular and free: the subjects embraced being, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history, elementary science, drawing, object lessons, vocal music, needlework (girls), domestic economy, and drill. Religious teaching may be given after school hours under certain conditions.

There is a statutory grant to the Education Boards of £3 15s. per annum for every unit of average attendance at the public schools, and in addition a sum of 1s. 6d. per attendance for the support of scholarships, tenable in secondary schools, and there are also additional grants for school inspection and for school buildings.

For Higher Education there is the University of New Zealand, and affiliated thereto Auckland University College, the University of Otago, Canterbury College, and Victoria College (Wellington) (the first-named is not a teaching institution, but an examining body only). Secondary Education is provided for by the following institutions: Auckland Grammar School (Boys' and Girls'), Wellington College and Wellington Girls' High School, Christchurch Boys' High School and Girls' High School, Otago Boys' High School and Otago Girls' High School, Nelson College for Boys and Nelson College for Girls, Thames Boys' and Girls' High School, New Plymouth

High School (Boys and Girls), Timaru Boys' High School and Girls' High School, Southland Boys' and Girls' High School, Akaroa High School (Boys and Girls), Ashburton High School (Boys and Girls), Christ's College Grammar School (Boys), Napier High School (Boys and Girls), Rangiora High School (Boys and Girls), Wanganui Collegiate School (Boys), Wanganui Girls' High School, Waitaki High School for Boys, and High School for Girls, and Whangarei High School (Boys and Girls), with some other institutions of a less public character. Of the 25 secondary schools the average attendance at the beginning of 1900 was 2,544 pupils; taught by 145 regular and 51 visiting masters. The aggregate income of these schools from school fees (exclusive of boarding fees) was £24,713, and from endowments, £20,476.

The Church of England has, in connection with it, Theological Colleges at Parnell (St. John's), Auckland; Selwyn, Dunedin; College House, Christchurch; and Bishopdale, Nelson. Also Boys' schools at Tamaki (St. John's Grammar), Auckland; Collegiate School, Wanganui; Christ's College, Christchurch. For Maoris there are schools at Auckland and Te Aute (Boys'), and Hukarere (Girls'), also Theological College at Gisborne.

The University of New Zealand is empowered to confer the same degrees as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, including the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Science. It has had conferred on it by the Imperial Government the privilege of nominating each year one student to a commission in the cavalry or infantry of the line. It has a statutory grant of £3,000 per annum from the Treasury, and an income of about £2,000 from fees paid for examinations and degrees. A Science Scholarship of £150, for 2 or 3 years, allotted by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, is open to graduates of the University who have obtained honours in chemistry, physical science, or mathematics and mathematical physics. In 1899 the University of New Zealand, after examination, conferred the following degrees:—B.A., 30; B.Sc., 8; LL.B., 8; M.B., 11; B.Sur., 11; Mus.Bac., 2; M.A., 15; B.Eng., 1.

The University College at Auckland, established in 1882, has an annual sum of £4,000 appropriated for its maintenance. The College is affiliated to the University. The teaching staff comprises 5 professors and 3 lecturers. The number of students in 1900 comprised 158 undergraduates, and 68 non-matriculated.

The University of Otago, founded and endowed by the Provincial Government of Otago, now affiliated to the University of New Zealand, has 202 undergraduates and 39 non-matriculated, and 9 professors and 16 lecturers. There is a School of Medicine and a School of Mines in connection with this institution.

Canterbury College was similarly instituted by the Provincial Government of Canterbury. It is now affiliated to the University of New Zealand. During 1899 there were 133 undergraduates and 189 non-matriculated. Has 7 professors and 5 lecturers. It has a School of Engineering and Technical Science, the students in which work for the university degree of B.Sc. in Engineering; also a public library, museum, and school of art.

The Victoria College, established by Act of the General Assembly in 1897, is in the city of Wellington. It has been endowed with lands, and has a statutory grant of £4,000. It is the fourth university college affiliated to the University of New Zealand. There are 8 professors and lecturers, and 116 undergraduates and 57 non-matriculated.

Agricultural College.—The Canterbury Agricultural College was established by an Act of Parliament in 1896, has an endowment of over 60,000 acres of land, and an experimental farm of a very complete character. There were 34 students at the beginning of 1900.

Public Schools.—The number of public (primary) schools is 1,645. The average number of scholars in attendance during the year 1899 was 108,405. The total number of scholars on the rolls at the beginning of 1900 was 131,315. Of this number 32,951 were in preparatory classes, and 5,343 had passed the 6th, or highest standard, leaving 9,302 in the standard classes.

The number of teachers employed in 1899 was returned at 3,614, 1,450 males and 2,164 females.

During 1899 the total expenditure by the thirteen boards was £503,286; the total income, including a balance of £25,048, was £508,606.

The number of Scholarships held by children from the Public Schools at the beginning of 1900 was 341 (201 boys and 140 girls), varying in value up to £52, and in tenure from one to three years', the total cost amounting to £8,424.

Cadet Corps.—During 1899-1900, £400 was expended in the purchase of model rifles for use by the Cadet Corps in public schools. Each Cadet Corps must have a minimum strength of 35 of all ranks, and as a rule no boy under the age of 12 can be enrolled.

Native Schools.—The number of Native village schools at the beginning of 1900 was 84; besides these village schools there were 4 boarding schools at which Maori children were educated; 65 by arrangement with the department, and 146 others. Any pupil that passes the fourth standard at a village school may attend a boarding school for two years or be apprenticed to a trade. From private foundation three scholarships, of the annual value of £35, and tenable for two years at the Native College Te Aute, Hawke's Bay, are open to Maori or half-caste youths.

Deaf Mute Institution.—At Sumner there is an institution for training deaf mutes, according to the pure oral method. The institution is carried on at the cost of the Government: the net cost in 1899 being £3,744; the total attendance during 1899 was 43. The Census of 1896 revealed that there was one deaf mute to every 3,482 persons in the colony.

Industrial Schools.—The number of children on the rolls of the industrial schools at the beginning of 1900 was 1,668; 590 were living in the schools, 443 boarded out, 635 were at service on probation with their friends, or missing, &c. The Government schools are Auckland, Burnham, Caversham; the private schools being St. Mary's, Auckland; St. Joseph's, Wellington; St. Mary's, Nelson; St. Vincent de Paul, S. Dunedin.

The Jubilee Institute for the Blind at Auckland was founded in 1890 by means of a fund raised by public subscription. The number of inmates at the beginning of 1900 was 29, in respect of 13 of whom the Government paid the sum of £324. The Census of 1896 showed that there were 4·90 blind to every 10,000 people, or 1 to every 2,045.

By the Census Returns of 1896 the educational status of the people was as follows:—The proportions per cent. of the educated, the partially educated, and the uneducated to the total numbers living were males, 81·06 able to read and write, 2·71 able to read only, 16·23 unable to read; and females—80·09 read and write, 3·08 read only, 16·83 unable to read. A total of 133,364 children were attending Government Primary Schools, 17,600 were at private college, grammar, or high schools, and 6,352 were receiving tuition at home.

Schools of Mines.—The principal Schools of Mines are situated at the Thames, Coromandel, Waihi, Reefton and Dunedin, the latter being attached to the Otago University. During 1899 the number of students enrolled was 254. The industrial and practical work of the Thames school has gained it a name throughout the colony; and many of the students attending have, through the knowledge they have gained, obtained good positions as mining managers and Battery Superintendents. Minor schools are established at Nelson, Takaka, Denniston, Brunnerton, Greymouth, Kumara, Waimea, Hokitika, Rimu, Ross, and Westport on the west coast, and The Thames, Kuaotunu in the North Island, and at Waipori, Matakanui, and Millers Flat in Otago. All the Schools of Mines are assisted by grants in aid from the Government; and thorough good work going on in all studies pertaining to mining and assaying. The total expenditure on the schools since they were inaugurated in 1885, up to 31st March, 1899, amounted to £28,028. Three scholarships, of an annual value of £50 each, have been established at the Otago University in connection with the Schools of Mines. During the year 53 students attended.

Technical Education.—An Act entitled "The Manual and Technical Elementary Instruction Act, 1895," for the Promotion of Manual and Technical Instruction, was passed in 1895. This Act allows part of the ordinary school time to be given to elementary manual instruction. During 1899 the Government distributed £1,607 in aid of various Technical Schools and classes. The examination of the Science and Art Department (South Kensington) and the City and Guilds of London Institute are made use of, and 796 passes in various subjects, theoretical and practical, were obtained in 1899, out of 1,069 papers. During the past year subsidies were paid on classes in drawing and painting, clay-modelling, carpentry and other woodwork, plumbers' and painters' work, ironwork, mechanical engineering, mechanics, physics, chemistry, agricultural analysis, mathematics and geometry, and book-keeping.

The Education Department is charged with the general administration of the Public School system. It has also the direct management of the Native Schools, of Industrial Schools, and of the School for Deaf Mutes, and distributes the grants and controls the examinations in respect of Technical Education, and takes an active interest in the instruction of the blind.

Agriculture and Stock.—The agricultural statistics published July, 1899, show a total extent of land under cultivation in orchards, quarter-acre and over, of 22,626 acres, vineyards, quarter-acre and over 357 acres; wheat, for threshing, 269,749 acres, grain in hand 5,036,373 bushels; oats, for grain, 398,243 acres, grain in hand 2,952,444 bushels; barley, 48,003 acres, grain in hand 345,964 bushels; rye, 2,081 acres, grain in hand 12,978 bushels; potatoes, 36,984 acres; maize, 17,425 acres, grain in hand 154,543 bushels; hops, 994 acres; peas, 7,086 acres, grain in hand 21,322 bushels; rye grass, 37,564 acres; cocksfoot, 9,978 acres; beans, 3,094 acres, grain in hand 18,051 bushels; market gardens, 3,398 acres; ploughed land, not to be cropped, 78,751 acres; artificial plantation, 48,942 acres.

Live Stock.—The Agricultural Department returns show there were in the colony in 1900, horses, 262,390; cattle (including cows and calves), 1,210,439, and 249,751 pigs; returns on April 30, 1899, show sheep to be 19,348,506. It is worthy of note that the increase of sheep has taken place notwithstanding the slaughter for export of frozen meat.

Alienation of Land.—The area of the whole colony is estimated approximately at 66,871,440 acres; of this superficies there have been sold or otherwise disposed of from the foundation of the colony to March 31st, 1900, 23,382,971 acres, but this does not include land sold by natives to Europeans direct, for which no Crown grants have been issued. Total area open for selection, 2,742,827 acres. Of the area of the islands 28,000,000 acres are fitted for agriculture, and 27,200,000 for pasturage, but of this area upwards of two-thirds is at present covered by forest. On March 31, 1900, the amount of land held on pastoral licences (exclusive of small grazing runs) was 11,341,173 acres, 968 holders. The total area of land in occupation as small grazing runs in the colony was 1,220,689 acres, held by 645 persons.

During year ended March 31, 1900, 23,936 acres of Crown land were sold for cash or money-scrip, cash received having amounted to £21,006, and the scrip representing a value of £50. The Deferred Payment system was superseded by other tenures under "The Land Act, 1892," of the area selected, prior to such suspension, 860,669 acres were made freehold up to March 31, 1900, and 134,014 acres still remain under the system. All this


RAILWAY MAP
OF
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH ISLAND
English Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
172
174
176
178
34
36
North Cape
C. Maria van Diemen
Kangoumou Bay
Kara Kara
Mongonui
Hokianga
Kaipara Harbour
Manukau Harbour
Waikato River
Whaingaroa Harbour
Whangarei
Bay of Islands
Brett
Kaiwaka
Opua
Kawakawa
Kamo
Whangarei
Hobson
Helensville
Waitemata
Auckland
Onehunga
Papakura
Drury
Manukau
Pukekohe
Mercer
Bangiriri
Ohinemuri
Huntly
Raglan
Hamilton
Morrinsville
Tauranga
Te Aroha
Paeroa
Thames
Coromandel
Mercury Bay
Great Barrier I.
Needle Pt.
Hauraki Gulf
Mercury Bay
Mayor I.
Tauranga Bay
Bay of Plenty
C. Runaway
East Cape
Gisborne
Napier
Hastings
Waipukurau
Dannevirke
Woodville
Palmerston
Wellington
Foxton
Wanganui
Hawera
New Plymouth
Mokau R.
Waitara
Taranaki
Mt. Egmont
Cape Egmont
Patea
Waitotara
Wanganui R.
Manawatu R.
Foxton
Wellington
Cook Strait
Kapiti I.
Porirua
Paekakariki
Waikanae
Otaki
Manawatu
Palmerston
Woodville
Dannevirke
Waipukurau
Hastings
Napier
Gisborne
East Cape
Hawke Bay
Poverty Bay
Wairoa
Mahia Pen.
Hicks Bay
Cape Runaway
Tauranga
Mayor I.
Mercury Bay
Coromandel
Thames
Paeroa
Ohinemuri
Waihi
Te Aroha
Tauranga
Te Puke
Opotiki
Whakatane
Rotorua
Taupo
Tokaanu
Turangi
Waiouru
Taihape
Hunterville
Marton
Bulls
Wanganui
Hawera
New Plymouth
Waitara
Mokau R.


PACIFIC
OCEAN
AUCKLAND
TARANAKI
HAWKES BAY
WELLINGTON
WANGANUI
NELSON
MARLBOROUGH
WESTLAND
COOK STRAIT
TASMAN BAY
GOLDEN BAY
NEW PLYMOUTH
CLIFTON
HAWERA
FATEA
WAI TOTARA
WAITARA
INGLEWOOD
STRATFORD
MIDHURST
SENTRY HILL JUNC.
Kawhia Hr.
Terua Pt.
KAWHIA
TE KUIVI
MOKAU
Mokau R.
Mokau R.
Mimi R.
Waitara R.
Patea R.
Waitotara R.
Waitotara R.
Waikato R.
Waikato R.
Waipa R.
Waipa R.
Waipa


168
170
172
174
40
42
44
C. Farewell
MASSACRE OR GOLDEN BAY
Urville I.
TASMAN BAY
COOK STRAIT
Rocks Pt.
COLLINGWOOD
Karamea R.
KARAMEA BIGHT
NELSON
STOKE
RICHMOND
WAKEFIELD
PICTON
WAITOHI
WELLINGTON
WAIKANAE
PUKEKO
PORIRUA
JOHNSONVILLE
CLIFTON
MASTERTON
CARTERTON
GREYTOWN
GREYTOWN
GREYTOWN
FEATHERSTON
WAIRARAPA SOUTH
PALLISER BAY
C. Palliser
WAIMEA
BELGROVE
TUAMARINA
CLOUDY BAY
BLENHEIM
Awatere
Awatere R.
AKAROA
MARLBOROUGH
STOP HO.
Campbell
Flaxbourne
C. Foulwind
WESTPORT
NGAKAWAU
CHRISTIES JUN.
HAMPDEN
INANGAHUA
BOATMAN
NELSON
REEFTON
TAWHAI
Buller R.
Clarence R.
Clarence R.
Kaikoura
Karamea
AHAURA
GREYMOUTH
BRUNNERTON
WALLSEND
GREY
MARSDEN
AMURI
CULVERDEN
Mapulau
Mokanui
STAFFORD
HOKITIKA
JACKSON
TAIPE
Hurunui R.
WAIAU
RED POST
HURUNUI
WAIKARI
WAIPARA
ASHLEY
Stonyhurst
Ross
ARTHURS PASS
Waitaha
Clifton
Watarcar
BEALEY
OHARAMA
SPRINGFIELD
SHEFFIELD
SELWYN
HORNDON
WOODEND
KAIAPOI
PEGASUS BAY
Raleigh
WHITE CLIFFS
METHVEN
ROLLESTON
CHRISTCHURCH
TELTON
PACIFIC
OCEAN
WESTLAND
ASHBURTON
Banks Peninsula
Akaroa
Akaroa Har.
CANTERBURY
Haast
Haast R.
WESTFIELD
ASHBURTON
Cascade Pt.
MACKENZIE
GERALDINE
WINDS


RAILWAY MAP
OF
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH ISLAND.
English Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
Milford Sound
George Sound
Secretary I.
Breaksea Sd.
Resolution I.
West C. Providence
Hawea Lake
Wakatipu Lake
Queenstown
Te Anau
LAKE
VINCENT
OTAGO
FIORD
WALLACE
MOSSBURN
LOWTHER
KINGSTON
ATHOL
TUAPEKA
LUMSDEN
NIGHTCAPS
WAIRIO
OTAUTAU
SOUTHLAND
WINTON
GORE
LONGRIDGE
RIVERSDALE
MATAURA
GLENHAM
LONGBUSH
INVERCARGILL
GORGE ROAD
THORNBURY
POURAKINO
TERAWERA BAY
OREPUKI
RIVER
STANLEY
FOVEAUX STRAIT
Cave B.
STEWART ISLAND
Weather Pt.
East Hd.
Owen Hd.
South W.C
Waipapa Pt.
Nugget Pt.
Long Pt.
MANIOTOTO
KOKONGA
HYDE
WAIHEMO
WAYNESS
MIDDLEMARCH
BLAIRTAIERI
TAIERI
FORT CHALMERS
DUNEDIN
PENINSULA
LAWRENCE
HAVELOCK
CLARKSVILLE
STIRLING
BALCLUTHA
MOLYNEUX
WAIMATE
KUROW
WAITAKI
DUNTROON
NGAPARA
TOKARAKA
GEORGETOWN
WAITAKI BRIDGE
PUKEURU
OAMARU
WAIKAREKA JUNC.
TEPOPO
HAMPDEN
MOERAKI
Moeraki
PALMERSTON
WAIKOUAITI
BLUESKIN
OTAGO HARBOUR
ST ANDREWS
STUDHOLME JUNCTION
WAIHAO
BAY
CAVE
Clutha R.
Waitaki R.
Waikouaiti R.
Shag R.
Taieri R.
Taieri R.
Mataura R.
Oreti R.
Waiau R.
Waiau R.
Waiau

area, however, will, at no distant date, be converted into freeholds. Under the provisions of "The Land Act, 1892," up to March 31, 1900, 588,164 acres was the net area held for occupation with right of purchase, and 1,036,938 acres as leaseholds in perpetuity.

Land Valuation.—The results of the latest general valuation under the "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," shows the capital value of land in counties, £95,710,266; unimproved value, £63,732,516; value of improvements, £31,977,750; capital value in boroughs, £42,881,081; unimproved value, £20,668,728; value of improvements, £22,212,353 Total of the Colony—capital value, £138,591,347; unimproved value, £84,401,244; value of improvements, £54,190,103.

Village Homestead Settlements, &c.—The Village Settlement System was initiated in 1886 by the late Hon. John Ballance, with the intention of assisting the poorer classes to settle on the land, and it has become firmly grafted on the land policy of the Colony. For the year ended March 31, 1900, the total number of settlers under the system was 1,994; area occupied, 42,614 acres; amount advanced from commencement of system for dwelling houses, bush felling, &c., and remaining unpaid £25,933, but of this amount £2,936 has been repaid.

Improved Farms.—This is a system successfully initiated by the Hon. J. McKenzie, Minister of Lands, for paying working men to fell bush on Crown lands, giving to the men the option of balloting for sections of such lands previous to their being felled and cleared. The maximum area of a farm is 200 acres, and the acreage is frequently fixed so as to suit, as far as possible, the views and wishes of the occupier. There are Improved-farm Settlements at Auckland, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, Wellington, Otago and Southland. On March 31, 1900, there were 50 in all, covering 76,069 acres, the total value of improvements amounting to £95,394; 499 selectors held land, and 1,974 persons reside in the settlements.

Police.—The Civil Police Force numbered in March, 1900, 586, exclusive of native and district constables. Of these 318 are stationed in the North Island, and 268 in the South Island. The proportion of police to population is one to 1,359, and the cost of police per inhabitant is 2s. 10¾d.

Volunteers and Defences.—The Volunteer forces consist of—Cavalry and mounted rifles, 48 corps, 3,847 men; naval artillery and garrison artillery, 9 corps, 872 men; field artillery, 5 corps, 423 men; engineers, 3 corps, 256 men; submarine miners, 1 corps, 104 officers and men; infantry, 82 corps, 5,442 officers and men; cycle corps, 4 corps, 114 officers and men; bearers, 5 corps, 106 officers and men; reserves, 3 corps, 146 officers and men.

There is also a Permanent Militia force, the Artillery branch, consisting of 1 lieut-col., 2 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 military cadet, 1 master gunner, 3 artillery instructors, and 194 n.c.o., rank and file, which is divided into 4 batteries, stationed at Auckland, Wellington (headquarters), Lyttelton, and Dunedin. The Submarine Miners consists of 2 captains, with a total of 75 of all ranks. Four torpedo boats and four steam-launches are attached to this corps.

Considerable attention has been given to placing the chief ports of the Colony in a state of defence. At Auckland, works have been undertaken at North Head, Point Resolution, and Mount Victoria. At Wellington, batteries have been erected at Point Halswell, Gordon Point, and Kaiwarra. At Lyttelton, works have been made at Battery Point, Spur Point, and Erskine Point, also at Taiaroa Head, for the defence of Port Chalmers, and at the Ocean Beach, to protect Dunedin. Guns of the latest type, machine guns, Nordenfelt six-pounders, Hotchkiss guns, Maxim guns, Whitehead torpedoes and other necessary accessories for coast defence have also been provided. Submarine mining stations have been constructed at each of the above ports, and arrangements made for lighting the harbours with very powerful electric lights. The total expenditure on defences from 1884 to March 31, 1900, has been £1,847,430. During the year 1899-1900 the net expenditure on defences was £89,563.

New Zealand is now the headquarters of a portion of the Australian fleet, with a peace establishment of two vessels of war.

An annual capitation of £3 10s. is granted to each efficient volunteer of cavalry and mounted rifle corps; £2 10s. to each efficient volunteer of all other arms of the service; and a sum not exceeding £20 to each efficient cadet corps.

Railways.—On March 31, 1900, the total mileage of the Government lines (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) open for traffic in both Islands was 2,104 miles. The earnings for the year were £1,623,891 and the working expenses £1,052,358, showing a profit of £571,533, which is equal to £3 8s. 5d. per cent. on £16,703,887, the total cost of the open lines. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 64·80.

The total capital invested in the railway lines of the colony amounted to £7,554,272.

There were carried 5,468,284 passengers (exclusive of season tickets, of which 63,335 were issued), and 3,251,716 tons of goods.

In addition to the Government lines there were 174 miles of private lines open for traffic on March 31, 1900, as follows:—

Midland Company's Line, 79 miles. (Since taken over by Government.)

Kaitangata Railway and Coal Company's Line.—Stirling to Kaitangata, 4 miles.

Wellington-Manawatu Railway, 84 miles.

The total number of men employed on all the State Railways is about 7,236.

The lines in the respective Provincial districts are as follows:—

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND.

Auckland to Kuiti.—Entire extent 134 miles, with stations at Newmarket, Remuera, Green Lane, Ellerslie, Penrose Junction, Westfield, Otahuhu, Papatoitoi, Manurewa, Papakura, Hunua, Drury, Runciman, Pacrata, Pukekohe, Buckland, Tuakau, Whangarata, Pokeno, Mercer, Whangamarino, Wairangi, Rangiriri, Ohinewai, Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia, Pukete, Te Rapa, Frankton Junction, Rukuhia Ohaupo, Lake Road, Ngaroto, Te Awamutu, Te Puhi, Kawa, Kiokio, Otorohanga, Hangatiki, Te Kumi, and Te Kuiti and Mokau.

Cambridge Branch.—Leaving the main line at Frankton Junction, with stations at Hamilton West, Hamilton East, Ruakura Junction, Newstead, Tamahere, Fencourt, Hautapu, and Cambridge. Cambridge to Frankton Junction, 16 miles.

Thames Branch.—From Ruakura Junction, with stations at Eureka, Motumaoho, Morrinsville, Murrays, Tatua, Waitoa, Waihou, Te Aroha Mangaiti, Tui Pa, Paeroa, Komata, Hikutaia, Omahu, Puriri, Matatoki, Kopu, Parawai, Shortland, Thames. From Ruakura Junction, 59 miles.

Rotorua Line.—Putaruru Junction, Tapapatanga, Ngatira, Arahiwi, Mamaku, Tarukenga, Ngongotaha, Koutu, Rotorua. From Putaruru Junction, 32 miles.

Auckland and Onehunga.—Entire extent 8 miles, with stations at Newmarket Junction, Remuera, Green Lane, Ellerslie, Penrose Junction, Te Papapa, and Onehunga.

Auckland to Makarau.—Entire extent 49 miles, with stations at Newmarket Junction, Mount Eden, Kingsland, Morningside, Mount Albert, Avondale, New Lynn, Waikomiti, Henderson, Swanson, Waitakerei, Taupaki, Kumeu, Waimauku, Rewiti, Woodhill, Wharepapa, Ohirangi, Helensville South, Helensville, Mount Rex, Pukanui, Kaukapakapa, Kanohi and Makarau.

Whangarei to Waioru.—21 miles in length, extending to the wharf at one end and the coal mines at the other. Stations at Mair, Kamo, Ruatangata, Kauri, Hikurangi, Waro and Whakapara.

Kawakawa (Bay of Islands) to Opua, with station at Taumarere and Te Akeake. Total extent 8 miles.

Dargaville to Kaihu.—18 miles, with stations at Flaxmill, Babylon, Rotu, Maitahi, Taita, Dairy Flat, Maropiu, Ahikiwi, and Kaihu.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF TARANAKI.

Patea to New Plymouth.—With intermediate stations at Hukatere, Kakaramea, Ball Road, Manutahi, Mokoia, Whareroa, Hawera, Normanby, Te Roti, Eltham, Ngaire, Stratford, Waipuku, Tariki Road, Norfolk Road, Durham Road, Inglewood, Waiougona; Lepperton, Sentry Hill Junction, Corbett Road, Henwood Road, Egmont Road, Smart Road, Elliot Street, New Plymouth. Total extent, 66 miles. Branch from Sentry Hill Junction to Waitara; extent 4 miles.

New Plymouth.—Moturoa Branch.—3 miles, stations at New Plymouth, Morley Street, Moturoa, Breakwater.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF HAWKE'S BAY.

Spit and Napier to Palmerston North.—Entire extent 114 miles, with stations at Napier, Awatoto, Farndon, Whakatu, Tomoana, Hastings, Pakipaki, Poukawa, Te Hauke, Te Aute, Pukehou, Kaikora, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Takapau, Kopua, Ormondville Makotuku, Matamau, Piripiri, Mangatera, Dannevirke, Tahoraiti, Oringi, Matahiwi, Victoria, Woodville Ashurst, Whakaronga, Terrace End, and Palmerston North.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

Wellington to Woodville.—Length 121 miles, with stations at Kaiwarra, Ngahauranga, Petone, Lower Hutt, Belmont, Hayward's, Silverstream, Wallaceville, Upper Hutt, Mungaroa, Kaitoke, Summit, Cross' Creek, Pigeon Bush, Featherston, Fernside, Woodside Junction, with branch to Greytown (extent 3 miles), Matarawa, Dalefield, Carterton, Clareville, Kurupuni, Masterton, Opaki, Kopuaranga, Mauriceville, Mangamahoe, Eketahuna, Newman, Hukanui, Tutaskara, Wakakahi, Pahiatua, Mangatainoka, Ngawapurua and Woodville.

Wanganui to Longburn Junction.—Length 67 miles, with stations at St. John's, Aramoho Junction, Okoia, Fordell, Bakers' Crossing, Wangaehu, Turakina, Bonny Glen, Marton, Marton Junction, Greatford, Kakariki, Halcombe, Makino Road, Feilding, Aorangi, Taonui, Bunnythorpe, Terrace End, Palmerston, Awa Puni, Longburn Junction.

Wanganui to Patea.—With stations at St. John's, Aramoho Junction, Brunswick, Kai Iwi, Okehu, Nukumaru, Waitotara, Momahaki, Waverley, Waverley R. Cse., Whenuakura, Patea. This line is continued in the provincial district of Taranaki, which see.

Wellington and Manawatu Railway (private line).—Length 84 miles, with stations at Crofton, Khandallah, Johnsonville, Tawa Flat, Porirua, Paremata, Plimmerton, Pukerua, Paikakariki, Paraparaumu, Otaihanga, Waikanae, Hadfield, Te Horo, Otaki, Manukau, Ohau, Levin, Kereru, Shannon, Makerua, Tokomaru, Linton, Longburn Junction.

Foxton Line.—Length 24 miles, with intermediate stations at Motuiti, Carnarvon, Bainesse, Oroua Bridge, Tiakitahuna Karere, Longburn Junction, Awapuni, Palmerston North.

Hunterville Branch.—Marton Junction.—Extent 23 miles, with stations at Cliff Road, Overton, Porewa, Rata, Silverhope, Hunterville, Rangatira, and Mangaonolio.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

Lyttelton to Christchurch.—Entire extent 7 miles, with

stations at Limwood, Opawa, Woolston, Heathcote and Lyttelton.

Southern Line. -Christchurch to Dunedin.--Entire extent 230 miles, with intermediate stations at Addington Junction, Middleton, Sockburn, Hornby Junction, Islington, Templeton, Weedon's, Rolleston Junction, Burnham, Norwood, Selwyn, Dunsandle, Bankside, Rakaia, Chertsey, Dromore, Ashburton, Tinwald, Winslow (Long Beach), Windermere, Hinds, Ealing, Rangitata Island, Rangitata, Orari (for Geraldine), Winchester, Temuka, Arowhenua, Seadown, Washdyke Junction, Timaru, Normanby, St. Andrew's, Otaio, Makikihi, Hook, Studholme Junction (for Waimate), Willowbridge, Waihao, Glenavy, Waitaki Hilderthorpe, Richmond, Pukeuri, Town Belt, Oamaru, Waiareka Junction, Deborah, Totara, Teschemaker's, Maheno, Waimotu, Herbert, Wainakaroa, Hampden, Hillgrove, Kartigi, Shag Point Junction, Bushy, Palmerston, Goodwood, Tumai, Waikouaiti, Beach Street, Merton, Puketeraki, Seacliff, Omimi, Warrington, Evansdale, Waitati, Purakanui, Mihiwaka, Port Chalmers Upper, Sawyer's Bay, St. Leonard's, Burke's, Ravensbourne, Pelichet Bay, and Dunedin. The line south of Glenavy is in the provincial district of Otago.

Northern Line. — Christchurch to Culverden. — With stations at Addington Junction, Riccarton, Papanui, Styx, Belfast, Chaney's, Kaiapoi, Flaxton, Southbrook, Rangiora, Ashley, Sefton, Balcairn, Gray's Road, Amberley, Greeney's Road, Glasnevin, Waipara, Waikari, Hawarden, Medbury, Balmoral, and Culverden. Total extent 69 miles.

BRANCH LINES.

Christchurch to Southbridge.—Extent 31 miles, with intermediate stations at Addington, Middleton, Sockburn, Hornby, Prebbleton, Ladbrook's, Lincoln Junction, Springston, Ellesmere, Lake Road, Irwell, Doyleston, Leeston, and Hill's Road.

Lincoln Junction to Little River.—Extent 23 miles with stations at Green-park, Rabbit Island, Kaituna, Birdling's Flat, and Little River.

Malvern Line.—Rolleston Junction to Springfield.—(Branch of Southern Line.)—Entire extent 30 miles, with stations at Aylesbury, Kirwee, Darfield Junction, Racecourse Hill, Waddington, Sheffield, Annat and Springfield.

Springfield to Oxford West.—Extent 18 miles, with stations at Annat, Sheffield (junction) Bexley, View Hill, and Oxford West.

Timaru to Fairlie.—Entire extent 39 miles, with stations at Washdyke, Levels, Waitohi Road, Pleasant Point, Sutherland's, Cave, Coal Creek, Albury, Tengawai, Cricklewood, Winscombe, and Fairlie.

Darfield to Whitecliffs.—Entire extent 28 miles, with stations at Darfield Junction, Hawkins, Homebush, Coalgate for Hororata, Glentunnel, South Malvern, and Whitecliffs.

Kaiapoi to Oxford West.—Length 28 miles, with intermediate stations at Waverley, Wilson's Siding, Wetheral, Ohoka, Mandeville, Swannanoa, West Eyreton, School Road, Horrelville, Bennett's Junction, Carleton, Oxford East, and Oxford West.

Rangiora Junction to Oxford West.—Length 21 miles, with intermediate stations at Bell's Fernside, Stoke, Moeraki, Cust, Bennett's Junction, Carleton, Oxford East, and Oxford West.

Waimate Branch.—Studholme Junction to Waimate (5 miles).

Waimate to Waihao Downs, with stations at Arno, McLean's, and Waihao Forks. (8 miles.)

Rakaia to Methven.—Extent 23 miles, with stations at Hatfield, Somerton, Mitcham, Sherwood, Lauriston, Urrall, Lyndhurst, Cairnbrae, and Methven.

Ashburton to Springburn—Extent 30 miles, with stations at Tinwald Junction, Chelmsford, Westerfield, Hackthorne Road, Valetta, Anama, Cavendish, Mount Somers, Buccleuch, and Springburn.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF MARLBOROUGH.

Picton and Blenheim Railway.—Entire extent 18 miles, with stations at Elevation, Mount Pleasant, Koromiko, Para, Tuamarina, Spring Creek, Grove Town, and Blenheim.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NELSON.

Nelson to Belgrove.—Entire extent 22 miles, with stations at Bishopdale, Stoke, Richmond, Appleby, Hope, Brightwater, Spring Grove, Wakefield, Wai-iti, Foxhill, and Belgrove.

Westport to Mokihinui Mines.—Extent 30 miles, with stations at Sergeant's Hill, Fairdown, Waimangaroa, (Westport Coal Company's branch to Conn's Creek, with intermediate station at Wellington Mine), Griffiths, Granity Creek, Ngakawau, Mokihinui, and Seddonville.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF OTAGO.

Dunedin and Port Chalmers.—Entire extent 8 miles, with stations at Pelichet Bay, Ravensbourne, Burke's, St. Leonard's, Sawyer's Bay, Mussel Bay, and Port Chalmers.

Dunedin and Lawrence.—Branch of Dunedin and Invercargill Line (Clarkesville Junction to Lawrence, entire extent 22 miles), with intermediate stations at Glenore, Mount Stuart, Mamika, Roundhill, Johnstone, Waitahuna, Forsyth and Lawrence.

Dunedin, Mosgiel, and Outram.—Branch of Dunedin and Invercargill Line (Mosgiel Junction to Outram, entire extent 9 miles), with intermediate stations at Mosgiel Town, Duke's Road, North Taieri, Wylie's Crossing, Gladfield, Riverside, and Shands.

Kaitangata Railway.—From Stirling to Kaitangata.—Branch of Dunedin and Invercargill Line (5 miles).

Waimea Plains Railway.—Gore Junction to Lumsden.—(37 miles).—With stations at Croydon, Otamita, Mandeville, Pyramid, Riversdale, Waimea, Kingston Crossing, Balfour, St. Patrick's, Lintley, and Lumsden Junction.

Palmerston and Dunback.—Extent 9 miles, with stations at Glenpark, Inch Valley and Dunback.

Dunedin and Invercargill Line.—Total extent 139 miles, with intermediate stations at Kensington, Caversham, Cattleyards, Burnside, Abbotsford, Wingatui, Mosgiel Junction, Owhiro, Allanton, Otakia, Henley, Titri, Waihola, Clarendon, Millburn, Milton, Clarkesville, Crichton, Lovell's Flat, Benhar, Stirling, Balclutha, Waitapeka, Toiro, Warepa, Kaihiku, Waiwera, Clinton, Wairuna, Waipahi, Arthurton, Pukerau, Otikarama, Waikaka, Gore, Charlton, Mataura, Ota Creek, Edendale, Kamahi, Morton Mains, Woodlands, Long Bush, One Tree Point, Mill Road, Elles Road and Invercargill.

Balclutha to Owaka.—Extent 20 miles, with intermediate stations at Otanomomo, Romahapa, Glenomaru, Hunt's Road, and Tahora Owaka.

Otago Central Railway.—Wingatui Junction to Wedderburn.—Extent 85 miles, with stations at Salisbury, Taioma, Parera, Mount Allan, Hindon, Deep Stream, Barewood, Sutton, Middlemarch Springs, Rock and Pillar, Hyde, Capburn, Kokonga, Waipiata, Ranfurly and Wedderburn.

Oamaru to Hakataramea.—Extent 43 miles, with intermediate stations at Town Belt, Pukeuri Junction, Papakaio, Gibson's, Peebles, Aitchison's, Uxbridge, Black Point, Borton's, Duntroon, Waikaura, Otekaike, Strachan's, Hilles, and Kurow Hakakaramea.

Oamaru to Tokarahi.—Extent 25 miles, with intermediate stations at Waiareka Junction, Weston, Cormacks, Lorne, Enfield, Elderslie, Windsor Junction, Tapui, Island Cliff—Tokarahi.

Oamaru to Ngapara.—Length 17 miles, with intermediate stations at Waiareka Junction, Weston, Cormack's, Lorne, Enfield, Elderslie, Windsor Junction, Corriedale, and Queen's Flat—Ngapara.

Invercargill to Kingston Line.—Invercargill to Kingston.—Length 87 miles, with intermediate stations at Grassmere, Waikiwi, West Plains, Wallacetown, Lind's Bridge, Makarewa Junction, Ryal Bush, Wilson's Crossing, Forest Hill, Thompson's, Gap Road, Winton, Lady Barkly, Ord's, Centre Bush, Harrington's, Benmore, Dipton, Caroline, Josephville, Lumsden, Lowther, Five Rivers, Parrawa, Athol, Nokomai, Garston, and Fairlight.

Invercargill to Orepuki.—Extent of line 43 miles, with intermediate stations at Grassmere, Waikiwi, West Plains, Wallacetown, Lind's Bridge, Makarewa Junction, Branxholme, Oporo, Waianawa, Wright's Bush, Waimatuku, Thornbury Junction, Otaitai Bush, Riverton, Longwood, Oraki, Colac, Wakapatu, Ruahine, and Paihia.

Invercargill and Bluff Line.—Length 17 miles, with intermediate stations at Kew, Clifton, Woodend, Awarua, Green Hills, and Ocean Beach—Bluff.

Edendale to Glenham.—With intermediate station at Wyndham. (10 miles.)

Riverton to Nightcaps—Extent of line 31 miles, with intermediate stations at Otaitai Bush, Thornbury Junction, Hazlett's, Groper's, Fairfax, Ringway, Otautau, Waicola, Woodlaw, and Wairio—Nightcaps.

Waipahi to Heriot.—With stations at Clinton, Waipahi Junction, Conical Hill, Pomahaka, Glenkenich, Tapanui, Kelso, and Heriot. Clinton to Heriot, 30 miles.

Mararoa Branch.—Lumsden to Mossburn.—With stations at Castle Rock, Murray Creek and Mossburn. (12 miles.)

Seaward Bush Branch. Invercargill to Gorge Road.—Extent 19 miles, with stations at Appleby, Seaward Bush Township, Tisbury, Waimatua, Mokotua, Kapuka, Bush Siding and Gorge Road.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WESTLAND.

Brunner Railway.—Greymouth to Brunner.—Length 8 miles with intermediate stations at Kaiata, Dobson and Wallsend. – Greymouth.

Greymouth to Hokitika.– Length 24 miles, with intermediate stations at Elmer's Lane, Kararo, Nelson Creek, Paroa, Cameron's, Teremakau, Kumara, Chesterfield, Awatuna, Stafford, Arahura, Kaihinu, Ho.Ho, and Sea View—Hokitika.

New Zealand Midland Railway Co.—Brunner to Reefton.—Entire extent 39 miles, with stations at Stillwater, No-Town Road, Ngahere, Matai, Ahaura, Raupo, Totara Flat, Ikamatua, Waimaunga, Mawheraiti, Hinau, Maimai, Tawhai, and Reefton.

Midland Railway Co.—Brunner to Jackson.—Entire length 33 miles, with stations at Stillwater, Kokiri, Kaimata, Kotuku, Moana, Te Kinga, Poerua, Inchbonnie, and Jackson.

Public Works.—Since the organization of the Public Works Department the total length of roads constructed and improved has been 14,596 miles, and in addition 1,313 bridges have been built. These roads are now principally in charge of the Minister of Lands. The total expenditure on the roads and bridges of the Colony up to March 31, 1900, was £5,248,158. Previous to the formation of the Public Works Department, in 1870, many thousands of miles of roadway and substantial torrent bridges had been made by the Provincial Governments. For an adequate supply of water on the goldfields the construction of several large water-races has also been undertaken at a large expenditure, besides tail-races, dams, reservoirs, and ground-sluices. The net expenditure from 1870 to March 31, 1900, is detailed as

follows :—Railways, £16,450,303 ; immigration, £2,147,505 ; purchase of native lands, £1,936,282; lighthouses, harbours, works, and harbour defences, £959,096 ; contingent defence, £512,310 ; telegraphs, £856,057 ; development of goldfields, £670,446 ; public buildings, £2,388,286 ; coal exploration and mines development, £10,835 ; and Thermal springs, £14,600 ; departmental public works, £446,384 ; roads, £5,248,158 ; expense of raising loans, £1,056,311 ; interest and sinking fund, £218,500 ; rates on native lands, £63,553.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM of constructing public works has been in force in the Colony for eight years, and was originally designed to overcome the many admitted evils of the contract system, and as the Under-Secretary for Public Works said, "to enable the work to be let direct to workmen, so that they should be able, not only to earn a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, but also to secure for themselves the profits which a contractor would otherwise have made on the undertaking. All men employed on Government co-operative works are selected by the Government Labour Bureau. The average number of men employed under this system during 1900 was about 2,950. The average earnings vary from navvies 7s. 4d. per day to plasterers 13s. per day.

Means of Intercommunication.—In addition to the railways there is an extensive coaching system connecting with the terminal railway stations and other important centres. There is regular steam communication between all the principal ports. The vessels of the Union Steam Ship Company run from Sydney *viâ* Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington and Lyttleton to Dunedin, returning thence by same route to Sydney. Another service starts from Melbourne and Hobart to Bluff, Dunedin, Lyttleton and Wellington, thence direct to Sydney and back by same route to Melbourne Smaller boats run between Onehunga (West Coast of Auckland) and Wellington, calling at New Plymouth and Nelson. A daily service is carried on between Wellington and Lyttleton, connecting the two islands. A service four times a week between Wellington and Nelson *viâ* Picton. A service three times a week between Wellington and Greymouth *viâ* Picton, Nelson and Westport. Also a cargo service from Bluff to Greymouth *viâ* Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Akaroa, Lyttleton, Wellington, Napier, New Plymouth and Westport. The Huddart Parker & Company line also maintain services between Australia and New Zealand similar to those of the Union Company—namely, from Sydney *viâ* Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington and Lyttleton to Dunedin and back, the same route, and one from Melbourne and Hobart to Bluff, Dunedin, Lyttleton and Wellington, thence to Sydney and back by same route to Melbourne.

Shipping.—The inward entries during 1899 were 669 vessels of 811,183 tons, and crews of 23,929 ; the clearances being 604 vessels of 897,866 tons, and crews of 24,117. Of these totals British vessels entered numbered 149, of 350,861 tons and 6 986 crews ; foreign, 72 vessels, of 67,651 tons, 2,277 crews ; Colonial, 388 vessels, of 392,671, 14,666 crews. Cleared : 152 British vessels, of 355,442 tons, 9,194 crews ; foreign, 73, of 66,295 tons, 2,267 crews ; Colonial, 379 vessels, of 386,219 tons, 14,656 crews. The total number of ships on the register on Jan. 1st, 1900, was : sailing vessels 310, of 40,753 net tons ; steam vessels 212, of 52,770 net tons, a total of 522 vessels, and 93,523 net tons, of which 21,001 net tons belonged to the port of Auckland, 55,647 tons to Dunedin, and 6,564 to Wellington.

The entry for the quarter ended March 31, 1900, was : Vessels, 164 ; tonnage, 213,260 ; crew, 6,471 ; outward, 173 vessels ; tonnage, 235,998 ; crew, 6,927.

Lighthouses (Coastal).—Cape Maria Van Diemen, a 1st order dioptric white revolving light (one minute), visible 24½ miles ; fixed light, red, to show over Columbia reef. Moko Hinou, a 1st order dioptric white flashing light (10 seconds) visible 26 miles. Tiri Tiri (Hauraki Gulf), a 2nd order dioptric white fixed light, with red arc over Flat Rock, visible 24 miles. Ponui Passage, a 5th order dioptric white and red fixed light, visible 12 miles. Cuvier Island, 1st order dioptric revolving white light (30 seconds), visible 26 miles ; Portland Island (Hawkes Bay), a 2nd order dioptric white revolving light (30 seconds), visible 24 miles ; fixed light, red, to show over Bull Rock, Cape Palliser, second order dioptric, white revolving light, flashing twice every half-minute with intervals of three seconds between flashes. Pencarrow Head (Port Nicholson), a 2nd order dioptric fixed white light, visible 27 miles. Cape Egmont, a 2nd order dioptric fixed white light, visible 15½ miles. Manukau Head, a 3rd order dioptric white fixed light, visible 26½ miles. Kaipara Head, a 2nd order dioptric flashing white light (10 seconds), visible 23 miles. Brothers (Cook Strait), a 2nd order dioptric white flashing light (10 seconds), visible 22 miles ; fixed light, red, to show over Cook Rock. Cape Campbell, a 2nd order dioptric white revolving light (1 minute), visible 18½ miles. Godley Head, a 2nd order dioptric white fixed light, visible 28 miles. Akaroa Head, a 2nd order dioptric white flashing light (10 seconds), visible 23 miles. Moeraki, a 3rd order dioptric white fixed light, visible 19 miles. Taiaroa Head (Port Chalmers), a 3rd order dioptric red fixed light, visible 20 miles. Cape Saunders, a 2nd order dioptric white revolving light (1 minute), visible 20½ miles. Nugget Point, a 1st order dioptric white fixed light, visible 22 miles. Waipapapa Point, a 2nd order dioptric white flashing light (10 seconds), visible 13½ miles. Dog Island (Foveaux Strait), a 1st order catadioptric white revolving light (30 seconds), visible 18 miles. Centre Island (Foveaux Strait), a 1st order dioptric white fixed light, with red arcs over inshore dangers, visible 22½ miles. Puysegur Point (South West Extremity of Middle Island), a 1st order dioptric white flashing light (10 seconds), visible 19 miles. Cape Foulwind, a 2nd order dioptric white revolving light (30 seconds), visible 19½ miles. Farewell Spit, a 2nd order dioptric white revolving light, with red arc over Spit end (1 minute), visible 16½ miles. Nelson, a 4th order dioptric white fixed light, with red arc to bearing of N. by E¾E. cutting about 70 feet westerly from bell-buoy, to mark limit of anchorage, visible 13 miles. French Pass lights, consisting of one 6th order dioptric fixed light, visible 8 miles, showing red in the Channel, from the mainland to 1½ cables of the Piège Rocks, and white over the Piège Rocks and on to D'Urville Island, and a small white one on the beacon. Stephen's Island, a 1st order dioptric white group flashing light, showing two flashes in quick succession every half minute, visible 32 miles.

The cost of the erection of the New Zealand Coastal lighthouses has been about £180,000 ; the annual consumption of oil is over 20,000 gallons, and the cost of maintenance is about £15,000 per annum.

Graving Docks &c.—There are four graving docks, two at Auckland, one at Lyttelton and one at Port Chalmers. The Auckland Dock measures 312 feet over all and has a depth of 13½ feet of water on sill at high water ; the Calliope Dock, Auckland, is 525 feet long over all, and has a depth of water of 33 feet. The Lyttelton Graving Dock is capable of docking a first-class ironclad, length over all 503 feet, depth of water 23 feet. Otago graving dock at Port Chalmers is 335 feet over all, and has a depth of water of 17½ feet ; connected with the dock is a large machine shop, steam hammer, forge, and an 80-ton shear-legs. There are patent slips at Wellington and Timaru.

Harbours and Harbour Lights.—New Zealand possesses a large number of excellent harbours, in the greater number of which good anchorage can be obtained. The principal in the North Island are those of Auckland and Wellington, and in the South Island, Lyttelton and Dunedin. In the North of Auckland there are the Kaipara, Hokianga, Whangaroa, and Bay of Islands harbours. Auckland, one of the finest harbours in the world, is the port of call of the San Francisco steamers, the headquarters of the Northern Steamship Company, of the Islands trade, and constantly visited by the steamers of the Union Steamship Company, the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company, and is the terminus of the steamers engaged in the South Pacific Islands trade, and of the Fiji trade under the Union Company's flag. From Wellington there is a direct service to Sydney, and it is also a port of call of the present direct steamers, having become a great distributing centre for the colony. It has a patent slip. Lyttelton, the principal port of Canterbury, is the headquarters of the splendid ships of the New Zealand Shipping Company. Dunedin is the headquarters of the Union Steamship Company, one of the finest steamship companies in the Southern Hemisphere. Then there are the smaller ports on the East and West Coasts, the latter of which are noted for their coal supplies. The coasts are lighted with over thirty lighthouses. At Bean Rock, Auckland Harbour, a fixed red, white and green light, 5th order, visible 10 miles. At Gisborne, a red light, visible 5 miles. At Eastern Pier, Napier, a 5th order port light, showing red, white and green, visible 7 miles. At Napier Bluff, Napier, a 4th order fixed white light, visible 18½ miles. At Somes Island, Wellington Harbour, a 2nd order dioptric fixed red, white and green light. At entrance of Manawatu River, a fixed white light, visible 8 miles. At Wanganui North Heads, a 6th order port fixed white light, visible 12 miles. At Patea, a 5th order port fixed red light, visible 10 miles. At New Plymouth, harbour light, 5th order port red, exhibited from Skeleton Tower near foot of breakwater, visible from seaward between WSW. round by S. to ENE., at least 8 miles, except where intercepted by Sugarloaf Islands. At Waitara, harbour light, 6th order port white, on flagstaff at entrance to river, visible 8 miles. At entrance of Tory Channel Cook Strait, two leading fixed white lights, 5th order port, exhibited from pyramidal shaped beacons, visible 6 miles. At Wairau River, a 6th order port white light, visible 11 miles. At Timaru, a fifth order port fixed white light, showing green, between W. and SW. as viewed from the sea, visible 14 miles, and one red light from end of breakwater. At Oamaru, an occulting white light, showing a flash 14 seconds on Cape Wanbrow, visible 15 miles ; red light on east end of North Mole, and green light on breakwater ; the last-mentioned lights bear from each other SW. by W½W. and NE. by N½E. distant 800 feet. Hokitika, a 5th order white fixed light, visible 16 miles Greymouth, a 6th order port white fixed light, visible 12 miles ; Westport, fixed white light, visible 11 miles.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Total Revenue for the year ending March 31, 1900, including £495,861 balance brought forward from previous year, was £6,195,479. The total expenditure was £5,590,128, including £450,000, transferred to public works fund ; leaving a net surplus of £605,351. The estimated revenue for 1900-1901 is £5,463,000, and the expenditure £5,441,523.

Imports and Exports.—For the year 1899 the Exports were of the value of £11,938,335 ; the Imports £8,739,633. The value and quantity of the leading articles of export (the produce of the colony) were : gold, 389,570 ozs., value £1,513,180 ; coal, 89,480 tons, value £83,085 ; timber, 50,425,741 ft., value £196,749 ; tallow, value £311,649 ; butter, 136,086 cwt., value £571,799 ; cheese, 69,440 cwt., value £141,818 ; preserved meats, value £90,910 ; frozen meat to the value of £2,088,856 ; rabbit skins, 7,891,648, value £81,118 ; wool 147,169,497 lbs., value £4,324,627 ; grain, £721,506, including 2,901,676 bushels of wheat, value £286,102 ; leather, value £98,319 ; phormium, 10,371 tons, value £184,411 ; fungus, value £10,593 ; Kauri gum, 11,116 tons, value £607,979 ; silver and minerals, value £47,836 ; fish, value £21,265 ; oysters, 254,810 dozen, value, £2,128.

The mines of the Colony yielded exports valued at £1,644,101 ; fisheries, £24,208 ; forests, £817,743 ; animals and produce, £8.009,736 ; agriculture, £913,678 ; manufactures, £378,066 ; miscellaneous, £122,208.

The principal items of import were: apparel and slops, £393,689; wine, £51,640; beer, £39,166; boots and shoes, £151,593; cotton piece goods, £447,495; hardware and ironmongery, £255,701; iron and wire, and steel rails, &c., £632,182; iron rails and railway bolts, £63,557; railway plant, £63,807; books, £122,260; stationery, £100,875; paper, £135,482; machinery, £405,551; sugar, £354,925; tea, £183,691; bags and sacks, £123,596; spirits, £215,685; coals, £92,815; tools, artificers, £59,066; tobacco, £184,173; agricultural implements, £17,063; sewing machines, £30,801; drapery, £395,696; woollens, £297,387; silks, £87,639; cutlery, £19,764; fancy goods, £110,114; fruits, £180,590; oils, £126,967. The customs revenue in 1899 from duties was £2,042,002, or per head (including Maoris), of mean population, £2 11s. 8d. The total quantity of beer entered for consumption in 1899 was 6,437,140 gallons, or 8·150 gallons per head of mean population; spirits entered at customs for consumption, 515,384 gallons; wine entered at customs, 111,049 gallons.

The total imports per head were £11 13s. 1d.; the exports £15 18s. 4d.

Excess of exports over imports, 1899, £3,309,766; 1898, £2,238,429.

For the quarter ended March 31st, 1900, the imports totalled £2,230,877, and the exports £4,301,310. Of this amount £4,269,703 was New Zealand produce and manufacture.

The Public Debt.—The gross public debt of the colony on March 31, 1900, was £47,874,452, and the accrued sinking funds £944,376; the net public debt at that date was therefore £46,930,076. The annual charge for interest and sinking fund amounted to £1,863,738, at rates ranging from 3 to 6 per cent.; the principal portion being from 3 to 4½ per cent. The net indebtedness per head of European population was £61 17s. 3d.

Private Property.—The latest estimate (1899) of this is £217,587,481, or about £288 per head of the population.

Postal.—The Postmaster-General reports that the year ended March 31, 1900, was "one of activity without parallel in the history of the department." The rates of postage on letters are:—For delivery from the post-office at which posted, 1d. for every ½ oz.; for delivery from any other post-office within the colony, and for the Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands, 2d. for every ½ oz.; for other countries, 2½d. for every ½ oz. Letter-cards for transmission within New Zealand and the Australian Colonies are 1½d. each; for the South Sea Islands, 2d.; and for foreign countries (including Great Britain), 2½d. each. Post-cards for delivery within the colony, Australia, and the South Sea Islands, single, 1d.; reply-paid, 2d.; and for delivery in any other country, single, 1½d.; reply-paid, 3d. Printed papers, including books, but not newspapers, ½d. for every 2 oz. Patterns and samples, not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; every additional 2 oz., ½d. Commercial papers, ½d. for every 2 oz., with the following minima:—For delivery within the colony, 1d.; for delivery beyond New Zealand, 2½d.; and for delivery from the office at which posted (if not exceeding ½ oz. in weight), ½d. Newspapers for delivery within the colony, ½d. each; for the Australian Colonies and South Sea Islands 1d. each; and for all other countries (including the United Kingdom), 1d. for the first 4 oz., and ½d. for every additional 2 oz. per paper. The registration fee for all classes of articles is 3d.

Money orders are granted on all the large post offices throughout the colony. The commission charged (inland) is sixpence for £5, or under, and one shilling for sums above £5 and not exceeding £10; exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15, one shilling and sixpence; exceeding £15, but not exceeding £20, two shillings. Intercolonial and Fiji:—Sums not exceeding £2, sixpence; exceeding £2, not exceeding £5, one shilling; exceeding £5, not exceeding £7, one and sixpence; £7, not exceeding £10, two shillings; £10, not exceeding £12, two and sixpence; £12, not exceeding £15, three shillings; £15 not exceeding £17, three shillings and sixpence; £17, not exceeding £20, four shillings. The maximum amount for which a telegraphic order can be granted is £20, and the commission is 3d. for each pound or fraction of a pound, and a telegraph fee of one shilling for each order. By payment of an additional fee of 1s. for each order *urgent* money-order telegrams can be sent. Money-order telegrams can now be sent to the Australian colonies except Queensland and Tasmania. The charge for commission is 3d. for £1, or fraction of £1, plus a telegraph charge of the rate for a message to the colony upon which the order is drawn. The remitter must also advise the payee by telegraph. To the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, India, and Hawaii the commission on money orders is sixpence in the £ or fraction of a £ up to £10; the maximum amount for which a single order is issued. At the same rates money orders are granted on many of the British Colonies, and the principal Continental cities, but are subject to a small deduction for the remittance from London to the respective destinations. These deductions are as follows:—for sums not exceeding £2, 3d.; not exceeding £6, 6d.; and not exceeding £10, 9d. To the United States of America, Canada, and the German Empire, the commission is the same as to the United Kingdom, &c. The maximum amount for a single order is £20.

Universal Penny Postage. Towards the end of 1900 the Postmaster-General of New Zealand announced that a universal penny post would be brought into operation as from the 1st January, 1901. As replies were not received from other places concerned before we went to press a list of countries to which the penny post will apply cannot be given. It is certain, however, that the postage on inland letters will be reduced to 1d. for every ½ oz., and there is little doubt that the cheap rate will extend to at least the majority of places in the British Empire. There is reason to believe that the reduction in postage will also be applied to letter-cards and postcards for foreign places, but the changes are not yet officially announced.

Old-Age Pensions.—During 1899-1900 the Department did a lot of work in connection with the Old-Age Pension scheme of the colony, and the tact exercised and the consideration shown in the admittedly difficult task of making a large number of small payments to aged and decrepit people has been accomplished with smoothness in working, which is very creditable to the officers engaged. The total amount paid during the year ending March 31, 1900, was £157,339.

On January 1, 1900, there were 1,620 post and telegraph offices. There passed through the post during 1899, 37,360,671 letters, 1,103,700 letter-cards, 1,643,051 post-cards, 17,659,858 book and pattern packets, 15,717,388 newspapers, 223,350 parcels. Letters increased 7·61 per cent., letter-cards increased 20·23 per cent., post-cards increased 11·02 per cent., book and pattern packets increased 6·27 per cent., parcels 9·16 per cent., and newspapers 4·12 per cent. The receipts of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the financial year ending March 31, 1900, were £448,246 (exclusive of free official correspondence, estimated value £76,195, and Government telegrams, £29,432); the expenditure amounted to £390,448, leaving a balance of £97,798 in favour of the Department on the year's business. The expenditure included £43,082 for the conveyance of mails by sea in 1899-1900.

Registered Letters.—From October, 1898, the Postmaster-General assumed liability up to £2 for the loss of an inland registered letter. For the year 1899-1900, 489,137 registered letters were dealt with.

Parcel Post.—On October 1, 1887, an inland parcels post came into operation; it is somewhat similar to that in existence in the United Kingdom. The rate charged is 6d. for the first 1 lb., and 3d. for every additional lb. or fraction, 11 lbs. being the maximum weight receivable. The dimensions allowed for a parcel are:—greatest length, 3ft. 6in., and greatest length and girth combined, 6ft. All parcels must be prepaid. The rate to all the Australian colonies, and the South Sea Islands, is 8d. for 1 lb. and 6d. for every additional lb. or fraction. To the United Kingdom it is 1s., for first lb. and 6d. for every additional lb. or fraction. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, 223,350 parcels, weighing 765,836 lbs., were dealt with. The parcels posted in the Colony were 193,143. A Foreign parcels post through the intermediary of the London Post Office was extended to nearly all parts of the world on January 2, 1890.

A Parcels Insurance Scheme was inaugurated on the 10th April, 1899, under which parcels to New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, the United Kingdom and certain other countries may be insured for their value up to £50 for most places, and to £20 for a few of the less important countries. The insurance fee on inland parcels is: for £10, 4d., and 2d. for each succeeding £10; for the Australian colonies named, for the first £10, 5d., and 2½d. for each succeeding £10; the United Kingdon, for the first £10, 6d., and 3d. for each succeeding £10. Insured parcels must not contain liquids, semi-liquids or perishable or fragile articles, and must comply with conditions as to sealing, etc. Over-insurance is a bar to compensation.

The insurance of parcels to and from the United Kingdom appears to be appreciated by the public, and is largely used, especially in connection with valuable parcels forwarded from the United Kingdom for delivery in the colony. The inland and Australian insurance system has not so far, however, been made use of to any great extent.

On July 1, 1900, a parcel post system was established with the United States of America.

On October 1, 1899, an arrangement was made which enables persons in the United Kingdom to forward parcels to New Zealand for delivery free of all charge, the sender paying all Customs duties, redirection fees, &c., to the post-office in the United Kingdom.

Money Orders.—During 1899 there were issued 344,664 post-office money orders, of the value of £1,118,808; there were paid 245,377 money orders, of the value of £950,337. The revenue derived on the issue of money orders was £15,533. During the year 36,933 telegraph money orders were issued for £120,034. The number of money-order offices open on January 1, 1900, was 434. A direct exchange of orders between New Zealand and Natal was made during 1899.

Postal Notes were introduced in January, 1886. They are issued from one shilling up to £5, the poundage varying from ½d. to 6d., according to the value of the note. The currency of postal notes is now unlimited. During 1899-1900 461,447 postal notes were sold, of the value of £147,686, commission on same being £3,054. Postal notes paid numbered 457,767, for £146,779. There were 497 postal notes offices open on Jan. 1, 1900. A new series of postal notes was issued about the end of 1900.

Stamps.—During 1895 the Government awarded prizes for a series of designs for postage-stamps, and 2,400 single designs were submitted. The new stamps were brought into use on April 5, 1898, the whole of the printing being done by the Government printers. In respect to design and printing, the new issue takes a very high rank among the postage stamps of the world.

A 1½d. postage stamp will be issued shortly. Envelopes on which postage at ½d., 1d. and 2d. is stamped by means of embossed dies are now on sale, as also are post-cards showing on the address side views of New Zealand scenery and cards with representations of incidents, &c., in connection with the departure of New Zealand contingents to South Africa.

The former system of unpaid postage dockets has been superseded by an arrangement under which postage due stamps are affixed to short-paid correspondence before payment of the surcharge. The first plates of the unpaid postage stamps were cast

from type-set blocks, but future issues will be printed from engraved dies.

Ocean Mail Service.—The Government has extended the San Francisco mail service for twelve months ended March 31, 1901. The net cost to the colony for the year 1899 for the San Francisco P. & O. and Orient services was £10,745.

Electric Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1900, there were 915 telegraph and telephone offices open, and 6,910 miles of line, and 19,228 miles of wire were maintained. During the year ending March 31, 1900, the receipts from Government messages were £29,432. There were transmitted in all 3,469,631 messages; of these the private and press messages numbered 3,159,093, of the value of £119,641. There were 310,538 Government messages, valued at £29,432. On June 1, 1896, sixpenny telegrams were introduced.

The Post Office and Telegraph Departments have been amalgamated since January 1, 1881.

The telegraph charges are—first twelve words, including address and signature, 6d.; each additional word, 1d. Press telegrams, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. day rates, twelve words, 6d.; every additional word, ½d., to any part of the colony. Special press day rates: From or to stations not re-opening in the evening, telegrams not exceeding 300 words, addressed to morning papers, if lodged not later than 4.30 P.M. For every 100 words or fraction of 100 words 1s.; evening telegrams, 5 P.M. to 11 P.M., for every 100 words, 6d.; after 11 P.M. to midnight, 8d.; and after midnight, if open, 1s. At offices open continuously, between 2 A.M. and 8 A.M., for every 100 words or fraction, 2s. 6d.—On Sundays, 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M., 8d. for every 100 words or fraction, and after 5.30 P.M., if kept open, 1s.; at offices open continuously before 5 P.M. and after 5.30 P.M., for every 100 words or fraction, 2s. 6d. Payment for all telegraphic messages to be made by postage stamps. "Urgent" messages can also be sent upon payment of double the ordinary rates; these telegrams have precedence of ordinary messages. The rates to the other Australian Colonies are—New South Wales, 5d. per word; Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, 6d. per word; Tasmania, 8d. per word; and Western Australia, 7d. per word. To Great Britain the rate per word is 5s. 2d., the name and address of sender and receiver being charged for. The Department will, at any of its stations, register code addresses for an annual charge of 10s. or a monthly charge of 2s. 6d. per address.

Four cable lines of telegraph connect the North and Middle Islands, viz., one single-core cable from Lyell's Bay to White's Bay, one between Wanganui and Wakapuaka, and two single core cables between Oterangi Bay and White's Bay. The whole of the cables are quadruplexed or duplexed—an arrangement which is also in use on many of the land lines. A cable is laid between New South Wales and Wakapuaka, whereby the colony is placed in telegraphic communication with the Australian colonies and the mother country.

Telephone Exchanges.—The telephone is extensively in use in all the principal cities and towns. On March 31, 1900, there were 7,150 subscribers or connections, 6,641 paying, 165 free, 344 bureaux. The receipts amounted to £43,303. The first telephone exchange was opened on October 1, 1881, at Christchurch, and there are now 20 central exchanges and 20 subexchanges open.

The total expenditure on the telephone service up to March 31, 1900, was £160,333. The annual rate per cent. yielded on capital cost shows a loss.

Savings Banks.—On January 1, 1900, there were 427 branches of the Post Office Savings Bank open. During 1899 deposits to the amount of £3,644,980 were lodged, the withdrawals amounting to £3,417,299; on December 31, 1899, the balance to the credit of the depositors was £5,320,371. Number of accounts open on Jan. 1, 1900, 183,046. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor on December 31 was £29 1s. 4d. Cost of management, £9,500. The funds are principally invested in Government Debentures and Corporation Loans. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. up to £200, and 2½ per cent. when the balance exceeds £200, up to £500, but no interest is allowed on more than £500. Deposits of one shilling or multiple of one shilling may be made.

The scheme in force in the United Kingdom for receiving deposits of the value of one shilling by means of twelve postage stamps affixed to cards specially issued for the purpose was introduced into New Zealand in February, 1881.

Banks.—There are five banks doing business in the colony, of which two are local institutions; they have about 250 branches or agencies in various parts, the Bank of New Zealand alone having over 200 (120 of which are in New Zealand). On June 30, 1900, their aggregate assets were £17,179,676; the liabilities being £17,305,384. Of the latter the note circulation amounted to £1,331,449, exclusive of Government deposits (£790,374); the deposits bearing interest were £7,816,233; not bearing interest, £7,260,307; bills in circulation, £48,269; balances due other banks, £58,751. The assets include coined gold, &c., £2,613,773; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £121,262; landed property, £450,696; notes and bills discounted, £1,695,852; Government securities, £646,095; good debts due to bank, £9,414,995; other securities, £2,015,653.

Government Insurance.—A very extensive system of life-assurance is carried on by the Government. During the year January to December, 1899, there were issued in all 3,565 new policies, 856 payable at death, for £214,582, and 2,549 endowment assurances for £518,096; 64 children's endowments for £7,600; 60 annuity assurances for £8,150, and 20 annuities for £984. Total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 39,366, assuring a sum of £10,341,702, including reversionary bonuses and annuities for £23,810 per annum. The total claims paid under policies, assurance, including bonus additions, amounted to £95,322. The insurance fund of the Department in January, 1900, was £2,997,681. The chief features of the balance-sheet to December, 1899, are a decrease of £39,971 in Government securities, and an increase of £202,769 in mortgages on freehold property, the percentage of the investment in the last-named item to the total assets was 43·4 per cent. The triennial valuation shows net liability £2,871,081, and the surplus £126,600. Premium rates have now been placed on a 3½ per cent. basis, and in consequence completed new tables of premiums have been formed; bonuses will suffer a temporary reduction in consequence, but better security will be given to policy-holders.

Accident Insurance.—On October 21, 1899, an Act of Parliament was passed enabling the Government Insurance Commission to undertake accident insurance business as a branch of the business of the department established under the Acts relating to Government Life Insurance.

Public Trust Office.—Besides administering the estates of all persons who die intestate, the Public Trust Office undertakes the execution, at a fixed charge, of the wills of all such persons as may appoint the Public Trustee their executor. The functions of the office have been enlarged by the "Public Trust Office Consolidation Act, 1894." The office undertakes now the duties of attorney or agent. The Fidelity of its administration is guaranteed by statute, and the Colony guarantees the integrity of the Capital Funds of properties placed in the Public Trust Office, where there is no direction for the investment of such funds, or where there is no direction for the investment other than generally that the funds are to be invested at the option of the Public Trustee, as he may, unless expressly prohibited, invest all capital moneys. There are 34 agencies in different parts of the Colony. There has been some talk of starting a safe deposit in connection with this department.

The capital funds of the Public Trust Office on March 31, 1900, amounted to £1,028,987, and were invested as follows:—In Government securities of the Colony, £137,778; in Local Bodies' securities, £19,439; mortgages on real estate, £871,770. The number and estimated value of estates in the Public Trust Office on March 31, 1900, were: Wills and trusts, 576, value £933,567; intestate estates, 903, value £136,697; real estates, 75, value £8,313; lunatics' estates, 555, value £113,525; native reserves, 110, value £363,076; West Coast Settlement reserves, 293, value £622,604; unclaimed lands, 155, value £14,812; total number, 2,667, value £2,192,594.

Advances to Settlers.—The Government advances to Settlers' Office was established under the Act of 1894, for the purpose of relieving settlers to whom the high rates of interest for loans on the mortgage of land, with the heavy incidental expenses, had become burdensome, and of thus removing an obstruction to the progress of the colony; and such has been the fall by which the passage of the Act has been followed, says a Treasurer of the Colony, in the rates of interest on private mortgages generally, that this result alone may be said to have more than justified the measure. The Act has been amended to enlarge the scope of the original measure so as to render urban and suburban properties eligible for advances, hitherto lands used for farming, dairying, or market-gardening purposes being the only eligible securities; a further amendment has been made in the direction of allowing a rebate of one-tenth of the interest (½ per cent.) if paid not later than 14 days after the due date. The total applications to March 31, 1900, were 10,995, for £3,711,033. The Board authorised loans on 8,452 applications, to the extent of £2,633,440. The offers of the Board for sums amounting in all to £454,000 were declined by 1,004 applicants. Deducting these figures the net advances authorised up to March 31, 1900, were 7,448 for a total sum of £2,179,440, against securities valued at £4,920,321.

Old-Age Pensions.—In 1898 a Bill, introduced into Parliament by the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier, became law, which provided for the payment of an old-age pension out of the Consolidated Fund (revenue of the General Government) to persons duly qualified, without contribution by the beneficiaries. The Act, however, only provides for payments out of revenue, for the purposes of the pensions, until the close of the second session of the next Parliament. The conditions under which pension is granted are set forth in sections 7, 8, and 64 of the statute, as under:—

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person of the full age of sixty-five years or upwards shall, whilst in the Colony, be entitled to a pension as hereinafter specified.

8. No such person shall be entitled to a pension under this Act unless he fulfils the following conditions, that is to say:—

(1.) That he is residing in the colony on the date when he establishes his claim to the pension; and also (2) That he has so resided continuously for not less than twenty-five years immediately preceding such date: Provided that continuous residence in the colony shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by occasional absence therefrom unless the total period of all such absence exceeds two years; nor, in the case of a seaman, by absence therefrom whilst serving on board a vessel registered in and trading to and from the colony, if he establishes the fact that during such absences his family or home was in the colony; and also (3) That during the period of twelve years immediately preceding such date he has not been imprisoned for four months, or on four occasions, for any offence punishable by imprisonment for twelve months or upwards, and dishonouring him in the public estimation; and also (4) That during the period of twenty-five years immediately preceding such date he has not been imprisoned for a term of five years with or without hard labour for any offence dishonouring him in the public estimation; and also (5) That the claimant has not at any time for a period of six months or upwards, if a husband, deserted

his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain such of his children as were under the age of fourteen years; or, if a wife, deserted her husband or such of her children as were under that age: Provided that, if such pension certificate is issued, the pensioner's rights thereunder shall not be affected by any disqualification contained in this sub-section unless the fact of such disqualification is established at any time to the satisfaction of a Stipendiary Magistrate; and also (6) That he is of good moral character, and is, and has for five years immediately preceding such date been, leading a sober and reputable life; and also (7) That his yearly income does not amount to fifty-two pounds or upwards, computed as herein-after provided; and also (8) That the net capital value of his accumulated property does not amount to two hundred and seventy pounds or upwards, computed and assessed as herein-after provided; and also (9) That he has not directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income in order to qualify for a pension; and also (10) That he is the holder of a pension-certificate as herein-after provided.

64. This Act, in so far as it provides for the granting of pensions, shall not apply to—

(1) Aboriginal natives of New Zealand to whom moneys other than pensions are paid out of the sums appropriated for Native purposes by "The Civil List Act, 1863"; nor to (2) Aliens; nor to (3) Naturalised subjects, except such as have been naturalised for the period of five years next preceding the date on which they establish their pension claims; nor to (4) Chinese or other Asiatics, whether naturalised or not." The full pension is £18 a year, payable in twelve monthly instalments; but for each £1 of income above £34, also for each £15 of accumulated property above £50, £1 is deducted from the amount of the pension. The total number of pensions granted up to March 31, 1900, was 11,285, representing a yearly payment of £193,718, the average pension being £17 2s.

The number of pensions granted since the Act came into operation is 12,186; 824 pensioners have died and 6 pensions lapsed.

The cost of the administration of the Act for the year ended March 31, 1900, was £2,360.

The total number of persons receiving the full amount of pension (£18 a year) was 9,656. The largest number of pensioners was in Christchurch.

The Registrar of Old-Age Pensions, reporting on June 15, 1900, said: "After a year's additional experience, I may add that the usefulness of the measure is now generally recognised, and that the anticipated difficulties raised by adverse critics are not apparent in its practical working." At the end of 1900 a proposal was brought forward in the House of Representatives to make the Act prevalent.

Mills and Manufactories.—According to the census returns of 1896 (later statistics not having been compiled), there were 2,459 factories and works of various kinds, giving employment to 27,389 hands, and paying £1,907,592 in wages; the approximate value of the land, buildings, machinery and plant was £5,796,017, and the estimated value of produce and manufacture for the year £9,549,360.

The principal factories were:—34 agricultural implements, 15 brush and broom, 52 flax mills, 24 rope works, 30 meat preserving, freezing, and boiling-down works, 90 grain mills, 17 biscuit manufactories, 132 aërated-water and cordial, 85 breweries, 31 malthouses, 22 fruit-preserving and jam factories, 18 coffee and spice works, 24 sauce and pickle, 19 cycle factories, 21 cooperages, 19 wooden ware, 299 saw mills and door factories, 164 collieries, 27 gas works, 108 brick, tile, and pottery works, 14 lime and cement, 90 iron and brass foundries, boiler-makers, machinists, and millwrights, 9 spouting and ridging works, 168 gold quartz mining and crushing works, 140 hydraulic gold-mining and gold-dredging, 9 paper bag and box, 154 printing, bookbinding, and paper-ruling establishments, employing 2,351 hands, 22 soap and candle works, 15 bone mills, 6 sausage-skin and violin-string, 13 boiling-down, 170 cheese and butter factories (having 105 creameries connected), 116 coach-building works, 117 tanning and fellmongery, 23 saddlery and harness, 40 ship and boat building, 39 sail and oilskin, 6 graving docks and patent slips, 15 venetian blind, 9 woollen mills, with 1,416 hands, 71 furniture, 92 clothing, 23 boot and shoe, 15 hat and cap, 16 cleaning and dyeing, 7 stocking-weaving, 4 waterproof, 17 basket and perambulator, 37 bacon curing, 27 fish curing and preserving, 12 sugar boiling and confectionery, 10 baking powder, 19 colonial wine, 52 chaff cutting, 34 tinware, 4 heel and toe plate, 7 lead-headed nail factories. Locomotives, engines and railway trucks are made in the colony, both at Government and private works.

For the encouragement of local industries bonuses have from time to time been offered by the Government, one of the most recent being £1,750 for a machine or process for dressing New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*), also £250 for process of utilising waste products of the hemp; some of these have lapsed, others have been claimed and paid for the manufacture of the following articles:—Butter and cheese, earthenware, gunpowder, linseed oil and oil cake, frozen meat, paper, and sulphuric acid. The following is a return of the factories, excluding mines and quarries in the several provincial districts at the census of 1896. Auckland, 573; Wellington, 396; Otago, 516; Canterbury, 448; Nelson, 154; Hawkes Bay, 147; Taranaki, 128; Marlborough, 50; Westland, 47.

Patents, &c.—By the provisions of "The Patents, Designs, and Trades Marks Act, 1889," which came into force on January 1, 1890, Patents are limited to fourteen years. Fees:—On lodging application with provisional or complete specification, 10s.; on complete specification if filed subsequently, 10s.; on obtaining letters patent, £2; at expiration of 4th year, £5; 7th year, £10. Trade Marks:—On Application, 5s; on registration, £1; for continuing after fourteen years, £1. Designs:—On registration, 10s.; term 5 years.

During the year 1899 applications for 992 patents were received, and the total number up to the end of that year was 12,271. During the same year 328 applications for registration of trade-marks were made, total trade marks, 4,139; and 12 designs were registered; total designs, 111.

Public Libraries.—By the census returns of April, 1896, (later figures not available) there were 304 Institutions variously denominated as public libraries mechanics' institutes, and literary and scientific institutes. The number of members was 17,638, and volumes in libraries numbered 409,604. Details of Provincial districts were as follows:—Auckland, 75, 3,741 members, 106,577 books; Taranaki, 6, 378 members, 7,700 books; Hawke's Bay, 17, 1,513 members, 22,955 books; Wellington, 21, 3,029 members, 49,712 books; Marlborough, 5,234 members, 7,783 books; Nelson, 25, 679 members, 27,363 books; Westland, 7, 355 members, 6,602 books; Canterbury, 73, 3,647 members, 93,981 books; Otago, 75, 4,062 members, 86,931 books.

Friendly Societies.—The following is a list of the Friendly and other Societies registered under the Friendly Societies' Act, as on January 1, 1900:—There were 16 districts, 154 lodges, 1 juvenile lodge, and 1 widow and orphan fund of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), 1 grand lodge and 31 subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, 1 district and 2 lodges of the National Independent Order of Oddfellows, 1 district and 1 lodge of the British United Order of Oddfellows, 8 districts, 120 courts, 2 Juvenile courts, and 1 widow and orphan fund of the Ancient Order of Foresters, 1 sanctuary of the Ancient Order of Shepherds, 3 grand lodges and 59 subordinate lodges of the United Ancient Order of Druids, 2 districts and 36 tents of the Independent Order of Rechabites, 1 grand division and 10 subordinate divisions of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, 1 district and 22 branches of the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society, 1 grand lodge and 12 subordinate lodges of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australia, 2 societies of the Railway Employés Benefit Society, and 9 Isolated Friendly Societies; 14 Working-Men's Clubs, 1 grand lodge, 5 subordinate lodges, and 2 temples of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and 24 societies Isolated Specially-Authorised Societies. The number of members belonging to the Friendly Societies from whom returns were received in January, 1899, was 35,501. The funds are principally invested in mortgages on freehold property, in Government and Municipal Debentures, and in savings and other banks. Total worth of funds, January, 1899, £67s,746; capital per member, £19 2s 2d. The receipts for the year 1898 on account of the sick and funeral funds amounted to £81,105, and the expenditure to £78,626, of which the sick pay to own members was £38,558; funeral donations £6,365. The ratio of mortality per 1,000 members in 1898 was 7·24, of members' wives, 3·46; funeral benefits, average per member, 3s. 8d.; average weeks' sickness per member, 1·43; average medical expenses per member, 18s. 9d.; average management expenses per member, 9s. 6d.; average sickness benefit per member, 2?s. 3d.; per sick member, £5·50.

Building Societies.—At the beginning of 1899 (the latest available statistics) there were 70 registered Building Societies. With the exception of thirty-one, which were terminable societies, all were on the Permanent principle. The total receipts during their financial year amounted to £581,070. Assets £993,051. Total liabilities: to shareholders, reserve fund, &c., £770,102; to depositors, £209,488; to bankers and other creditors, £13,461.

Charitable Institutions.—On January 1, 1900, there were 43 public hospitals throughout the colony, having 290 wards. The number of indoor-patients during 1899 was 11,887; admitted during the year 11,092; discharged 9,996; deaths 956; number remaining in January, 1900, 1,034. There are 19 benevolent asylums, with 373 wards, and 1,336 beds; 4 orphan asylums: at Parnell, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland, with 21 wards, and 309 beds; 8 lunatic asylums, with 651 wards. The number of registered insane persons in the colony in January, 1900, was—Auckland, males 287, females 169; Christchurch, males 282, females 220; Seacliff, males 387, females 245; Hokitika, males 88, females 41; Nelson, males 87, females 55; Wellington, males 166, females 115; Ashburn Hall (private), males 20, females 23; Porirua, males, 195, females, 174. Total: Males 1,512, females 1,045—2,557 in all. Proportion to the population, exclusive of Maoris, 1 to 200, inclusive of Maoris 1 to 316. Total expenditure, £69,662 5s. 10d., less sale of produce and repayments £15,899; actual cost £53,763; cost per head net £21 3s. 5½d. There were also 7 industrial schools; the number of children belonging to the industrial schools in January, 1900, was 1,668, of whom 932 were boys and 736 girls; 590 were living in the schools, 417 boarded out, 453 at service, and 138 on probation with their friends. There are also a large number of benevolent and benefit societies for the relief of the distressed and needy. At Sumner is an institution for the deaf and dumb, and at Auckland a school for the blind.

Department of Labour.—The Labour Laws of New Zealand are in many ways in advance of legislative enactments elsewhere, and in their general scope are intended for the purpose of granting protection and help to manual workers whose circumstances show that such protection is needed. They comprise "The Factories' Act, 1894 and 1896," "The Shop and Shop Assistants' Act, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898"; "The Employers' Liability Act, 1882"; "The Employers' Liability Act Amendment Act, 1891"; "The Employers' Liability Act Amendment Act, 1892"; "The Truck Act, 1891"; The Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act, 1892"; "The Servants' Registry Offices Act, 1895"; and "The Workmen's Wages Act, 1893"; "Shipping

and Seamen's Act, 1877, 1885, 1890, 1894, 1895, 1896"; "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898"; "The Trade Union Act, 1878 and 1896"; "Conspiracy Law Amendment Act, 1894"; "Master and Apprentice Act, 1865, 1885, 1890"; and "the Wages Attachment Act, 1895"; also legislation as to wages in mines under "Mines Act, 1897," and "Sunday Labour in Mines Prevention Act, 1897"; "Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1898"; "Kauri Gum Industry Act, 1898"; "Employment of Boys and Girls without Payment Protection Act, 1899"; "Labour Day Act, 1899"; "Wages Protection Act, 1899."

Administration of Justice.—This is under the care of a Chief Justice and four puisne judges of the Supreme Court, three judges of the district court, stipendiary magistrates, and wardens on gold fields. A Court of Appeal, at which all the judges sit, is held twice a year at Wellington. The magistrates' courts are presided over by twenty-nine stipendiary magistrates, and the courts are held daily in the principal centres. An important enactment was passed in 1893: "The Criminal Code Act, 1893" (founded on the draft code prepared in England by the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen); it repealed thirty-three imperial statutes (so far as this colony was concerned), and also twenty-eight New Zealand statutes, consolidating them into the common law as to crime in one Act. The only capital offences are treason, murder, and piracy with violence. By this Act penal servitude is abolished, and imprisonment with hard labour substituted. The First Offenders' Probation Act continues to work well.

Prisons.—There are 9 gaols in the Colony, and 24 minor gaols in which prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one month are confined. The former are situated at Auckland, Dunedin, Hokitika, Invercargill, Lyttelton, Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, and Wellington. Altogether they have accommodation for about 1,200 prisoners.

Constitution.—In 1853 constitutional government was conferred on New Zealand (Act 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72). It is now represented by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Ministry who form the executive, and a Parliament of two chambers. The members of the Legislative Council number 45, and are now appointed for 7 years; the salary is £150 per annum; a deduction of £2 2s. per sitting day is made in case of absence—except through illness or other unavoidable causes. Prior to 1891 the Members of the Council held their appointments for life, but on the 17th of September of that year an Act was passed making future appointments tenable for seven years only. They may, however, be reappointed. The House of Representatives consists of 74 members (of whom four are Maoris), elected for 3 years, from the time of each General Election, and the salary is £240 per annum. Two pounds for every sitting-day exceeding five is deducted in the event of absence during session, when not due to sickness or other unavoidable cause. Travelling expenses to and from the capital are also allowed. Every man or woman 21 years of age, who is a born or naturalized British subject, who has been a resident in the colony one year, and three months in one electoral district, is qualified to be registered as an elector and to vote at an election for a member of the House of Representatives. For Maori representation: every Maori of twenty-one years of age and upwards is entitled without registration to vote as an elector for the district he resides in. By "The Electoral Act, 1893," the franchise has extended to women of both races the right to register as electors, and the qualification is the same as set forth above. Women are not, however, qualified to be elected as Members of the House of Representatives. No person is entitled to be represented on more than one electoral roll, wherever they may be. This is known as the "one-person-one-roll" principle. Under section 125 of the Act of 1893 the name of every qualified voter who fails to record his vote is removed from the roll after the election.

Each province formerly had its own separate local government, being in this respect similar to each State in the United States; the governing power was vested in a Provincial Council, consisting of from 20 to 40 councillors, presided over by a Superintendent; both Council and Superintendent being chosen for four years; the Provincial system was abolished by an Act of the General Assembly (39 Vict. No. XXI.) passed in 1875, the powers previously exercised by Superintendents and provincial officers being delegated to local boards, called County Councils, or vested in the Governor.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND.

Auckland is the most northern of the Provincial Districts, and includes about one-half of the North Island. It is 365 miles long, by 180 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and its area is one-third that of the colony of Victoria, or about half as much as England; that is, it contains 16,477,700 acres. Its boundary on the South is 39° S. lat. and the rivers Mokau and Wanganui; on the other sides it is surrounded by water. It has a coast line of nearly 1,200 miles. This proportion of water frontage to the superficial area is one of the most striking peculiarities of this most important part of New Zealand. In addition to the extent of its sea-coast it is remarkable for its rivers. These are not only numerous, but in very many cases valuable as highways for the carriage of produce from the interior. Among them may be enumerated the Waikato, the longest and most important, Wairoa next in length, Oruawharo, Otamatea, flowing into Kaipara harbour, Thames or Waihou, and the Mokau. Auckland has more safe harbours than any other part of New Zealand. Among the chief are the Waitemata on the east coast, the Firth of Thames, Whangarei Harbour, the Bay of Islands, Whangaroa, Mongonui and Tauranga Harbours, and Kaipara, Manakau, and Kawhia Harbours.

The land is principally of two kinds—a light volcanic loam and a stiff yellow clay. Each of these soils has its own peculiar advantages, and perhaps owing to the fineness of a climate to which long droughts and floods are equally unknown, there is comparatively little soil that can be called bad. The three great, almost natural, divisions of the province are the Northern Peninsula, the East Coast, and the Waikato country. Parts of the East Coast, Upper Waikato basin and the "King" country were till recently in the hands of the natives; they are now being opened out for European settlement. Much of the Northern Peninsula is broken land, in parts densely timbered. The land is difficult and expensive to clear for cultivation, but well repays the trouble. The East Coast, comprising the Coromandel peninsula, has been described as "one continuous rugged range of palæozoic rocks," much of which is auriferous. The Waikato country has fine soil, admirably suited for farming operations, and is mostly settled. The climate is exceedingly pleasant and salubrious, being free from extremes of heat and cold, and temperature is lower than any of the northern and eastern districts. During 1899 the mean temperature in the shade at the Auckland meteorological station was 58·7°, the maximum temp. 84·5°, minimum 37·0°, and the rainfall for the year was 34·440 inches; rain fell on 151 days. Looking to Europe for a comparison, Greece would probably be selected as possessing a climate most resembling that of Auckland. Owing to the large seaboard, and the prevalence of sea breezes, the summer heat is not nearly so great as in similar latitudes on the Australian continent. The same causes account for the absence of long droughts, and for the more abundant moisture.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 153,564—81,206 males, 72,358 females (including Chinese, 191 males and 10 females; half-castes 710 males, and 749 females). There were 30,141 inhabited houses, 1,473 uninhabited, and 110 building.

Education is free, secular and compulsory. In January, 1900, there were 378 public schools, 789 teachers, average attendance for the December quarter, 1899, being 22,978. Total on the rolls 28,013. Out of this number there were 453 pure Maoris and 630 half-castes in 159 of the schools. The Auckland University College and Grammar School is an institution affiliated to the New Zealand University, at which undergraduates can keep their terms. The Whangarei High School and Thames High School also afford opportunities for higher education to students of both sexes. In 1899 the Provincial district of Auckland also included about 75 private schools.

Gold, copper, lead, tin, iron, manganese, coal, and other minerals are known to exist in the province. The coal supplies are most plentiful; the coal burns freely, and is well suited for steam and household purposes. The principal coal-mining localities are at Kawakawa, Waikato, Mokau, Whangarei, Kamo and Whauwhau. Springs of kerosene oil have been found on the eastern coast but, like other resources of the province, have not as yet been turned to practical account. Medicinal springs are also known to exist. At present the principal gold-workings are in the Hauraki Peninsula, which is believed to be auriferous throughout the whole length of 100 miles, but traces of the precious metal have been found in many other parts. Some of the claims on the Thames gold-field have vied with the richest of the Victorian fields. Up to March 31, 1900, the total quantity of gold exported from Auckland amounted to 2,484,394 ounces, of the value of £9,340,936. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, the exports were about 168,769 ozs., value £625,201.

The imports in 1899 were £2,258,584; the exports were £2,280,764. Auckland maintains its supremacy as regards the shipping of its ports, more vessels entering and passing out than in any other port of the colony. In 1899 the inward entries were 221 vessels of 311,827 tons; outward 183 vessels of 214,357 tons.

A line of railway from the city of Auckland to Mokau opens up the agricultural lands to the SW., known as the Waikato country, the soil of which is generally fertile and well adapted to the production of cereals and root crops. Another line to Helensville opens up part of the district lying to the N. of Auckland. There are branch lines to Te Aroha, Cambridge, Rotorua, Paeroa and Thames. (*See Railways.*)

The principal exports are wool, gold, kauri gum, timber, and flax. The export of wool is large and increasing. The resin known as "kauri gum" in commerce forms an important item in the exports of Auckland. The gum lies in many cases at a considerable depth, being the exudations of large forests of trees of past ages. During 1899 the export of this gum was 11,116 tons, of the value of £607,919. The kauri pine (*Dammara Australis*) is the most famous of New Zealand trees; it is confined entirely to Auckland, and almost wholly to its northern extremity. For many years this timber has been largely exported to the neighbouring provinces and colonies for building purposes, and to Her Majesty's Dockyards, to serve as spars for the Royal Navy. The great size of the trees, sometimes 15 feet in diameter, and 150 feet in height, and the valuable properties of the wood are likely to render this article of export a valuable resource for many years. Other trees whose wood is of constructive value are the kahikatea, or white pine, the rimu, or red pine, the totara, which is claimed to be impervious to the attacks of the *teredo navalis*, and the puriri; besides these there are the Pohutukawa, Rata, and many others not so well known. The timber trade is carried on to a large extent, and at the census of 1896 forty-nine mills, employing 1,044 hands, with plant and machinery valued at £145,116 (including land and buildings), were at work, and had turned out during the previous year 79,464,526 feet of sawn timber, besides a large quantity of dressed timber, doors and sashes, total value of the output for the year being £430,913. Ship-building has also received considerable attention. The New Zealand flax is an

article which cannot be omitted from any catalogue of the resources of the colony. It is stated that 632 distinct species of plants have been found in the province, of which 314 are dicotyledonous or endogenous. In 1896 there were 15 mills in the province, employing 56 men and 21 boys, numbers now increased.

In common with other parts of the North Island the formation of Auckland shows a volcanic origin, and contains some still active volcanoes—Tarawera, on the mainland, and White Island, in the Bay of Plenty. At Taupo and other places are hot springs and lakes, and within a mile of Auckland city is an extinct terraced volcanic hill, known as Mount Eden, having a deep crater upon its summit. The warm lake and geyser scenery of Auckland is, in the opinion of geologists and other travellers who have seen it, the most remarkable in the world. These phenomena are of three kinds: Puias which are geysers continually or intermittently active; Ngawhas, or inactive Puias, emitting steam, but not throwing up columns of hot water; Waiariki, or cisterns of hot water, suitable for bathing. There are also mud volcanoes, and numerous creeks and streams, either wholly hot or tepid, or having occasional hot springs breaking out in them. The greater number of these hot springs are found in the neighbourhood of Lake Taupo and Rotorua. On the southern shore of the latter is the Government Sanatorium and Bathing Establishment, where some wonderful cures in cases of rheumatism and skin diseases have been effected. At one time a remarkable feature of this district was the marvellous natural terraces on the shores of Lake Rotomahana, each of the terraces containing hot or warm pools, filled at intervals by the overflow of the boiling geyser at the summit. The volcanic outburst in June, 1886, swept away the famous white and pink terraces at Rotomahana, and completely altered the configuration of part of the country. There is now only left "the grandeur of desolation of the great fissure craters and ejecta of the volcanic eruption itself." Other terraces are in course of formation. The Thermal-springs district comprises an area of upwards of 600,000 acres, or close on 1,000 square miles. It has a length of about 50 miles, and an average breadth of 20 miles, and its altitude averages from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet above the sea-level.

The highest mountain peaks of the range that intersects Auckland are Hikurangi, near East Cape, 5,438 feet, Ruawahia, 3,009 feet, Paeroa, 3,244 feet, Hardy, 3,700 feet, Pihanga, 3,200 feet, Kakaramea, 2,900 feet, Pirongia, 2,830 feet, and Mount Edgecumbe, 2,575 feet. A few miles south of the boundary the mountains and ranges rise to far higher altitudes than these, Ruapehu being 9,000 feet high, and Ngauruhoe 7,515 feet. Both are active volcanoes.

One feature of the province of Auckland is, that throughout the whole of its extent the settler cannot go far from navigable water, either salt or fresh, and this peculiarity is of essential importance in forming any estimate of its resources. It is not a grazing country, if by this term is understood a level country covered with natural grasses; for the most part it is broken land, with low ranges of hills, and broad shallow valleys often covered with dense forest, and therefore more suitable for agricultural operations than for pastoral purposes. The fern tribe is seen to perfection in this province, upwards of 130 species being found, many of them unknown in any other country; the nikau, the ti or cabbage-tree, and the raupo are also profusely distributed. All the products of England also flourish here. The principal towns in the province are Auckland, the capital, with its suburbs. The chief suburbs are: Birkenhead, Devonport, Newmarket, Newton, Parnell. The other chief towns in the provincial district are Gisborne, Thames, Paeroa, Hamilton, Cambridge, Whangarei, Tauranga, Kawakawa and Rotorua.

The Agricultural Returns collected in Jan., 1900, were:—land broken up, 17,250 acres: wheat, 5,197 acres, produce 115,696 bushels; oats for grain, 7,952 acres, produce 235,808 bushels; barley, 1,026 acres, produce 33,535 bushels; maize, 16,300 acres; potatoes, 7,107 acres; hay, 10,769 acres; other crops, 96,351 acres; total area in hay and under crop, 144,702 acres; in garden and orchards and plantations of forest trees, 23,195 acres; grass land ploughed, 524,549 acres; grass land, surface sown, 1,269,932 acres. Stock returns (January, 1900): horses, 69,028; horned cattle, 335,744; sheep, including lambs (April, 1899), 2,082,121; and pigs, 69,415.

The number of publications, registered as newspapers, and issued in the provincial district is 40.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF TARANAKI.

Taranaki, formerly called New Plymouth, situated on the western side of the North Island, is bounded on the south-east by the provincial district of Wellington, and on the north and north-east by the provincial district of Auckland; has a seaboard of 130 miles, and contains an area of 2,117,380 acres. It has been estimated that nearly three-fourths of this is dense forest, the remainder, except where cultivated, being fern and flax land. The province takes its name from the lofty snow-clad conical mountain called by Europeans, "Egmont," and by the natives, "Taranaki." It was settled by the "Plymouth Company of New Zealand," in conjunction with the New Zealand Company, in the year 1840. The history of the original natives of Taranaki is one of incessant warfare, until in 1832 the tribe of the district was broken by other tribes, numbers of its warriors slain, and many of its people taken into captivity and reduced to slavery. The boundaries of the province are on the north the Mokau river to its source, thence a right line on the south-east to the confluence of the Tuhua and Wanganui rivers; thence the Wanganui river to the point where it is met by the Taumatamahoe path, thence a right line to the nearest point of the Patea river, and the Patea river to the sea; on the south and west the Pacific Ocean.

Comparatively little is known of the mineral resources of the province. The titaniferous iron-sand, which lies from two to five feet deep along the sea-beach, and which is believed to be the purest iron ore known, is as yet nearly the only ascertained mineral production of Taranaki. As mentioned elsewhere, this iron-sand is now being turned to practical account. In July, 1887, a very successful smelting of iron-sand took place and it was proposed to form a company to work the process. It is improbable that much else besides this iron-sand will be found near the town of New Plymouth, owing to the thoroughly volcanic character of the country in the neighbourhood of Mount Egmont. Some specimens of graphite have been found, and discoveries of petroleum springs have been made. The temperate climate, moist atmosphere, and excellent soil render vegetation extremely luxuriant. There are no grassy plains; all is dense forest, through which the settler has literally to hew his way—excepting, of course, the open fern-land which well repays the trouble of clearing. The soil and climate of the province are remarkably suitable for rearing horses, and cattle; and unrivalled for the production of grass and root crops. In the very driest summer there is no fear of a want of water, the streams being permanent. "It is generally concerned that no country possesses greater natural advantages for dairy pursuits than New Zealand. This, at any rate, is true of Taranaki. In soil, climate, seasons, and settlement, Taranaki has every natural advantage. Winter pasturage is generally abundant, and so the farmer is to a great extent relieved of the labour and expense of storing up much winter feed. Little or no housing is required for the cattle throughout the winter, and so the farmer can carry on his business under the most favourable circumstances, as very little of the profits of the season are consumed in maintaining the cows from one season to another."

A railway connects New Plymouth with Foxton *vid* Wanganui, and there is through railway communication with Wellington.

The principal rivers are the Mokau, Waitara, Patea. All these can be entered by small steamers at high water. The forest contains abundance of valuable timber, fitted for all the requirements of the colonist; a good coal-field exists on the banks of the Mokau river, where also limestone is found, together with the finest qualities of clay, fit for bricks or pottery. The principal towns are New Plymouth, Hawera, Stratford, Patea, and Waitara. Of the entire province, it is estimated that at least two-thirds, or about 1,500,000 acres could be utilized for settlement. The land generally rises inland from the sea, and is divided at intervals by valleys, generally the beds of streams, between which are plateaux of rich black vegetable mould, from 9 to 18 inches thick, overlying the volcanic tufa.

At the census taken on April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was returned at 31,175—16,900 males, and 14,275 females (including Chinese, 34 males; half castes, 46 males, 47 females). There were 5,890 inhabited houses, 321 uninhabited, and 40 building.

In January, 1900, the number of public schools in the district was 63, with 50 male, 63 female teachers, and 23 sewing mistresses, the average attendance being 3,091. Total on the rolls, 4,039. Out of this number there were 64 pure Maoris and 34 half-castes in 18 of the schools. There is a High School for Boys and Girls at New Plymouth, and in the Provincial District of Taranaki there were also in 1899 13 private schools with 26 teachers and 432 scholars.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were: land broken up, but not under crop, 454 acres; wheat, 1,273 acres, produce, 51,673 bushels; oats for grain 6,289 acres, 296,924 bushels; barley, 682 acres, produce, 25,231 bushels; potatoes, 1,964 acres; hay, 6,586 acres; turnips and rape, 9,220 acres; other crops, 5,594 acres; total area in hay and under crop, 31,608 acres; in garden, orchard and plantation of forest trees, 2,797 acres; grass land, ploughed, 131,328 acres; grass land, surface sown, 569,893 acres.

Stock returns (January, 1900), were 17,471 horses, 202,307 horned cattle, 508,665 sheep (April, 1899), and 37,337 pigs.

Total value of imports 1899, £73,998; exports, £463,093.

The number of publications registered as newspapers, and issued in the provincial district is 12.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF HAWKE'S BAY.

More than a century has passed since the shores of Hawke's Bay were first seen by European eyes. On the morning of the 8th October, 1769, the good ship *Endeavour* (Captain Cook) first entered the harbour, but it was not until 1848 that the actual settlement of the provincial district can be said to have commenced. Hawke's Bay is situated on the east coast, midway between Auckland and Wellington, and was named after Sir Edward Hawke, the First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of the discovery. There is a discrepancy between the name of the district and the bay itself, the latter being known as Hawke Bay. It is bounded on the north by Auckland, and on the west and south by Wellington, the sea forming its eastern limit. It comprises the counties of Waipawa, Patangata, Hawke's Bay, and part of Wairoa. Its area is 2,822,300 acres, of which 2,610,000 acres are under occupation or partly so.

Hawke's Bay was formerly part of the province of Wellington, but was separated in 1858. The country is described as consisting of rich alluvial plains and undulating hills, rising

gradually from the sea coast towards the Ruahine mountains, nearly the whole of which is suitable for the operations of the farmer. It is watered by the Nuhaka, Wairoa (one of the finest rivers in the Colony), Mohaka, Tutaekuri, Ngaruroro, Tukituki and other rivers. The principal towns are Napier, Hastings, Danevirke, Norsewood, Waipukurau, and Waipawa. Napier, the port and chief town of the province, is built on a peninsula, near the southern end of the bay. To the south of Napier lie the celebrated Ahuriri plains of 80,000 acres in extent, forming a district which is not surpassed in productive capacity by any district of similar size, even in Great Britain. Crops of all kinds can be grown on them in the highest perfection. Soil and climate are well suited for hops and tobacco, while nearly all English and many semi-tropical fruits grow and thrive. West and south of these plains is a wide expanse of good agricultural land, as yet chiefly used for the rearing of sheep. Further south again, along the borders of the Wellington province, lies the famous "Seventy Mile Bush," containing abundance of excellent timber. A railway runs from Napier to Woodville (95 miles), and from thence through the picturesque Manawatu gorges to Palmerston North, where it connects with a private line from Wellington. The northern portion of the provincial district is for the most part taken up by sheep runs, and, owing to its broken character, can never be made suitable for farming purposes; this neighbourhood is looked on to some extent as the breeding-ground of New Zealand, whence the best type of stud sheep is to be obtained. Cattle-breeding is extensively followed, and some of the finest herds in the colony are to be found here.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 34,038—18,397 males, 15,641 females (including Chinese, 39 males, and half-castes, 46 males, 44 females). There were 6,523 inhabited houses, 317 uninhabited, and 35 building.

In January, 1900, there were 75 public schools, 73 male, 148 female teachers, the average attendance being 6,241. Total on the school rolls 7,860. Out of this number there were 390 pure Maoris and 189 half-castes in 37 of the schools. The Napier Boys' and Girls High Schools afford opportunities for higher education, and there were also in 1899, in the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay, 18 private schools, with 49 teachers and 1,044 scholars.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were:—land broken up, but not under crop, 9,466 acres; wheat, 1,437 acres, produce 38,607 bushels; oats for grain, 5,299 acres, 196,231 bushels; barley, 2,459 acres, produce 79,843 bushels; potatoes, 2,261 acres; turnips and rape 15,856 acres; hay, 9,841 acres; other crops, 11,145 acres; total area in hay and under crop, 48,298 acres; in garden, orchard, and plantations of forest trees, 6,813 acres; grass land, ploughed, 359,944 acres; grass land, surface sown, 1,354,731 acres.

The Live-stock Returns (in January, 1900), were 18,324 horses, 97,108 horned cattle, 3,291,876 sheep (including lambs) (April, 1899), 10,106 pigs.

Total value of imports 1899, £212,875; exports £988,466.

There are 8 publications registered as newspapers in the provincial district.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

Wellington was the first settlement in New Zealand, and was founded in 1840 by the New Zealand Company, an association formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the new country. Since then it has grown into a most important province, and its chief city is the seat of Government. This distinction was conferred on it, *vice* Auckland, in 1865. The district is the southernmost in the North Island, and contains an area of 7,042,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Auckland, on the north-west by Taranaki, on the north-east and east by Hawke's Bay and the sea, on other sides by Cook Strait and the sea. In length it is about 200 miles, its greatest breadth being 80 miles; the coast-line extends about 300 miles.

The attention of the colonists is directed chiefly to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the principal exports being wool, timber, tallow, frozen and preserved meats. During 1881 gold-bearing quartz was found at Terawhiti, within a few miles of the capital and it is believed that gold-mining in time to come will be one of the industries of the district, as the part known as the Peninsula has long had the reputation of being auriferous. The amount of gold, however, has been small up to the present time. The principal place is the city of Wellington; other towns are Wanganui, Feilding, Palmerston North, Featherston, Greytown, Petone, Carterton, and Masterton. The country consists of fine districts, suitable both for farming and sheep-rearing purposes, and ranges of hills, varying from 500 to 1,500 feet high, interspersed with valleys more or less timbered. It is watered by the Rivers Wanganui, Turakina, Rangitikei, Manawatu, Otaki, Ruamahungu, and Hutt, and the tributaries of these streams. The Tararua Range of mountains almost bisects the southern part. In times past this district was liable to earthquakes; but recently the shocks have been less frequent. During 1899 the mean shade temperature at Wellington was 54·7°, the mean height of the barometer was 29·966 inches. Rain fell on 181 days, the total rainfall being 52·715 inches. Snow on 1 day. The prevailing winds were from the NW. and S.E. There were 61 gales or high winds, and 4 earthquakes. The western division of Wellington possesses a coast-line extending from the Patea river on the north to Cape Terawhiti on the south, and includes, between the sea and the back mountain ranges, some of the finest open country and valuable timbered land to be found in the colony.

Most of the unsold lands in the Wellington district are well adapted for occupation by small farm settlers. The public works that have been made are both numerous and important. Railway extension is going on. The Government railway line from Wellington is now connected with Napier on the east, and Wanganui and New Plymouth on the west. The Manawatu line now runs along the west coast from Wellington to Longburn. Besides ordinary roads and bridges, a large amount has been expended on roads for the opening up of Crown lands, and for bridges on the east and west coasts of the province. The shallow portions of the Te Aro and Thorndon ends of the harbour of Wellington City have been largely reclaimed. There is abundant provision for religious ordinances. Comfortable and handsome churches and chapels have been built in all the towns, and in the outlying districts occasional services are held in the school-rooms by clergymen of various denominations.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 121,854—64,586 males, 57,268 females (including Chinese 458 males and 4 females, and half-castes, 127 males, 123 females). There were 22,873 inhabited houses, 1,086 uninhabited, and 131 building.

On January 1, 1900, there were in the Educational districts of Wellington and Wanganui 278 public schools, 277 male, 424 female teachers, 12 sewing mistresses, and an average attendance of 19,883 scholars. Total on the school rolls, 25,089. Out of this number there were 321 pure Maoris and 124 half-castes in 58 of the schools. The Wellington College, Wellington Girls' High School, Wanganui Collegiate School, and Wanganui (Girls') High School afford opportunities for higher education, and there were also in the Provincial District of Wellington, in 1899, 56 private schools, with 176 teachers and 3,179 scholars.

Victoria College was established by an Act passed in December, 1897, and is to commemorate the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria. It is connected with the New Zealand University, and is governed by a council of 16 members. Provision is made for appropriation and endowment for the purpose of bringing higher education within reach of deserving scholars in the Colony: Six Queen's Scholarships, tenable for five years, are to be offered for competition every year, each of the annual value of £20 to holders studying where their homes are situated, and £40 if studying elsewhere.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were:—Land broken up, but not under crop, 1,862 acres; wheat, 9,829 acres; produce, 299,147 bushels; oats, 22,664 acres, 951,678 bushels; barley, 1,152 acres, produce 42,457 bushels; potatoes, 4,156 acres; hay, 10,930 acres; turnips and rape, 39,651 acres; other crops, 19,387 acres; total land under crop and hay, 108,325 acres; in gardens, orchards, and plantations of forest trees, 9,981 acres; grass land, ploughed, 254,869 acres.

Stock Returns (in January, 1900) were: 40,857 horses, 234,526 horned cattle, 4,070,737 sheep (including lambs) (April, 1899), and 46,946 pigs.

Total value of imports 1899, £2,181,582; exports, £2,278,916.

The number of publications registered as newspapers is 49.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NELSON.

Nelson is the most northern district of the Southern Island. Its boundaries are Marlborough and the ocean on the east, Canterbury and Westland on the south, and the South Pacific Ocean on the north and west. Its extreme length is 160 miles, the breadth 100 miles, and the coast-line extends about 250 miles, the area being 6,512,100 acres.

The chief mineral products of Nelson are coal, and gold. For the year ending December 31, 1898, the gold produced in the district was 1,720 ozs., value £6,882. The total quantity of gold exported from the district up to March 31, 1900, was 258,029 ozs., value £1,019,139. In the valley of the Waimea a considerable tract of land is taken up for agricultural purposes. At Westport are valuable and extensive coal-fields. The quality of the coal has been proved suitable for ocean-going steamers, gas manufacture, and domestic use. The output during the year 1899 was 363,283 tons. The leading towns are Nelson, Richmond, Reefton, and Westport. The principal rivers are Motueka, Takaka, Aorere, Buller, and Grey on the west, and the Waiau and Hurunui on the east. The general feature of the country is rugged and mountainous, more so than any other province of equal area. Several mountain chains traverse the district; among others the Spencer mountains, whose culminating point is Mount Franklin, estimated altitude 8,000 feet, named after Sir John Franklin, the St. Arnaud, Tasman, Paparoa, and Whakamarama ranges. The prevailing scenery is bold and grand, the soil in many of the valleys exceedingly rich and fertile, and the climate soft and genial. Although agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent in various parts of the province, still the great wealth of Nelson lies in her minerals, which it is believed are not surpassed by any other part of the colony. There are unlimited beds of iron ore, limestone, coal, chrome ore, lead and copper ores, asbestos, while gold, both alluvial and in quartz, is obtained in all parts of the province. The railways extend from Nelson to Belgrove, 22 miles, and from Westport to Mokihinui, 31 miles.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 35,734—males 19,574, females 16,160 (including Chinese 549 males, and half-castes, 16 males, 4 females). There were 7,698 inhabited houses, 570 uninhabited, and 19 building.

In December, 1899, there were in the educational district of Nelson 120 public schools, 67 male, 142 female teachers, and average attendance of 4,658 scholars. Total on the school rolls, 5,835. Of this number 11 pure Maoris and 3 half-castes were in 7 of these schools. The Nelson College and Nelson Girls' College afford opportunities for higher education, and in the Provincial

District of Nelson there were also in 1890 16 private schools, with 41 teachers and 849 scholars.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were :— Land broken up, but not under crop, 1,127 acres ; wheat, 3,503 acres, produce, 81,369 bushels ; oats, 3,503 acres, produce, 169,815 bushels ; barley, 4,753 acres, produce 117,571 bushels ; potatoes, 1,266 acres ; hay, 3,147 acres ; turnips and rape, 14,613 acres ; hops, 972 acres ; other crops, 13,146 ; total under crop and in hay, 46,546 acres ; gardens, orchards, and plantations of forest trees, 4,255 acres ; grass land, ploughed, 109,096 acres ; grass land, surface sown, 277,494 acres.

The Stock Returns (in January, 1900) were : Horses, 8,315 ; horned cattle, 34,577 ; sheep (including lambs, April, 1899), 860,276 ; pigs, 10,389.

Total value of imports 1899, £155,325 ; exports, £109,288.

The number of publications registered as newspapers is 13.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WESTLAND.

The Provincial District of Westland, which till 1867 was a part of Canterbury, occupies the western portion of the Southern Island, midway between the Province of Nelson on the north and Otago on the south. Its eastern boundary is the Provincial District of Canterbury. Its western frontier entirely faces the ocean. It is a long, narrow strip of country, about 200 miles in length, by an average breadth of 30 miles, and an area of 2,970,600 acres. The principal towns are Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, and Ross. The rich gold-fields that have been discovered in different parts have, at various times, drawn a large influx of population. The diggings are extensive, principally alluvial, and in some parts, as at Ross, the sinkings are of great depth. The total exports of gold from the West Coast to March 31, 1900, have been 5,913,251 ozs., of the value of £23,506,068. During the year 1899, 90,031 ozs., value of £360,149, were exported. Besides gold-mining, which is carried on in almost all parts of the country—the very sea-beaches being impregnated with the precious metal—cattle-grazing, and timber-getting is carried on to some extent. There is land throughout the whole of Westland abounding in very fine timber, including white pine and cedar, and easily accessible from the sea-coast, and good agricultural lands exist between the low-lying hills and the main range, though there is not a large area under tillage at present. Among the streams that traverse Westland are the Grey, Arnold, Teremakau, Hokitika and Totara. All the rivers in Westland, and the bays in the southern parts abound in fish. Flax of excellent quality is found in all parts of the province, the moist climate being very favourable to its growth. Coal is obtained in several localities, particularly in the Grey basin at the junction of the Grey with the Arnold, the output from the Reefton and Greymouth districts during 1899 amounting to 158,664 tons ; and lead and silver ore (galena) has been discovered, as well as copper, iron, and tin. A railway connects Greymouth with the Brunner and Wallsend coal-mining districts, and with Hokitika ; and the Midland Railway, which was commenced in 1887, extends from Brunner to Reefton. The making of this line has had a most beneficial influence, not only on Westland, but also on the Canterbury and Nelson districts. The Greymouth to Hokitika line is also open.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 14,469 —males, 8,106, females, 6,363 (including Chinese, 539 males, 5 females, and half-castes, 6 males, 2 females). There were 3,699 inhabited houses, 318 uninhabited, and 8 building.

In January, 1900, there were in the educational district of Westland 33 public schools, having 15 male, 42 female teachers, and an average attendance of 1,129 scholars. Total on the school rolls, 1,292 ; out of these there were 13 pure Maoris in 5 of the schools. In the district of Grey there were 29 schools, with 14 male, 44 female teachers, and average attendance of 1,411 scholars. Total on the school rolls, 1,605. No Maoris or half-castes were in these schools. There were also, in 1899, in the Provincial District of Westland 10 private schools, with 24 teachers and 603 scholars.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were :— Land broken up, 3 acres ; total under crop 1,518 acres ; hay, 999 acres ; in gardens, orchards, and plantations of forest trees, 294 acres ; grass land, ploughed, 10,352 acres ; grass land, surface sown, 38,043 acres.

Stock Returns, in January, 1900, were : Horses, 2,085 ; horned cattle, 16,877 ; sheep (April, 1899), 27,569 ; pigs, 1,879.

Total value of imports (1899) £54,929 ; exports, £345,809.

The number of publications in the provincial district registered as newspapers is 8.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF MARLBOROUGH.

Marlborough is situated in the north-east corner of the South Island. It was originally included in Nelson, but was separated therefrom in 1859. Its boundaries are—on the west and south the Provincial District of Nelson ; on the north, Cook Strait ; on the north-east and east the South Pacific Ocean. Its dimensions are—extreme length 130 miles, and breadth 67 miles ; area 3,041,670 acres, of which 200,000 acres have been described as agricultural land, 1,300,000 as well suited for pastoral occupation, 50,000 acres forest land, fit for cultivation after clearing, and the remainder hilly or mountainous country, heavily timbered, or of a rugged or bleak aspect. The physical geography of the country may be described as a succession of parallel valleys and mountain ranges, running nearly north-east and south-west, the most northerly being those of the Pelorus and the Rai, in the latter of which a large timber-getting trade is carried on, some of the very finest timber in the colony growing there. In the valley of the Wakamarina, a tributary of the Pelorus, discoveries of gold have been made, while the valley of the Wairau, the next in a southerly direction, is mainly an extensive plain, comprising some 65,000 acres, the land being of a rich loamy character, and watered by several important streams. In the southern portion of the district are the Kaikoura and the Seaward Kaikoura, or Looker-on Ranges, Tapuaenuku, the highest peak, having an elevation of 9,462 feet. In point of beauty, and even grandeur of scenery Marlborough may compare favourably with any part of the colony. The view from Kahantara Bluff south of Kaikoura, looking northwards, when the Looker-On Mounts are snow-capped, is said to be one of the finest in New Zealand. The Pelorus Sound having a shore line of 300 miles towards the north presents an aspect perhaps unequalled for variety and romantic grandeur resembling in some respects the lochs of Scotland, while the heavily timbered slopes and clear-running streams of the interior recall the picturesque quietness of the Devonshire valleys ; and these, joined to the distinctive features of the New Zealand bush, combine to form a picture which is unsurpassed elsewhere. Separated from the Pelorus Sound by a neck of land about three miles wide, is Queen Charlotte's Sound (the favourite rendezvous of Captain Cook), a sheet of water of similar character, at the head of which is situated the port and town of Picton, which is connected with Blenheim, the capital, by a railway. Blenheim, Picton, Havelock, and Kaikoura are the principal towns. The waters of the Pelorus, Wairau, Awatere, and Clarence flow through this district. The level portion of it is well adapted for pastoral purposes. Gold is successfully worked at Mahakipawa, Wakamarnia, Wairau Valley, and an antimony mine is worked at Endeavour Inlet, and coal has been found at Picton and in the Clarence Valley, but has not, as yet, been worked.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 12,483 —males 6,704, females 5,779 (including Chinese, 13 males, and half-castes, 18 males, 3 females). There were 2,309 inhabited houses, 143 uninhabited, 5 building.

In January, 1900, there were in the educational district of Marlborough 62 public schools, with 20 male, 69 female teachers and 5 sewing mistresses, and average attendance of 1,714 scholars. Total on the school rolls, 2,100. Out of these there were 3 Maori and 24 half-castes in 5 schools. There were also, in 1899, in the Provincial District of Marlborough 8 private schools, with 14 teachers and 296 scholars.

Among the minerals are gold, antimony, copper, and coal. The total quantity of gold exported to March 31, 1900, has been 86,575 ozs., valued at £337,220.

The Agricultural Returns collected in January, 1900, were :— Land broken up, but not under crop, 1,697 acres ; wheat, 5,402 acres, produce 132,835 bushels ; oats, 3,400 acres, 123,896 bushels ; barley, 6,893 acres, produce 205,204 bushels ; potatoes, 753 acres ; turnips and rape, 6,148 acres ; hay, 13,440 acres ; other crops, 8,275 acres ; total land in hay and under crop, 32,999 acres ; in gardens, orchards, and plantations of forest trees, 1,909 acres ; grass land, ploughed, 91,292 acres ; grass land, surface sown, 200,520 acres.

In January, 1900, the Stock Returns were : Horses, 5,036 ; horned cattle, 13,037 ; sheep (including lambs) (April, 1899), 751,321 ; pigs, 3,959.

Total value of imports 1899, £13,440 ; exports £149,549.

The number of publications registered as newspapers is 2.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

Canterbury was first settled in December, 1850, by the Canterbury Association a society of the English episcopacy and aristocracy, who interested themselves in the colonization of New Zealand. It occupies nearly the whole of the Centre of the Middle Island of New Zealand ; the sea forms its eastern boundary ; Nelson bounds it on the north, Otago on the south, and Westland on the west. Its coast line is about 240 miles in extent ; its extreme length is nearly 200 miles, and breadth about 70 ; its area is 8,985,400 acres, of which 2,500,000 form a vast plain, sloping gently down from the mountain ranges to the sea. There are also large tracts of undulating downs, capable of cultivation. On the eastern edge rises Banks' Peninsula, a hilly district, comprising about 250,000 acres, and composed of a number of peaks, ridges, and basins, the remains of long-extinct volcanoes. Many of the valleys between these ridges contain excellent soil in a high state of cultivation, occupied by small farmers, who devote their attention to cheese-making and dairying. On the coast of a fine natural harbour, bounding Banks' Peninsula to the south, is the settlement of Akaroa, where large quantities of apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits are grown for exportation, and jam making and fruit preserving are carried on to some extent. The chief shipping port, Lyttelton (connected with Christchurch by a railway tunnelled through the dividing range at considerable cost, lies on Port Cooper, a northern inlet of Banks' Peninsula. The main south railway connects Christchurch with Dunedin and Invercargill. There is a northerly branch to Culverden, besides numerous lateral branches to the west, which are in course of extension.

The district is divided into two portions, the River Rangitata being the boundary between them. The principal towns are Christchurch, Lyttelton, Timaru, Kaiapoi, Rangiora, Oxford, Amberley, Ashburton, Waimate and Akaroa. The principal rivers are the Hurunui, Ashley, Waimakariri, Avon, Rakaia, Selwyn, Ashburton, Rangitata and Waitaki. As a rule, these rivers are extremely rapid, not running in deep streams between well-defined banks, but shallow, and flowing on shingle banks, sometimes more than a mile wide. When low these are in most cases easily forded ; but when in flood are often very

dangerous. They are, however, bridged in various places, and there is no danger on the main lines of road in the district. In the greater portion of Canterbury, owing to the level nature of the country, the state of road communication is good and safe.

Beds of clay and iron ore lie in several localities, and samples of pottery made from fireclays have been shown at Exhibitions. Beds of quartz sand, adapted for glass making, and equal to the best German sand, are found in abundance, as are limestones and marble at the Malvern Hills; building stones of various qualities are found all over the district.

A vast coal-bed seems to underlie the whole country, from the Buller southward. There are large deposits of coal in the Malvern and Timaru districts, which are being successfully worked.

The famous "Canterbury Plains," is the leading sheep district of the colony, and to its excellence in this way Canterbury has mainly owed its rapid advance in prosperity. The natural pastures of Canterbury are very fine, and probably the best of their kind in this part of the world. Much land in South Canterbury, formerly utilized for the breeding and rearing of sheep, has been brought under cultivation, the rich soil being admirably adapted for the growth of cereals. The chief products of the province are wool and grain, frozen and preserved meat, skins, hides, and leather, butter and cheese. The Church of England in Canterbury is governed by a Bishop, and there is also a Roman Catholic Bishop of Christchurch. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and other denominations have places of worship in all the populous centres.

At Hanmer Plains, in the Amuri county, 90 miles north of Christchurch, are medicinal hot springs, only second in importance to those at Rotorua in the North Island. They have more than a local celebrity for the cure of rheumatic and cutaneous affections. There is a bath-house, enclosing the principal pools where the springs are, and houses of accommodation in the neighbourhood.

The tourist season extends from November 1 to May 1, and during those months coaches from Culverden to Hanmer run daily up and down. The baths are open throughout the year.

On April 12, 1896, the population of the Provincial District (exclusive of Maoris), was 135,858—males 69,708, females 66,150 (including Chinese, 100 males, and half-castes, 21 males, 21 females). There were 25,032 inhabited houses, 1,567 uninhabited, and 104 building.

In the educational districts of North and South Canterbury there were in 1899 in the North 199 public schools, with 211 male, 298 female teachers, 35 sewing mistresses, and an average attendance of 16,745; in the South 67 schools, with 63 male, 78 female teachers, and 10 sewing mistresses, and an average attendance of 4,391 scholars. On the school roll of the North there were 20,218 children. Out of this number there were 17 pure Maoris and 27 half-castes in 9 of the schools. On the school roll of the South there were 5,139 children. Out of this number there were 8 pure Maoris and 2 half-caste in 4 of the schools. The Canterbury College at Christchurch is an institution affiliated to the University of New Zealand, where undergraduates can keep their terms. High schools at Christchurch, Rangiora, Akaroa, Ashburton, Timaru, and Waitaki, also afford opportunities for higher education to students of both sexes. There were also, in 1899, in the Provincial District of Canterbury, 62 private schools, with 158 teachers and 2,969 scholars A training school for teachers has been in operation since 1877.

The Agricultural Statistics collected in January, 1900, were: Land broken up, but not under crop, 14,249 acres; wheat, 181,648 acres, produce, 5,694,593 bushels; oats, 137,429 acres, produce, 5,517,880 bushels; barley, 18,060 acres, yield, 644,845 bushels; rye and bere, 317 acres, 7,451 bushels; peas, 4,044 acres; beans, 2,505 acres; potatoes, 12,432 acres; turnips and rape, 202,776 acres; mangels, beet and carrots, 3,589 acres; hay, 14,942 acres; other crops, 54,512 acres; total under hay and in crop, 632,257 acres; in garden or orchard and plantation of forest trees, 30,345 acres; grass land, ploughed, 1,419,466 acres; grass land, surface sown, 350,405 acres.

Stock Returns in January, 1900, were: Horses, 47,104; horned cattle, 89,242; sheep, including lambs (April, 1899), 4,040,456; and pigs, 38,367.

Total value of imports 1899, £1,569,239; exports, £3,037,767.

The number of publications registered as newspapers is 37.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF OTAGO.

THAT portion of the Middle Island of New Zealand known as Otago (said to be a corruption of the Maori word Otakou (red earth) the name of a Maori village near Taiaroa Head) was, previous to the arrival of the first immigrants, occupied by some white men, engaged in pastoral or in whaling pursuits, and by a small number of natives. In 1840 a missionary from Sydney was located at Waikouaiti, a whaling station, on the coast. His charge extended along the coast to the Clutha, about 100 miles further south, and contained a few scattered settlers. The settlement of Otago was the outcome of a meeting held in Glasgow on May 16, 1845, when the Otago Association was formed. A block of 400,000 acres having been purchased from the New Zealand Company, the carrying out of the scheme was entrusted to a committee of laymen belonging to, or sympathising with, the Free Church of Scotland. The Association, as the scheme was named, despatched the first ships, the *Philip Laing* and *John Wickliff*, with the first immigrants from (the Clyde) Britain, under charge of Captain Cargill. The *John Wickliff* with 90 immigrants and Captain Cargill and family arrived on March 23, 1848; the *Philip Laing* with 236 immigrants on the following April 11. At that time the navigation of the south portion of the colony was looked upon as very dangerous, as there were no trustworthy charts, and the coast was known only to the few whalers on the station.

Otago is one of the most important provinces in New Zealand, and has the largest population. It is bounded on the north by Canterbury and Westland, and by the sea on all other sides. Its length is 160 miles, and its greatest breadth about the same, and sea-line, 400 miles. Its area is 16,311,700 acres; of which 9,000,000 acres are estimated to be fit for agricultural settlement; about 2,000,000 acres are under forest, much of which will be valuable when cleared, and the rest consists of broken and barren ranges teeming with auriferous quartz in many parts, and of lofty downs suitable for sheep and cattle grazing. The district may be said to possess every description of scenery, both along the coast-line and in the inlands, the features being of an eminently Scottish type.

The west coast portion of the province consists of heavily-timbered, rugged, mountainous country, little available for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The central portion, as well as that most easterly, contains tracts of land well suited either for farmers or sheep graziers. Much of it is well watered, fairly wooded, and has soil of a fertile character.

Along the eastern and southern coast-line the principal harbour is Port Chalmers. There is also a good harbour at Dunedin, the channel to which has now been greatly improved, and vessels drawing 20 feet can berth at the wharves. Bluff Harbour, the port of Invercargill, is a safe one. The west coast is a succession of sounds and inlets, somewhat resembling the fiords on the coast of Norway. The most remarkable of them are Preservation Inlet and Milford Sound, the scenery of which is magnificent in the extreme. The largest river is the Molyneux, which drains lakes Hawea and Wanaka, and also (by its tributary the Kawarau), lake Wakatipu. It is navigable for a small steamer for about 40 miles. The Taieri is also navigable for a few miles from its mouth. Others are the Waitaki, Mataura, Oreti, Waiau, Makarewa, and the Hollyford or Kapao on the West Coast. The lakes are numerous, including Wakatipu, Te Anau (the largest in the South Island). Wanaka, Hawea, Hauroto, Monowai, Manipouri, and McKerrow, Among the mountains may be mentioned Mount Aspiring, 9,940 ft., Earnslaw, 9,165 ft., Ben Nevis, 7,650 ft., and Hamilton, 4,674 ft.

Otago is chiefly remarkable for its gold-fields, and to them is due the rapid progress in material prosperity that the provincial district has shown during the last few years. Ever since the discovery of gold in the province by Mr. Gabriel Reid, at Tuapeka, in 1861, mining has been going on steadily, diggings, alluvial and quartz, have been opened at the Dunstan, Shotover, Arrow, Bendigo Gully, Alexandra, St. Bathan's, Mount Ida, Switzer's, Black's, Mount Criffel, and numerous other places. The area of the proclaimed gold-fields some time ago was calculated at 2½ millions of acres, a considerable portion of which is actually auriferous. Besides and beyond the proclaimed gold-fields, there are numerous others which are more or less remunerative. Gabriel's Gully was discovered about the middle of 1861. Hartley and Reilly found gold in the Clutha in July, 1862. The lake Wakatipu field was discovered in October, the Shotover a little later on, and the Mount Ida gold-field in May, 1863. The quantity of gold exported to March 31, 1900, has been 5,588,689 ounces, of the value of £22,135,321. The export of gold for the year ending December 31, 1899, was 130,311 ozs., value £526,605.

Immense quantities of coal have been discovered in Otago, although it is chiefly of the tertiary formation, and therefore valuable for local purposes only. At Green Island the coal-field district extends over 40 square miles, the thickness of the seam averaging 18 feet. The output from the Otago and Southland districts during the year 1899 amounted to 297,967 tons.

The celebrated Oamaru and Port Chalmers building stone takes a high rank, being very easily worked, of a light, almost white colour, and becoming harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere. It is largely used in Victoria, has been exported to Queensland, and its use is general in Dunedin and Oamaru.

Slate of good quality, and apparently abundant, is quarried at the Ballachulish Slate Quarries, Otepopo.

Dunedin is the capital and the principal town in the province. Other towns are—Port Chalmers, Oamaru, Hampden, Waikouaiti Milton, Balclutha, Queenstown, Clyde, Mount Ida, Palmerston, Alexandra, Cromwell, Lawrence, Kingstown, Kaitangata and Arrowtown, besides Invercargill, Campbelltown, Gore, and Riverton in the Southland district.

Otago is well supplied with excellent roads traversing every portion of the eastern side of the island; lines of coaches running on them to all important towns. The main south line of railway traverses the district from end to end, and numerous branches run into the interior.

On April 12, 1896, the population (exclusive of Maoris) was 163,944—males, 86,098, females, 77,846 (including Chinese, 1,761 males, 7 females; half-castes, 128 males, 138 females). There were 32,456 inhabited houses, 2,209 uninhabited, and 125 building.

The Presbyterian Church, being the first planted in the province, has the largest number of adherents, but the greatest toleration prevails with regard to religion.

The educational system is wholly unsectarian, and in addition to the public elementary schools the district has grammar schools in the chief centres of population, and boys' and girls' high schools. On January 1, 1900, there were 363 primary schools, with 337 male, 390 female teachers, and 31 sewing mistresses, the average attendance being 25,242 scholars. On the rolls of the schools there were 30,125 children. Out of this number there were 26 pure Maoris and 174 half-castes in 33 of the schools. There is also a training school for teachers, which has been

open since January, 1876. In addition to these there is a university in Dunedin, an institution affiliated to the University of New Zealand, at which undergraduates can keep their terms. There were also, in 1899, in the Provincial District of Otago, 44 private schools with 137 teachers and 2,419 scholars.

The Agricultural Returns in Otago and Southland united, collected in January, 1900, were: Land broken up, but not under crop, 32,643 acres; wheat, 61,460 acres, yield, 2,167,978 bushels; oats, 210,043 acres, 8,833,600 bushels; barley, 12,977 acres, yield, 418,459 bushels; rye and bere, 1,265 acres, 34,420 bushels; potatoes, 6,803 acres; hay, 8,856 acres; turnips and rape, 212,575 acres; other crops, 68,370 acres; total in hay and under crop, 582,248 acres; in garden, orchard and plantation of forest trees, 10,644 acres; grass land, ploughed, 1,436,698 acres; grass land, surface sown, 293,177 acres.

Stock Returns in January, 1900, were: Horses, 53,711; horned cattle, 186,991; sheep, including lambs (April, 1899), 3,715,485; and pigs, 31,353.

Total value of imports 1899, £2,149,567; exports, £2,273,875.

During 1899 the mean shade temperature of Dunedin was 49·6°. The mean height of the barometer was 29·881 inches. Rain fell on 159 days; the total rainfall for the year being 38·621 inches. Snow fell on five days. The prevailing winds were from the SW. and W.

SOUTHLAND is now a part of the Otago Provincial District, being at the extreme south. It has a sea-frontage of about 80 miles, by an extreme length of 100 miles, and a breadth of about 60 miles. Its area is about 2,077,600 acres.

The number of publications in the Otago Provincial District registered as newspapers is 48.

STEWART ISLAND is separated from the Middle or Southern Island by Foveaux Strait, about 23 miles broad. The population is small. The principal occupations are farming and oyster fishing. There are two good harbours, Port William and Paterson's Inlet. Fertile land is to be found in the valleys, and some of the higher ground is well-timbered. The seas surrounding it swarm with fish, particularly the trumpeter and moki, and there are large oyster beds. The island is supposed to have much mineral wealth; large deposits of black iron-sand of equal quality to that found in Taranaki have been discovered; quartz reefs, too, are numerous. Professor Ulrich reported favourably of the gold indications. Tin ore has been found in apparently large quantities. Pegasus Bay and Port William are the places where quartz reefs have been found, and to a very limited extent worked. At the census of 1896 the population of Stewart Island amounted to 252 persons, 152 males, 100 females, and included five female half-castes. The number of houses and huts was 60. The area of the island is 425,390 acres.

The CHATHAM ISLANDS lie about 536 miles E., between 43° 25′ and 44° 20′ S. latitude, and 176° 10′ and 177° 15′ W. long., and consist of three islands, Chatham, Pitt, and Rangatira. The first-named is the largest, being about 38 miles long and 25 miles broad. They were discovered in 1791 by Captain Broughton, and are mainly utilized for the purpose of breeding cattle and sheep. By the census of 1896, there were 234 Europeans—132 males, 102 females, including 1 Chinese male, and half-castes, 5 males and 5 females—mostly engaged in stock-rearing and in the sea fisheries. To these must be added 179 Maoris and 20 Morioris, the latter being a remnant of a Polynesian tribe (akin to the Maori) which appears to have settled in the Chatham Islands about 26 generations back. They were almost exterminated by the Maoris early in the present century. There are 53 inhabited houses. The climate here as a rule is much colder than in any part of New Zealand at a similar latitude.

The KERMADEC ISLANDS were formally annexed on August 17, 1887. The ceremony of annexing them took place on Sunday on Raoul Island, the largest in the group, being about 20 miles in circuit. (Mr. Thomas Bell, the one final settler who was the first to take possession of Sunday Island, over twenty years ago, claims the island as his, and he has obtained a legal opinion that the annexation of that island by the New Zealand Government was *ultra vires*.) The next in size is the Macaulay Island, about 3 miles in circumference. They lie about 614 miles to the NE. of Russell, in the Bay of Islands, between 29 and 32 degrees south latitude, and 177 and 180 degrees west longitude. Population, census 1896, 7—4 males, 3 females—living in one house.

On October 27, 1888, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the COOK ISLANDS, or Hervey group (Rarotonga); and in September, 1900, Lord Runfurly left Auckland in H.M.S. *Mildura* to annex them, together with SAVAGE ISLAND and the Penhryn group, to the Colony of New Zealand. These islands, seven in number, lie between 18° 15′ and 21° 47′ S. lat., and 157° and 16° W. long. The group is federated, has a regular Government. But it is supposed that the New Zealand Government will give them two representatives, one in each House, and a regular revenue derived from import duty. The chief exports are coffee, copra, oranges and tropical fruits and cotton. Coffee and oranges grow luxuriously, and without care—literally wild. The British Resident (Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Gudgeon) is appointed on the recommendation of the New Zealand Government, and acts as Government agent in all matters of trade. A weekly newspaper is published in Rarotongan and English; it is called the *Torea*. British coin is the only legal currency, but the Chilian dollar is still used by everybody except the Government.

The AUCKLAND ISLANDS, about 200 miles south of Stewart Island; the Campbell Islands in latitude 52° 33′ south, and longitude 169° 8′ west; the Antipodes Islands, about 458 miles in a south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers; and the Bounty Islands, about 415 miles in nearly an east-south-easterly direction from Port Chalmers are included in the Colony of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. (See Colonial Office List.) £5,000.

Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain Dudley Alexander (Prince of Wales' Own—West Yorkshire Regiment).

Assistant Private Secretary, the Hon. Charles E. Hill-Trevor.

Administrator of the Government.

The Chief Justice holds a dormant commission.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

August 13, 1900.

Prime Minister, Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Trades and Customs, Minister of Labour, and Minister of Defence, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C. LL.D.

Colonial Secretary, Postmaster-General, Minister of Railways, Industries and Commerce, Hon J. G. Ward.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Agriculture, Commissioner of Forests, and Minister in Charge of Advances to Settlers' Office, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Member representing the Native Race, Hon. J. Carroll.

Minister of Immigration, Minister of Education and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Hon. W. C. Walker.

Minister of Public Works, Minister of Marine, Minister in Charge of Printing Office, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.

Minister of Justice and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. McGowan.

Minister without portfolio, Hon. A. G. Cadman.

Clerk of Executive Council, A. J. Willis.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FORTY-FIVE MEMBERS ELECTED FOR SEVEN YEARS (SINCE 1891, PRIOR TO THAT DATE FOR LIFE).

Speaker, Hon. Henry John Miller.
Chairman of Committees, Hon. W. D. H. Baillie.
Clerk of Parliaments and Council, L. Stowe.

Clerk-Assistant, A. T. Bothamley.
Second Clerk-Assistant, G. Moore.
Interpreter, H. S. Hadfield.

The Library is controlled jointly by both Houses.

Arkwright, Hon. F. . . . . Wellington.	Jones, Hon. G. . . . . Oamaru.
Baillie, Hon. William Douglas Hall . . . Marlborough.	Kelly, Hon. T. . . . . Taranaki.
Barnicoat, Hon. J. W. . . . . Nelson.	Kelly, Hon. W. . . . . Auckland.
Bolt, Hon. W. M. . . . . Otago.	Kenny, Hon. C. W. A. T. . . . . Marlborough.
Bonar, Hon. James Alexander . . . . Westland.	Kerr, Hon. J. . . . . Westland.
Bowen, Hon. C. C. . . . . Canterbury.	McLean Hon. George . . . . . Otago.
Cadman, Hon. A. J. . . . . Auckland.	Miller, Hon. Henry John (Speaker) . . . Otago.
Feldwick, Hon. H. . . . . Otago.	Montgomery, Hon. W. . . . . Canterbury.
Fraser, Hon. Francis Humphries . . . Wellington.	Morris, Hon. G. B. . . . . Auckland.
Gourley, Hon. Hugh . . . . . Dunedin.	Oliver, Hon. R. . . . . Otago.
Grace, Hon. Morgan Stanislaus, C.M.G. . . Wellington.	Ormond, Hon. J. D. . . . . Hawke's Bay.
Harris, Hon. Benjamin . . . . . Auckland.	Peacock, Hon. John Thomas . . . . Canterbury.
Holmes, Hon. Matthew . . . . . Otago.	Pinkerton, Hon. David . . . . . Otago.
Jenkinson, Hon. J. E. . . . . Canterbury.	Pitt, Hon. H. (Lieut.-Col.) . . . . . Nelson.
Jennings, Hon. W. T. . . . . Auckland.	Reeves, Hon. R. H. J. . . . . Nelson.
Johnston, Hon. C. J. . . . . Wellington.	Rigg, Hon. J. . . . . Wellington.

Scotland, Hon. Henry	Taranaki.
Shrimski, Hon. S. E.	Otago.
Smith, Hon. A. Lee	Otago.
Smith, Hon. W. C.	Hawke's Bay.
Stevens, Hon. E. C. J.	Canterbury.
Swanson, Hon. W.	Auckland.
Taiaroa, Hon. H. K.	Otago.
Tomoana, Hon. Henare	Hawke's Bay.
Twomey, Hon. J. M.	Otago.
Walker, Hon. L.	Canterbury.
Walker, Hon. W. C.	Canterbury.
Whitmore, Hon. Sir George Stoddart, K.C.M.G.	Hawke's Bay.
Williams, Hon. H.	Auckland.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEVENTY EUROPEAN AND FOUR MAORI MEMBERS, ELECTED FOR THREE YEARS.

Speaker, Hon. Sir G. Maurice O'Rorke, Knt.
Chairman of Committees, A. R. Guinness.
Clerk of the House, H. Otterson.
Clerk-Assistant, A. J. Rutherford.

Second Clerk-Assistant, A. F. Lowe.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Colonel W. Fraser.
Acting Librarian, H. L. James, B.A.

Ashburton ...	J. McLachlan	Hawera... ...	F. McGuire	Riccarton ..	G. W. Russell
Ashley	R. Meredith	Hawke's Bay ...	W. R. Russell	Selwyn	C. A. C. Hardy
Avon	W. W. Tanner	Invercargill ..	J. A. Hanan	Taieri	W. C. P. Carncross
Auckland ...	W. J. Napier	Kaiapoi... ...	D. Buddo	Taranaki ...	E. M. Smith
,, ...	Witheford, J. H.	Lyttelton ...	G. Laurenson	Thames	Hon. James McGowan
,, ...	G. Foulds	Manawatu ...	J. Stevens	Timaru	Hon. W. Hall-Jones
Awarua... ...	Hon. J. G. Ward	Manukau ...	Hon. Sir G. M. O'Rorke	Tuapaka ...	J. Bennett
Bay of Islands	R. M. Houston	Maori, Northern	Honi Heke	Waiapu	Hon. J. Carroll
Bay of Plenty ...	W. H. Herries	,, Western	Henare Kaihan	Waihemo ...	Hon. J. McKenzie
Bruce	J. Allen	,, Southern	Tame Parata	Waikato ...	F. W. Lang
Buller	J. Colvin	,, Eastern	Wi Pere	Waikouaiti ...	E. G. Allen
Caversham ...	A. Morrison	Marsden ...	R. Thompson	Waipawa ...	C. Hall
Christchurch ...	W. W. Collins	Masterton ...	A. W. Hogg	Waitaki ...	Hon. W. J. Steward
,, ...	C. Lewis	Mataura ...	R. McNab	Wairarapa ...	J. T. M. Hornsby
,, ...	H. G. Ell	Motueka ...	R. McKenzie	Wairau	C. H. Mills
Clutha	J. W. Thomson	Napier	A. L. Fraser	Waitemata ...	R. Monk
Dunedin ...	J. A. Millar	Nelson	J. Graham	Wakatipu ...	W. Fraser
,, ...	J. F. Arnold	Oamaru... ...	Hon. T. Y. Duncan.	Wallace	M. Gilfedder
,, ...	A. R. Barclay	Ohmemuri ...	J. Palmer	Wanganui ...	A. D. Willis
Eden	J. Bollard	Otaki		Wellington ...	John Hutcheson
Egmont ...	W. Symes	Palmerston ...	F. Pirani	,, ...	A. R. Atkinson
Ellesmere ...	R. H. Rhodes	Pahiatua ...	J. O'Meara	,, ...	F. Fisher
Franklin ...	W. F. Massey	Parnell ...	F. Lawry	Wellington Suburbs ...	T. W. Wilford
Geraldine ...	F. R. Flatman	Patea	G. Hutchison	Westland ...	Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon
Grey	A. R. Guinness	Rangitikei ...	F. Y. Lethbridge		

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

PREMIER'S OFFICE.

Premier, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary to Premier and Cabinet, A. J. Willis.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary Hon. J. G. Ward.
Under-Secretary, Hugh Pollen.
Chief Clerk, R. F. Lynch.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Controller and Auditor-General, J. K. Warburton.
Assistant Controller and Auditor J. C. Gavin.
Chief Clerk, L. C. Roskruge.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Registrar-General, E. J. Von Dadelszen.
Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar-General, G. Drury.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Government Printer, Manager Stationery Department, and Controller of Stamp Printing, J. Mackay.
Superintending Overseer, J. Burns.
Hansard Supervisor, M. F. Marks.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE.

Colonial Treasurer, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, P.C.
Secretary, Receiver, and Paymaster-General, J. B. Heywood.
Accountant to the Treasury, R. J. Collins.
Cashier, C. E. Chittey.
Officer for Payment of Imperial Pensions at Auckland, B. J. Davenay.
Registrar of Old Age Pensions, Edmund Mason.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADES UNIONS REGISTRY.

Registrar, E. Mason, Wellington.
Deputy Registrar, Charles T. Benzoni, Wellington.

Revising Barrister, L. G. Reid, Wellington.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Minister, Hon. J. G. Ward.
Clerk, A. M. Smith.

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. McGowan.
Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, G. F. C. Campbell.
Chief Clerk, F. J. M. D. Walmsley.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, Hon. J. McGowan.
Under-Secretary, F. Waldegrave.

CROWN LAW OFFICE.

Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid.
Assistant Law Officer, L. G. Reid.
Law Draughtsman, F. Fitchett, M.A., LL.D.

PATENT OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, F. Waldegrave.
Deputy Registrar, J. C. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Chief Justice.
Wellington.—Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.

PUISNE JUDGES.

Wellington.—W. B. Edwards.
Auckland.—E. T. Conolly.
Christchurch.—J. E. Denniston. J. C. Martin (acting).
Dunedin.—J. S. Williams.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES.

New Plymouth, Hawera, Wanganui, Wairarapa, and Palmerston North.—C. C. Kettle.
Nelson—H. W. Robinson.
Ashburton, Timaru, Oamaru, Queenstown, Naseby, Lawrence, Invercargill, Hokitika, Greymouth, Westport, and Reefton—C. D. R. Ward.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Auckland.—J. Lawson.
Wellington.—J. Ashcroft.
Christchurch.—G. L. Greenwood.
Dunedin.—C. C. Graham.

NATIVE LAND COURT.

Chief Judge, G. B. Davy.
Registrars—Auckland, J. W. Browne; Gisborne, J. Brooking; Wellington, R. C. Sim.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE.

Commissioner, J. B. Tunbridge.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Inspector, Lieut.-Col. A. Hume, N.Z.M.
Clerk, T. E. Richardson.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Electric Telegraphs, Hon. J. G. Ward.
Secretary, W. Gray.
Superintendent of Electric Lines, J. K. Logan.
Assistant Secretary and Inspector, T. Rose.
Controller of Money Orders and Savings Banks, and Accountant, G. Gray.
Chief Clerk, D. Robertson.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Secretary and Inspector of Customs and Marine, W. T. Glasgow.
Chief Clerk, Customs, T. Larchin.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.
Secretary, W. T. Glasgow.
Chief Clerk, G. Allport.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Hon. James Carroll.
Secretary, C. A. St G. Hickson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. O. Williams.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Education, Hon. W. C. Walker.
Secretary and Inspector-General, George Hogben, M.A.
Assistant Secretary, Sir E. Osborne Gibbes, Bart.
Director, Institute for Deaf Mutes, G. van Asch.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.

Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums and Hospitals, Duncan MacGregor, M.A., M.B., C.M.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Secretary and Chief Inspector of Factories, E. Tregear.
Chief Clerk, J. Mackay.

LAND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT AND DEEDS REGISTRY.

Registrar-General, G. B. Davy.
Secretary, C. A. St. G. Hickson.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, C. A. St. G. Hickson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. W. Hall-Jones.
Under-Secretary, H. J. H. Blow.
Engineer-in-Chief, W. H. Hales.
Superintending Engineer (head office), P. S. Hay, M.A., M.I.C.E.
Chief Clerk, W. D. Dumbell.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Minister for Railways, Hon. J. G. Ward.
General Manager, T. Ronayne.
Assistant General Manager, C. Hudson.
Chief Engineer for Working Railways, J. Coom, M.I.C.E.
Inspecting Engineer, J. Burnett.
Locomotive Superintendent, A. L. Beattie.
Accountant, A. C. Fife.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Waite.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Defence, Right Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Under Secretary, Major Sir A. P. Douglas, Bart., late R.N.
Commander of New Zealand Forces, Col. A. P. Penton, R.A.
Staff Officer, Major W. R. N. Madocks.
Cadet, A. J. Baker.
Inspectors of Submarine Mining Establishment, Captain J. Falconer and Captain W. Coyle.

DEFENCE STORES DEPARTMENT.

Storekeeper, J. O. Sullivan (acting).
Assistant Storekeeper, T. H. Sewell.

PERMANENT MILITIA.

Major, W. B. Messenger.
Captain, H. C. Morrison.

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Lands, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.
Assistant Surveyor-General, and Under Secretary for Lands, A. Barron.
Superintendent Village Settlements, J. E. March.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Auckland District, Gerhard J. Mueller.
Taranaki District, J. Strauchon.
Hawke's Bay District, E. C. Gold-Smith.
Wellington District, J. W. A. Marchant.
Nelson District, T. Humphries.
Westland District, W. G. Murray.
Marlborough District, C. W. Adams.
Canterbury District, S. Weetman.
Otago District, J. P. Maitland.
Southland District, D. Barron.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Mines, Hon. J. McGowan.
Under-Secretary for Mines, H. J. H. Eliott.
Inspecting Engineer, John Hayes.
Chief Clerk, T. H. Hamer.
Clerk, H. E. Radcliffe.
Analyst, W. Skey.
Geologist, A. M'Kay, F.G.S.; Assistant, W. A. McKay.
Draughtsman, C. H. Pierard.
Inspectors of Mines: Auckland District, J. Coutts; Assistant, T. Ryan. Nelson and West Coast Districts, R. Tennent; Assistant, A. H. Richards. Canterbury, Dunedin and Southland Districts, E. R. Green.
Secretary Mining Bureau, P. Galvin.
Schools of Mines.—Lecturers and Instructors: Thames, F. B. Allen, M.A., B.Sc.; Reefton. There are also aided Schools of Mines at Otago University, and in several parts of the colony.
Boards of Examiners.—Under "The Coal Mines Act, 1891": Director of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, Surveyor-General, Inspecting Engineer of Mines, Chief Inspector of Machinery; Messrs. James Bishop, A. B. Lindop, and William Shore. Under "The Mining Act 1891": same official members; Messrs. Henry A. Gordon, Thomas A. Dunlop, Patrick Q. Caples, and Francis Hodge. Chairman of both Boards, Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., Director of Geological Survey; Secretary, T. H. Hamer.

NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.

Governors, His Excellency the Governor, the Colonial Secretary; W. T. L. Travers, F.L.S.; Sir James Hector, K.C.M.G., &c.; T. Mason; E. Tregear, F.R.G.S.; J. Young; J. W. Joynt, M.A.; J. McKerrow, F.R.A.S.; T. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S.; Hon. C. C. Bowen.
Manager, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.
Hon. Treasurer, W. L. L. Travers, F.L.S.
Secretary, R. B. Gore.

COLONIAL MUSEUM, GEOLOGICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Director of Geological Survey, and Director of Colonial Museum, Sir J. Hector, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.
Curator and Meteorological Observer, R. B. Gore.
Astronomical Observer, T. King.
Taxidermist, A. Yuille.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Minister in Charge, Hon. T. Y. Duncan.
Secretary of Agriculture and Chief Inspector of Stock, J. D. Ritchie.
Chief Clerk, R. Evatt.
Chief Dairy Instructor, J. A. Kinsella
Dairy Instructors and Graders, James Sawers, J. A. Kinsella, J. T. Lang, R. W. D. Robertson, J. Johnston, A. A. Thornton, D. J. McGowan, E. Townshend.
Biologist, T. W. Kirk.
Poultry Expert, D. D. Hyde.
Pomologists, W. J. Palmer, J. C. Blackmore, S. 1. Fitch.
Veterinary Surgeons, J. A. Gilruth, M.R.C.V.S., A. Park, M.R.C.V.S, C.J. Reakes, M.R.C.V.S., A. R. Young, M.R.C.V.S., A. Crabb, M.R.C.V S., J. G. Clayton, M.R.C.V.S.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

Valuer-General, J. McGowan.
Supervising Valuers—Auckland, W. Duncan; Canterbury, A. P. O'Callaghan; Otago, A. M'Kerrow; Southland, H. Carswell.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Public Trustee, J. W. Poynton.
Solicitor, F. J. Wilson.
Chief Clerk, A. A. Duncan.
Accountant, M. Townsend.
District Agents, Christchurch—M. C. Barnett; Auckland—E. F. Warren; Dunedin—F. H. Morice; Greymouth—T. D. Kendall; Nelson—E. P. Watkis; West Coast Settlement Reserves Agent—Thomas W. Fisher.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, J. H. Richardson, F.F.A., F I A.V.
Assistant Commissioner, D. M. Luckie.
Actuary, Morris Fox.
Secretary, W. B. Hudson.
Chief Medical Officer, J. Cahill, M.D.
Accountant, G. W. Baritrop.
Chief Clerk, R. C. Niven.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS OFFICES.

Superintendent, John M'Gowan.
Deputy Superintendent, G. F. C. Campbell.
Chief Clerk (head office), F. J. M. D. Walmsley.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Chancellor, Sir Jas. Hector, M.D., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. J. C. Andrew, M.A.
Registrar, J. W. Joynt, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO.

(Affiliated to the University of New Zealand.)
Chancellor, His Honor Mr. Justice Williams.
Vice-Chancellor, E. B. Cargill.
Registrar, A. Hamilton.

CANTERBURY COLLEGE.

(Affiliated to the University of New Zealand.)
Chairman of Governors, H. R. Webb, F.R.M.S.
Registrar, A. C. Wilson.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Affiliated to the University of New Zealand.)
Chairman of Governors, Hon. Sir G. M. O'Rorke, M.A.
Registrar, D. W. Runciman, M.A.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Affiliated to the University of New Zealand.)
Chairman of Governors, Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.
Registrar, C. P. Powles.

AGENT-GENERAL IN ENGLAND FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Hon. W. P. Reeves (of Christchurch, New Zealand), Westminster Chambers, 13, Victoria Street, London.
Secretary, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.
Audit Officer, C. F. W. Palliser.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop of Wellington, Right Rev. F. Wallis, D.D.
Bishop of Auckland, Most Rev. W. G. Cowie, D.D. (Primate).
Bishop of Christchurch, Right Rev. Churchill Julius, D.D.
Bishop of Dunedin, Right Rev. S. T. Nevill, D.D.
Bishop of Nelson, Right Rev. C. O. Mules, M.A.
Bishop of Waiapu, Right Rev. W. L. Williams, D.D.
Bishop of Melanesia, Right Rev. Cecil Wilson, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop and Metropolitan, Wellington, Most Rev. F. Redwood, S.M., D.D.
Bishop of Auckland, Right Rev. George Michael Lenihan, D.D.
Bishop of Christchurch, Right Rev. John J. Grimes, S.M., D.D.
Bishop of Dunedin, Right Rev. M. Verdon, D.D.
Maori Missions at Whangaroa, Hokianga, Ohinemutu, Matata and Taupo.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moderator, Right Rev. W. R. Campbell, B.A., Amuri.
Clerk and Treasurer, Rev. D. Sidey, D.D., Napier.
Treasurer for Church Extension Fund, Rev. C. S. Ogg, M.A., Wellington.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

President, Rev. J. S. Smalley, F.R.G.S., Nelson.
Secretary, Rev. D. J. Murray, Thames Auckland.
Century Fund Secretary, Rev. C. H. Garland, Christchurch.
Connexional Secretary, Rev. W. Morley, D.D., Christchurch.

HEBREW CONGREGATION.

Ministers, Rev. S. A. Goldstein, Auckland; Rev. H. van Staveren, Wellington; Rev. A. T. Chodowski, Dunedin; Mr. A. Singer, Hokitika.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

Alliance Assurance Company (Successors to the Union Insurance Company.)—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Company.—Christchurch, Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin.
Australian Alliance Assurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Australian Mutual Provident Society.—Wellington (head office for New Zealand), Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Nelson, Blenheim, Napier, New Plymouth (with sub-agencies at principal towns throughout the colony).
Australian Widows' Fund.—Chief office, Wellington. Branches and agencies throughout New Zealand.
Canton Insurance Society (Marine).—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Timaru, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Citizen Life Assurance Society—Head office for New Zealand, Wellington.
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington.
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Successors to the Colonial Insurance Company).—Chief office, Wellington. Branches and agencies throughout New Zealand.
Guardian Fire and Life Company—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Wellington.
Equitable Imperial Fire Insurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. — Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland, Nelson, and Invercargill.
London and Lancashire Insurance Company.—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin New Plymouth
Manchester Fire Assurance Company.—Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, and Auckland.
Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Marine Insurance Company of London.—Wellington.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia.—Head office (New Zealand Branch), Wellington, also at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.
National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. —Head Office, Dunedin. Branches and agencies throughout the colony.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited.—Wellington (head office for New Zealand), with agencies and sub-agencies in nearly every town in New Zealand.
New Zealand Accident Insurance Company —Head office, Auckland. Branches and agencies throughout New Zealand.
New Zealand Government Life Insurance Department.—Head office, Government Buildings, Wellington.
New Zealand Insurance Company. — Head office, Auckland, Branches and agencies throughout the colony.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Auckland, Dunedin, Napier, Christchurch and Wellington.
Northern Assurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Blenheim, Hokitika, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson, Timaru.
North Queensland Insurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Nelson, and Wellington.
Provident and Industrial Fire Company of New Zealand, Dunedin.
Phœnix Assurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.
Royal Exchange Assurance Company.—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Royal Insurance Company.—Auckland, Christchurch, Timaru, Napier, New Plymouth, Otago, Nelson, Southland, and Wellington.
Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company.—Dunedin, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch.
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.—Head office, Auckland. Branches and agencies throughout the colony.
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. —Head office, Dunedin.
Straits Insurance Company (Marine).—Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Sun Insurance Office.—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin.
Thames and Mersey Marine.—Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin.
United Insurance Company (Fire and Marine). — Agencies: Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Napier, Wellington.
Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland.

NOTE.—The North German Insurance Company, after 20 years' trading in New Zealand, has withdrawn from the colony.

Many of the above, in addition to Offices in the capitals, have Agencies in the principal towns.

CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

Austria-Hungary.—E. Langguth, Auckland.
Belgium.—Edouard Pollet, Melbourne, Consul-General (Acting); C. Bastin, Melbourne; Hon. Charles John Johnston, M.L.C., Wellington; J. J. Kinsey, Christchurch; J. Burns, Auckland; and Hon. R. Oliver, M.L.C, Dunedin, Consuls.
Chili.—William Brown, Sydney, Consul-General.
Denmark.—Edward Valdermar Johansen, Auckland, Consul for the North Island; Emil Christian Skog, Christchurch, for the South Island; F. H. D. Bell, Wellington; A. G. Fenwick, Dunedin, Vice-Consuls.
France.—M. Le Comte de Courte, Wellington (Consul for New Zealand); G. Humphreys, Christchurch; Percival Clay Neill, Dunedin; G. Dunnet, Auckland.
German Empire.—Kempermann, Sydney, Consul-General; Bendix Hallenstein, Dunedin, Consul; Friedrich August Krull, Wanganui, Consul; Carl Seegner, Auckland, Consul; Philip Kippenberger, Christchurch, Consul; Eberhard Focke, Wellington, Vice-Consul.
Hawaiian Islands.—W. E. Dixon, Sydney, Consul-General for Australasia; Consul (vacant), Dunedin; Auckland, George Dunnet.
Italy.—Commendatore P. Corte, Melbourne, Consul-General; Consular-Agent, Christchurch (vacant); Wellington, George Fisher; Dunedin, Edward Bowes Cargill; Greymouth, Geraldo Giuseppe Perotti; Auckland, R. Rose (Acting).
Japan.—Consul, A. S. Aldrich, Wellington
Netherlands.—N. W. Bossehart, Melbourne, Consul-General; Charles John Johnston, Wellington, Consul; Edward Bowes Cargill, Dunedin; A. Millar, Auckland; and H. F. Johnston, Wellington, Vice-Consuls.
Portugal.—John Duncan, Wellington, Consul; Henry Rees George, Auckland, and C. W. Rattray, Dunedin, Vice-Consuls.
Russia.—Consul, Baron d'Ungern-Sternberg, Melbourne.
Spain.—Vice-Consul (vacant), T. Jamieson (Acting); Hon. Vice-Consul, A. H. Turnbull, Wellington.
Sweden and Norway.—A. Edward Pearce, Wellington, Consul; Eduard Valdermar Johansen, Auckland; and Frank Graham, Christchurch, Vice-Consuls.
United States.—Frank Dillingham, Auckland, Consul (for New Zealand); Leonard A. Bachelder, Auckland, Vice-Consul; R. Pitcaithley, Christchurch; John Duncan, Wellington, Consular Agents.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Anchor Steam Shipping Company.—Head office, Nelson; Agents, W. and G. Turnbull & Co., Custom House Quay, Wellington.
Canadian Australian Royal Mail Line.—Agents, Huddart, Parker & Co., Proprietary; and New Zealand Shipping Co.
Gracie, Beasley & Co 's Liverpool Line.—Agents, Johnston & Co., Wellington.
Wellington Steam Packet Co.—Agents, Johnston & Co., Wellington.
Eastern and Australian S. N. Co.—Agents, Turnbull & Co., Wellington.
Huddart, Parker & Co.—Head office in New Zealand. Wellington.
North German Lloyds.—Agents, Castendyke & Focke, Wellington.
China Navigation Co. (Limited).—Agents, Johnston & Co., Wellington.
Messageries Maritimes Line.—Agents, Leven & Co., Wellington.
New Zealand Shipping Company.—Head Office, Christchurch.
Northern Steam Ship Company.—Head Office, Queen Street, Auckland.
Orient Steam Navigation Company.—Agents, Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—Agents, Johnston & Co., T. Cook & Son, Wellington.
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co.'s Line.—Agents, Levin & Co., Turnbull & Co., Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington.
Shire Line (Turnbull, Martin & Co.)—Head office in New Zealand, Dunedin.
Tyser Line, Ltd.—Agents, W. M. Bannadyne, Wellington.
Union Steam Ship Company (Limited).—Head Office, Dunedin.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Auckland.—Brown, Campbell and Co.
Wellington.—Bethune and Hunter.
Lyttelton.—F. H. Barns.
Nelson.—John H. Cock & Co.
Otago.—G. L. Denniston.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Auckland.—Secretary, H. Goulstone.
Christchurch.—Secretary, H. Antill Adley.
Dunedin.—Secretary, P. Barr.
Invercargill—Secretary, Chas. Rout.
Wellington.—Secretary, S. Carroll.
Napier.—Secretary, J. Parker.
Oamaru.—Secretary, John H. Barr.
Nelson.—Secretary, John P. Harris.

BANKS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Bank of New Zealand.—Capital 4 per cent. Stock Guaranteed by Government of New Zealand, £2,000,000; Preference Shares Subscribed by Government of New Zealand, £500,000; Capital payable by Shareholders, £500,000; Total, £3,000,000. Head Office, Wellington. Bankers to the Government. See Chart.

National Bank of New Zealand, Limited.—Capital, £1,750,000, Paid-up, £250,000, Head Office, 15, Moorgate Street, London. See Chart.

Bank of New South Wales.—Paid-up Capital, £1,950,000; Reserve Fund £1,200,000; Reserve liability of proprietary, £1,950,000. Head Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales. See Chart.

Union Bank or Australia, Limited.—Capital, £2,250,000, Reserve liability of proprietary, £3,000,000; paid up, £1,500,000. Head Office, 1, Bank Buildings, London. See Chart.

Bank of Australasia.—Capital, £1,600,000, Reserve liability of proprietary, £1,600,000; Reserve, £800,000, London Office, 4, Threadneedle Street. See Chart.

All these have Branches in the leading towns.

CHIEF NEWSPAPERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington. — Daily. — *New Zealand Times, Evening Post.* Weekly.—*New Zealand Mail, Government Gazette.* Monthly.—*Church Chronicle, New Zealand Craftsman, New Zealand Dairyman, New Zealand Mines Record.*

Auckland.—Daily.—*New Zealand Herald, Star.* Weekly.—*Weekly News, Observer, New Zealand Graphic.* Monthly.—*Farmer, Church Gazette.*

Christchurch.—Daily.—*Lyttelton Times, Press, Star, Truth.* Weekly.—*Canterbury Times, Weekly Press, Spectator.* Monthly.—*New Zealand Baptist, New Zealand Railway Review.*

Dunedin.—Daily.—*Otago Daily Times, Evening Star.* Weekly.—*Otago Witness, Liberal, Tablet, Weekly Budget.* Monthly.—*Triad, Katipo, Mining Journal.*

Invercargill.—Daily.—*Southland Times, Southland Daily News* Weekly. — *Weekly Times, Southlander, Southern Cross.*

Napier.—*Daily Telegraph, Hawke's Bay Herald.*

New Plymouth. — Daily.—*Daily News, Taranaki Herald.* Weekly.—*Taranaki News, Budget.*

Wanganui. — Daily. — *Daily Chronicle, Evening Herald.* Weekly.—*Weekly Chronicle, Yeoman, Jubilee.*

In addition to the above there are about 172 other newspapers in the colony.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Classified.)

Note.—The Numbers are merely for index purposes.

The headings of the respective classes in this Table and in the Table of Exemptions are used solely for convenience of classification, and shall not in any way affect the articles specified therein, or be construed to indicate the material of which any such article is made.

The word "iron" includes steel, or steel and iron combined.

Neither steam-engines, nor parts of steam-engines, nor steam-boilers (land or marine), are included in the expression "machines" or "machinery" in either this Table or the Table of Exemptions.

The abbreviation "n.o.e." means not otherwise enumerated.

CLASS I.

Foods and Articles for Human Consumption.

Names of Articles and Rates of Duty.

1. Almonds, in the shell, 2d. the lb.
2. Almonds, shelled, n.o.e., 3d. the lb.
3. Bacon and Hams, 2d. the lb.
4. Biscuit, ships' plain and unsweetened, 3s. the cwt.
5. Biscuits, other kinds, 2d. the lb.
6. Boiled sugars, comfits, lozenges, Scotch mixtures, and sugar-candy, 2d. the lb., including internal packages.
7. Candied peel and drained peel, 3d. the lb.
8. Capers, carraway seeds, catsup, cayenne pepper, chillies, chutney, curry-powder and paste, fish-paste, gelatine, isinglass, liquorice, olives, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
9. Chocolate confectionery, and all preparations of chocolate or cocoa
   In plain trade packages, 3d. the lb.
   In fancy packages, or in small packages for retail sale, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
10. Confectionery n.o.e., 2d. the lb., including internal packages.
11. Fish, dried, pickled, or salted, n.o.e., 10s. the cwt.
12. Fish, potted and preserved, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
13. Fruit, fresh, viz.:—
    Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, medlars, apricots, quinces, tomatoes, 1d. the lb.
    (No duty exceeding ½d. the pound to be levied on apples and pears from 14th July to 31st December.)
    Currants and Raisins, 1d. per lb. Raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and strawberries, ½d. the lb.
    Lemons, ½d. the lb.
14. Fruits, dried, 2d. the lb.
15. Fruits, preserved in juice or syrup, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
16. Fruit pulp, and partially preserved fruit n.o.e., 1½d. the lb.
17. Fruits preserved by sulphurous acid, 1d. the lb.
18. Glucose, 1d. the lb.
19. Honey, 2d. the lb.
20. Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
21. Jellies concentrated in tablets or powder, 4d. the lb.
22. Maizena and cornflour, ½d. the lb.
23. Meats, potted or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
24. Milk, preserved, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
25. Mustard, 2d. the lb.
26. Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts, 2d. the lb.
27. Oysters, preserved, 2d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.
28. Pearl barley, 1s. the cwt.
29. Peas, split, 2s. the cwt.
30. Pickles, 3s. the imperial gallon.
31. Provisions n.o.e., 20 per cent *ad valorem.*
32. Sardines, including the oil, 2d. the lb.
33. Sauces, 4s. the imperial gallon.
34. Spices, including pepper and pimento, unground, 2d. the lb.
35. Spices, including pepper and pimento, ground, 4d. the lb.
36. Sugar, ½d. the lb.
37. Treacle and molasses, ½d. the lb.
38. Vegetables, fresh, dried, or preserved, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
39. Vinegar, table, not exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity,* 6d. the gallon.

CLASS II.

Tobacco.

40. Cigarettes, not exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000, 17s. 6d. the 1,000. And for all weight in excess of 2½ lb. per 1,000 6d. the oz
41. Cigars, 7s. the lb.
42. Snuff, 7s. the lb.
43. Tobacco, 3s. 6d. the lb.
44. Tobacco unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, in any licensed tobacco manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff, 2s. the lb.

CLASS III.

Alcoholic Beverages, and Materials for Making Same.

45. Ale, Beer of all sorts, porter, cider and perry, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles, 2s the gallon.
46. Cordials, bitters, and liqueurs, 16s. the liquid gallon.
47. Hops, 6d. the lb.
48. Malt, 2s. the bushel.
49. Rice malt, 1d. the lb.
50. Solid wort, 6d. the lb.
51. Spirits, and strong waters, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, 16s. the proof gallon.
    (No allowance beyond 16·5 under proof shall be made for spirits or strong waters of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.)
52. Spirits and strong waters, sweetened or mixed, when not exceeding the strength of proof, 16s. the liquid gallon.
53. Spirits and strong waters in cases shall be charged as follows, namely:—
    Two gallons and under, as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.
54. Spirits or strong waters, mixed with ingredients in any proportion exceeding 33 per cent. of proof spirit, and although thereby coming under any other designation, excepting patent or proprietary medicines, or tinctures and medicinal spirits otherwise enumerated, 16s. the liquid gallon.
55. Wine, Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for 6 reputed quart bottles, or 12 reputed pint bottles, 5s. the gallon.
56. Wine, other than sparkling and Australian, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for 6 reputed quart bottles, or 12 reputed pint bottles, 6s. the gallon.
57. Wine, sparkling, 9s. the gallon.

* Vinegar exceeding 6·5 per cent. of acidity to be treated as acetic acid.

CLASS IV.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, AND MATERIALS FOR MAKING SAME.

58. Aerated and mineral waters and effervescing beverages, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
59. Chicory, 3d. the lb.
60. Chocolate, 3d. the lb.
61. Cocoa, 3d. the lb.
62. Coffee, essence of, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
63. Coffee, roasted, 3d. the lb.
64. Syrups: lime- or lemon-juice sweetened; raspberry vinegar, 25 per cent *ad valorem.*
65. Tea, 2d. the lb.

CLASS V.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

66. Acid, acetic, n o.e., containing not more than 30 per cent. of acidity, 1½d. the lb.
    For every 10 per cent. of acidity or fraction thereof additional, ½d. the lb.
67. Acid, tartaric, 1d. the lb.
68. Baking-powder, yeast preparations, and other ferments, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
69. Chemicals, n.o.e., including photographic chemicals, and glacial acetic acid (B.P. standard), 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
70. Cream of tartar, 1d. the lb.
71. Drugs and druggists' sundries and apothecaries' wares, n.o.e., 15 per cent *ad valorem.*
72. Essences, flavouring, spirituous: 15 per cent. *ad valorem* until 1st February, 1896, and thereafter 16s. the liquid gallon.
73. Essences, flavouring, n.o.e., 15 per cent.
74. Eucalyptus oil, in bulk or bottle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
75. Glycerine, refined, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
76. Opium, 40s. the lb.
77. Patent medicines, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
78. Proprietary medicines, or medicaments (1) bearing the name of the proprietor on label or package; (2) bearing a prefixed name in the possessive case; (3) n.o.e., prepared by any occult secret or art, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
79. Saccharine, except in the form of tabloids or tablets, 1s. 6d. the ounce.
80. Sarsaparilla, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
81. Soda, carbonate and bicarbonate, 1s. the cwt.
82. Soda, crystals, 2s. the cwt.
83. Tinctures and medicinal spirits of any recognised pharmacopœia containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 15 per cent.
84 Tinctures and medicinal spirits of any recognised pharmacopœia containing less than 50 per cent. of proof spirit 6d. the lb.

CLASS VI.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILE GOODS.

85. Apparel and ready-made clothing, and all articles, n.o.e. made up wholly or in part from textile or other piece goods, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
86. Apparel made by British or foreign tailors, dress-, mantle-, or jacket-makers, to the order of residents in the colony, and intended for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or through an importing firm, 40 per cent. *ad valorem.*
87. Blankets, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
88. Collars and cuffs, of paper or other material, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
89. Cotton counterpanes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
90. Cotton piece-goods, to include turkey twills, dress prints (hard-spun and plain-woven) where the invoice value does not exceed 4d. the yard; and cotton piece-goods n.o.e., 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
91. Cotton piece-goods—namely, tapestry; cretonnes; chintz art crêpe, and serges; velveteens, velvets, and plushes, all kinds damasks; moquette; sateens; linenettes; crepons; crimps; zephyrs; ginghams; turkey twills; prints; printed cottons; piqués; vestings; quiltings, and marcellas; muslins of all kinds; nets; window-nets; hollands, curtains, and blinds; diapers; ticks, including coloured Belgian; towellings; laces, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
92. Drapery n.o e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
93. Feathers, ornamental (including ostrich), and artificial flowers, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
94. Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*
95. Furs, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
96 Haberdashery n.o e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
97. Hats of all kinds, including straw hats; also caps, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
98. Hosiery n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
99. Lace and laces, n.o e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
100. Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps and and bonnets, 25 per cent *ad valorem.*
101. Ribbons and crape, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
102. Rugs, woollen, cotton, opossum, or other, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
103. Shawls, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
104. Silks, satins, velvets, plushes, n.o.e., composed of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
105. Textile piece goods other than cotton or silk, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
106. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
107. Yarns n.o e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS VII.

LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER.

108. Boots, shoes, and slippers, n.o.e.; goloshes, clogs, pattens, vamps, uppers, and laces, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
109. Heel-plates, and toe-stiffeners and plates, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
110. Leather—
    Leather-belting, and belt-leather, harness, bridle, legging, bag, kip (other than East India), 4d. the lb.
    Buff and split, including satin hides and tweeds, 3d. the lb.
    Cordovan, levanted leather, roans, sheepskins, morocco n.o.e., basils, 3d. the lb.
    Sole leather, 2d. the lb.
    East India kip, Persians, lambskins and goatskins (dressed other than morocco), kangaroo and wallabi skins (dressed), tan and coloured calf, 2d. the lb.
    Leather n.o.e., 1d. the lb.
111. Leather board or compo, 4d. the lb.
112. Leather bags and leather-cloth bags n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
113. Leather chamois, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
114. Leather cut into shapes, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
115. Leather leggings, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem.*
116 Leather manufactures. n.o e , 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
117. Portmanteaux; trunks; travelling-bags and brief-bags of leather or leather-cloth 10-in. in length and upwards, and carpet-bags, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
118. Saddlery, and harness; whips and whip-thongs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS VIII.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING.

119. Basket- and wicker-ware n.o.e., not being furniture, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
120. Carpets, and druggets; floorcloths; mats, and matting 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
121. Desks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
122. Furniture and cabinetware n.o.e., and other than iron, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
123. Furniture-, knife-, and plate-powder and polish, 20 per cent *ad valorem.*
124. Mantelpieces, other than stone, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
125. Upholstery n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS IX.

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHEN GOODS.

126. Bricks known as firebricks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
127. China, porcelain, and parianware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
128. Drainage pipes and tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
129. Earthen flooring and garden tiles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
130. Earthenware, stoneware, and brownware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
131. Filters, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
132. Fireclay ground, and fireclay goods, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
133. Glass, crown, sheet, and common window, 2s. the 100 superficial feet.
134. Glassware; also plate-plass, and glass polished, coloured and other kinds, n.o.e.; globes and chimneys for lamps, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
135. Lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
136. Plate-glass, bevelled or silvered; mirrors and looking-glasses, framed or unframed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS X.

FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

137. Artificial flies, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
138. Cards, playing, 6d. per pack.
139. Clocks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
140. Dressing-cases, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
141. Fancy goods, and toys, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
142. Fishing tackle, including artificially-baited hooks other flieanths, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
143. Jewellery; plate, gold or silver; greenstone, cut or polished, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
144. Mouldings in the piece for picture-frames, cornices, or ceilings, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
145. Musical instruments of all kinds n.o.e.. 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
146. Oil perfumed, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
147. Papier-maché ware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
148. Perfumery n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
149. Perfumed spirits and Cologne-water: £1 1s. the liquid gallon until the 1st February, 1896, and thereafter £1 10s the liquid gallon.
150. Photographic goods n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
151. Pictures, paintings, drawings, engravings and photographs, framed or unframed; picture- or photograph-frames and -mounts, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
152. Platedware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
153. Statues, statuettes, casts and bronzes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
154. Tobacco-pipes and -cases, cigar- and cigarette-holders and -cases, cigarette-papers and -cases, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
155. Toilet preparations n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
156. Watches, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
157. Walking sticks, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS XI.

Paper Manufactures and Stationery.

158. Calendars and show-cards, all kinds, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
159. Cardboard boxes complete, or cardboard cut and shaped for boxes (including match-boxes), 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
160. Directories of New Zealand, or of any part thereof; also covers for directories; 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
161. Handbills, programmes and circulars, playbills and printed posters, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
162. Ink, writing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
163. Paper bags, coarse, including sugar-bags, 7s. 6d. the cwt.
164. Paper bags n.o e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
165. Paperhangings, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
166. Paper, wrapping—viz., blue candle, glazed cap, glazed casings, small hand, lumber hand, and tissue, 5s. the cwt.
167. Paper wrapping, other kinds, including brown, cartridge, sugar papers, 5s. the cwt.
168. Printed matter relating to patent or proprietary medicines, trade catalogues, price-lists, and fashion-plates of the goods of firms of persons in the colony, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
169. Stationery and writing-paper n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
170. Stationery, manufactured,—viz.: account-books, manuscript books; billhead, invoice, and statement forms; printed or ruled paper, counter-books; cheque- and draft-forms; tags; labels; blotting-pads; sketch-books; book-covers; copying letter-books; manifold writers; albums (other than for photographs); diaries; birthday-books; plain or faint-lined ruled books; printed window-tickets; printed, lithographed or embossed stationery; and Christmas, New-year, birthday, and Easter-cards and booklets, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
171. Stereotypes and matrices, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS XII.

Manufactures of Metal.

172. Bicycles, tricycles, and the like vehicles; also finished or partly finished or machined parts of same n.o.e., including weldless steel tubing cut to short lengths, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
173. Boilers, land and marine, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
174. Brass cocks, valves, unions, lubricators, and whistles, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
175. Brass manufactures n.o.e, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
176. Cartridges (shot), 10- to 24-bore, 1s. 6d. the 100.
177. Cartridge-cases, 9d. the 100.
178. Cartridges n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
179. Cash-registering machines, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
180. Coffin-furniture, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
181. Composition piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
182. Copper manufactures n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
183. Copying presses, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
184. Crab-winches, cranes n.o.e, capstans, and windlasses, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
185. Cutlery, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
186. Firearms, all kinds, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
187. Galvanised iron manufactures n.o.e., 25 per cent *ad valorem.*
188. Gasometers, and other apparatus for producing gas; also gas-meters, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
189. Gas pipes, iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
190. Hardware, ironmongery, and holloware, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
191. Iron bridges and iron material n.o.e., for the construction of bridges, wharves, jetties, or patent slips, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
192. Iron columns for buildings, and other structural ironwork, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
193. Iron doors for safes and vaults, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
194. Iron galvanised corrugated sheets, screws, and nails, 2s. the cwt.
195. Iron galvanised tiles, ridging, guttering, and spouting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
196. Iron gates and gate-posts, staples, standards, straining posts and apparatus, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
197. Iron nails, 2s. the cwt.
198. Iron pipes, and fittings for same, including main-cocks, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
199. Iron, plain galvanised sheet and hoop, 1s. 6d. the cwt.
200. Iron tanks, exceeding 200 gallons and not exceeding 400 gallons, 10s. each.
201. Iron tanks of and under 200 gallons, 5s. each.
202. Iron work and wire work, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
203. Japanned and lacquered metal ware, 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
204. Lawn mowers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
205. Lead in sheets, 1s. 6d. the cwt.
206. Lead piping, 3s. 6d. the cwt.
207. Machinery, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
208. Machinery, electric, and appliances, 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*
209. Machinery for flour-mills, woollen-mills, paper-mills, rope- and twine-making, dredging, saw-milling, planing, and wood-working (including lathes), oil-refining, boring; and also machinery for refrigerating or preserving meat; leather-splitting machines and band-knives for same, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
210. Machinery for stamping and blocking tin, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
211. Manufactures, n.o.e., of metal, or of metal in combination with any other material, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
212. Nails, n.o.e., 3s. the cwt.
213. Portable engines on four or any greater number of wheels, with boilers of locomotive type; also traction-engines; 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
214. Printing machines and presses, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
215. Pumps and other apparatus for raising water, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.* (*See* exemptions).
216. Railway and tramway plant and materials, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
217. Sad irons, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
218. Shot, 10s. the cwt.
219. Soda-water machines; also machines for aerating liquids, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
220. Steam-engines and parts of steam-engines, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
221. Steam-engines and parts thereof, including the boiler or boilers therefor, imported specially for mining and dairying purposes, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
222 Tinware, and tinsmiths' furniture, n.o.e., 25 per cent *ad valorem.*
223. Waterworks, pipes, iron, 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*
224. Weighbridges and weighing machines, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
225. Wire mattresses and webbing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
226. Zinc tiles, ridging, guttering, piping, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
227. Zinc manufactures, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS XIII.

Timber and Articles made from Timber.

228. Bellows, other than forge, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
229. Blocks, wooden tackle, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
230. Buckets and tubs, of wood, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
231. Carriages, carts, drays, waggons, perambulators, and wheels for the same, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
232. Carriage shafts, spokes, and felloes, dressed; bent carriage-timber, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
233. Doors, glazed with ornamental glass, 4s. each.
234. Doors, plain, 2s. each.
235. Sashes, glazed, with ornamental glass, 4s. the pair.
236. Sashes, plain, 2s. the pair.
237. Timber, palings, 2s. the 100.
238. Timber, posts, 8s. the 100.
239. Timber, rails, 4s. the 100.
240. Timber, sawn, dressed, 4s. the 100 ft. superficial.
241. Timber, sawn, rough, 2s. the 100 ft. superficial.
242. Timber, shingles and laths, 2s. the 1,000.
243. Woodenware and turnery, n.o.e., and veneers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

CLASS XIV.

Oils, Paints, etc.

244. Axle-grease, and other solid lubricants, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
245. Harness oil and composition, and leather dressing, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
246. Naphtha, 6d. the gallon.
247. Oil, linseed, 6d. the gallon.
248. Oil, mineral, including shale waste or unrefined mineral oil, n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
249. Oil, n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
250. Oil, olive, in bulk, 6d. the gallon.
251. Oil, vegetable, in bulk, n.o.e., 6d. the gallon.
252. Oil, vegetable or other, in bottle, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
253. Paints and colours ground in oil or turpentine, 2s. 6d. the cwt.
254. Paints and colours mixed ready for use, 5s. the cwt.
255. Putty, 2s. the cwt.
256. Stearine, for match making, ¾d. the lb.
257. Varnish; enamel paints; gold size, 2s. the gallon.
258. Whiting and chalk, 1s. the cwt.

CLASS XV.

Agricultural and Farm Products, etc.

259. Animals, food for, of all kinds, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
260. Cattle (horned), 10s. each.
261. Chaff, £1 the ton.
262. Grain—namely, barley, 2s. the 100 lb.
263. Grain and pulse of every kind, n.o.e., 9d. the 100 lb.
264. Grain and pulse of every kind, when ground or in any way manufactured, n.o.e., 1s. the 100 lb.
265. Horses, £1 each.
266. Linseed, £1 the ton.
267. Maize, 9d. the 100 lb.
268. Onions, £1 the ton.
269. Prepared calf-meal, £1 5s. the ton.

CLASS XVI.

Miscellaneous.

270. *Bags, flour, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
271. Bags, calico, forfar, hessian, and linen, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
272. Bagging and bags, n.o.e., 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*
273. Blacking and boot gloss, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
274. Blacklead, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
275. Blue, 2d. the lb.
276. Brooms, brushes, and brushware, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
277. Brushes, hair, and combs; toilet-, clothes-, and hat-brushes, 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*
278. Candles, 1d. the lb. or package of that reputed weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight.

* *See* exemptions (page 574).

279. Cement, 2s. the barrel.
280. Cordage and rope, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
281. Cork, cut, including bungs, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
282. Fireworks, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
283. Flock, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.
284. Glue and size, 1½d. the lb.
285. Granite, sawn on not more than two sides, and not dressed or polished, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.
286. Marble, granite, and other stone dressed or polished, and articles made therefrom, including mantelpieces, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
287. Matches—
Wooden, in boxes containing not more than 60 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.
In boxes containing over 60 and not more than 100 matches, 2s. the gross of boxes.
In boxes containing more than 100 matches for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. the gross of boxes.
Wax, "plaid vestas" in cardboard boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. the gross of boxes.
"Pocket vestas" in tin or other boxes containing under 100 matches, 1s. 4d. the gross of boxes.
"Sportsman's," "ovals," and "No. 4 tins vestas," in boxes containing not more than 200 matches, 4s. 6d. the gross of boxes.
Other kinds, for every 100 matches or fraction thereof contained in one box, 2s. 3d. the gross of boxes.
288. Nets and netting, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
289. Powder, sporting, 6d. the lb.
290. Rice manufactured into starch in bond, 2s. the cwt.
291. Sacks, other than corn sacks and jute sacks, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
292. Sausage-skins and casings (including brine or salt), 3d. the lb.
293. Soap, common yellow, and blue-mottled, 5s. the cwt.
294. Soap, n.o.e., 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
295. Soap-powder, extract of soap, dry soap, and soft soap, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
296. Spirits, methylated, 1s. the liquid gallon.
297. Spirits, cleared from warehouse, methylated, under prescribed conditions, 6d. the liquid gallon.
298. Starch, 2d. the lb.
299. Tarpaulins, tents, rick- and waggon-covers, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
300. Twine, n.o.e., 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
301. Washing powder, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.
302. Wax, paraffin, for match making, ¾d. lb.
303. Wax, paraffin, mineral, vegetable, and Japanese, 1½d. the lb.
In addition to any duty chargeable by law on any goods imported into the colony, a further duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged when the goods are prison-made.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

CLASS I.

FOODS, ETC.

304. ALMONDS, Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in confectioners' manufactures.
305. Anchovies, salted, in cask.
306. Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, macaroni, vermicelli, and prepared groats.
307. Rock salt.
308. Rice, dressed or undressed.
309. Rice manufactured into starch, in bond.
310. Salt.

CLASS IV.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, ETC.

311. Cocoa-beans.
312. Coffee, raw.

CLASS V.

DRUGS, ETC.

313. Acids—viz.: boracic; carbolic, in bulk; fluoric: muriatic; nitric; oxalic; oleic; pyrogallic; salicylic; sulphuric.
314. Concentrated extracts or essences in liquid form or preserved in fat for perfume-manufacturing purposes in manufacturing warehouses, in bottles of not less than one pound in weight.
315. Disinfectants.
316. Drugs and chemicals—viz.: alum; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of ammonia; anhydrous ammonia; liquid chlorine; aniline dyes; arsenic; bluestone, or sulphate of copper; borax; catechu; chloride of calcium; nitrate of silver; cochineal; creosote, crude or commercial; glycerine, crude; gum, arabic and tragacanth; gum benzoin; artificial gum arabic; gum, damar; phosphorus; picric acid; prussiate of potash; potash, caustic potash, and chlorate of potash; pearlash; cyanide of potassium; sal-ammoniac; saltpetre; acetate of soda, crude; soda-ash; caustic soda; nitrate of soda; silicate of soda; sulphate of soda; cyanide of sodium; hypo-sulphite of sodium; sulphide of sodium; strychnine; sulphur; chloride of zinc; iron-sulphates; gall-nuts; turmeric; saffron; nitrous-oxide gas; tree washes; insecticides; maltine; chlorodyne.
317. Essential oils, except eucalyptus; cod-liver oil; oil of rhodium.
318. Horse-drenches.
319. Medicinal barks, leaves, herbs, flowers, roots and gums.
320. Scrub exterminator.
321. Sheep-dip; sheep-drenches; sheep-licks.
322. Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.
323. Scientific and assay balances, retorts, flasks, and other appliances for chemical analysis and assay work.
324. Water-hardening chemicals for brewers' use.

CLASS VI.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

325. Accoutrements for military purposes, excepting uniform clothing.
326. Brace-elastic and brace-mountings.
327. Bunting, in the piece.
328. Butter- and cheese-cloth.
329. Buttons, tapes, wadding, pins, needles.
330. Calico, white and grey, also cotton sheetings, in the piece.
331. Corduroy, moleskin, and plain beaverskin, of cotton, in the piece.
332. Coloured cotton shirtings; flannelette shirtings.*
333. Forfar, dowlas, and flax sheeting, when cut up under supervision in sizes not exceeding 47 in. × 36 in. for making flour-bags, and not exceeding 54 in. for lining wool mats.
334. Fur-skins, green or sun-dried.
335. Gold or silver lace or braid for military clothing.
336. Hatmakers' materials—viz.: silk plush; felt hoods; shellac; galloons; calicoes; spale-boards for hat-boxes; leathers and linings; blocks; moulds; frames; ventilators; and tassels.
337. Hessians, plain or striped, and scrim.
338. Leather-cloth.
339. Minor articles (required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades), enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Gazette*.
340. Sailcloth, canvas, and unbleached double-warped duck, in the piece.
341. Sewing cottons, silks, and threads; crochet, darning, and knitting cottons; angola mendings not exceeding 45 yards on cards.
342. Silk for flour-dressing.
343. Silk-twist (shoemakers' and saddlers').
344. Staymakers' binding, eyelets, corset-fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell.
345. Tailors' trimmings—viz.: plain-coloured imitation hair-cloth; canvas; plain Verona and plain diagonal and such patterns of checked Italian cloth as may be approved of by the Commissioner of Customs; Italian cloth of cotton or wool; buckram; wadding and padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids; stay-bindings; Russia braids; shoulder-pads; buckles; silesias; drab, slate, and brown jeans; pocketings; slate, black, and brown dyed unions and linens.
346. Umbrella-makers' materials—viz.: reversible and levantine silk mixtures, gloria, and satin de chêne of not less than 44 in. in width; alpaca cloth, with border; zanella cloth, with border; also other piece-goods on such conditions as the Commissioner may approve; sticks, runners, notches, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips and rings.
347. Union shirtings the invoice value of which does not exceed 6d. the yard.*
348. Waterproof material in the piece.

CLASS VII.

LEATHER, AND ARTICLES USED IN LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

349. Boot-elastic.
350. Bootmakers' linings, canvas (plain or coloured), bag and portmanteau linings, of such materials, qualities, and patterns as may be approved by the Commissioner.
251. Boots, shoes, and slippers—viz.: children's, No. 0 to 3.
352. Cork soles, and sock soles.
353. East India kip, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed.
354. Goatskins, crust or rough-tanned, but undressed.
355. Grindery, except heel- and toe-plates.
356. Hogskins.
357. Kangaroo-, wallabi-skins, undressed.
358. Leather, japanned or enamelled; goatskins, dressed as morocco, coloured (other than black).
359. Saddle-trees.
360. Saddlers' ironmongery (except bits and stirrup irons), hames and mounts for harness; straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar-check, and the same article plain, of such quality as may be approved by the Commissioner; legging-buckles.
361. Tanning materials, crude.

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* Whenever any dispute arises as to the application of the exemption in favour of coloured cotton, flannelette, or union shirtings in the case of fabrics alleged to be such shirtings, the Commissioner has power to decide such dispute; and in case of doubt on his part, he may require the fabric in dispute to be cut up for shirt-making, under such conditions as he prescribes.

CLASS VIII.

FURNITURE, ETC.

362. Blind-webbing and tape.
363. Upholsterers' webbing, hair-seating, imitation hair-seating; curled hair; gimp and cord of wool, cotton, or silk; tufts, and studs.

CLASS IX.

CHINA, GLASS, ETC.

364. Bottles, empty, plain glass, not being cut or ground; jars up to 3 in. in diameter at the mouth.
365. Glass plates (engraved) for photo-lithographic work.
366. Jars or other dutiable vessels, containing free goods or goods subject to a fixed rate of duty, and being ordinary trade packages for the goods contained in them.

CLASS X.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

367. Action-work and keys, in frames and otherwise, for manufacture of organs, harmoniums, and pianos; organ pipes and stop-knobs.
368. Artists' canvas, colours, brushes, and pallet-knives.
369. Magic-lanterns, lenses, and slides.
370. Microscopes and astronomical telescopes, and lenses for same.
371. Musical instruments specially imported for Volunteer bands.
372. Paintings, statuary, and works of art, presented to or imported by any public institution or art association registered as a body corporate, for display in the buildings of such institution or association, and not to be sold or otherwise disposed of.
373. Photographic cameras and lenses.
374. Photographs of personal friends in letters or packets.
375. Precious stones, cut or uncut and unmounted.
376. Sensitised surfaces for photographic purposes.

CLASS XI.

PAPER, ETC.

377. Bookbinders' materials—viz: cloth, leather, thread, headbands, webbing, end-papers, tacketing-gut, marbling-colours, marble-paper, blue paste for ruling-ink, staple-presses, wire staples, staple-sticks.
378. Butter-paper, known as parchment paper or waxed paper.
379. Cardboard and pasteboard, of sizes not less than that known as "royal."
380. Cardboard boxes, material for—viz.: gold and silver paper, plain and embossed, gelatine and coloured papers, known as "box-papers."
381. Cartridge-paper for drawing-books.
382. Cloth-lined boards, not less than royal.
383. Cloth-lined papers, enamelled paper; ivorite and gelatine; metallic paper; not less than demy.
384. Copy-books and drawing-books.
385. Copying-paper, medium and double-foolscap, in original mill wrappers and labels.
386. Hand-made cheque-paper.
387. Ink, printing.
388. Masticated para.
389. Millboard, and bookbinders' leather-board.
390. Paper, hand-made or machine-made book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers.
391. Printing-paper.
392. Printed books, papers, and music, n.o.e.
393. School slates, and educational apparatus.

CLASS XII.

METALS.

394. Anchors.
395. Artificers' tools.
396. Axes and hatchets; spades, shovels, and forks; picks; mattocks; quartz and knapping hammers; scythes, sheep-shears; reaping-hooks; soldering-irons; paper-hangers' scissors; butchers' saws and cleavers.
397. Axles, axle-arms, and boxes.
398. Band-saws and folding-saws, including frames.
399. Bellows-nails.
400. Bicycles and tricycles, fittings for—viz., rubber-tires, pneumatic tires, outside covers, and inner tubes; rubber and cork handles, and pedal-rubbers; also drop-forgings and stampings, ball-bearings, weldless steel tube in full lengths, rims, forks, and spokes in the rough.
401. Blacksmiths' anvils, forges, and fans.
402. Blowers.
403. Boiler furnaces, welded or flanged or corrugated.
404. Bolts, all, and nuts, blank or screwed, black or finished.
405. Brass and copper, in pigs, bars, tubes, or sheets.
406. Brass tubing and stamped work, in the rough, for gasaliers and brackets.
407. Caps, percussion.
408. Card-clothing for woollen-mills.
409. Chains, trace and plough chains; or metal articles required to repair or complete riding or driving harness or saddlery to be repaired or made in the colony.
410. Chain pulleys and chains for same.
411. Chamfering, crozing and howelling machine for cask making.
412. Copper and composition, rod, bolt, sheathing, and nails.
413. Couch-roll jackets, machine-wires, beater-bars, and strainers plates for paper-mills.
414. Crucibles.
415. Emery-grinding machines and emery-wheels.
416. Empty iron drums, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity.
417. Engineers' engine governors, boiler makers', brass finishers', smiths' and all metal and wood workers' machines and hand tools.
418. Eyelets.
419. Fire-engines, including Merryweather's chemical fire-engines.
420. Fish-hooks.
421. Galvanising bath, welded.
422. Gas-engines and hammers, and oil engines.
423. Glassmakers' moulds.
424. Hydraulic cranes.
425. Iron- and brass-wove wire and wire-gauze; also wire-netting.
426. Iron and boiler-plates, and unflanged end-plates for boilers; boiler-tubes not exceeding 6 in. in diameter, and unflanged; Bowling's expansion rings; furnace-flues.
427. Iron, plain black sheet, rod, bolt, bar, plate, hoop, and pig.
428. Iron rolled girders.
429. Iron plates, screws, and castings for ships.
430. Iron wire, n.o.e., including fencing-wire, plain and barbed.
431. Lead, in pigs and bars.
432. Locomotives.
433. Machine saws.
434. Machinery for agricultural and dairying purposes.
435. Machinery for gold-saving and mining purposes and processes, but not for dredging.
436. Machinery exclusively for the purposes of manufacturing beetroot sugar.
437. Metal fittings for trunks, portmanteaux, travelling-bags, leggings, bags, and satchels.
438. Metal sheaves for blocks.
439. Metallic capsules
440. Perambulators and the like vehicles, fittings for, n.o.e.
441. Perforated or cellular sheet zinc or iron.
442. Portable engines, on four or any greater number of wheels, with boiler of locomotive type; also traction engines.
443. Printing type and materials, n.o.e.
444. Rails for railways and tramways.
445. Reapers and binders, and reaping and mowing-machines, and extra parts for same; materials for manufacturing agricultural machinery—namely, reaper-knife sections, fingers, brass and steel springs, malleable castings, discs for harrows, mould-boards and plough-shares, mould-board plates, and steel share-plates cut to pattern, skeith-plates; ploughs and harrows; combined threshers.
446. Riddles and sieves.
447. Rivets and washers.
448. Separators and coolers for dairying purposes.
449. Set-screws, engineers' studs, and split-pins.
450. Sewing-, knitting-, and kilting-machines.
451. Spiral springs (except sofa- and mattress-springs).
452. Steam- and hydraulic-pressure and vacuum gauges.
453. Steel rams, black or finished, for hydraulic cranes or jiggers.
454. Surveyors' steel bands and measuring tapes.
455. Swords.
456. Tacks of all kinds.
457. Tea-packing lead.
458. Tin, in pigs, bars, or sheets.
459. Tinsmiths' fittings, including stamped or blocked tin, planished or unplanished.
460. Tins, tops of, ornamented.
461. Wire, of brass, copper, or lead.
462. Zinc, plain sheet.
463. Zinc plates and copper plates for photo-lithographic work.

CLASS XIII.

TIMBER, ETC.

464. Ash, hickory, and lancewood timber, unwrought.
465. Blacksmiths' bellows.
466. Brush woodware.
467. Carriage- and cart-shafts, spokes and felloes in the rough; hubs, all kinds; poles, if unbent and unplaned, all kinds; bent wheel-rims.
468. Carriage- and cart-makers' materials, viz.: springs, mountings, trimmings, brass hinges, tire-bolts, shackle-holders, step treads, and other iron fittings (except steps, lamp-irons, dash-irons, seat-rails, and fifth wheels), rubber-cloth.
469. Churns.
470. Lignum-vitæ.
471. Sieves, hair.
472. Wooden handles for tools.

CLASS XIV.

OILS, ETC.

473. Benzine in bulk.
474. Kerosene.
475. Oils, viz.: candlenut, fish, whale, seal, penguin, and palm.
476. Paints and colours n.o.e.
477. Shale oil, once run, suitable for gas-making.
478. Spirits of tar.
479. Turpentine, driers, and terebene.

CLASS XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

480. Apparatus and appliances solely for teaching purposes, as may be approved by the Commissioner.
481. Bags made of New Zealand tow or flax.
482. Belting for machinery, other than leather.
483. Binder-twine.
484. Bricks, other than firebricks.
485. Building materials n.o.e.

486. Brushes for cream-separators and combine-screens.
487. Candlenuts and candlenut kernels.
488. Candle-wick.
489. Canvas aprons and elevators for reapers and binders.
490. Carpenters' baskets.
491. Charts and maps.
492. Confectioners' moulding starch.
493. Cotton waste.
494. Dye stuffs and dyeing materials, crude.
495. Felt sheathing.
496. Food preservative n.o.e.
497. Gum boots.
498. Hawsers of 12 in. and over.
499. Honey and brown Windsor soap composition
500. Iron and steel cordage.
501. Jute bagging, bags, and sacks.
502. Manures.
503. Marble, and other stone, hewn or rough-sawn, not dressed or polished.
504. Netmakers' cotton twine.
505. Official supplies for consular officers of countries where a similar exemption exists in favour of British Consuls.
506. Papermakers' felts.
507. Passengers' baggage and effects, including only wearing-apparel and other personal effects that have been worn or are in use by persons arriving in the colony; also implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of such persons; and household or other effects not exceeding £100 in value, which have been in use for twelve months prior to embarkation by the persons or families bringing them to the colony, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale; also cabin-furnishings belonging to such persons.
508. Plaster of paris.
509. Powder, blasting and meal.
510. Ship-chandlery n.o.e.
511. Ships' rockets, blue-lights, and danger-signals.
512. Spirits for manufacturing perfumed spirit, flavouring essences, and culinary essences in manufacturing warehouses This exemption however ceases on the 1st day of February, 1896.
513. Stones, mill-, grind-, oil-, and whet-.
514. Tobacco for sheepwash or for insecticide, after being rendered unfit for human consumption to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
515. Treacle or molasses, mixed with bone-black in proportions to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
516. Tubular woven cotton-cloth in the piece, for meat wraps.
517. Type-writers.
518. Wax, bottling.
519. Woolpacks and woolpockets.
520. Yarn, viz.; coir, flax, hemp.
521. Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Commissioner) which are suited only for, and are to be used solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Commissioner in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Gazette*.
522. And all articles not otherwise enumerated.

TABLE OF EXCISE DUTIES.

523. Tobacco, 1s. the lb.
524. Cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, 1s. 6d. the lb.
525. Beer, 3d. the gallon.
526. Articles in which spirit is a necessary ingredient, manufactured in a warehouse appointed under section 26 of "The Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1882," namely—
Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirits, 9d. the lb.
Pharmacopœia tinctures, essences, extracts, and medicinal spirits containing less than 50 per cent. of proof spirit, 3d. the lb.
Culinary and flavouring essences, 12s. the liquid gallon, from 1st February, 1896.
Perfumed spirit, 20s. the liquid gallon, from 1st February, 1896.
Toilet preparations which are subject to 16s. the liquid gallon on importation, 12s. the liquid gallon.
Toilet preparations which are subject to 25 per cent. duty on importation, 6s. the liquid gallon.

DUTIES IMPOSED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 17 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES ACT, 1888."

527. Olive stones, ground (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 15th May, 1890), 4d. the lb.
528. Brewers' caramel (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st August, 1890), 3d. the lb.
529. Liquid hops (see *New Zealand Gazette*, 21st December, 1893), 6s. the lb.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—			
Other than an agreement for a lease or by deed			
Where the matter thereof is of the value of £20 or upwards	0	1	0
Where divers letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters is stamped with the duty of ...	0	2	6
Where two or more persons join in one declaration or affidavit—in respect of each person	0	2	6
ANNUAL LICENSE—			
To be taken out by any Chartered, Incorporated, or Joint-stock company carrying on business in New Zealand, whether incorporated in the colony or elsewhere, 1s. per cent. on nominal capital, but not to exceed a maximum of £200 in respect of any one license.			
APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES—			
For every appointment of a new trustee or new trustees, except public trustees	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT or valuation of any property—			
Not exceeding £20	0	1	0
Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £50	0	2	6
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0	5	0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	0	10	0
Above £200 and not exceeding £500	0	15	0
Above £500	1	0	0
ASSIGNMENT for benefit of creditors	2	10	0
ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSFER—			
Of property held under a miner's right, when the purchase money does not exceed £20	0	1	0
Exceeds £20, and does not exceed £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50 or part of £50	0	2	6
AWARDS—the same duties as on Appraisements, any sums above £1,000 being liable to a duty of ...	1	15	0
BANK NOTES—			
Upon the average quarterly amount in circulation, per cent.	0	10	0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—			
Payable on demand	0	0	1
Payable otherwise than on demand—if drawn singly—for any sum not exceeding £50	0	1	0
For every additional £50 or part of £50	0	1	0
BILL OF LADING (*must be impressed*)	0	1	0
CHEQUE	0	0	1
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES	5	0	0
CHARTER-PARTY for conveyance beyond the colony	0	1	0
CONVEYANCE ON SALE—			
For every £50, or part of £50, of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale	0	7	6
Conveyance or transfer for a nominal or no consideration—the same duty as on a Conveyance on Sale.			
COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE			
Of any instrument chargeable with any duty, where such duty does not amount to 2s. 6d.—the same duty as the original instrument.			
In any other case	0	2	6
DEED OF GIFT.—The same duties as would be payable under the Deceased Persons' Estates Act, 1881, in the case of devise or bequest by will.			
DEED of any kind whatever not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0
DRAFT ON DEMAND—			
(See Bills of Exchange)	0	0	1
LAND TRANSFER—			
Memorandum of transfer.—Where the transfer is on a sale of property therein, the same duty as on a Conveyance on Sale.			
Where the transfer is by way of exchange, or partition of the property therein	0	10	0
Transfer by way of exchange, if consideration money paid by way of equality exceeds £100, same duty as a conveyance on sale.			
Memorandum of lease—The same duty as on a lease.			
Transfer of lease or encumbrance or surrender thereof.—Where the transfer or surrender is on a sale of the property or estate therein, the same duty as on a conveyance on sale.			
In any other case	0	10	0
LEASE, OR AGREEMENT FOR A LEASE—			
Or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands.			
Without any consideration by way of premium, in respect of the yearly rent, where such rent does not exceed £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50 or part of £50	0	2	6
In consideration of a sum of money by way of premium without rent—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale.			
In consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent, on the amount of premium—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale.			
On the yearly rent when amounting to £20 or upwards—The same duty as on a lease.			
Wherever there is no possible means of arriving at the maximum consideration—a fixed sum of £5.			
LETTER OF CREDIT	0	0	6
MEMORIAL—			
For every memorial authorised to be registered under "The Deeds Registration Act, 1868" ...	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT—			
For every Notarial Act of any kind (except protests on injury to ship or cargo)	0	1	0
For every maritime protest for or in respect of any injury or damage to any ship or vessel, or the cargo or loading thereof, or for any purpose that			

	£	s.	d.
such protest may be required, and whether noted only or extended in due form	0	2	6
POLICY—			
Upon every policy of sea insurance, on any voyage—			
For every £100 and every part of £100 thereby insured	0	0	3
Upon every policy of sea insurance for time—For every £100 and every part of £100 thereby insured—			
Where the insurance is made for any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
For any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6
(All marine policies of insurance must be stamped within 14 days of receipt in New Zealand at the Stamp Office.)			
POWER OF ATTORNEY	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTES—			
Payable on demand	0	0	1
Payable otherwise than on demand—			
For any sum not exceeding £25	0	0	6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0	1	0
For every additional £50 or part of £50	0	1	0
RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE—			
For £2 and over	0	0	1
Receipts on passenger tickets by steamer	0	0	1
SETTLEMENT, DEED OF—			
For every £100 or part of £100 of the value of such property	0	5	0
TRANSFER OF RUN—			
Except by way of Mortgage of any run or station held under lease or license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, same duty as a conveyance on sale.			
TRANSFER ON SALE OF SHARES AND STOCK—			
Not exceeding £20	0	1	0
Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50 or part	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
TOTALISATOR, a duty of 1½ per cent. on the gross takings is payable under the Stamp Act.			

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The schedule to the Estates Duty Act, 1881, as altered by the Amendment Act, 1885, imposes duties on the estates, real and personal, of deceased persons upon the final balance of the estate—

Not exceeding £100, no duty.

Upon any amount exceeding £100, but not exceeding £1,000 on the first £100, no duty, and on the remainder, £2½ per cent.

Upon any amount exceeding £1,000 but not exceeding £5,000, £3½ per cent.

Upon any amount exceeding £5,000, and up to £20,000, £7 per cent.

Upon £20,000, and any amount over that sum, £10 per cent.

Strangers in blood, excepting adopted children, £3 per cent. additional.

No duty may be levied on property to which any wife or husband shall become absolutely entitled by reason of the wife or the husband's intestacy, or under her or his will, or a settlement, or a deed of gift made by her or him.

Bequests to charitable, scientific, or educational institutions are exempted from duty by a special enactment.

TAXES.

In 1891 a Land and Income Assessment Act was passed, repealing the Property Assessment Acts previously in force. Various amendments have since been made by Acts of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895.

The Assessment Acts now provide for an ordinary land-tax on the actual value of land, less the value of all improvements thereon. Registered mortgages held by any person are also liable to land-tax, and registered mortgages owing by an owner are deductible from the unimproved value of his land before tax is assessed. An exemption of £500 is allowed where the value of the land and mortgages, less improvements and mortgages owing upon such land, does not exceed £1,500, between that sum and £2,500, the £500 exemption diminishes by £1 for every £2 such value increases. Beyond £2,500 no exemption is allowed.

A graduated land-tax is levied in addition when the value of all the land of an owner, less the value of improvements thereon, reaches £5,000. Mortgages owing on such land are not deductible from an assessment for graduated land-tax, and no mortgages held are liable to it. The scale of graduated tax varies from one-eighth of a penny in the £ on land owned by any person or Company, the unimproved value of which is £5,000, and less than £10,000, to 2d. in the £ on land, the unimproved value of which is £210,000, or exceeds that sum

Where persons liable to graduated land-tax have been absent from, or resident out of the colony, for a period of three years or more prior to the passing of the Annual Tax Act, such tax is increased by 20 per cent. Provisions are contained in the Assessment Acts for making assessments and hearing any objections made thereto by owners.

By the Act of 1895 native land occupied by European tenants is liable to half the ordinary land tax, the tenant being made liable for the tax but given the power of recovery from rent payable to the Maori owner.

By the same Acts an income-tax is levied on all income which is not derived from land or mortgages in New Zealand, or from shares. An exemption of £300 (no matter how large the income may be), is allowed to each person resident in New Zealand, but no such exemption is allowed to a non-resident. A deduction of amounts paid for life insurance premiums on the taxpayer's life is also allowed, but no such deduction can exceed £50 in any year. Companies pay on their income (other than that derived from land and mortgages in New Zealand) and are not allowed an exemption; shareholders, therefore, do not include dividends received from companies in their individual returns of income. Objections to the assessment of income are heard privately by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

SCALE OF MERCANTILE CHARGES.

ADOPTED BY THE WELLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, APRIL 14, 1875.

SALES AND PURCHASES.	£ s. d.
On sales of merchandise and ships	5 per ct.
On sale of Colonial produce	2½ to 5 per ct.
On sale or purchase of Government securities, or shares in public companies	1 to 5 per ct.
On all goods withdrawn, re-shipped, or delivered to order (on invoice)	2½ per ct.
On collecting and remitting rents	5 to 10 per ct.
On collecting and remitting interests	5 to 10 per ct.
On investing money on mortgage	1 to 2½ per ct.
On recovering debts and other accounts	5 per ct.
On cash payments—Not in funds	2½ per ct.
On interest on general disbursements in account sales, and accounts current, per annum	8 to 10 per ct.
On advances and current accounts not liquidated at the end of the usual season—say March 31—the balance to be charged as a fresh advance, subject to a commission of	2½ per ct.
On becoming guarantee or security for contracts (on amount of penalty)	1 to 2½ per ct.
On acting as Trustee under assignments (on amount collected and disbursed)	5 per ct.
On granting letters of credit	1 per ct.
On procuring money on mortgage	1 to 2½ per ct.
RE-EXCHANGE.	
On bills on any of the Australian colonies	5 per ct.
On English and foreign bills	10 per ct.
CHARGES.	
On local bills renewed	2½ per ct.
Receiving general merchandise and produce (excepting wool) per ton	0 1 6
Delivering ditto	0 1 6
Receiving, weighing, marking, and delivering wool, per bale	0 2 0
Storage on goods and liquids, by weight or measurement, per ton per week	0 1 4
Storage on wool, per week per bale	0 0 4
Yard storage, per ton per week	0 0 0
On guaranteeing sales, bills, or bonds, by endorsement or otherwise	1 to 2½ per ct.
On purchase of merchandise, ships, or Colonial produce—	
If in funds	2½ per ct.
If not in funds	5 per ct.
When goods are sold by auction, auctioneer's commission may be charged in addition to the above.	
SHIPPING AGENCY.	
On procuring money on bottomry, or on procuring freight or charter for vessels	5 per ct.
On collecting freight and passage money	5 per ct.
On ships' disbursements and outfits (including amounts paid to captains when in port)—If not in funds	5 per ct.
On entering vessels from England or elsewhere (the Australian Colonies only excepted)	3 3 0
On clearing ditto	3 3 0
On entering vessels from the Australian Colonies ...	1 1 0
On clearing ditto	1 1 0
On entering or clearing coasting vessels, under 100 tons	0 10 6
Ditto, ditto, above 100 tons	1 1 0
Fee for survey of hatches or stowage (each survey) ...	1 1 0
Fee for survey of damaged goods (each survey), according to circumstances	£1 1s. to £5 5s.
On settling insurance losses, total or partial, and on procuring return of premium (on amount recovered)	2½ per ct.
COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENCY.	
On management of estates as agent or attorney (on amounts received and disbursed)	5 per ct.
On leasing or letting land or houses—on one year's rent	5 per ct.

TOWNS IN NEW ZEALAND.

ABBOTSFORD (46° S lat, 170° E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., Kaikorai riding), 5 miles from Dunedin, on Abbott's Creek. A township, with post-office, telegraph and railway station. Has two hotels, public and private schools, and Anglican, Presbyterian, Christadelphian, Plymouth Brethren, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Protestant Alliance Lodge. Lighted with kerosene. Ham and bacon, biscuit factories, several tanneries and fellmongeries, freezing and meat-preserving works, chemical and pottery works, one flour and meal mill. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Coal is found. Pika Warra or Saddle Hill giving fine view of the fields. Population about 600; district, 3,000.

ADDINGTON (prov. Canterbury, Selwyn co. and riding of Riccarton), a post township, with telegraph and railway station, about one mile SW. of Christchurch. Has two hotels, two schools, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches. Town lighted with gas. Water supply artesian. Has railway workshops, two flour-mills, butter factory, soap and candle works, seed cleaning works, agricultural show grounds, sheep and cattle saleyards, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, with a population (census 1896) of 480. of riding 6,485.

ADDISON'S FLAT (41° 35′ S. lat., 172° 16′ E. long.), (Nelson prov. dist.), county Buller, Waratea South riding, a post town with telephone office; is an alluvial mining township, between Westport and Charleston, 8 miles from Westport. Extensive gold mining goes on in the district. Hotels: Shamrock and Royal. One Catholic church. Public school. Population, 277; of riding 800.

AHAURA (42° 24′ S. lat., 171° 43′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station (Grey county, riding of Waipuna, Nelson prov. dist.). 21 miles NE. from Greymouth, on the river of the same name. Has six hotels, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Episcopal places of worship; public school, public library. Government buildings comprise resident magistrate's court, warden's court, and police-station. Climate temperate. Fine well-watered timber country. Mining and agricultural pursuits. Population, about 250, of district 500.

AHIPARA (35° 25′ S. lat., 173° 4′ E. long.), (Auckland prov., Mongonui co., Kaitaia riding). A post town 224 miles from Auckland, on Ahipara Bay. Has a Native church, school, court-house, boarding house, and kauri gum industry. Population, 82: natives, 200.

AKAROA (43° 50′ S. lat., 172° 58′ E. long.) is a post town with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, situated in Banks' Peninsula (county Akaroa and electorate of Ellesmere, police district of Christchurch, prov. dist. of Canterbury), on the eastern shores of one of the finest harbours of New Zealand. It is 54 (postal) miles from Christchurch, and there is steamer communication *viâ* Lyttelton three times a week. Coaches run alternate days to Little River Railway Station and Pigeon Bay. A steamer plies from Pigeon Bay to Lyttelton. A launch runs regularly to various parts of the bay carrying goods and passengers. The principal hotels are Bruce's, the Criterion, Roderigue's, and Bayley's. The entrance to the harbour is about a mile in width, the anchorage beingabout 6 miles from the heads in Pakariki Bay, where there is a depth of four fathoms at low water. A second order flashing light is exhibited here. Akaroa was founded on August 10, 1840, by Governor Hobson, who sent the brig of war, the *Britomart* (Capt. Stanley), and took possession only a few hours before the arrival of a French corvette, *L'Aube*, convoying the vessel Comte de Paris with 57 settlers, and thus secured it to the British Empire. The town is a pleasant summer retreat for the inhabitants of Christchurch. Cocksfoot grass grows luxuriantly and large quantities of the seed are exported. There are Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and Salvation Army here, Good Templars' Halls, Masonic Hall, a literary institute with a good library, a court-house, a cottage hospital, beautifully situated beside a mountain stream, a high school, a public school, private schools, an Oddfellows' hall, about 12 principal stores, and aerated water factory. Bank: Bank of New Zealand. Societies: Regatta Club, Boating Club, Farmers' Club, Football, Cricket, and Rifle Clubs, and Musical Society. The municipal borough has an area of 221 acres. Formation, volcanic. Population (census of 1896), Borough, 613; of county, 3,886. Newspaper: *Akaroa Mail*.

ALBURY (Mackenzie co. and riding of Albury, Canterbury prov.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station. 29 miles from Timaru. Has hotel and school (in which religious service is held). District is agricultural and pastoral. Has coal mine. Population of township, 130; of district, 300.

ALEXANDRA (45° 6′ S. lat., 169° 20′ E. long.), a municipal town, co. of Vincent, electorate of Tuapeka (prov. district of Otago), 122 (postal) miles NW. from Dunedin, at the junction of the Manuherikia and Molyneux rivers. It has post, money-order, and savings bank office, and telegraph station. It is the centre of the gold-dredging industry in New Zealand and considerable work is being done by numerous dredges. Rail and coach communication, *viâ* Lawrence and Wedderburn. Coaches run to Lawrence and Queenstown three times a week. Naseby three times a week, and Roxburgh six times a week. Hotels: Bendigo, Caledonian, Criterion and Temperance. Banks: Bank of New Zealand and Bank of New South Wales. There is a library, Masonic, and A.O.F. lodges, a town hall, places of worship belonging to the Presbyterians, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics; court-house and police-station. Public school. Numerous stores and tradesmen. Lighted with kerosene; good water supply. Municipal area 840 acres, value of ratable property, £2,055; general rate, 1s. A suspension bridge spans the Clutha. Twenty-three steam and two current-wheel dredges work the Molyneux and Manuherika rivers in the vicinity of this town, and between it and Clyde, dredging the bed of the river for gold; some of the dredges are lighted by acetylene gas, and others by electricity. Foundry and brick-making industries. Four coal pits are here. In the vicinity are several stations. Population (census 1896), 454, now about 900. Newspaper: *Alexandra Herald*, weekly.

ALFORD FOREST (co. Ashburton, provincial district Canterbury), a post town, with postal note office, 86 miles from Christchurch, *viâ* Methven, on the Ashburton River; nearest railway station is Springburn (4 miles distant) to which a coach runs, thence rail (86 miles) to Christchurch, thence steamer, 60 miles NW. from Wellington. Has one hotel, saw-mills, one Government school, in which all denominations hold service. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: Tertiary, lime, lignite and fire-clay, with good sand for glass-making. Population about (census 1896) 426.

ALLANTON (prov. Otago, co. Taieri and riding of Otakia), a post town on the Taieri river, with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank, and railway station, on the Dunedin-Invercargill line, 14 miles SW. from Dunedin. Fares 2s. and 1s. 4d., return 4s. and 2s. 8d. Hotel: Crescent. Has public school, Athenæum, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican churches. National Bank, open Thursdays. Creamery. District is agricultural. Population (census 1896), of town district, 274; riding, 1,622. Momoma settlement, 2 miles SW. of Allanton, has public school.

AMBERLEY (43° 2′ S. lat., 172° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station on the Christchurch and Amberley line, 34 postal miles from Christchurch, on river Kowai. It is in the county of Ashley, and riding of Kowai, and is situated on the North Kowai River. Hotels: Crown and The Railway. Bank of New South Wales. Four stores, one public school, courthouse, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches. Social Institutions: Public library, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Druids' lodges, Steeplechase, Hunt and Cricket Clubs. Mount Grey and Lake Alice in district. Agricultural district. Railway completed to Culverden. Town lighted with kerosene. Population of town district, 440; of county, 11,913.

ANDERSON'S BAY, Peninsula county, and Road Board, 3 miles south-east from Dunedin, with post office and telephone station. Conveyance by omnibus regularly. Has public school, public library, Presbyterian and Anglican churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town (census 1896), 489.

AOTEA (38° S. lat., 174° 51′ E. long.) (provincial district Auckland, Raglan county, and riding of Karioi) is a post town and a small bar harbour on the western coast of Auckland having 11 feet of water on the bar at low water, the post office being distant 123 miles from Auckland, to which there is a weekly mail. It gives its name also to the surrounding district, nearly the whole of which is included in what is known as the "King Country." The district is of a broken character, but the land is generally of first-rate quality. Mountain scenery, beautiful beach and caves. It has one State school and Congregational church. It produces annually a large number of cattle and pigs. Wheat and maize are also cultivated. Chiefly inhabited by Maoris. European population (census 1896) of riding 505, of county 1,545; a considerable number are settlers under the "Homestead Act."

ARAMOHO (Eastown), prov. dist. Wellington, 2¼ miles from Wanganui, on the Wanganui. A post town with telephone and railway station. Has hotel, school, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Industries: meat-freezing, brush-making, cider and sauce works, fellmongeries, nursery, and Government workshops. Population of town and district, 1,000.

ARATAPU (36° 5′ S. lat., 174° 2′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone, savings bank, and money-order office (Auckland prov., Hobson county and riding of Aratapu), 96 miles N. from the city of Auckland, situated on the banks of the Wairoa. County Council meet here. There are here branch of National Bank of New Zealand, open Thursdays only, an Episcopal church, several stores, public hall, Wesleyan church, public school, Kauri Timber Company's mills, Rechabite and Orange societies and public library, in which the Salvation Army hold services. Hotel: Aratapu. In the vicinity there is plenty of kauri gum, potter's clay and limestone. A steamer runs twice weekly to Helensville, whence the train can be taken for Auckland. Mail twice weekly. Population (census 1896) of village, 508; of riding, 1,399. Newspaper: *Wairoa Bell*.

ARROWTOWN (44° 51′ S. lat., 168° 51′ E. long.), a post town, in the provincial district of Otago, county of Lake and riding of Arrow, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 123 miles from Invercargill, and 12 miles from Queenstown, with a Town Council, consisting of a Mayor and six Councillors, and the centre of extensive diggings known as the Arrow river, Shotover, and Cardrona. Extensive quartz mining at Macetown, and dredges on the Kawarau and Shotover Rivers. Hydraulic sluicing on the Arrow. Communication with Dunedin by tri-weekly coach to Lawrence, thence rail; and by coach, four times weekly to Queenstown, thence steamer over Lake Wakatipu, to Kingston, rail thence: by this route Invercargill, or any Southland town, may

also be reached. Wellington is reached by steamer for either Dunedin or Invercargill. A good road over the Crown Range gives communication with Cardrona, Pembroke, &c., in the Wanaka district. Coaches run daily to Queenstown, thrice weekly to Cromwell (for Lawrence), to Cardrona and Pembroke twice weekly, in summer with mails, (but special coaches run almost daily); in winter once weekly. The hotels are the New Orleans, Royal Oak (coach office), Ballarat, and Temperance. There is an agency of the Bank of New Zealand, Warden's Court, and an Athenæum with public library, Masonic lodge. Places of worship: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Catholic, and there are a public school and Roman Catholic school, Orchestral Society, brass band, and district hospital. There are several stores, and one flour-mill. The town is furnished with a good water supply. Gold was first discovered in the Shotover river in 1862 by a miner named William Fox. The municipal area is 390 acres. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Formation: Micaceous schist. Population, of borough 402, of county 2,676. Local paper: *Lake County Press* (weekly).

ASHBURTON (43° 56′ S. lat., 171° 45′ E. long.) a municipal borough, and post town in the provincial district of Canterbury and county of Ashburton, with savings bank, money-order office, telephone exchange, telegraph and railway station on the Christchurch and Timaru Railway and north bank of the Ashburton river, 53 miles from Christchurch. Wellington is reached by rail to Lyttelton, thence steamer. There are seven hotels. Banks: Union, Australasia, New Zealand, and New South Wales. There are three State schools, a district high school, several private schools, a convent school, and Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, court-house, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Orange, Foresters', and Masonic lodges, county hospital, benevolent asylum, police barracks, brewery, and agricultural implement manufactories, flour-mills, freezing works, and several large iron grain stores and woollen mills. Coaches run to Ashton, Waterton, Methven and Longbeach. The town is lit with gas, and has well-equipped fire brigade. Among the local institutions are an Agricultural and Pastoral Association, Building Society, Racing and other Clubs, a Caledonian Society, and two infantry volunteer Rifle companies and one mounted corps. Being a portion of the Canterbury plains, it is a fine agricultural and pastoral district. The chief feature of the town is the beautiful domain of some 80 acres, which contains cycle track, some fine stretches of water, affording in winter fine skating. Wells supply the water, but for fire purposes and flushing the street channels water is led from the river. Formation: light soil, clay sub-soil, and shingle bottom. Population of borough (census 1896), 2,082; of county, 10,820. Newspapers: *Ashburton Guardian*, daily, *Ashburton Mail*, thrice weekly, and *Ashburton Standard*, thrice weekly.

ASHURST (Wellington prov., Oroua co., Ashurst riding), 97 postal miles from Wellington. A railway township, with post, telephone bureau, and money-order offices and savings bank. Daily mail. Has two hotels, Bank of New Zealand (Tuesday and Friday), Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, Anglican (built by Miss Ashurst in memory of her father), Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren and Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army, public library, town hall, and school. Good racecourse. Agricultural and dairying district. Manawatu Gorge in district. Population (census 1896) of town, 361; of riding, 2,134; of county, 6,450.

ATHOL (Otago province, Southland co., and riding of Oreti), 69 postal miles N. from Invercargill. It is a post town on the Mataura river, with telegraph and railway station on the Invercargill to Kingston line. Has one public school, in which Anglican and Presbyterian services are held. Farming. Mining district. Population about 100.

AUCKLAND (36° 50′ S. lat., 174° 50′ 40″ E. long.) (provincial district of Auckland and county of Eden), with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices, named by Capt. Hobson after Lord Auckland, is the largest city in the colony of New Zealand, and was for some time the seat of Government. It is located on the southern shores of Waitemata Harbour) 125 feet above sea level is situated the meteorological station), one of the finest harbours in New Zealand, an inlet of Thames Gulf. There is sufficient depth of water in the port for the largest steamers afloat. At dead low-water any vessel can enter and safely anchor in position, or steam right up the harbour to any of the wharves, and a considerable distance beyond. Its least depth is 36 feet at dead low water springs, while 10 to 16 feet may be added for rise and fall of tide. The working ship channel, with an average depth of 36 feet, ranges from a maximum width in parts of 2 miles, to a minimum of not less than a mile in the section of the harbour comprised between the North Head and Kauri Point. The harbour has two good entrances for large vessels, Rangitoto and High Channels, the former most frequently used, being more roomy, about 2 miles wide. The entrances to the harbour are lit by a lighthouse on the Bean Rock, and both channels for defence purposes are well commanded by the North Head and Point Resolution batteries. The North Island at this point is only 6 miles wide.

Auckland is distant from Sydney 1,315 miles E., and about 1,650 miles NE. from Melbourne; with both places there is regular steam communication. A railway connects Auckland with Onehunga on the Manukau Harbour. The railway constructed to Te Kuiti, with extensions to Cambridge, Te Aroha, Paeroa, Thames, Lichfield, and Rotorua, in the Lake District, brings the country for many miles south and south-east of Auckland into direct communication with the capital. There is a line to Makarau *viâ* Henderson, Kumeu, Helensville, and Kaukapakap. Also a line from Dargaville on the Kiapara harbour running to Opanake, going towards Hokianga harbour; also one from Whangarei to Waiotu, which is intended to connect with the Kawakawa section, thus connecting the Whangarei and Bay of Islands harbours. There are vast deposits of coal along this line of railway. The Main Trunk Line to connect Auckland with Wellington is in course of construction. The city is most picturesquely situated, and its position for commercial purposes is most convenient, as, in addition to the harbour of Waitemata, there is a western harbour, Manukau, the two being only 6 miles apart. It has been proposed to connect these two by a canal, as there are no very serious engineering difficulties. Auckland has been called "The Corinth of the South Pacific." There are numerous wharves and jetties (the largest, the Queen Street wharf, being 1,696 feet long), with facilities for the loading and discharge of about 40 vessels from 100 to 5,000 tons burden. At lowest spring tides there is a depth of from 25 to 28 feet. The railway wharf is 1,050 feet long; it is connected with the railway terminus, and trucks can go alongside any vessels lying there. The depth of water is now about 26 feet. There is also the Hobson Street wharf and the Quay Street jetty, the latter extended 100 feet with depth of water to enable largest vessels to berth. A railway station has been built on ground reclaimed from the harbour.

Principal thoroughfares are Queen, Albert, Hobson, Princes, Wyndham, Victoria, Wellesley, Wakefield, and Grey Streets, Shortland Crescent, and Karangahape, Ponsonby, Jervois, Grafton, and Kyber Pass Roads. Queen Street extends from the Wharf to the Karangahape Road, about three-quarters of a mile. It is the leading street in the city, and contains most of the principal buildings.

Leading buildings in Auckland are the Government offices post-office, custom house, and the supreme court, Bank of New Zealand, Union Bank, the Auckland Savings Bank, Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Australasia, Colonial, and the Union, and National Banks, New Zealand and South British Insurance Companies' offices, the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident and the Mutual Life Associations, the *New Zealand Herald's* new buildings, Free Public Library and Art gallery and Municipal offices, the Northern Club, and the Government House, standing in the midst of grounds planted with English oak and other trees, the Museum, and the new Masonic hall in Princes Street. There are numerous places of worship; among them St. Paul's Church, (whose foundation stone was laid by Captain Hobson in 1841), has been pulled down and rebuilt, abutting on Symonds Street; St. Matthew (Episcopal), St. James, (Presbyterian), St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), St. David's (Presbyterian), Wesleyan in Pitt Street, with a fine organ, St. John's (Wesleyan), in Ponsonby Road, the Congregational Church, the Baptist Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Thos. Spurgeon was once Pastor, and St. Patricks' Cathedral (R.C.), St. Benedict (R.C.), and the Church of the Sacred Heart (R.C.). Anglican churches, St. Sepulchre's and the Epiphany. The majority of the stores and shops are of a substantial character. Several of the more prominent local and British insurance offices are represented.

Principal public buildings are, Victoria Arcade, Strand Arcade, Exchange, Choral Hall, the Academy of Music, Abbott's Opera House, the City Hall, Foresters' Hall, the Temperance Hall and the Auckland Institute (with good library and museum). The hospital has 23 wards and 154 beds; other charitable institutions are the lunatic asylum, lying-in hospital, St. Stephen's Orphanage, St. Mary's Orphanage (R.C.), Costley's Home for the Aged Poor, the Costley Training Institute, Jubilee Institution for the Blind, and industrial school. The bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in Albert Park, is the only statue to the Queen in New Zealand. Other buildings are the Auckland University College (affiliated to the New Zealand University), and Grammar School, the Church of England Grammar School, Prince Alfred College, and St. John's College. There are many public schools in city and suburbs, also about sixty hotels. The free public library has over 16,000 volumes, and is under the management of the corporation, together with the magnificent library of Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., with the large collection of valuable manuscripts presented by the generous donor. It is known as the Auckland Free Library and Art Gallery, and cost upwards of £22,000, the funds being derived principally from moneys left by the late Mr. Costley. Another Art Gallery, the munificent bequest of Mr. J. T. Mackelvie, contains the paintings formerly belonging to him. The museum is well supplied with specimens of natural history. There are Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Druids' lodges.

The suburbs of Auckland are Devonport, Northcote, and Birkenhead on the northern banks of the harbour, and connected with the city by steam ferries, East and West Newton, Parnell, Epsom, Ponsonby, Grey Lynn, Remuera, Eden Terrace, Mount Eden, Mount Albert, Newmarket, and Mount Roskill. There is a well laid-out recreation ground in the Domain which extends over nearly 200 acres. Other reserves are the City Park and the Albert Park on Barrack Hill. The city cemeteries are in Symonds Street, now practically closed. The new extramural cemeteries are at Waikumete, about 8 miles distant, on the Kaipara railway line, and Purewa, in the Remuera district. The racecourse belonging to the Auckland Racing Club is at Ellerslie, where a very fine grand stand has been erected. A spacious building does duty for the City Market. Public baths (considered by some to be the finest in the colonies), are provided by the corporation on the western side of the

breakwater, and also in a bath-house in Elliott Street, where fresh and salt water baths may be obtained. Area of the municipal borough is 1,772 acres. The city is in telegraphic communication with all the centres of both islands by means of three submarine cables laid in Cook's Strait, and it is the port of call for the Californian Mail Steamers. It is connected with the other ports of the Colony by the steamers of the Union Company and Huddart, Parker and Company's line, and there is also regular steam communication with Australia, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Raratonga, Tahiti, and other islands in the Pacific. For the convenience of shipping there is a graving dock on the western side of Queen Street Wharf, having a length of 300 feet, and width on the floor of 42 feet. At high-tide there is a depth of from 13 to 15 feet of water. A new dock of much larger dimensions at Calliope Point, on the northern side of the harbour, cost over £120,000. It is 500 feet long, 40 feet wide on the floor, with a width of 100 feet at the level of the cope, and has a depth of 33 feet of water on the sill. The entrance is closed by a caisson 83 feet long and 15 feet broad. It has a temporary head, so that in the future it can be lengthened if required. It was opened on February 16, 1888. Among the industrial establishments of the city are boiler works, saw-mills, the Kauri Timber Company, Waitemata Sawmill Company, and Leyland, O'Brien and Company's Sawmill, butter-box factory, shipbuilding yards, and an extensive sugar refinery. At Freeman's Bay are glass works. Most of the streets are either flagged or asphalted, and are lighted with incandescent gas lights. There is a good water supply to the city (average consumption 4,000,000 gallons daily) derived from the Western Springs, and conserved in the Ponsonby and Kyber Pass reservoirs, with large reservoir constructed on Mount Eden to supply the higher portions of the city and suburbs. A further supply of water is now being obtained from the Waitakerei ranges, the daily supply amounting to some 4,000,000 gallons. The control of municipal affairs is in the hands of a Council, consisting of a mayor and 18 councillors elected by the ratepayers. There are six wards, North, South, East, Ponsonby, Karangahape, and Grafton, each ward returning three councillors. The fire brigade central station is in Albert Street, where there is a lofty look-out tower with bell; branch stations are at Ponsonby, Grafton, and Newton. "Few cities can boast of scenery so picturesque as that surrounding Auckland. It lies on a narrow isthmus, separating the seas that wash the E. and W. shores of the island; the landscape dotted over with volcanic cones (Hochstette counted sixty-three points of eruption within 10 miles radius of the city). The best view is, perhaps, to be obtained from the lip of the crater of Mount Eden, an extinct volcano overhanging the city, at a distance of about a mile." Auckland has superior advantages for being the seat of manufacturing industry. A large woollen manufactory has been in operation at Onehunga several years, and a superior quality of material is made. A paper manufactory has recently been established at Riverhead, the head of the harbour. Tramways are in operation to Ponsonby and Newton on the west, Newmarket and Kyber Pass on the east, and Epsom on the south. General exports from provincial district, during 1899, amounted to £2,280,764. At the census of April 12, 1896, the population of the borough of Auckland was 31,424—males 15,206, females, 16,218; suburbs, 26,192; of the county, 15,940—7,817 males, 8,123 females. Estimated, 1900 borough, 38,340. Newspapers: *New Zealand Herald*, and the *Evening Star*. The weeklies are the *Auckland Weekly News*, *Observer*, and the *New Zealand Graphic*. Published monthly are the *Farmer*, the *Church Gazette*, and a few others.

AVENAL, a municipality (smallest in New Zealand) in the county of Southland, and a suburb of Invercargill. There are 70 dwellings. Ratable value of property for 1900-1901, £1,912, rate 1s. Population, 300.

AVONDALE (Auckland prov. dist., co. Eden), a post town and railway station on the Auckland to Kaukapakapa line, 7 miles from Auckland, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone offices and railway station. 300 miles from Wellington. Has hotel, public hall, asylum, public school, Band of Hope, Anglican, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Church of Christ, and Friends' places of worship. Several stores. Varnish, leather, pottery, and brick-making industries. Population about 2,000.

AYLESBURY, post town and railway station, in the prov. dist. Canterbury, county of Selwyn and riding of Courtenay, 22 miles from Christchurch, on the Malvern line. Has a Government school. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population (census 1896), riding, 2,491.

BALCAIRN (43° 3′ S. lat., 172° 45′ E. long.), a post town with railway station, in the Christchurch prov., county of Ashley and riding of Kowai, 30 postal miles north of Christchurch on the Amberley line on Kowai river. It has a boarding-house, a Government school and Anglican church. Coach runs to Leithfield. The district lies between Mount Grey Downs and the sea, and is intersected by the Northern Railway. Kowai Road Board office here. The Brackenfield kennels are about 3 miles distant. The Kowai cemetery is about a mile from the township, and is well kept. Much land is under cultivation. The scenery is diverse, of an extensive range, comprehending Mount Grey and other peaks to the north and west, on the south a broad stretch of plain and Banks Peninsula, while to the east the view takes in the ocean, including the whole length of the Forty Mile Beach. Population of riding, 2,404.

BALCLUTHA (46° 12′ S. lat., 169° 41′ E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, telegraph, telephone, and post town (co. and electorate of Clutha, prov. Otago), 52 miles SW. of Dunedin, 86 NE. of Invercargill, with which city there is railway communication There are four Temperance hotels and a Coffee Palace, the other hotels having been closed under a prohibitive vote. The town lies in a horseshoe bend of the Clutha river, crossed by two good bridges, and is the centre of the river traffic, the river being navigable for many miles inland. The bridges are fine cylinder girder structures, of great strength. The junction of the line to the Catlins river district is here. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army places of worship, and there is also a good public hall, and a masonic hall; there are several large stores, branches of the National, and New Zealand Banks, court-house, public library, county offices, Borough Council chamber, free public library, corps Mounted Rifles, district high school, and private schools. The Municipal Council comprises a mayor and nine councillors. Town is lighted with gas. The headquarters of the Clutha County Council are here. Societies: Horticultural, Agricultural, Technical Classes Association; bowling, chess, draughts, cycling, football, cricket, and lawn-tennis clubs. Masonic Lodge and Lodge of the M.U.I.O.O.F. The surrounding country is fertile, and mostly taken up by Scotch farmers. Large stock sales held every fortnight. The alluvial flats in the vicinity bear large crops. The famous Kaitangata coal mines are only a few miles distant, and good lignite, or, as it is popularly called, "Brown coal," is found in the neighbourhood. Population of borough (census 1896), was 925, of county 6,564. Newspapers: *Clutha Leader* and *Free Press*.

BALFOUR (Southland co., Oreti riding), a railway station 67 postal miles from Invercargill, with a post and money-order office, savings bank and telephone station. Has two stores, hotel, five tradesmen's shops and three schools, Agricultural district. Population (census 1896), riding, 1,569.

BANNOCKBURN (45° 0′ S. lat., 169° 0′ E. long.), a post town with telephone office. A mining locality, 4 miles S. of Cromwell, 140 postal miles NW. from Dunedin (Otago prov. dist., Vincent county, and Carrick riding), at the foot of the Carrick Range, takes its name from a creek flowing into the Kawarau, a tributary of the Clutha. Hotels—Bannockburn and Carrick. State school, Athenæum Hall, I.O.G.T. lodge, a public library, and store. The Presbyterians and Bible Christians hold regular, and the Episcopalians occasional services. Bannockburn is reached from Dunedin by mail coach *viâ* Queenstown or Lawrence. Alluvial workings have extended and are conducted on a comprehensive scale. The claims are worked by hydraulic sluicing, and four dredgers have been at work on the Kawarau river with excellent results. Formation: Older gold drifts and lacustrine quartz gravels on a pipeclay bottom, under which are seams of very good lignite. The Kawarau, Bannockburn, Cairnmuir and Excelsior are the principal coal pits. Population (census 1896), 410, chiefly miners and their families.

BAY OF ISLANDS. *See* RUSSELL.

BEALEY (prov. dist. Canterbury, co. Selwyn), a post town, with savings bank, money-order, telephone, and telegraph offices, 84 (postal) miles from Christchurch, 69 from Greymouth, and 71 from Hokitika, reached by coach on Wednesday and Saturday to Springfield, thence rail. Has one hotel. Pastoral district. Population about 30.

BEAUMONT, or DUNKELD (provincial district Otago, Tuapeka co., Beaumont riding), town on river Clutha, with post and telephone office, 72 miles W. from Dunedin, and 12 miles N. from Lawrence. Conveyance by rail and coach *viâ* Lawrence. Hotel: Beaumont. Presbyterian church, Government school, in which Salvation Army service is held, and jockey club. District is mining and agricultural. Population (census 1896), of Dunkeld town, 110; and of riding, 353.

BELFAST (prov. Canterbury, co. Selwyn), a post town, with savings bank, money-order, and telephone offices. It is a station on the Christchurch to Culverden line, 9 postal miles from Christchurch. Has one hotel, freezing, soap and chemical works, butter factory, public library, school and Presbyterian, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges. Population of town (census 1896), 600; district about 1,500.

BELGROVE (41° 30′ S. lat., 173° 0′ E. long.) (co. Waimea, provincial district of Nelson, county of Waimea, and riding of Waiiti), a post town with telephone, telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and railway station, on the Nelson and Belgrove railway, and Waiiti river, 22 miles from Nelson. Fares, 2s. 11d. and 1s. 11d. Hotel: Belgrove. State school and two churches. Industries: Saw-milling and hop-growing. Population (census 1896) of town, 332; of riding 2,944.

BENDIGO (44° 50′ S lat., 169° 16′ E. long.), a mining locality in the co. of Vincent, and riding of Lindis (Otago prov.), on Bendigo Creek, about 14 miles NE. of Cromwell (from which mail cart on Tuesdays and Saturdays, thence to Queenstown or Lawrence by coach, thence rail to Dunedin), and 154 (postal) miles NW. from Dunedin, has post-office, one hotel, and a public school. Presbyterian and Bible Christian services are held alternately in the school-house. A little mining. Population (census 1896), 56; now about 30.

BERWICK (Otago prov., Taieri co., and riding of Maungatua), 28 (postal) miles from Dunedin. A post town, with telephone station. Mail coach runs to Henly railway stations; Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There is a public school, public hall, and Presbyterian church. District is agricultural, mining, and pastoral. Dairying and saw-milling industries. Population (census 1896), 77. Formation: alluvial deposit.

BIRKENHEAD (borough of) (prov. dist. Auckland, co. Eden). Is on the Waitemata Harbour. It is a post town 3 miles from Auckland, with telegraph station, and has two district schools, Anglican, Wesleyan and Methodist churches, and sugar-refining industry. Area of borough, 2,803 acres, 185

ratepayers, rate 1s. 3d.; annual value of ratable property, £6,000. District is agricultural and fruit-growing. Formation: Sand-stone and clay. Population (census 1896), 690; 1899, 800.

BLACK POINTS (42° 11′ S. lat., 171° 52′ W. long.) prov. Nelson (Inangahua co., and Murray and Crushington ridings), a post town with telephone bureau on Inangahua river, 49 postal miles from Greymouth. Nelson is reached by cab to Reefton, coach to Belgrove, thence rail. Has hotel, Wesleyan church, and public school, in which Anglican services are held. Gold and coal mining district. Population (census 1896), 283.

BLACKSTONE HILL, or HILL'S CREEK (prov. dist. Otago, Maniototo co., and riding of Ida Burn), a post town with telephone office, 110 postal miles NW. from Dunedin, on the road between Naseby and St. Bathan's, near Ida Burn Valley. Conveyance per rail to Wedderburn, thence coach daily. Hotels: Prince Alfred and Blackstone Hill. School and musical club. Mount Ida in the vicinity. Farming, mining, and rabbiting. Population, township, 30; and of riding, 272.

BLENHEIM (41° 30′ S. lat., 174°0′ E. long.) is the principal town in the provincial district of Marlborough. It has a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. It is prettily situated to the NE. of the province near the coast, county of Marlborough, electorate of Wairau, police district of Wellington, on the Opawa and Omaka rivers, 18 miles S. of Picton, the chief port of the province, with which it is connected by railway; Single fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 7d. The Main Trunk Railway is being extended south, and a railway and traffic bridge over the Awatere river is being erected at a cost of £25,000. The railway is to reach the Starboro estate, recently cut up for settlement, 16 miles from Blenheim Communication with Wellington by steamer, four times a week (4 hours), service to Picton, and by river steamers (8 hours). The hotels are the Criterion, Club, Masonic, Commercial, Royal, Marlborough, Empire, and Grosvenor. There are here branches of the New Zealand, N. S. Wales, and National Banks; agencies of the leading insurance offices, a hospital, about 1½ miles from the town, and a literary institute, with a good library, police and fire brigade stations; places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, and Wesleyans, and a large Salvation Army barracks. Public school, and Catholic boys' and Convent girls' schools. Ewart's hall and Good Templars' hall, and Volunteer drill shed. The municipal borough has an area 1,571 acres, 719 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £23,873. Artesian wells furnish the water supply. The town is lit with gas. Coaches run to Kaikoura weekly: Nelson tri-weekly. Renwick Town daily; Havelock daily; Wairau Valley bi-weekly, and Upper and Lower Awatere weekly. The Mahakipawa gold-field is about 20 miles distant and there are large gold reefs at Top Valley, Wairau Valley, and at Waikakaho. Alluvial mining is carried on to a considerable extent. Population of borough, census 1896, was 3,318. Exports: Marlborough district, 1899, £149,549. Local papers: *Marlborough Daily Times*, *Marlborough Express*, daily.

BLUESKIN. *See* WAITATI.

BLUESPUR (45° 50′ S. lat., 170° 20′ E. long.) (Otago prov., Tuapeka co.), mining township with post office and telephone station, 63 miles W. from Dunedin. Alluvial cement-mining. Has hotel and public school, Wesleyan and Presbyterian services, M.U.S.O.O.F. lodge. Formation: quartz, schist, and sandstone. Population of township, 100; of riding, 353.

BLUFF. *See* CAMPBELLTOWN.

BOMBAY (Manukau co., and riding of Maungatawhiri, prov. dist. Auckland), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone office, 35 postal miles from Auckland, which is reached by coach to Drury, thence train, thence steamer; 400 miles S. of Wellington by sea. Has public school, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, literary institute, and creamery. District was named after ship *Bombay*, which brought out settlers 30 years ago. Agricultural and pastoral district. There is a small coal mine in the district. Population about 600.

BRIGHTON (46° S. lat., 170 E. long.) (prov. dist. Otago, Taieri co., Otokia riding), 12 miles SW. from Dunedin. A post town (mails, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), on Boat Harbour Creek, with telephone station. One hotel, public school, Presbyterian and Plymouth Brethren churches. Lighted with kerosene. Coal mines and lime kilns in district. Coaches run to Taieri Beach twice weekly. Industries: Creamery, flaxmill, rope-works, and various stores. Population about 220.

BRIGHTWATER (Waimea co., Waiiti riding), a railway station on the Nelson-Belgrove line, 13 postal miles from Nelson, with post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and a telephone station. Has one hotel, flax and flour mills, planing and sawing mills, timber yard, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, two schools and Anglican church. Wairoa Gorge in district. Trout fishing and deer stalking District is agricultural and pastoral. Population (census 1896), town, 409; of riding, 2,944.

BRUNNER (42° 22′ S. lat., 171° 34′ E. long.), co. Grey, prov. dist. Westland, a borough and railway station on the Greymouth and Brunner line, 7 postal miles from Greymouth, fares 1s. 1d. and 9d., on Grey river. The New Zealand Midland line connects with the Government line here. It has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. There are four churches, St. Saviour's (Episcopal), St. Joseph (R.C.), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, three public schools at Taylorville, Dobson and Stillwater, twelve hotels. Masonic, Druids' and Good Templar lodges, literary institute, and two public halls suitable for theatrical purposes. The following mines are at work: Brunner and Coolgardie; in the former 65 miners were killed on March 26, 1896. Average weekly coal output 5,000 tons. Population of borough (census, 1896), 1,632; county, 4,592. Newspaper: *Brunner News* (evening daily), guaranteed circulation, 2,000.

BUCKLAND (Manukau co., Pukekohe riding). A township with railway station, post office and telephone station, 33 postal miles from Auckland. Population, about 20.

BULLENDALE (44° 45′ S. lat., 168° 47′ E. long.), Lake co., Otago prov., post town, with telephone bureau, on Skipper's Creek, in Lake Wakatipu County, 129 miles from Invercargill. Communication with Dunedin is by coach to Queenstown, 26 miles, steamer to Kingstown, thence rail. Has hotel, public school and library. Lighted principally with electricity. This is said to have been one of the first places in the world to transmit current over two miles. District is mining. Formation: mica schist. Population about 180.

BULLS (40° 12′ S. lat., 175° 15′ E. long.) (sometimes known as Bulltown, being named after Mr. James Bull, who started a store and inn here in 1859), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices (Wellington prov., Rangitikei county, and Rangitoto and Porewa riding), 41 miles south from Wanganui, 116 miles from Wellington. It is situated on the Rangitikei River, on the line of the north-western road leading to Turakina and Wanganui, and has four churches, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, also Salvation Army, and a gospel hall, three hotels, a court-house, State (150) and several private schools; banks: New Zealand and N. S. Wales: library (2,000 vols.) and reading room. Masonic, Oddfellows', and I.O.G.T. lodges, and several stores; a public hall fitted up with stage appliances and scenery, also Mason and I.O.O.F. halls. The race-course is close to the town. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, land rich and very level. Population (census 1896), 521; riding, 791.

BURKE'S (Otago prov. Waikouaiti co.), 4 postal miles from Dunedin, with railway station on the Dunedin to Port Chalmers line; also a post and telegraph office. Has public school, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. There is a beautiful harbour. District is pastoral, and has a population of about 400. Town (census 1896), 90.

BURKE'S PASS (44° 12′ S. lat., 170° 30′ E. long.) (Canterbury prov., Mackenzie co. and riding of Fairlie), 55 postal miles from Timaru, a post town with telephone office, 116 miles south-west from Christchurch. Has hotel, school, Union church. Good fishing in the Three Creeks and Opihi. Two Thumb ranges in vicinity. Pastoral district. Formation: Limestone strata, and shingle deposits, also shale and hematite. Population of district about 200.

BURNHAM (43° 40′ S. lat., 172° 22′ E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station, in the provincial district of Canterbury, county of Selwyn, and Courtenay riding, 18 miles from Christchurch, fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 7d. A large Industrial school is here, also a State school, and an Anglican place of worship. Wesleyan services are held fortnightly. Population about 50.

BURNSIDE (45° 54′ S. lat., 170° 31′ E. long.) (Otago prov., Taieri co., and riding of Kaikorai), 4 miles from Dunedin, is a railway station, having one hotel, religious assembly called "The Brethren," ironworks, tanneries and steam flour mill, the N. Z. Drug Company's oil mills, abbatoirs (under strict supervision), bone mills, and acid works are here; also the New Zealand Refrigerating works and Dunedin Cattle Saleyards; sales every Wednesday. There are glue, fancy leather, woolrug and mat factories. District is agricultural. Limestone formation. Population, town (census 1896), 159.

CABBAGE BAY. *See* COROMANDEL.

CAMBRIAN (44° 58′ S. lat., 169° 45′ E. long.) (prov. Otago, Maniototo co., and riding of St. Bathan's), sometimes called WELSHMAN'S, 188 postal, N.W., miles from Dunedin, on Dunstan Creek. A post town with telephone station. Coach runs to Ranfurly thrice a week, thence rail to Dunedin or Christchurch, steamer to Wellington. Has one hotel, Government school in which Presbyterian and Anglican services are held; public hall, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge No. 7,452; gold, hydraulic and dredging, and coal-mining district. Population of town, 130; of district, 300.

CAMBRIDGE (38° 23′ S. lat., 175° 14 E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township and municipality (mayor and nine councillors) on the east bank of the Waikato river, (co. of Waikato, prov. dist. of Auckland), 101 miles SE. of the city of Auckland, to and from which the communication is by rail, fares 12s. 9d. and 8s. 6d. Three hotels. Cambridge is well laid out, having a fine domain (with a charming lake), very compact and attractive in appearrance, and one of the foremost towns in the Waikato, and considered the sanatorium of the north. Bank: Bank of New Zealand. It has a public hall, an Oddfellows' hall, five places of worship—the Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), with a tower and peal of six bells, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, a reading room and library, athletic club, a school, a brewery, flour-mill, public and other sale-yards, butter and cheese factory, and a race-course. Masonic and Oddfellow lodges. The surrounding country, which is fine agricultural land, is under tillage. There are several fine nurseries and good orchards; it is a fine fruit-growing district, and has an evaporating factory. The Government having purchased Tea-court and Whitehall estates have divided them into small farms; Mona vale has been treated in the same way. Population of borough (census 1896), 865.

CAMPBELLTOWN (46° 36′ S. lat., 168° 22′ E. long.), or BLUFF—A municipal township at the Bluff (co. of Southland, prov. dist. of Otago). It has a telephone bureau, money-order, savings bank, telegraph and post office; and five daily

mails to and from Invercargill. It occupies a very southerly position on a peninsula near the entrance to Bluff Harbour, 17 miles S. from Invercargill, of which it is the port, 150 miles SW. of Dunedin. Has a good harbour, accessible at all times of tide, and good wharf accommodation for vessels of any tonnage. It is connected with the interior by railway passing through Invercargill to Kingston, and there is through railway communication with Dunedin and Christchurch. It is the first and last port of call for the Melbourne steamers. Hotels: Eagle, Golden Age, Bay View, and Club—the two last very handsome buildings of concrete and brick, with good accommodation for the travelling public who visit this pretty seaside resort. There is a signal station on Bluff Hill 900 feet high, by which vessels passing through the Foveaux straits can be reported throughout New Zealand. Has Bank of New Zealand, public school (average attendance, 300), Athenæum, Primitive Methodist chapel, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian church, custom-house, harbour office, Southland Frozen Meat and Produce Company, Ocean Beach Freezing works, several fish-curing establishments, store, and Masonic, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges. Water has been laid on by the Harbour Board for the convenience of shipping; the pressure is 130 lbs. to the inch. The Board has a powerful steam-tug which makes weekly trips (Wednesday) to Stewart Island. The municipal borough comprises 2,000 acres, 300 dwellings, and annual value of property, £4,270. Harbour funded debt, £50,000; sinking fund, £17,000; yearly revenue, £14,000. Population of borough, 1,300.

CANTERBURY —*See* LYTTELTON.

CAPE FOULWIND (prov. Nelson, Buller co., Wareatea South riding), 7 miles from Westport. A post town with rail and telephone station. Daily mail. Coaches run to Reefton and Nelson. Has two hotels, I.O.G.T. lodge, Catholic church, and a State school. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population 300.

CAPLESTON (Inangahua co., Nelson province), a post town on Boatman's creek, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone office, 43 miles from Westport. Coach to Reefton, train to Greymouth, boat to Wellington. Has two hotels, miners' club, a State school, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, Victoria Institute, School of Mines. Lighted with kerosene; watered from reservoirs; district is a mining one. Quartz and alluvial sluicing. Population 100.

CARTERTON (40° 57′ S. lat., 175° 28 E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, in the county and electorate of Wairarapa (prov. and province of Wellington), 62 miles NW. from Wellington, on the Maungaterere. It is on the line to Masterton; fares, 8s. and 5s. 4d. Several hotels. Greytown is 5 miles distant to the south, and Masterton 10 miles north. Carterton has a town-hall, assembly rooms, an institute, court-house, police-station, public library, a post-office, bowling-green, public park and recreation reserve, branch of the New Zealand Bank, and churches belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Catholics, Salvation Army with barracks, and public school. Also Masonic, Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, Good Templars and Rechabite lodges. The Wairarapa South County Council and Taratahi-Carterton Road Board meet here, and the Taratahi-Carterton Racing Club has a two days' annual meeting, the race-course being at Clareville, about 2 miles distant. Weekly stock sales are held at Taratahi and Belvedere yards. There is a dairy factory at Taratahi, one at Belvedere, and another at Dalefield. There are two saw-mills. The show grounds of the Wairarapa and East Coast Pastoral and Agricultural Society are situate close to the railway station. Carterton station is the nearest point for tourists intending the ascent of Mount Holdsworth, one of the highest peaks in the Tararua range. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of borough (census 1896), 1,291, now 1,500. Newspapers: *Wairarapa Observer* (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), and *Wairarapa Leader* (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).

CASTLEPOINT (40° 54′ S. lat., 176° 1′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone, money-order and savings bank offices, in the county of Wairarapa North, riding of Castlepoint (Wellington prov.), 108 miles NNE. of Wellington, and 41 miles from the Masterton railway station, to which a mail coach runs thrice a week. Steamers from Napier and Wellington call once a week each way. Popular seaside resort. Population, about 31.

CAVE (44° 48′ S. lat., 171° E. long.) (prov. dist. Canterbury, co. McKenzie), a township with railway station, on the Timaru-Fairlie line, 23 miles from Timaru, with a post office. Has hotel, public school, in which Anglican and Presbyterian services are held. Agricultural and pastoral district. Height above sea level, 507 feet.

CAVERSHAM (co. Taieri, prov. dist. Otago), a suburb of Dunedin and borough with post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, 2 miles from Dunedin, with which tram, rail and 'bus communicate. Height above sea level, 91 feet. There are 910 dwellings. There are six hotels, four schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Disciples of Christ churches, police station, two breweries, brick works, gas works, railway workshops, wool rug factories, pipe works, wax match and boot factories, Druids', Foresters', Oddfellows', Rechabite, and Sons of Temperance Societies. Town is lighted with gas. Annual value of property is £30,130; and the population of the borough (census 1896), 4,763, now 4,800. Newspaper: *Otago Workman*.

CHARLESTON (41° 55′ S. lat., 171° 32′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telephone station, on the river Nile (Buller co., and riding of Charleston in the Nelson provincial district), 18 miles SW. from Westport—coach conveyance twice a week. Hotels—Melbourne, European, West Coast, Welcome Inn and City. It has a branch of the N.S. Wales Bank; Episcopal, and Catholic churches; courthouse, library and institute, hospital, and public school for boys and girls. Lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Hibernians are held here. Alluvial mining district, which appears to have a good future, seeing that several wealthy mining companies (including the General Exploration Company) have taken up claims and are erecting machinery. Population of town, 300; of riding, 852. Newspaper: *Charleston Herald*, official organ for the Buller county.

CHERTSEY (44° 47′ S. lat., 171° 56′ E. long.,) (Canterbury prov., Selwyn co., and ridings of S. Rakaia. Upper Ashburton and Wakanui), a post-town, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and railway station, 41 miles from Christchurch. There is hotel, a Government school, library, and Anglican church. Water from tanks and wells. District is agricultural. Height above sea-level, 378 feet. Formation: Post tertiary sand and gravel. Population of town (census, 1896), 93.

CHEVIOT (42° 42′ S. lat., 173 17′ E. long.) a post town, with telegraph station and money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Cheviot, 74 miles N. from Christchurch, with which it has mail communication daily, *viâ* Amberley, Waipara, and Motonau; steamer goes to Port Robinson twice weekly. Cheviot was acquired in 1894 by the Government of New Zealand (under land transaction regulations), and is now occupied by some 300 farmers on freehold grazing leases and leases in perpetuity. There are lands office, three hotels, five schools, Presbyterian, Anglican, and Methodist churches, free library, Oddfellows' lodge, butter and cheese factory, cattle yards, town-hall, and harbour-master, County Council, and various stores. Town is lighted with kerosene. Population about 1,200. Newspaper: *Cheviot News*, twice weekly.

CHRISTCHURCH (43° 32′ 16″ S. lat., 172° 38′ 59″ E. long.) (co. Selwyn), has post money-order and telegraph office, and savings bank. The capital of the provincial district of Canterbury, is situated on the plain of that name, and the banks of the River Avon, and is 8 miles distant from the port of Lyttelton. The port and town are connected by railway, and the tunnel through the Port hills is the longest in New Zealand, extending to a mile and five-eighths. Christchurch is on the main line of the Middle Island Railway, and is connected with all parts by telegraph. Numerous trains run to and from Christchurch and Lyttelton during the day. The railway also extends in a S. direction, with many branches to Dunedin (230 miles), and thence with numerous branches to the Bluff, 139 miles additional. The northern line extends to Culverden, 69 miles, *viâ* Rangiora, with a branch to Oxford and Sheffield. There is a tramway laid by the municipality from Cathedral Square to the new cemetery, a distance of 2½ miles, and it is continued to New Brighton, a seaside suburb, distant 5 miles from Christchurch. The Canterbury Tramway Company have constructed lines to Sumner, 8 miles: to Papanui, 3 miles; Sunnyside, 4 miles, to the railway station and to Port Hills, Sydenham, making a total of 20 miles. Among the thirty-six hotels are Coker's Family, the Commercial, Empire, Hereford, City, White Hart, Clarendon, Occidental, Royal, Masonic, Imperial, Grosvenor. The streets form a square of about a mile, and are laid out chiefly in parallel and intersecting lines. There are several fine buildings, the principal of which are the buildings of Canterbury College, the Provincial Government buildings, the Government buildings in Cathedral Square, and the Museum (which contains numerous fine exhibits, and a unique collection of skeletons of the Moa, upwards of 200,000 specimens in all); the Cathedral (said to be a copy of the Caen Cathedral, Normandy), designed by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, the transepts and choir of which have yet to be completed. It was consecrated Nov. 1, 1881, and has a tower and spire reaching a height of 240 feet, and a peal of ten bells. The other places of worship in the town comprise the Episcopal churches, St. Michael's, St. Luke's, St. Matthew's, and St. John's, the Baptist church in Oxford Terrace, the Catholic churches of the Blessed Sacrament in Barbadoes Street, and St. Mary's, Manchester Street, Trinity church (Congregational), St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's (Presbyterian), the Jews' Synagogue in Gloucester Street, and the United Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels, and Salvation Army barracks in Victoria Street. There are twelve public schools in the city and suburbs, also Christ's College Grammar school, the girls' high school, and the boys' high school. The banking companies which have offices in Christchurch are the Bank of New Zealand, the National Bank, the Union Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Bank of Australasia. All the chief insurance companies of Australia and the United Kingdom are represented. There are the Christchurch and Canterbury Clubs (residential), Commercial and Working Men's Clubs, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', and other lodges, Savage Club, and other societies. The town is bounded on the west by Hagley Park, a beautiful pleasure ground of upwards of 400 acres, through which the Avon flows; parts of the park are laid out in cricket, polo, golf, football, and hockey grounds. The Government Domain comprises about 79 acres, and is principally laid out as a botanic garden. Adjoining are the Acclimatisation Society's grounds, with fish-rearing ponds and a Zoological Garden on a limited scale. Lancaster Park is a fine cricket ground. The southern extension of the town is incorporated as the borough of Sydenham, the northern extension being formed into the borough of St. Albans, and there are suburban districts named Addington, Linwood Phillipstown, Papanui, Woolston, and others. The area of the borough is 1,062 acres. The city is divided into five wards—NE.

NW., SE., SW., and Richmond, each of which returns three councillors. The city is supplied with excellent water by means of artesian wells, which yield a daily supply of about 144 gallons per head. There are several local industries, that of boot manufacture being, perhaps, the chief. The places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, the Masonic and Oddfellows' halls, and the Opera House. There are numerous athletic clubs, and several companies of volunteers. Among the philanthropic institutions are the hospital, with 116 beds, the lunatic asylum with 96 wards or dormitories, and 462 beds, and the deaf and dumb asylum at Sumner. The district is more particularly suitable for grain growing and grazing purposes. Population of the city and suburbs (census, 1896), 51,330, now 51,330. Publications, Morning newspapers: *Lyttelton Times, The Press.* Evening newspapers: *The Star, Truth.* Weekly Newspapers: *Canterbury Times, Weekly Press, New Zealand Methodist, Prohibitionist, Mercantile Gazette, Spectator,* and *War Cry.* Monthly publications: *New Zealand Church News, Railway Review, Schoolmaster, Baptist and Volunteer Service Gazette.*

CLARKSVILLE (46° 11′ S. lat., 170° 0′ E. long.), a post-town with telephone office, in the provincial district of Otago, county of Bruce and Tokomairiro and Mount Stuart ridings. It has a railway station, on the Dunedin and Invercargill Railway, 37 miles SW. from Dunedin, 11 miles from Christchurch, 2 miles from Milton; the line to Lawrence branches off at this point; fares from Dunedin to Clarksville 4s. 10d. and 3s. 3d. Farming district. Population, about 130.

CLEVEDON (36° 20′ S. lat., 174° 11′ E. long.), is 22 postal miles SE. from Auckland, situated on the Wairoa river, which flows into the eastern extremity of Tamaki Strait. It is in the county of Manukau, provincial district Auckland. Is a post town with money-order, telephone, and savings bank office. There is regular steamer communication, fare 3s., or *vid* Papakura by train. Mail cart runs to Papakura daily, fare 2s. A commodious hotel is here, State school and Presbyterian and Anglican churches, Masonic lodge, public hall and library, butter and cheese factory. A substantial bridge spans the river, and there is a wharf very near it. A large quantity of dairy produce is sent to town annually. The central portion of the district is flat and fertile, bounded on the east, south, and north by hilly land, much of which is bush and of indifferent quality. There is a splendid waterfall eight miles from bridge, about 90 feet in height, over which the Wairoa river plunges at one leap, and which is a source of great attraction during the holiday season. Population of road district 859.

CLINTON (46° 8′ S. lat., 169° 16′ E. long.), a post-town with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office (Otagoprov., Clutha co. and riding of Clinton), 73 miles SW. from Dunedin on the Kuiwao Creek. It is in railway connection with both Dunedin and Invercargill; fares from Dunedin, 9s. 4d. and 6s. 3d. Railway refreshment rooms (train stops 20 minutes), and stores. Two temperance hotels. Social institutions comprise Cricket and Football Clubs, Caledonian Society, I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. Lodges. It has Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, Athenæum and public library, a public school, an agency of the Bank of New Zealand. Otago Acclimatisation Society's hatcheries and ponds are within short distance. Good fishing in Kurwao Creek, from which is the water supply. Agricultural and grazing district. Height above sea-level 400 feet. Population, with district (census, 1896), 474; of riding, 649.

CLIVE (39° 30′ S. lat., 176° 55′ E. long.), in county and prov. of Hawke's Bay, and riding of Clive, a pleasant township, with post office, telegragh and railway station, situated mostly on the southern banks of the Ngarururo river, and 6 miles from Napier. Has district school, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. There are boiling-down and wool-washing establishments in the immediate vicinity. One hotel. Farming and dairying is carried on likewise in the district, which is of a rich agricultural character, the main crops being wheat, oats, potatoes, and maize. A splendid bridge crosses the Ngarururo river, and connects with the Farndon Railway Station on the northern side of the river, to which coach runs daily. At Farndon is a public park, about 20 acres in area, prettily situated on the river bank. Water from artesian wells. Town lighted with kerosene. The district is subject to occasional floods by the overflowing of the Ngarururo river; the Clive River Board has been formed to protect the neighbourhood as far as possible. Population (census 1896) of town, 700; of riding, 1,137.

CLONMORE (co. Grey, Nelson prov.), a post-town and railway station 21 miles from Greymouth, on the Arnold river. Mail once weekly. Has hotel and saw-mills. Lake Brunner in district. Petroleum has been found. Pastoral and mining (about twenty dredging claims at work). Population about 40.

CLYDE. *See* WAIROA.

CLYDE, or DUNSTAN (45° 4′ S. lat., 169° 17′ E. long.), a township on the left bank of the Clutha river, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the provincial district of Otago, Vincent county and riding of Dunstan, 128 postal miles NW. of Dunedin, with which there is communication by coach to the Ranfurly railway station, also by coach to Lawrence; thence rail. The latter route is generally used. The hotels are the Dunstan, Port Phillip, and Hartley Arms. The public buildings comprise the court-house, county council offices, Athenæum, public school, hospital (with 22 beds), town hall, public library, places of worship—Church of England, and Presbyterian church—Masonic and Foresters lodges. Bank of New Zealand, opened once weekly. Cobb & Co.'s coaches run to Naseby, Ranfurly, Lawrence, St. Bathan's, Blackstone Hill, Wedderburn, Hyde, Queenstown and other places. The town is supplied with water. The whole district is rich in gold, which is obtained by sluicing the beaches and banks of the Molyneux river, and the numerous rich alluvial terraces in the immediate neighbourhood; or by crushing the auriferous quartz that abounds in the neighbouring ranges. Dredging is also a leading and progressive industry. Messrs. Hartley and Reilly first found gold here in August, 1862; lignite also found. Much fruit is also grown here. Population, town, 400 (census 1896); of riding 732. The local paper is the *Dunstan Times,* weekly.

COALGATE (42° 31′ S. lat., 172° 5′ E long.) (Selwyn co., shire South Malvern, Canterbury prov.), on the river Selwyn, a post town, with money-order savings bank, and telegraph offices, and railway station, 38 miles from Christchurch, on the Darfield and White Cliffs line. Fares to Christchurch 6s. 6d. and 7s. 3d.; rail and steamer to Wellington. Has hotel, public school, and M.U.I.O.O.F lodges. Is lighted with kerosene. District is coal-mining and pastoral. There is good trout fishing and hare shooting. Geological formation: partly volcanic, clay and shingle. Good pipe-clay and deposits of hematite found in adjacent hills. Height above sea level 775 feet. Population (census 1896), 116.

COBDEN (42° 26′ S. lat., 171° 20′ E. long.) (Grey co. and provincial district Westland), a township on the Grey river, has two hotels, and State school. Postal facilities at Greymouth, a short distance away. Frequent steamers to Wellington, 324 miles NE. Gold and coal mining carried on. Limestone ranges. Population (census 1896), 274.

COLLINGWOOD (40° 41′ S. lat., 172° 40′ E. long.), a township with money-order, telephone, and savings bank offices, Government insurance and gold revenue receiver offices. (Nelson prov., Collingwood co., and riding of Aorere) at the mouth of the river Aorere, 65 miles from Nelson. Two Hotels. Episcopal church (St. Cuthbert's). Eight public schools in district. Mechanics' institute, Foresters', and Druids' societies. Gold was first found here in 1856, and there is increasing briskness in mining, and extensive sluicing and dredging works have been established. Two small coal-mines are in operation. Grazing and farming industries have greatly increased; a dairy factory and several saw-mills are also at work. Population of town, 400. Newspaper: *Golden Bay Argus.*

COROMANDEL (36° 47′ S. lat., 175° 35′ E. long.). The county of Coromandel is situated on the Colville peninsula, Auckland Provincial district; it is divided into two ridings, Harataunga and Mercury Bay, and the affairs are administered by one local body, the Coromandel County Council. Gold mining is the principal industry, although the timber industry engages considerable attention. The Kauri Timber Company own several extensive kauri forests and three saw mills on the eastern coast of the county; there is also one saw-mill near the town of Coromandel; there is a large export of kauri logs from different parts of the district, several of the Auckland mills getting supply for cutting from here. Gold mining has been carried on with varying success for many years, the first gold having been discovered in 1851. Coromandel is the oldest goldfield in the colony; some dozen English companies are operating in the district, including the famous Hauraki, and the deepest mine in the colony, the Kapanga—working at a depth of 1,000 feet. Operations are also being carried on at Opitoniu, about eight miles distant. An English Company—Kauri Freehold Gold Estates—being engaged developing their adjoining mines—a steam tram connecting the mines with the port at Whangapona, and a 40-head stamp battery has been erected. There are three principal townships and several smaller ones within the county. Coromandel is the county-town, and is in direct daily steam communication with Auckland (42 postal miles distant); there is a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, and of the National of New Zealand, County Council offices, Warden's and Magistrates' offices and court-house, three public schools and a Convent school; hospital, public library and reading room, school of mines, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, post, telegraph and money-order office, Mining Registrar's office, nine hotels, Masonic, Foresters' Oddfellows', and Good Templars' lodges, and a number of general stores. Mercury Bay is the second township in rank; it is in direct communication with Auckland by steamer twice weekly; there is a court-house and reading-rooms, two hotels and several stores. There is an abundance of minerals throughout the whole country, and reefs carrying gold, silver, lead, copper and other metals are to be met with in many parts. Castle Rock, an elevated pinnacle commanding an extensive view of the east coast and Hauraki Gulf, is in the vicinity, and the scenery is of great beauty and grandeur, and, considering its accessibility to Auckland, should be a favourite tourist resort. The population of the town is 2,000. Newspaper: *Coromandel County News.*

CRIFFEL (Otago prov., Lake co., Cardrona riding), small alluvial gold-mining locality situated on the top of the Pisa range, about 4,000 feet above sea-level, between the Cardrona River and Luggate Creek, about 10 miles from Pembroke and 36 miles from Cromwell. From its high elevation it can only be worked during the summer months, the ground being covered with snow for nearly six months of the year. The track to it is a bad one, and timber and supplies have to be carried by packhorses. *See* PEMBROKE.

CROFTON (40° 8′ S. lat., 175° 17′ E. long.), a small settlement with post-office and railway station in Rangitikei co., Porewa riding, Wellington prov., on the Tutaenui river, on the road between Marton and Bulls, and 36 miles S. from Wanganui, promoted by Sir W. Fox on temperance principles. It is about 133 miles from Wellington, and has a tri-weekly mail

and a school. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of village (census 1896), 113.

CROMWELL (45° 3′ S. lat., 169° 12′ E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, postal, and telegraph township, under municipal government. Is the chief town of the Kawarau district (county of Vincent, electorate of Wakatipu, prov. of Otago), and lies 142 postal miles NW. of Dunedin, with which there is coach and rail communication, *vid* Lawrence, three times a week, and by way of Queenstown on the alternate days; also *vid* Wedderburn (Otago Central route) three times a week. Among the hotels of note are Davison's, Commercial, Golden Age, Globe, and Victoria, the first-named being the booking-office for the Wanaka Lakes, which are well known throughout the colony for their beauty and diversity of scenery and salubrity of climate. Mail goes to the Wanaka twice weekly. It is situated at the junction of the two largest rivers in Otago—Clutha and Kawarau; a fine bridge spanning the former. The Bank of New Zealand and National Bank are represented, and there are several good stores. The places of worship are Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. A literary institute with library, a Government school, and a Roman Catholic school, court-house, and a hospital (with 14 beds). Cromwell is the centre of the most important mining district in the province, and sends the largest escorts. Its reefs are a most important feature. River dredging for gold on the Clutha and Kawarau is now an established branch of mining. Coal also abounds in the district. Three pits are at work, each being fully employed. About a mile out of town is the Cromwell Brewery. Population of borough, census 1896, was 539; now about 650; county, 4,090. Newspapers: The *Cromwell Argus* (established over 30 years) and *Cromwell Times*.

CULLENSVILLE (42° S. lat., 174° E. long.) (Marlborough province and co., riding of Pelorus), a post town with money order office, savings bank and telephone station, 68 miles W. of Wellington, 36 miles from Blenheim, *vid* Havelock. It is surrounded by densely wooded high hills. Has hotel, public library, court house, and Government school. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: Primary (mica schist). Population, 60; district, about 160.

CULVERDEN (42° 45′ S. lat., 170° E. long) (Amuri co., riding of Pabau, Nelson prov.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station on the Christchurch-Culverden line, 69 miles from Christchurch. Fares, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Coach fare to Springs, 24 miles distant, 14s. Height above sea-level, 567 feet. Hotel: Culverden, school and Presbyterian church. Pastoral district. Population about 40.

CUST (43° 17′ S. lat., 172° 22′ E. long.), a post town, with post-office and telegraph station, on the river Cust, in the county of Ashley, Canterbury provincial district. It is a railway station on the Rangiora and Oxford line, and lies 32 miles NW. of Christchurch (fares, 4s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.). It has hotel, a Mechanics' Institute, stores, public school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, Oddfellows' hall, Orange hall, and two flour mills. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Well irrigated by the Waimakariri-Ashley water supply. Population about 300.

DANNEVIRKE (county Waipawa, prov. district Hawke's Bay, and riding of Dannevirke), originally a Danish settlement, established in 1872, with post, telegraph, money order office, savings bank and railway station on the main southern road and railway line, from Napier to Wellington, and the Manawatu river. It is 79 miles from Napier, fares 10s. and 6s. 8d., 97 from Wanganui, 122 from Wellington. Coach runs to Weber and Herbertsville. It is in the heart of the Seventy Mile Bush, and is the chief seat of the timber milling industry. There are several mills in the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding district. There is also considerable sheep farming carried on. Five hotels. Bank of New Zealand and Bank of New South Wales. Churches: St. John's (Episcopalian), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Christadelphians, Wesleyans, Lutheran, and Salvation Army. Town hall, general stores, R.M. Court and police buildings. Good library and reading-room, public school, Masons', Oddfellows', I.O.G.T., and Foresters' lodges. Saw-milling industry. Dannevirke has been created the terminal station on the Napier line for railway services North and South. Town is lighted with Watts' water gas. Good water supply. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, 1,500; county, 8,866; district 2,000. Newspapers: *Bush Advocate*, published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. *Morning Press*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DARFIELD (Selwyn co., prov. Canterbury), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway junction on the Malvern line. 30 miles from Christchurch. Fares 3s. 10d. and 2s. 7d. Has one hotel, school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic school and churches, court-house, public town hall, large saleyards, and medical practitioner. Height above sea-level, 644 feet. Good water supply. Population of town, 250; of riding, 2,500.

DARGAVILLE (35° 50′ S. lat., 173° 59′ E. long.,) in the provincial district of Auckland, a post town situated at the head of the deep water navigation of the Northern Wairoa River, and 40 miles from its mouth, in the County of Hobson, and riding of Dargaville, and is 102 miles from Auckland. It has a branch of the National Bank of New Zealand, a money-order office, public hall, savings bank and telegraph station, racing club, tennis club, Masonic and Foresters' lodges, two hotels—the Northern Wairoa and Kaihu, public library and reading-room, a very handsome Episcopalian church (built by the founder of the township, Mr. J. M. Dargaville, who was one of the pioneers of settlement in the district), saw-mill, and a public school. Two substantial wharves answer the shipping requirements. Communication with the capital — Auckland—is by bi-weekly steamers to Helensville, and thence to Auckland by rail. The Kaihu Valley Railway, open for traffic for 17 miles, and which runs from Dargaville in a north-westerly direction, leads into a tract of 100,000 acres of splendid new country. The railway also taps Kauri forests, the property of the Kauri timber syndicate, said to contain between one and two hundred million feet of Kauri, besides treble that quantity of other marketable timber. The forests and extensive gum fields in this neighbourhood provide constant employment for small settlers and others of the working class. Population of town, 600; of riding, 875. Newspaper: *Bell and Advertiser*.

DENNISTON (41° 45′ S. lat; 171° 36′ E. long.) (Buller, co. and riding of Wareatea North, prov. Nelson), 14 postal miles from Westport, a mining and post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station. It is said to be the highest township in New Zealand, being built at an elevation of 1,960 feet. Has seven hotels, three schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Salvation Army places of worship, Athenæum, Masonic, Oddfellows', Knights of Labour, and Good Templars' societies, and School of Mines. Mining district. Formation: Cretaceo-tertiary series. Population, township and district, 2,000.

DEVONPORT (36° 44′ S. lat., 174° 46′ E. long.), a borough (co. and electorate of Eden), a marine and residential suburb, with post, telephone, money-order office and savings bank on the northern shore of Waitemata Harbour, about 2 miles NE. of the city, in the Prov. Dist. of Auckland. Mode of conveyance, ferry-boat to Auckland, thence rail. Its chief attractions are the fine level strand, about 1½ mile in length, and the facilities for bathing at nearly all times of the tide. Places of worship: Holy Trinity (Anglican), Wesleyan Chapel, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches, and Christian Brethren. Two public schools, also private seminary, free reading room and public library; efficient fire brigade. Brick and pipe works. There are two first class hotels, Flagstaff and Masonic; Foresters' and Oddfellows' and Theosophical lodges, and several boarding-houses, which are usually crowded in the summer season. The town is lighted with gas, and an excellent water supply is derived from Lake Takapuna, 3½ miles distant. The waterworks cost £15,000, and were raised locally by debentures at 5½ per cent. Ferry steamers ply every twenty minutes, fares, 4d. single, 6d. return. Two good wharves. About 4 miles N. is the magnificent lake Takapuna, a splendid sheet of fresh water, 1 mile long by ¾ mile broad, close to the sea and surrounded by hills. Coaches run to Takapuna (return fare, 1s.; single 6d.), also to Waiwera, and Warkworth, &c. Shipbuilding to some extent is carried on here. The principal fortifications of the Auckland harbour are within in the Borough boundary. Calliope Dry Dock (capable of accommodating two of the largest war ships) is a principal feature of Devonport, and it has been taken over by the British Admiralty, which intends spending £37,000 in making it a thoroughly equipped arsenal. There is a magnificent view from Mount Victoria, the signal station, and from Fort Cantley. There is an excellent Domain used by all local sport clubs. The island of Rangitoto (miniature Vesuvius of the Waitemata) also constitutes one of Devonport's Domains, the cone rises to a height of 854 feet above sea-level, and is the highest of the 63 separate points of eruption within a radius of 10 miles around Auckland. This island is a favourite resort of excursionists, as from the summit a picturesque view can be had of the islands and coast line of the harbour. The Devonport Borough Council has recently formed a good track to the summit, erected a commodious wharf, constructed a reservoir, planted shrubs and fixed seats along the track for the convenience of visitors. A thoroughly efficient drainage scheme on the latest principle, to cost £17,500, is nearly completed. Devonport is at present the premier marine suburb in New Zealand, area 640 acres; 593 ratepayers, rate 1s.; annual value of ratable property, £23,020. It is reported to be very healthy. Formation: volcanic. Footpaths and roads very good. Population of borough, 3,150.

DILLMANS TOWN (Westland, prov. and riding of Arahura), a post town, near Teramakau river with telegraph office, 20 miles from Hokitika, reached from railway station 5 miles distant, about 450 miles from Wellington. Has five hotels, State school, sawmills, and several stores. Town is lighted with kerosene. Water from Government race. District is a mining one, and is said to be the largest hydraulic sluicing field in the colony, and there are enormous syphons. Formation: Gravel resting on blue reef bottom. Greenstone is found. Population, 467.

DIPTON (Southland prov. and co. and riding of Winton), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 37 miles from Invercargill. Fares, 4s. 9d. and 3s. 2d. Has hotel, school, public library, I.O.G.T. lodge, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, dairy factory. Good fishing. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, 90; district, 200.

DOYLESTON (43° 43′ S. lat., 172° 31′ E. long.), a post town, and railway station, on the Christchurch-Southbridge line, with telephone office, (Selwyn, co. and riding of Ellesmere, Canterbury prov.), 26 miles S. from Christchurch, fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d. Has hotel, Oddfellows' lodge, school of 150 scholars, public library, town hall, and several stores. Important dairying district, having largest creamery in Canterbury. Population, 250.

DRURY (37° 6′ S. lat., 174° 47′ E. long.), a post town (co. Manukau, prov. Auckland), with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station on the Great South Road and Waikato Railway line, 22 miles S. from Auckland, fares, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. Hotel: the Railway. Public school, fine town hall, in which Wesleyan services are held, Anglican and Presbyterian

churches, and several stores. Lighted with kerosene. Coach plies to Ramarama and Bombay. In the neighbourhood good pottery clay is to be found, and also coal. In 1863, during the Waikato war, the Imperial troops were encamped here. Industries: flax and saw-milling. Agricultural and pastoral. District is divided up into small farms, principal crops being oats and potatoes. A creamery has been established. Population of town 100, of district about 1,000.

DUNBACK (40° S. lat., 170° E. long.) (prov. Otago, Waihemo co. and riding of Dunback), post town, on Shag river, with money-order, savings bank, telephone offices, and railway station (thrice weekly) on the Palmerston-Waihemo section. Height above sea-level, 168 feet. 50 miles N. from Dunedin. Has two hotels and one Government school, Presbyterian church, public library, Oddfellows' lodge. Rabbit canning and meat preserving industry. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 200.

DUNEDIN (45° 52′ 11″ S. lat., 170° 31′ 7″ E. long.), prov. Otago, rising to 300 feet above sea level, has post, telegraph, and money-order offices, and savings bank, and is the capital of the provincial district of Otago, and the largest, best built, and most important commercial city in New Zealand. It is situated in county Taieri, on a picturesque site at the south-western side of a bay running inland called Otago Harbour, about 9 miles from Port Chalmers, with which it is also connected by a railway (fourteen trains daily; fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s.), and 16 miles from Otago Heads. Hotels: The Grand Hotel (said to be one of the finest in the colonies), City, Wain's, Criterion, Prince of Wales, the Universal, the Sussex and 44 others. The settlement of Otago was projected in 1846; and under the auspices of an association of members of the Free Kirk of Scotland, Dunedin was founded in 1848. The Jubilee of the town was celebrated on March 23, 1898, the city being *en fête*. An official reception was tendered to His Excellency the Governor. From the exclusive nature of its first settlers, and the natural difficulties to be overcome in a new country, it made little progress till 1861, when gold-fields of extraordinary richness were discovered at Gabriel's Gully, near the site of the present town of Lawrence, about 60 miles from Dunedin. Crowds of diggers poured in from all parts of Australia, and from that date Dunedin became a scene of busy industry. The dredging industry has made immense strides and added largely to the wealth of the inhabitants; companies with a nominal capital of over two-and-a-half millions have been floated to work claims in Otago and the west coast, and the capital of the dredging companies varies from £26,000 to £1,150. There are three stock exchanges; the senior one has purchased a splendid pile of buildings known as the Colonial Bank, but henceforth to be known as Stock Exchange Buildings. Its streets are paved, and well lighted with gas. It is supplied with water from a reservoir constructed at the head of the Water of Leith Valley (about 2 miles distant), and from a second and larger one (finished in 1882) which draws its supply from the Silverstream. During recent years large numbers of substantial buildings have been erected, giving an air of permanency and wealth to the business portion of the city. There are three Episcopal churches: All Saints, St. Paul's Cathedral, and St. Matthew's, five Presbyterian churches, two Wesleyan Methodist, a Baptist, Jewish Synagogue, three Congregational and Christian Disciple churches, besides the Roman Catholic cathedral (St. Joseph's), of which the nave and aisles have been completed, and are now in use. Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops have Sees here, and the Salvation Army provincial head-quarters. In addition to the Model and Normal schools, connected with the Teachers' Training College, there are seven district State schools, boys' and girls' High schools, University, several private colleges, and an Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute with 1,600 vols. There is a Masonic hall, and each of the two orders of Oddfellows have halls. There are two theatres, the Princess's and the Alhambra, with separate entrances in High and Stafford Streets; and the Agricultural, Victoria, Choral, and Garrison Halls, and other smaller places of amusement.

RESERVES.—For outdoor recreation there are the old race-course at St. Kilda, near the Ocean Beach; the new race-course at Wingatui, Taieri, 8 miles SW.; the Caledonian Grounds, on the Anderson's Bay road, the Carisbrook grounds, the Oval, the Northern Recreation, Tahuna Park, athletic, and other grounds. There are also Botanical and Acclimatization Societies' Gardens, Jubilee Park, Queen's Triangle, market, museum, and other reserves planted with trees. The Ocean Beach, about two miles from the city, to which tram cars run every few minutes. The city is encircled by a reserve of 500 acres, called the Town Belt, through which is a carriage drive, known as the Queen's drive, affording views of the most diversified and romantic scenery.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Banks: Australasia, National, N. S. Wales, New Zealand, and Union. The Bank of New Zealand is a very fine building; it is built of Port Chalmers and Oamaru stone, and occupies a commanding position at the corner of Princes and Rattray Streets. The City Corporation, A.M.P. Society, New Zealand Government Life Insurance, Standard, and the New Zealand and Colonial Mutual Insurance Companies have very fine offices. The hospital is one of the largest in New Zealand; it has 7 wards and 125 beds, nurses' home, operating theatre, &c., and is contained in an enclosure of five acres. The new High School, opened in February, 1885, is one of the finest buildings in the city, having a tower 68 feet high. The University, erected on a site of eight acres of ground, has a library of 4,000 vols., a school of medicine and geological equipment, as well as the usual professional staff; the museum in connection with the University consists of a hall 90 feet long by 45 feet broad, with two galleries and an extensive basement, to which has recently been added an Art Gallery and a large room containing a considerable number of fine specimens of Maori carving, secured to the city at the close of the New Zealand Exhibition of 1890. The Museum is enriched with upwards of 6,000 specimens of natural history. High schools (boys and girls), Government offices, supreme court, and custom house. The First Knox and Presbyterian churches, St. Patrick's cathedral, and the Roman Catholic convent, with their white and solid masonry, lend a pleasing aspect to the view.

The Union Steamship Company, whose headquarters are in Dunedin, run a regular line of steamers between Dunedin, Sydney, and Melbourne, and communication is frequent between all the ports on the coast of New Zealand. Vessels drawing 19 feet can be brought to the wharves through the opening of the new Victoria Channel (from Port Chalmers). This channel, deepened to nearly 16 feet at low water, which is about 22 feet at the top of high tide, is well defined with buoys and beacons. The largest vessels of the Union S.S. Co. can be brought up to the Rattray Street Wharf.

Several manufactories are in existence, the most important being the Mosgiel woollen factory, and Messrs. Ross and Glendining's woollen factory at Roslyn, in both of which superior cloth and woollen goods are made; both these are lit with the electric light. There are also large meat refrigerating works, chemical works, soap and candle factory, several foundries, flour mills, boot and clothing factories.

The suburbs of Dunedin are Anderson's Bay, Caversham, Mornington, Roslyn, Maori Hill, North East Valley, Ravensbourne, South Dunedin, and St. Kilda. Nearly all of these are separate municipalities, with mayor and councillors. Caversham is distant 1¼ mile S. from Dunedin, and is a favourite place of residence for merchants and others engaged in the city. It has a council chamber, a good and convenient railway station, a school, five churches, four hotels, and extensive suburban gas works. Lines of railway connect the city with Christchurch on the north, and Invercargill on the south. From this main and trunk line there are numerous off-shoots. The suburbs of Roslyn and Mornington are connected with the city by cable tramways. Dunedin has a very complete tramway system, worked by horses, which, passing through the entire length of the city, connects it with the North East Valley, borough and adjacent townships to the North, with Caversham, St. Kilda, and South Dunedin boroughs to the South. The Corporation comprises a mayor, and three councillors for each of the four wards, South, High, Bell, and Leith. There are three postal deliveries daily in the central and business localities, and two to other parts. By way of protecting the city, batteries have been erected on two prominent headlands at the Ocean Beach, and a third battery at Otago Heads. The general exports during 1899 amounted to £2,273 875; the imports, £2,149,567. The population of the borough of Dunedin, census 1896, was 22,815; males 10,586, females 12,229; in suburbs, 24,465; males 11,686, females 12,779. In 1900 the population was estimated at—city, 23,600; with suburban boroughs, 49,500. The daily papers are the *Otago Daily Times* and the *Evening Star*; the weeklies are the *Otago Witness* (published at the *Daily Times* office), *Christian Outlook*, *Budget*, *Otago Workman*, *Farmers' Circular*, and the *New Zealand Tablet*, the latter being in the Roman Catholic interest; and monthly, *Katipo*.

DUNKELD. *See* BEAUMONT.

DUNSANDEL (43° 42′ S. lat., 172° 13′ E. long.), a post town on Selwyn River, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, in the co. of Selwyn and the riding of Ellesmere (Canterbury prov.), 25 miles S. of Christchurch. It is a station on the Christchurch and Ashburton line, fares, 3s. 2d. and 2s. 2d. Hotel: the Dunsandel. There is a public school and Anglican church, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Salvation Army meet in Town hall. Farming district. Population of town, 153.

DUNTROON (44° 45′ S. lat., 170° 34′ E. long.) (Waitaki and riding of Otekaike, Otago prov.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and railway station, 28 miles NW. from Oamaru, with which latter place it is connected by a branch rail, fares, 4s. 10d. and 2s. 5d. The Maerewhenua river joins the Waitaki about one mile from the town. Hotels: Terminus and Duntroon, three stores, public school, Presbyterian and English churches, branch of the National Bank of New Zealand, and library. Formation: principally limestone. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 300.

DUVAUCHELLE (Canterbury prov., Akaroa co., Wainui riding), 48 postal miles from Christchurch, reached by coach, rail and steamer, 170 miles S. of Wellington. It has post and money-order offices, and savings bank, and telephone station, one hotel, State school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and county council and Road Board offices. Magnificent harbour and mountain scenery. Dairying, sheep-farming and fishing. Population, 89.

EALING (44° 1′ S. lat, 171° 30′ E. long.) (Canterbury prov., Ashburton co., and included in the two ridings of Rangitata and Ashburton). It has a railway, telephone, and postal station combined, State school, and a church, and is 72 miles from Christchurch. Sheep farming. Population, 12.

EAST OXFORD. *See* OXFORD EAST.

EASTTOWN. *See* ARAMOHO.

EDENDALE (46° S. lat., 169° E. long) (Southland, co. and riding of Waihopai), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 23 miles from Invercargill, 116 from Dunedin. Daily mail. Coach runs to Wyndham. Has hotel, cheese and butter factory, school, in-

stitute, and Presbyterian church. District is agricultural. Population of district, 500.

EKETAHUNA (40° 28′ S. lat., 175° 30 E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and telephone offices on the river Makakahi, county of Eketahuna (Wellington prov.), on the main road between Wellington and Napier, 91 (93 postal) miles NE. from Wellington, and 32 miles from Masterton, N. There are four hotels, Eketahuna, Ranfurly, Club and Railway, besides a temperance hotel, stores, and a public school; a branch of Bank of New Zealand; Wesleyan, Anglican and Roman Catholic church There is a public reading room, with subscription library of 300 vols., Masonic, Foresters', and Oddfellows' lodges, cottage hospital, several creameries, Farmers' Club, and two carriage factories. The railway fares from Wellington 11s. 8d. and 7s. 9d. It is the second township in the Forty Mile Bush. The district is largely pastoral, and the soil is adapted to market gardening pursuits. Dairying industry has greatly developed, the butter taking high place in Sydney and London markets. The mountain scenery in the district is remarkably beautiful. Population, 476; district 2,158. Newspaper: *Eketahuna Express*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

ELLERSLIE (Manakau co., Tamaki riding, Auckland prov. dist.), a post town with telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station, 5 miles from Auckland. Height above sea-level, 115 feet. Racecourse, two hotels, one public school, social club, Anglican and Presbyterian churches; is lighted with kerosene. Water from tanks and wells. Lake St. John and caves in vicinity. Formation: volcanic. Daily mail. Population, 500.

ELLESMERE (Selwyn co., Lincoln riding, prov. Canterbury), a post town on the Selwyn, with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank and railway station, 21 miles from Christchurch; fares, single, 2s. 9d. and 1s. 10d.; return, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 8d.; rail to Blyth, steamer to Wellington. Daily mail. There is a public school and Anglican church. District is agricultural. Population about 350.

ENFIELD, Otago prov. (Waitaki co. and riding of Waiareka), a post town with telephone bureau and railway station, 8 postal miles from Oamaru. Has State school, Presbyterian church, Oddfellows' lodge, and creamery. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 250.

ETTRICK (Tuapeka co., and riding of James), 89 postal miles N.W. from Dunedin and 30 miles N.W. from Lawrence, on Benger Burn. A post town with telephone station. Conveyance per rail and coach *viâ* Lawrence. Has hotel, Wesleyan church, Bank of New Zealand visits weekly, and Government school. Mining. Agricultural and pastoral. Good fishing and shooting. Dredging carried on. Population, 69.

FAIRFAX (46° 25′ S. lat., 168° 20′ E. long.) (prov. dist. Otago, Wallace co., and riding of Aparima), 27 miles NW. from Invercargill, *viâ* Thornbury, a town on Jacob's river, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telephone office and railway station on the Riverton-Nightcaps branch. Good angling in the river. Has hotel: Shamrock; Presbyterian church, State school, dairy factory, several shops, and saw mills. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: limestone. Population, 200.

FAIRFIELD (Otago prov., Taieri co., and riding of Kaikorai), 7 miles S. from Dunedin. Conveyance per rail to Abbotsford. Hotel: Coach and Horses. A post township with school. Mining and agricultural district. Population of district, 200.

FAIRLIE (Canterbury prov. dist., Mackenzie county, and riding of Fairlie), a post town, with money order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 39 miles from Timaru; fares, 5s. and 3s. 4d.; return, 10s. and 6s. 8d.; terminus of railway for tourists to Mount Cook. Height above sea-level, 996 feet. Has two hotels, brick, fireclay and lime works, Oddfellow and Masonic lodges, Government, Roman Catholic and private schools, and Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population 730, riding 1,800.

FEATHERSTON (41° 3′ S. lat., 175° 7′ E. long.) a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, is in the county of Wairarapa South, riding of Featherston, (Wellington prov.). It was laid out in 1854. It is on the Te-Wharepouri Creek. It is distant 50 postal miles from Wellington. It is in railway connection with the capital, two through trains daily; fares, single, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 3d.; return, 13s. 8d. and 8s. 8d.; Coaches run to Martinborough (12 miles) daily, fare, 2s. 6d., thence to Lower Valley (25 miles), fare, 10s. The hotels are the Royal and Empire; the latter is opposite the railway station. There are several stores, two banks, New Zealand and Australasia, a Government school, and Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. Other institutions and buildings are courthouse, police station, new Oddfellows' hall, public hall, and Literary Institute, with library of 2,000 vols. Water supply is from wells, and reservoir on hill for the railway station. Gold has been found in the vicinity. Industries: butter and cheese making and flax factory. The Tauherinikau River is about 3 miles from Featherston and flows across the valley into Lake Wairarapa. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town district (census 1896), 718. Branch office, *Wairarapa Standard*.

FEILDING (40° 15′ S. lat., 175° 25′ E. long.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, telephone exchange, near the Oroua river (Oroua co., Wellington prov.). It is a station on the New Plymouth, Napier, and Wellington line, and is 51 miles SE. from Wanganui, fares, 6s. 7d. and 4s. 4d.; return fare double; 99 postal miles from Wellington, fare, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 6d., and 35 miles from Foxton. There are four hotels: Denbigh, Manchester, Empire, and Feilding; branches of the Banks of New Zealand, New South Wales, and Australasia; Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, and Christian Brethren places of worship; State and private schools, steam flour and saw-mills, two sash and door factories, about fifty stores, bacon, butter, and cheese factories, and steam flour-mill. The Assembly Rooms and Volunteer Drill Shed are fitted with all necessary stage appliances for theatrical performances; free public library and reading room. Societies and Lodges of Foresters, Oddfellows, Good Templars, and Masons, and all kinds of sports clubs. Feilding is the head-quarters of the Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation, and the principal and central town of the Manchester block: it is named after General Feilding. Lighted with gas. The Corporation, in 1872, bought 106,000 acres in the district, calling the estate the Manchester Block, and settled large numbers of immigrants upon it. Coaches run to Kimbolton, Waituna West, Awahuri, Rongotea, Makino, Waituna, Rangiwahia, and other small farm blocks. Farming and grazing district. Timber, wool, beef, mutton, cheese, and butter are the exports. As the timber is cleared grazing and farming are developing. Population 4,500, county 7,000. Newspaper: *Feilding Star* (daily).

FERN HILLS (Southland co., and riding of Winton, prov. dist. Southland). A village settlement, 30 miles N. from Invercargill, with post-office, State school, Presbyterian church, and hotel. Agricultural and pastoral district. Industry: saw-milling. Harrington's (1 mile) is nearest railway station. Formation: low limestone hills, alluvial plain. Population about 200.

FITZROY (39° S. lat., 174° E. long.) (Taranaki co., Waitara West riding), 2 miles from New Plymouth and 1 mile from Smart Road railway station. A post town with money-order office, telegraph and telephone station, public school, bacon factory and Anglican church. Drum and fife band. Lighted with kerosene. New Plymouth Water Supply Works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 300.

FORDELL (40° S. lat., 175° E. long.) (Wanganui co., and Purua riding, prov. Wellington), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the Wanganui-Longburn Junction line, 13 miles from Wanganui, 138 N. from Wellington. There is one hotel, a school, library, sports clubs, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and preserved milk factory. Lighted with kerosene. Water from artesian well. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 600.

FORTROSE (Southland co. and riding of Toitoi), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station 147 miles S.W. from Dunedin and 48 postal miles S.E. from Invercargill, at the mouth of the Mataura river, about six miles from the Waimahaka railway station. School and harbour. Fortrose hotel and temperance hotel, and Presbyterian church. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 140.

FOXTON (40° 25′ S. lat., 175° 10′ E. long.), a municipal and post town with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office (co. and electorate of Manawatu, Wanganui police district, prov. of Wellington) 104 postal miles from Wellington, 84 rail miles from Wanganui (by road 75 and 50 respectively), and situated on the right bank of the Manawatu, a tidal river navigable for small steamers for 25 miles from its mouth. There is rail communication daily and steamer four times a week with the capital, steamer fare, 15s. A line of railway starts from Foxton, and runs northward along the coast to Waitara. The junction of the through line to Wellington is at Longburn, but a road connects Foxton with the line to Wellington, at a point about 65 miles from Wellington. Hotels: Foxton, Manawatu, Post Office, and Family. Small steamers travel from the wharf 20 miles up the river at intervals. The New Zealand Bank has a branch here. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist places of worship, a public library, and a public school. Government buildings: railway station, M. Court (meets monthly), police station. Foxton is the shipping port for the Manawatu county, and has a substantial wharf connected with the railway; about ten flax mills are working. There is a very large area of green flax. Population of borough, 1,160. Newspaper: *Manawatu Herald*.

FRANKTON JUNCTION (38° S. lat., 175° E. long.) (Waikato co., Hamilton riding, Auckland prov.), 84 rail miles from Auckland, railway station on the main trunk line. Single fares, 10s. 9d. and 7s. 2d.; return, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 4d. Height above sea-level, 124 feet. Daily mail. It has a post, telephone and telegraph office, one hotel, and a gun club. Population about 90.

FRASERTOWN (39° S. lat., 177° 50′ E. long.) (Wairoa co., Waikaremoana riding, Hawke's Bay prov.), 75½ miles from Napier, a post town with telephone station. Has hotel, State school, Anglican (one Maori) churches, and public library. Lake Waikaremoana, hot springs, Te Reinga Falls, and Maru Maru caves in district. The Government is constructing a road from Rotorua to the lake. Population, 150; district, 465.

GEORGETOWN or UXBRIDGE (Waitaki co., prov. Otago), 18 miles N. from Oamaru, on the Duntroon branch line. Fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 7d. Hotel: Georgetown. A post town with telephone station, school in which religious services are held. Agricultural and pastoral district. Height above sea-level, 287 feet. Population, 80.

GERALDINE (44° 4′ S. lat., 171° 17′ E. long.) in Geraldine co., riding of Raukapuka, and Canterbury prov.

district, with a post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, 23 miles from Timaru, and 86 miles S.W. of Christchurch, on the Waihi River. Healthful, pretty, and good agricultural and pastoral district. A coach runs to the Orari railway station, 4½ miles distant, to meet each train, coach fare, 1s. 6d.; rail (81 miles) fare to Christchurch, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 10d. Also coach to Woodbury, fare, 1s. 6d. There are three hotels: Geraldine, Crown, and Commercial, Bank of New South Wales, a Government school, five places of worship, English, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Catholic, and Salvation Army, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, several stores, aerated water factory, and the usual Government buildings. Water from wells, tanks, &c. Population (census 1896) of town, district and suburbs, 841, now 960; county, 7,497. Newspaper: *Geraldine Guardian*.

GISBORNE (38° 45′ S. lat., 177° 59′ E. long.), the capital of the Poverty Bay district, and of Cook county, prov. dist. of Auckland, electorate Waiapu, police district, Hawkes Bay, is situate on the rivers Turanganui and Taruheru, which are spanned by fine bridges. The town, which is a post-town with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and telephone exchange, is 300 postal miles distant from Auckland, 270 postal miles from Wellington, and 86 postal miles NE. of Napier. There is steamer communication north and south twice a week, two lines of steamers running to the port. Handsome Supreme Court house. There are a number of fine buildings in the main street, Gladstone Road. Several good hotels. Banks: Bank of New Zealand, New South Wales, Union, and Australasia. The principal Insurance Companies have agents. Government and Roman Catholic Schools, and a district High School. Public library. Reading-room, and museum. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Seventh Day Adventists and Brethren. The hospital is a fine well kept building. Gisborne is the centre of a fine pastoral and agricultural district, the chief staple products being wool, frozen mutton, tallow, maize, grass-seed, and honey. Nelson Bros. have a large freezing works on the banks of the Taruheru, the meat being carried in barges to the ocean steamers in the roadstead; and the Gisborne Freezing Company owns works opposite the wharf, having turned the Harbour Board's buildings into freezing chambers. The principal thoroughfares of the town are planted with trees. Gladstone Road is one of the finest avenues in the colony. There are three halls for theatrical purposes: Theatre Royal, Academy of Music and City Rink. The town is lit with gas. Coaches ply to and from the country townships. Railway to Auckland has been commenced, and has reached Osmond. It was near the site of this town that Cook landed in October, 1769. In the cemetery, a short distance from the town, is a monument to the victims of the Te Kooti Massacre in November, 1868. A large population is now located in the suburbs of Kaiti and North Gisborne. Indications of petroleum have been found. There are two dairy factories, the district being highly suitable for dairying. Tourists will find at Te Arai (8 miles) a Maori church, containing some splendid carving. At Nuhaka (30 miles) and Waipiro (40 miles) hot springs have been discovered with wonderful curative properties, and roads to open them up have been constructed by Government. Exports, 1899-1900, 21,720 bales wool, 3,250 casks of tallow, beside grass, seed, maize, and other cereals. Value of ratable property, Cook county, £2,884,871; Waipu county, £848,969. A strong movement is on foot to establish district light railways. Population, town and suburbs, 3,826. The only daily newspaper is the *Poverty Bay Herald*, evening, established 27 years.

GLADSTONE (Southland district, Gladstone municipality), on the Waihopai river, a municipality of about 240 acres, one mile from Invercargill by tram. Has district school, Anglican church, and hotel, the Waihopai. There are 60 dwellings. The annual value of property is £2,750, and the population 380.

GLENAVY (WAITAKI) (44° 56′ S. lat., 171° 9′ E. long.), a railway station, with post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the co. of Waimate, riding of North Waihao and Canterbury provincial district, 138 miles S. from Christchurch; fares, 17s. 4d. and 11s. 7d., and 38 miles from Timaru. It is on the river of the same name, and has one hotel, two public schools, three shops, and blacksmith. Township is called Glenavy; half a mile from the river, which is spanned with a substantial and costly bridge. Water from Waihao Supply. There is good fishing in the river. Population of riding, 875.

GOLDSBOROUGH (Westland co. and prov. dist., and riding of Arahura), a post town with money-order office and savings bank, and a telephone station, 10½ miles from Hokitika, on Waimea Creek. Daily mail. Has four hotels, National Bank, Government school, Oddfellows' lodge, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Lighted by kerosene. Mining district; population 250.

GORE (46° 2′ S. lat., 168° 50′ E. long.) is a post town with savings bank, money-order, and telegraph offices, and railway station on the Invercargill and Clinton line, and lies 40 miles NE. of Invercargill, fares thence, 6s. 8d. and 3s. 4d.; from Dunedin it is 100 postal miles SW., fare, 16s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. Hotels: Gore, Southland, Club, Albion, Provincial, Criterion and Temperance. It is situated on the plain, on the west side of the Mataura river, at the confluence of the Waikaka, and is in the co. of Southland, and electorate of Mataura. There are three banks, Australasia, New South Wales, and New Zealand; Athenæum, two public schools, stores, dairy factory, fellmongery, meat-preserving factory, a steam flour-mill and agricultural implement works. Among important buildings are the Town Hall, Oddfellows' hall, Masons' hall, grain stores, breweries, fire brigade station, dairy factory (Gore cheese taking the first prize at Adelaide and Melbourne Exhibitions), meat preserving factory, two large horse bazaars, Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Congregational churches, Salvation Army barracks, court-house, and brick stores. The chief streets have been asphalted, and the town is lighted by electricity. Among social institutions, including Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', and Orange lodges, are A. and P. Association, Farmers' Club, Volunteer company, and fire brigade. It is connected by rail with Lumsden. East Gore (or Gordon as it was called) is an offshoot of Gore, on the east side of the river, and is growing. It has several hotels, stores, and a Presbyterian church. Area of borough 500 acres, 600 dwellings, annual value of property was £24,479. Near here are several coal pits. Agricultural and pastoral district, but chiefly agricultural. Is the centre of a large and important gold dredging industry, other descriptions of mining being pursued in the surrounding districts. Population of borough (census 1896) was 2,032, now about 3,800. Newspapers: the *Mataura Ensign* (tri-weekly) and *Southern Standard* (twice weekly).

GRAHAMSTOWN. *See* THAMES.

GREATFORD (Wellington prov., Manawatu co. and Porewa riding), postal district with a railway and telegraph station, 38 miles from Wanganui. Fares 4s. 10d. and 3s. 3d. Height above sea-level, 341 feet. Has one school and Anglican church. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of district, 300.

GREEN ISLAND (45° 54′ S. lat., 170° 31′ E. long.), in the co. of Taieri, and provincial district of Otago, has all the usual facilities of post, money-order and savings bank offices, and has stations on the Dunedin railway, at Abbotsford and Burnside, about 1 mile distant from each other. Two Hotels. It lies on the Kaikorai, 5 miles SW. from Dunedin, and has an area of 103 acres, with 148 dwellings, and property of annual value of £2,861 in the municipality. There are stores and tradesmen's shops, a good school, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Plymouth Brethren, Baptist, and Episcopal places of worship, and a Christadelphian Society. Among the industries are flour-mills, and fellmongeries, with tanneries in connection, sulphuric acid, meat freezing, and dye works, steel and iron works, coach building factory, biscuit factory, glue factory, rug and wool mat factory, ham and bacon curing factory, and Dunedin City Abbatoirs. There is the volunteer hall, a Protestant Alliance Society, Orange lodge, working-men's club, a lawn-tennis and bowling club, with a fine lawn and bowling green at the north end of the township, on the main south road. A public library is in connection with the school. A dairy-farming district, but coal-mining is the industry. Pits in work are Green Island, Saddle Hill, Abbotsford, Walton Park, and Fernhill Coal. The well-known sea-bathing township of Brighton, distant 9 miles SE. from Green Island (the road to which branches off from Green Island) is largely patronised in the summer months. Brighton has one hotel. Formation: sandstone and carboniferous deposits. Population of borough (census 1896), 663, now about 680.

GREY LYNN (NEWTON), a suburb of Auckland, from which it is distant 1½ miles, and with which there is tram and 'bus communication. It has a savings bank. It is a municipal town, and there are 620 dwellings; Primitive Methodist, Church of Christ, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, and Plymouth Brethren places of worship. Town lighted with gas. Has tanning and soap factories, fellmongeries, bone-crushing, and blood-boiling mills, &c. Western Park in vicinity. Area 900 acres; 548 ratepayers; rate, 1s.; annual value of ratable property, £17,338. Formation: clay subsoil. Population of the borough, 2,600.

GREYMOUTH (42° 25′ S. lat., 171° 9′ E. long.), a seaport, gold-fields town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, (prov. Westland, county and electorate of Grey, police district of Westland), 24 miles N.E. of Hokitika, and 175 postal miles from Nelson, on the southern bank of the Grey river (Maori name Mawhera), the boundary between Westland and Nelson. A telephone exchange has been established, being the first town on the west coast to obtain one. It contains numerous and substantial stores, a hospital with 48 beds, a literary institute, and a few public buildings, including a Masonic hall, a court-house, customs house, county council chambers, four churches—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Salvation Army, and branches of the Bank of N.S. Wales, Union Bank, Bank of New Zealand, and National Bank of New Zealand, and several insurance agencies. There are numerous hotels, of which Gilmer's the Albion, Brian Boru, Club Hotel, Post Office Hotel, and Ashton's Family are the principal. Schools: Public and Roman Catholic. Fire Brigade here. Clubs: Athletic, Trotting, Jockey, and Cricket. The streets are lit with gas. There is communication twice daily with Hokitika by train, a daily train service to Reefton, and a tri-weekly train to Otira, thence by coach to Springfield Railway Station for Christchurch. The first sod of the Midland Railway to connect Greymouth with Christchurch on the East and Nelson on the North was turned on Jan. 24, 1887. The railway to Reefton is completed, and two trains a-day are run. For municipal government the town is divided into three wards, East, West, and Middle, each returning three councillors. The district is all more or less auriferous. Some valuable finds of gold have been made at Seventeen Mile Beach, to the north of the River Grey. There are extensive agricultural settlements in the valley through which the Grey river flows; and 7 miles from the port there are several coal mines, to which the Greymouth and Brunner and Midland Railways give access. In fact, Greymouth is the "Newcastle of New Zealand," and is famed for the quality of its coal, especially for steam and gas purposes. At present there are two mines at work, viz., the Brunner and Blackball. This industry

is being developed rapidly in ratio with the improvement of the harbour. Besides coal, coke, fireclay, firebricks, gas retorts, and fire goods of every description are manufactured at the Brunner mine. With the view of improving the navigation, extensive harbour works have been carried out. The improved harbour approaches are doing much to develop the coal industry. The timber trade has received a large impetus by the Midland Railway extension, and several new mills have been erected in the district. General exports from province, 1899, amounted to £345,809. Population of borough, census 1896, was 3,205; county, 4,592. Newspapers: the *Argus* (daily and weekly) and the *Star* (evening).

GREYTOWN (North) (46° 1′ S. lat., 170° 18′ E. long.), a post town, with a money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, named after Sir Geo. Grey (co. and elect. of Wairarapa, prov. district of Wellington), 7 miles from Featherston, 15 miles from Masterton, 58 miles (postal) NNE. of Wellington, on the Waiohine river. It is a station on a branch of the Wellington and Napier line; two through trains daily, fares, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Hotels: the Greytown, Foresters' Arms and Club. There are Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels in the town, also branch of Bank of New Zealand, town-hall, council chambers, court-house and police station, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Foresters' halls, working men's club-house, literary institute, with reading room and library, a hospital, a State school, Maori Pah, three coach factories, cheese and butter factory, soda-water factory, steam sash and door factory. Lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, and Foresters are held here. Has thoroughly equipped fire brigade, racecourse, and trotting club. Lighted with kerosene. Greytown (North) is a very beautiful and picturesque spot. The valley in the Tararua range abounds in game, such as deer, pheasants, and pigeons; whilst the rivers have been supplied by the Wellington Acclimatization Society hatcheries with several kinds of the finest trout. The district is also a health resort. Formation: alluvial and drift. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of borough, 1,500. Newspaper: *Wairarapa Standard and Featherston Advocate* (established 1866).

HALCOMBE (40° 10′ S. lat., 175° 19′ E. long.), a post town on the Rangitawa creek, with money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, in co. Oroua, Waituna Riding and Wellington prov. district, 108 miles NE. of Wellington, and 44 miles SE. of Wanganui, with which it is connected by rail, three trains daily, fares, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 9d. Hotel—Halcombe. It is built on part of the Manchester Block. Churches—Presbyterian, Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Danish, Lutheran, a State school, Foresters' lodge, Band of Hope, rifle and chess clubs, and an agency of the Bank of New Zealand (open Tuesdays only). Agricultural and pastoral district. Population (principally Germans) of town district, 300; of riding, 1,589.

HALF-MOON BAY (Stewart Island co., prov. of Southland), 41 postal miles S. from Invercargill. A post town with money-order and savings-bank office. Has State school, boarding-houses, and two churches, court-house, and lock-up. Steamer to Bluff, rail to Invercargill. Agricultural district. Fishing and saw-milling. Formation, granitic. Population about 250.

HALKETT (prov. dist. Canterbury, Selwyn co. and riding of Courtenay), a post town, 18 miles from Christchurch, and 4½ miles from Aylesbury. Has State school and Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population 250; of riding, 2,491.

HAMILTON (38° 10′ S. lat., 175° 12′ E. long.), a post town, with a telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank (co. Waikato, on the Waikato River, prov. Auckland), 86 miles S. of Auckland. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army places of worship, a public library and reading-room, branch of the New Zealand Bank, two public halls. The district hospital (37 beds), public baths built by the Borough Council, and cattle sale yards, in which sales are held once a month, public schools at Hamilton West and Hamilton East. M. Court and police station. It is most centrally situated, being at the junction of the railway system; the line from Auckland, Cambridge, Thames, Te Aroha, Paeroa, Rotorua, Te Awamutu, and the King country all centring here. The N.Z. Bank, the *Waikato Times* building, Whyte's buildings, are all substantial structures, and present a striking appearance. Four hotels. Hamilton is situated on both sides of the river, and comprises Hamilton East (the old Maori settlement of Kirikiriroa) and Hamilton West. A large iron bridge, completed in 1883, carries the Thames-Hamilton Railway. The Hamilton Traffic Bridge, built in 1880, also spans the river about half a mile above the railway bridge. This bridge joins the two townships of Hamilton East and Hamilton West together. Among the industries carried on here are butter and soap factories, flax mill, and brick and pottery works. There are Lodges of Masons and Amateur Dramatic and other Clubs. It has a fine race-course. There are many fine farms in the vicinity. A township called Frankton has sprung up around the railway junction, which is a little distance from the town; and the line is extended into the town. District, agricultural. Hamilton is lighted with gas. Population of borough (census 1896), 1,248. Newspapers: *Waikato Times* (daily) 1d., and *Waikato Argus* (daily.)

HAMILTONS, or HAMILTON SOUTH (44° 35′ S. lat., 170° 0′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone, savings bank, and money-order office (co. of Maniototo, Puketoi riding, and prov. of Otago), 84 postal miles NW. from Dunedin. One store, accommodation house, public school, courthouse, and public library. Union church and Episcopal ministers visit. The surrounding district is a mining one, and farming is carried on to some extent. Population, 50.

HAMPDEN (45° 20′ S. lat., 170° 50′ E. long.), a municipal borough, with post office, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and railway station on the Dunedin and Oamaru line, on the sea-coast (Waitaki co., prov. dist. of Otago), 56 postal miles NE. of Dunedin (fares 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d.), and 22 miles S. from Oamaru, near the coast. Coach from Waipawa (daily), 3s. There are here a mechanics' institute, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, and Episcopal churches, an agency of the Bank of New Zealand, a public school, Athenæum, and stores. Hotels: Hampden and Clyde. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of borough, 350; district, 800.

HAMPSTEAD (prov. Canterbury, co. Ashburton and riding of Wakanui), Town Board, with post office, public school, 53 miles SE. from Christchurch, half a mile from Ashburton (to which it is suburban) railway station. Agricultural district. Water by water-race pumps. Formation: Loam, with clay subsoil. Population of district 2,500.

HASTINGS (39° 37′ S. lat., 116° 49′ E. long.), a post town and municipal borough (gazetted Aug. 17, 1886), with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station, on the Heretaunga Plains, in the co. and prov. of Hawke's Bay, 12 miles from Napier, fares, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 1d., and 2½ miles from Havelock. Eight trains daily each way to Napier, one daily to Wellington, 180 miles south. Coaches run to Napier and Havelock. Hotels: The Railway, adjoining the railway station, the Hastings, Carlton, Albert, Lodge, and the Pacific. The river Ngaruroro flows about 4½ miles distant. There are general stores, and agencies of the Bank of New Zealand, New South Wales, and Union Banks, a large gelatine factory—Nelson Bros., refrigerating works, butter factory, brewery, flour mill, bacon factory, coach factories, an Athenæum, a town hall, Protestant, Oddfellows', and Masonic Halls. Places of worship, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army, Church of Christ, Brethren, Seventh Day Adventists, and Roman Catholic. Public school, two private schools, R.C. school, and Athenæum library of upwards of 4,000 vols. Lodges of Freemasons, Foresters, Orangemen, Druids, Protestant Alliance, Hibernians, and Oddfellows are here. There is a fine race-course, with grand stand, at which all the principal races of the district are held. Hastings is the centre of a rich agricultural and pastoral district, of about 40 square miles in area, admirably adapted for fruit and viticulture, especially wine making. A branch of the Napier Gas Company has been established, and the town is lit with gas, and extensive drainage works carried out at a cost of £25,000. Water from artesian wells. There are four daily mails to and from Napier, and a daily mail with Wellington and Wanganui. Alluvial limestone soil. Population over 4,000. Newspaper: *Hastings Standard*.

HAUTAPU (38° S. lat., 175° E. long.) (Waikato co., Cambridge riding; Auckland prov.), post district on Waikato river, 7 miles from Hamilton, the same distance from Cambridge, and 98 miles from Auckland, with which it is connected by rail (station 4 miles from post office). Fares 12s. 4d. and 8s. 3d. 250 miles N. of Wellington. There is a school and a cheese and bacon factory. It is a very scattered district. Roads good. Population, about 70.

HAVELOCK (North) (41° 13′ S. lat., 173° 45′ E. long., riding of Havelock), is a post town, with telephone office, in the county of Hawke's Bay, and prov. dist. of Hawke's Bay, on a branch of the Ngaruroro river, and on the main south road, 14 miles SE. from Napier, and 2½ miles from railway station at Hastings, to which a coach runs. 'Bus to Hastings eight times daily. There are two churches, English (St. Luke), and Presbyterian, public school, one hotel, and general stores. The Foresters have a lodge here; a mechanics' institute, with a circulating library. District partly agricultural and pastoral. Considerable attention is being paid in this district to fruit and vine culture. Artesian water supply. Formation, limestone and shingle. Population 400, about 800 in district.

HAVELOCK (41° S. lat., 174° E. long.), co. Marlborough, and riding of Havelock, a money-order, savings bank, post and telegraph township, and picturesque summer resort, 20 postal miles W. of Picton, 27 miles from Blenheim, and 51 postal miles E. from the city of Nelson. Coach runs three times a week to and from Blenheim (fare, 7s. 6d.) and Nelson (fare, 18s.); and twice weekly to Havelock Grove and Havelock Deep Creek; steam service to and from Wellington, Maori Bay, Homewood, Brightlands, and Keku Bay fortnightly. A considerable trade is done in timber, principally obtained from a tract of flat forest country at the very head of Pelorus Sound, on which the town is situated. Tramways are laid, opening up a large tract of forest country. Several quartz reefs have been worked at Wakamarina, Mahakipawa, and Waikakaho. Gold has been found in the Mahakipawa Creek, about five miles distant, in large quantities. Dredging operations are being carried on. Public school. Lodges: Foresters' and Masons. Hotels: Masonic, Commercial, and Post Office, Government buildings: Post and telegraph office and R.M. court in one block, school house and postmaster's residence. Churches: English, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Paper: *Pelorus Guardian*. Population of town district 365.

HAWERA (Taranaki prov. dist.) (39° 35′ S. lat., 174° 12′ E. long.), a borough on the west coast of the north island, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph offices, and railway station on the Wanganui-New Plymouth line. Fares from Wellington, 15s. 1d. and 10s. 1d.; from New Plymouth 6s. 1d. and 4s. 1d. It is in the county of Hawera, electorate of Hawera, and police district of Taranaki, 20 miles from Wanganui. Several

hotels. Bank of New Zealand New South Wales, and Australasia, a public school, a Roman Catholic convent, Taranaki college (undenominational), 3 private schools, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, and Salvation Army barracks, an opera house seating 1,000 persons, Theatre Royal, a court-house, a police station, a public library and free reading room, gasworks, and drill hall. Masonic, Foresters, Oddfellows and Rechabites' Societies. Hawera is surrounded by a large area of very rich land devoted to the dairying industry, of which it is the centre for Taranaki; it is connected with Wanganui by a good coach road, with New Plymouth by a road round the coast, and by another, a shorter one, at the back of Mount Egmont. Cobb's mail coach leaves daily, to Manaia, Otakeho, Pihama, Opunake; also daily communication with Rangataki, Kaponga and Awatuna. Population of borough environs (census 1896), 2,200. Newspapers: the *Hawera and Normanby Star* daily (established 1880), *Egmont Star*, weekly.

HAWKE'S BAY. *See* NAPIER.

HAWKSBURY. *See* WAIKOUAITI.

HELENSVILLE (36° 36′ S. lat., 174° 32′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, in county of Waitemata and riding of Helensville, situated on the eastern shore of the river Kaipara. It is the starting point of the Helensville and Auckland Railway: fares from Auckland, 3S (postal) miles distant, 6s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. The line has been extended northward to Tahekeroa. Vessels can enter and clear here, the postmaster acting for the customs. It has a court-house, three hotels—Kaipara, Terminus, and Helensville; Foresters' hall; Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship; a public school and four stores. There is a Town Board of Commissioners, a public library, a Masonic Lodge. Large quantities of Kauri gum are found in the immediate neighbourhood. Helensville is the headquarters of the Northern Union Steamboat Company, which has four steamers, three being employed in passenger and cargo traffic in the Kaipara Harbour, while the other, the *Sterling*, is employed in towing. Fares to Batley, Pahi, Point Curtis, and Matakohe, 10s. To Ponto (Kaipara Heads), Bailey, Ru Point and Port Albert, 7s. 6d.; return, 12s. 6d. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town district, 560.

HENDERSON (Waitemata co., riding of Waitakerei). A township with post office, telephone bureau, and railway station, 13 (postal) miles from Auckland, on the Auckland-Kaukapakapa line. Has hotel, public school, Wesleyan church and public hall. Lighted with kerosene. Mining and pastoral district. Waterfall and forest scenery. Industries: gum digging and fruit growing. Population, 60; of district, 200.

HENLEY (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., and riding of Otokia), 21 miles SW. from Dunedin, on the Taieri river. Fares 5s. 8d. and 3s. 8d. A post town with telephone station, creamery and dairy factory, school, and public hall. Agricultural district. Hotel: Whitehouse. Population 303

HERBERT (45° 14′ S. lat., 170° 30′ E. long.) It is situate about 1½ miles from river Otepopo; prov. dist. Otago, in the co. of Waitaki, and riding of Otepopo, 65 miles N. from Dunedin on the Dunedin and Christchurch Railway, and 14 postal miles from Oamaru. Fares from Dunedin, 11s. and 5s. 6d., 16s. 6d. and 11s. return. It has a post and money-order office, Government savings bank, telegraph station, and railway station, a district school, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, an Athenæum, creamery, two general stores, and, at about 10 miles distance, the Otago slate quarry. Coal is found in the vicinity. Glencoe valley is point of interest. Population 401.

HERBERTVILLE (40° S. lat., and 176° E. long., Patangata co., Porangahau riding, prov. dist. Hawke's Bay) a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 89 miles from Napier, with which communication in summer is by coach to Dannevirke, fare 20s.; also to Waipukurau, thence rail. Town has hotel and school. District is pastoral. Water from wells. Geological formation; limestone. Population of town, 80; of riding, 600.

HERIOT (44° 59′ S. lat., 168° 52′ E. long.), prov. dist. Tuapeka, co. and riding of James), 103 miles W. from Dunedin, 76 miles N. from Invercargill, on Swift creek, with a railway station on the Tapanui branch. A post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telephone station. Has hotel, library, Roman Catholic church and public school, in which other denominations hold services. Poultry farm, dredging, fellmongery, timber and other industries. Good trout fishing. Mining. Agricultural and pastoral. Water from wells and tanks. Population, of town 250, and district 500.

HIKURANGI (35° 34′ S. lat., 174° 20′ W. long.), co. Marsden, Auckland district, post, money-order, savings bank, railway and telephone station, 109 miles NW. from Auckland, to which rail and steamer four times weekly. Has hotel, State school, church, three Government buildings, public library. Mining and pastoral district. Sawmilling industry. Formation: volcanic and clay. Population of town and district, 300.

HILL'S CREEK. *See* BLACKSTONE HILL.

HINDS (Ashburton co. and riding of Ashburton, prov. dist. Canterbury), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 64 miles from Christchurch, on the Christchurch-Dunedin line. Has one school boarding house, Wesleyan church. Agricultural and pastoral. Fares 13s. 4d. and 8s. 11d. Population of district about 200.

HOBSONVILLE (Auckland prov., Waitemata co., riding of Waitakerei). A post town 19 postal miles from Auckland (by steamer, 8 miles), on Waitemata river. Has public school and Presbyterian church: pottery, pastoral, and gum industries. Christian Endeavour Society. sandy and pipe-clay subsoil. Population of town, 139; vicinity, 80.

HOKIANGA COUNTY (35° 32′ S. lat., 173° 31′ E. long.), electorate of Hokianga (Auckland prov. dist.), the northernmost port on the west coast of the North Island, is 177 miles distant NW. from Auckland, and 40 miles from Russell, on the Hokianga inlet. Kohukohu and Rawene are the post towns. Timber of great length and straightness is found some little distance inland, and much of it is exported. A large saw-mill is here. Kauri gum is also largely exported. Deposits of quicksilver have been discovered in the district. Communication is by steamer from Onehunga fortnightly, or overland by coach to Russell, thence steamer. Coach from Kawa Kawa, Tuesdays, 9.15 A.M. Fares, 10s.; return, 16s. Formation: limestone and clay. Population of county, census 1896, was 1,909.

HOKITIKA (42° 41′ 30″ S. lat., 170° 59′ 15″ E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, is the principal town on the west coast, and the capital of Westland, electorate and police district of Westland, on the Hokitika river, 158 miles (postal) W. of Christchurch. Coaches run to Springfield, railway station for Christchurch, twice a week; to Ross daily, fare 4s.; and to Greymouth daily, fare 13s. The railway to Greymouth (22 miles) was opened by the Premier of the Colony, Mr. Seddon, on May 24, 1893. Hokitika possesses several hotels. It owed its rapid rise to the discovery of productive gold-fields in the vicinity in 1865. The town is well laid-out and substantially built. Banks, New Zealand, Union, N.S. Wales, National; agencies of the principal insurance companies; a hospital, lunatic asylum (Sea View, 113 beds), a gaol, resident magistrate's and supreme courthouse, theatre, Harbour Board, Education Board, Westland County Council, Westland Charitable Aid Board, Chief Surveyor's offices, town-hall, literary society, Westland Institute (affiliated to the New Zealand Institute), School of Mines, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, also a Jewish Synagogue, a good quay, large breweries, tannery, saw-mills, sash and door factories, and gas works. Among the schools are St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) convent school, and the State school. From the lighthouse, situated on the Gaol Hill, there is shown a fifth order fixed white light, visible 16 miles. Mining and agricultural district. Formation: in the mountains, granite, mica, schists, slates, quartz, &c. Lower country, alluvial drifts caused by glacial action, the whole abounding in minerals, and the surface of the land covered with dense forests of valuable timber. Exports from Westland prov. during 1899 amounted to £345,809. Population (census 1896) of borough, 2,064. Newspapers—*West Coast Times*, *Guardian*, and the *Leader*.

HORNBY (prov. dist. Canterbury, county Selwyn and riding of Riccarton, police district of Christchurch), a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, on the Christchurch-Southbridge line, 6 miles from Christchurch. Has Government school, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, U.A.O.D. and L.O.L. lodges, and meat-freezing factory. Water from artesian well. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: shingle. Population about 200.

HORORATA (Selwyn co., Canterbury prov.), 43 miles from Christchurch which is reached by conveyance to Coalgate, thence rail. A post town with money-order office, savings bank and telephone office, hotel, schools, and Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Orange lodge. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from wells, pumps and water-races. Population of district, 250.

HOWICK (37° S. lat., and 175° E. long.) (prov. Auckland, Manukau co., riding of Howick), 15 miles from Auckland, to which 'bus daily, and steamboat, 270 miles from Wellington, reach by rail and sea. A township with post, money order office, savings bank, and telephone station. There is one hotel, State school, and one Roman Catholic; 3 Anglican churches, and 1 Roman Catholic, also 1 Presbyterian, Oddfellows' lodge, (6,220), and public library. Beaches, Stockade Hill, and Bleak House are points of interest. District is pastoral and agricultural. Has fishing and fish-curing industries. Population of town, 300; of riding, 1,646.

HUNTERVILLE (40° 3′ S. lat., 175° 30′ E. long.), Rangitikei co. and Paraekaretu riding, prov. dist. of Wellington, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telegraph station, 50 miles from Wanganui by rail, and 36 by road. Has two hotels, Bank of New Zealand, State school, Foresters' and Masonic lodges, agency for Government insurance department, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist churches, two dairy factories. Magnificent river (spanned by a fine bridge costing £10,000). Lake and mountain scenery. Pastoral district. Population, 800; district, about 3,000. Newspaper: *Paraekaretu Express*.

HUNTLY (37° 49′ S. lat., 175° 10′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telegraph station (co. of Waikato and riding of Rangiriri, Auckland prov. dist.), on the Waikato river, 65 miles S. from Auckland. Two trains daily; fares 8s. 3d. and 5s. 6d. Has public and native schools, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches, hotel, public hall, library, Road Board, and sports clubs, Juvenile I.O.G.T. Principally a coal-mining locality. The coal is good either for steam or household purposes. Pottery and brick works are here. Lake Waikare, a very fine sheet of water, and Waingarva hotsprings are in the vicinity. Maori Kings' Settlement is on western bank of river opposite Huntly. Population, township, 500; of road district, 860.

HUNUA (37° 10′ S. lat., 174° 66′ E. long.), prov. dist. Auckland (Manukau co., Papakura riding), on Wairoa river. It has a railway flag station about 9 miles off, and post office (bi-weekly

mail), and is 21 rail miles from Auckland, on the Auckland-Mercer line. Fares, 2s. 9d. and 1s. 10d. Has two schools, Presbyterian church, and in vicinity waterfalls. Agricultural district, with coal in parts. Population about 200.

HURLEYVILLE, (co. Patea, prov. Taranaki), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telephone station, 53 miles from Auckland. Has school and butter and cheese factory. Population of district, 400.

HURUNUI (42° 47′ S. lat., 172° 45′ E. long.), a post town, 62 miles N. of Christchurch (co. Ashley, riding of Waipara and Canterbury prov.). It is situate on the Hurunui river, at the Waitaki junction. The capital is reached by railway, from Medbury, four miles distant (fares 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d.) Hotel: Hurunui. Public school. A traffic bridge spans the Hurunui river. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of village, 60.

HUTT, Lower (41° 10′ S. lat., 175° 5′ E. long.), (so named after Mr. William Hutt, a member of the New Zealand Company), a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, and borough, with railway station, in the county Hutt and electorate of Otaki, prov. dist. of Wellington, 8 miles NE. from the capital. The Hutt is connected with Wellington by rail: fares, single, 1s. 3d. and 10d.; 1s. 6d. and 1s. return. Cudby's coaches ply from the railway station to Black Bridge and Taita; fare 6d. and 1s. It is pleasantly situated on the river of the same name, at the head of a deep gorge known as the Hutt Valley, and is a favourite place of resort for visitors from Wellington in the warm weather. It is the oldest settlement in the district, and has several hotels. Bank: New Zealand. A Government school and two private schools are here; also English (St. James), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches, Oddfellows', Druids and Foresters' lodges, police-station, and a court-house. Town lighted with gas. A fine racecourse is laid out to the left of the river, where it enters Port Nicholson, and the Wellington races are held on this course, which has recently been improved by the erection of new grand stand, lawn, training tracks, &c. One of the sights of the Hutt is McNab's public garden. Farming and grazing locality. Population of the borough (census 1896), 1,520; county, 5,750.

HYDE (45° S. lat., 170° E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank offices and telephone and railway station, in the county of Maniototo, riding of Hyde, and prov. dist. of Otago, 66 postal miles NW. from Dunedin, on the Taieri river. Has public school, a public library, lodge, two hotels—Otago Central, and Hyde, two stores, and several tradesmen. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Registration district for births, deaths, and marriages. Mining, agricultural and pastoral (chiefly) district, rabbit trapping and packing. Volcanic formation. Population of town and district, 200.

INGLEWOOD (39° 6′ S. lat., 174° 15′ E. long.) (county and prov. dist. of Taranaki and riding of Moa), on the Kurapete river, a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, 17 miles (by Junction Road 12½ miles) SE. of New Plymouth by rail; fares, single, 2s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. It has five places of worship—Episcopal, Wesleyan, Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Salvation Army, five public schools in the district, Government Life Insurance Department, two hotels, Foresters' Court, Masonic lodge, Rechabite Tent, Glee and other Clubs, Literary Society, Fire Brigade, Horticultural Society, library and reading-room, saw-mill, bacon, butter and two dairy factories, Foresters' hall, parish hall, and athletic hall. It is the chief centre of the dairying industry in Taranaki. Bank of New Zealand, and Bank of N.S. Wales. Coach to Tarata, Junction Road East, thrice weekly, fare 2s. Mount Egmont is three hours distant by good road. Formation: volcanic. Population 1,000. Newspaper: *Record* (twice a week).

INVERCARGILL (46° 35′ S. lat., 168° 50′ E. long.), has post, telegraph, and money-order offices and savings bank, and is the capital of the county of Southland, and the principal town of the southern part of the provincial district of Otago. It is situate on an estuary, called the New River Harbour, about 17 miles inland from the Bluff, about 139 postal miles SW. of Dunedin by sea, and 139 miles by rail; fares first class, 17s. 6d.; second, 11s. 8d. The hotel accommodation is commodious and ample; among the leading ones are the Crescent, Albion, Deschler's, and Southland Club, all handsome buildings, and each furnished with a view principally to accommodate the European and Australian tourist traffic, which increases year by year. The New River estuary is navigable for vessels of 10 ft. draught up to town. The bar is a good one, with 18 feet depth at low water. The gas-works have been extended, street improvements have been made, and a water supply improved. It is served by railways in every direction; by the trunk line to Dunedin and Christchurch, to Kingston on Lake Wakatipu, and by branch lines to Fortrose, Seaward Bush, Riverton, Orepuki, and Nightcaps, and the line to the Bluff. One steamer plies regularly to and from Dunedin, and another between the Bluff and Stewart Island. The principal business thoroughfares are Dee, Tay, and Esk Streets. The banks are represented by the Bank of New Zealand, a fine building of Oreti bluestone, Union Bank, a handsome edifice of Oamaru stone, Bank of Australasia, National Bank, handsome and commodious buildings, and Bank of New South Wales. Several of the denominations have suitable places of worship. The Presbyterians have the First and St. Paul's churches, and besides St. John's Episcopalian church, there is a second Anglican church (All Saints) in the suburb of Gladstone. St. John's has been partly replaced in brick. The town possesses a magistrate's court, and there are also periodical sittings of the Supreme and District Courts. It has also an Athenæum, the finest in the colony, with two reading-rooms and large library, hospital, having six wards containing 54 beds, and a fever ward with six beds, one theatre, four public halls, Hall of Justice, Masonic, Foresters', and Oddfellows' halls, three Masonic lodges, besides lodges of several other societies and numerous athletic clubs. The post and telegraph offices are in the public buildings, which comprise many other Government departments, and have recently been largely added to, and provided with clock and chimes. Five public schools—Central, Park, South, Gladstone, and N. Invercargill—private schools, also boys' and girls' High Schools, and two Catholic schools for boys and girls. Among the larger buildings are the Garrison Hall of brick and cement, steam flour-mills, and large engine shed. Among the industries are three breweries, five foundries, flour-mills (roller), two woollen-mills, rope and twine works, two cordial factories, boot manufactories, and in and around the town, within a radius of 20 miles, there are fully 30 saw-mills in operation. The town, which is well laid out in equal blocks, with fine wide streets, is lighted with gas from works owned by the corporation; it is the most southern town in the world so lit. Street tramways have been introduced and cars are running three miles from town. The district was principally taken up for pastoral purposes; but agriculture is rapidly extending on immense well-watered plains, and is sucessfully carried on by a large number of settlers. The exports principally comprise wool, frozen and tinned meat, and rabbits, grain, cheese and timber, the timber exports especially being extensive, and many factories are at work, or in process of erection in the agricultural centres. An important trade in fresh (frozen) and smoked fish and oysters is carried on with Melbourne. Bacon-curing is also an important industry. The shipments of wool, grain, and frozen mutton have become so large that Bluff Harbour has risen to first rank as a shipping port. The wharves have been greatly extended, and the direct steamers to England regularly visit the port, which is lighted by electricity generated by water from the Bluff Hill. Vessels drawing 29 ft. lie afloat at the wharves. The soil generally is very productive; the climate, although variable, is suitable for the growth of all products common to Great Britain; the Suburban municipalities are North, South, and East Invercargill, Gladstone, and Avenal; each of these has its mayor and councillors. Invercargill is the recognised starting point for visitors to the famed lake district. Wakatipu is visited by the bulk of the tourists, the railway reaching its shores, and the principal town, Queenstown, has excellent hotel accommodation. A large steamer is always available for tourists. Te Anau is a grander and more beautiful lake, two hotels having been erected and a coach service established between the township and the railway. A large number of tourists visit this locality. The Government has formed a tourists' track between Milford Sound and the head of Lake Te Anau, and erected huts at easy distances apart. Tourists can land at Milford and cross the pass, among the grandest Alpine scenery in the southern hemisphere, taking the Sutherland falls (the highest in the world) *en route*. There is a small steamer on the lake. Lake Manapouri, the most picturesque of the group, may be reached by train to Lumsden (50 miles), thence by coach to Te Anau, from which Manapouri is only a few miles distant. A new route for Lake Manapouri has been opened by the Waiau Valley. At Clifden on the Waiau the largest suspension bridge in the Colony has been erected A party of four or more can drive cheaply and expeditiously, either from Invercargill or Otautau railway station to Manapouri, and enjoy varied scenery all the way. The streams of Southland afford the finest trout-fishing in the Southern Hemisphere, and are now regularly fished by anglers from the Australian colonies. An important advantage possessed by the town is its splendid recreation estate, comprising a public park of 200 acres on its northern front, already largely planted and improved, garden blocks of five acres, each in the centre of the town, and fully twenty blocks of land known as the Town Belts situated on all sides, and varying from four to forty acres in area, more or less improved. Exports from port during 1899 amounted to £751,881, imports £258,713. Population of borough and suburbs (census 1896), 9,996; 1900, 10,000. There are two journals, the *Southland Times* and *Southland Daily News*, the former a morning, and the latter an evening publication, *Weekly Times*, *Southlander*, and the *Southern Cross*.

JACKSON'S, (prov. and co. Westland), a post town, with telephone, money-order, savings bank, and railway station. 40 miles from Greymouth. Has two hotels, one school. Pastoral district. Population about 200.

JAMESTOWN. *See* Martin's Bay.

JOHNSONVILLE (41° 9′ S. lat., 174° 52′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone bureau, co. Hutt, riding of Porirua (Wellington prov. dist.), 6 miles W. from Wellington. It is a station on the Wellington and Manawatu line, fare, 1s. 2d. and 8d. Hotels: Railway and Johnsonville. It has a handsome Episcopal church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows' (M.U.), and Rechabite lodges, literary institute, a public school, a tannery, racecourse, stock sale yards, and several stores and tradesmen's shops. Lighted with kerosene. Pastoral district. Population (census 1896) of town district, 493; of riding, 1,982.

KAEO (35° 10′ S. lat., 173° 50′ E. long.), Auckland prov., Whangaroa co., riding of Kaeo, 174 miles from Auckland, which is reached by coach to Whangaroa, thence steamer. It has a post and money-order office, savings bank, and a telephone station. Has one hotel, two schools, and Wesleyan and S.D. Adventist churches. Oddfellows' lodge. Chief industries timber and kauri gum; copper has been found. Population, 400; district, 600.

KAIAPOI (43° 19′ S. lat., 172° 40′ E long.), a borough, with mayor and nine councillors, has a money-order, savings bank and post and telegraph office; in the provincial district of Canterbury, co. of Ashley, police district of Christchurch, on the eastern coast of the Middle Island, 14 miles N. of Christchurch, to which it is connected by railway. It is about 3½ miles from the sea, to which there is an excellent road. There are three trains daily; fares 1s. 10d., and 1s. 3d. A coach runs to Woodend, Waikuku, and Saltwater Creek once a day, fare, 1s. Hotels: The Kaiapoi, Mandeville, Pier, and Kaikanui. It is situated on the banks of the Waimakariri river, which is navigable for small vessels and steamers up to the centre of the town, and under the Waimakariri Harbour Board. Bank: New Zealand; and there are agencies of several insurance companies. Places of worship—Anglican, Salvation Army, Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. The Institute possesses a large library. A school is here (average attendance 490), a ladies' boarding-school, a court-house and police-station, drill hall, Oddfellows' hall, and Working Men's Club. On the east side of the River Cam (Camside) is the factory of the Kaiapoi Woollen Company, with extensive machinery, comprising 82 looms, and employing 450 hands, and two engines of 80 h-p. and 15 h-p., capable of turning out weekly between 600 and 700 pairs of blankets and 6,000 yards of tweeds. The factory is lit with the electric light. Other industries are wool-scouring, saw mills, and fellmongery works, a brewery, aërated water factory, agricultural implement works, bacon-curing factory, and a Produce and Milling Co. Among the local institutions are Masonic, Foresters, Oddfellows', Orange, Druids', and Sons and Daughters of Temperance Societies, Farmers', Lawn Tennis, Rifle, Volunteers, (containing some of the best shots in the colony, having a cadet corps attached), Boating, and Cricket Clubs, Horticultural Society, Building Society, Skating Rink, Football Club, Hockey Club (1st in N.Z.), Fire Brigade, and Brass Band. Town is lighted with kerosene. Water supply is from artesian wells. Agricultural and pastoral and manufacturing district. Population of enlarged borough (census 1896), 1,828.

KAIHU (Hobson co., Auckland prov.), a post town, with money-order, postal note, savings bank and telephone offices, and railway station, 119 miles from Auckland, which is reached by rail to Dargaville, thence steamer to Helensville and rail to Auckland. Has hotel, public school, Wesleyan Methodists, and native Roman Catholic places of worship. Timber-milling and kauri gum industries. Pastoral district. Population about 500.

KAIKORA NORTH (39° 52′ S. lat., 176° 32′ E. long.), co. of Patangata, and riding Patangata (Hawkes Bay prov. dist.), a post town with telegraph station, money-order, Government life insurance and savings bank office, 36 miles from Napier on the main line of road and rail between Napier and Wellington, fares, 4s. 7d., and 3s. 1d. The station yard is very complete, having a large goods shed and every convenience for trucking sheep and cattle. Hotel: Railway. Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist services are held. There is a public library, Mechanics' Institute, Rechabite hall, Gospel hall, and stores. Sheep dip factory. The Waipawa County Racing Club holds its race meetings here. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population (census 1896) of town district, 301; of riding, 641.

KAIKOURA (42° 26′ S. lat., 173° 45′ E. long.), a postal township (Kaikoura co. and riding of the town of Kaikoura, police district of Canterbury, prov. Marlborough), known as the Scarborough of New Zealand, with post-office, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, on the shores of Ingles Bay, on the north side of the peninsula, after which it is named. Part of the town is on Lyell Creek. It lies about 106 miles NE. of Christchurch, and 95 miles S. of Blenheim. Communication by steamer from Wellington or Lyttelton, fare 15s. single, £1 2s. 6d., or rail and coach thrice weekly from Christchurch, and coach once a week from Blenheim. Steamers run weekly from Wellington, and Lyttelton to Kaikoura. Hotels: Club, Pier, Adelphi, and Commercial. It is the shipping port of a large area of agricultural and pastoral country. Bank: Bank of New Zealand. Two government schools for white children, one for native children, two Episcopal churches, three Roman Catholic (one for Maories), and two Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic school, court-house, government offices, public library, assembly hall, Good Templars' hall, cheese factory, and saw-mills, Government and private storing sheds at the port. Lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, and Good Templars. The peninsula consists of undulating hills of good soil, with limestone substrata; the suburban district of level country, alluvial soil; the pastoral country is hilly, of limestone rock, and good soil resting on it. There is opportunity for Alpine climbing and good fishing. Population 394, county 1,600. Newspaper: *Kaikoura Star.*

KAIMATA is merged into Clonmore, which see.

KAITAIA (35° 15′ S. lat. 173° 15′ E. long.) (Mangonui co., prov. Auckland, riding of Kaitaia), 213 miles N.W. from Auckland, to which steamers direct weekly. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank and a telephone station; also hotel and temperance hotel, police-station, Agricultural Association, school, church, and flax-mill. Gum-digging industry. Population (census 1896) of village, 114; of riding, 1,045.

KAITANGATA (46° 16′ S. lat., 169° 58′ E. long.) is a municipality, and has post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph offices, and is in the county and electorate of Bruce, police district of Dunedin, Otago prov. dist., 54 miles SW. from Dunedin, situated on a branch of the River Molyneux, about four miles from its mouth. A coach runs to Stirling daily (fare 1s.). Vessels of about 80 tons can cross the bar and ascend to Kaitangata. A branch line of railway from Stirling (4 miles) gives access to the town. The district is picturesque, and the land valuable. There are large deposits of coal in the ridges at the back of the town. Has branch Bank of New Zealand and National of New Zealand (open Thursdays), Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, an Athenæum, stores, two hotels, public school, and Anglican, Wesleyan, Baptist, Christadelphian, Presbyterian churches, and Church of Christ. The Kaitangata Railway and Coal Company give employment to about 160 miners, and sends a large amount of coal to Dunedin, &c. The Wangaloa Pits, Nos. 1 and 2, are also here, but the output of these is small. Streets lighted with kerosene. Good fishing and shooting lakes. Population (census 1896) of borough was 1,362, now about 1,600.

KAITOKE (Wellington prov., Hutt co., Mungaroa riding), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 27 miles NE. from Wellington, on the Wellington-Eketahuna line. Fares 3s. 6d. and 2s. 4d.; return, 7s. and 4s. 8d. Has public school. Pastoral district. Clay formation. Population about 70.

KAKANUI (45° 10′ S. lat., 170° 50′ E. long.) is a post town with a Government savings bank, money-order office, and telephone station (Waitaki co. and riding of Kakanui, Otago prov. dist.), 13 postal miles S. from Oamaru and 70 postal miles NE. from Dunedin, which is reached by conveyance to Maheno, thence rail, 69 miles, fares 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Hotel: Royal. Places of worship: Presbyterian kirk and Wesleyan chapel. Athenæum, a public school, stores, and fellmongery, Oddfellows' lodge. The district is a rich agricultural one of limestone formation. Good building stone is quarried here. Population of riding, 1,204.

KAMO (33° 44′ S. lat., 174° 15′ E long.), a post town (now incorporated), with money-order, savings bank and telephone office, 101 postal miles from Auckland (county Whangarei and riding of Hikurangi). It is six rail miles from Whangarei, with which it is connected by rail; fare, 10d. and 7d. Coaches also run, fare 6d., and to Hikurangi, fare 2s. 6d. Hotels: Kamo and Star; several stores, some tradesmen's shops, and a produce store. The Wesleyan Church here is considered for its size one of the handsomest buildings north of Auckland. There is also an Anglican church, public hall, and public school. Sales are held at the cattle market fortnightly. Formation: volcanic over cretaceo-tertiary. Hematite, limestone and fireclay are sent from the district. There are coal deposits at some depth. Population (1896) of town, 175, now 220; principally farmers, fruit-growers, and coal-miners.

KANIERI (Hokitika prov. dist., Westland co., and riding of Kanieri), 3½ miles from Hokitika, with post-office and telephone station. Has three hotels, State and Roman Catholic schools, police station, and Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches. Industries: Mining, farming, and sleeper cutting. Lighted with kerosene. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, in which is Kanieri Lake. Population of riding, 1,967.

KAPONGA (39° 10′ S. lat., 174° E. long.), a rising township, on the Kaupokonui, 10 miles N. of Manaia, 8 miles from Eltham railway station, thence 216 miles to Wellington, and 81 postal miles from Wanganui, in the county of Hawera and riding of Waimate, Taranaki province. Kaponga is 11 miles from Stratford, and 13 miles from the Port of Opunake. Has post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and telephone office, Banks of New South Wales and New Zealand, with daily mail to Eltham and tri-weekly to Manaia; Commercial hotel, Government school, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Presbyterians hold monthly services, Farmers' Club, Settlers' Association, I.O.G.T. lodge, and good public hall, saw-mill, coach factory, butter factory and creamery, recreation reserve, insurance company, and various stores. Industries: saw-milling and dairying. Dawsons Falls, Kendalls Cascade, Dives Lake, on Mount Egmont, are in the district. Population of district, about 1,000.

KARANGAHAKE (co. Ohinemuri), a post town with money-order, postal note and savings bank, and telephone offices, 28 postal miles from Thames. Nearest railway station Paeroa. Has two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, and Oddfellows' lodge. Mining district. Population, 800. Newspaper: *Goldfields Advocate.*

KAROKI—A suburb of Wellington, with a population of over 1,000.

KAUKAPAKAPA (36° 37′ S. lat., 174° 29′ E. long.), a post town with telephone and railway station, money-order and savings bank offices (co. Waitemata, and riding of Kaukapakapa, Auckland prov. dist.), 44 miles NE. from the city of Auckland, and 6 miles from Helensville. Fares to Auckland, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 9d. It is an agricultural settlement, with the river of the same name running through it. Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, library, public school, two hotels, and commodious public hall, are in the district. Much fruit is grown and exported. Great quantities of Kauri timber and gum are exported annually. Agricultural district. Population, district, 400.

KAWAKAWA (37° 34′ S. lat., 178° 21′ E. long.) (co. of Bay of Islands and riding of same name), a coal-mining and county town, with post and money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 169 (postal) miles from Auckland, and 14 by steamer and rail from Russell. It is partly built in a valley, and along the main street the railway runs to the entrance of the coal works, a seam of coal having been accidentally found here in February, 1861. Coaches run to Hokianga North and Hikurangi South, thence rail to Whangarei. Hotels: Star, and Junction. Masonic, and Oddfellows' lodges. A town hall, with good library and reading-room. New and handsome court-house, county council chambers, and railway station; also offices of Bay of Islands Acclimitisation Society. Public school. Churches: Episcopal, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. Principal stipendiary and district licensing court. There is a fine railway wharf at the terminus (Opua) 500 feet long by 50 feet broad, with three lines of rails and

appliances for loading and discharging. The rest of the town is scattered over several points of rising ground to the southward and east. On the north side of the valley the township is quite shut in by a high range of hills, skirted by a belt of bush along its base, and into which penetrates for eight miles a railway line. Opua, 8 miles distant, is the port for Kawakawa, where the largest steamers coal at the wharf, and where the line from here terminates. It is described as a beautiful harbour, with plenty of room for any shipping. Men-of-war often coal at the wharf. Gold has recently been found in small quantities. Kauri gum digging is a thriving industry, about 3,000 Austrians being engaged in the work in the district. Population, town, 321. Newspaper: *Northern Luminary*.

KAWARAU GORGE (45° 0′ S. lat., 169° 15′ E. long.), a post town (co. Vincent, riding of Clutha, police district of Dunstan, prov. dist. of Otago), 146 postal miles NW. from Dunedin. NW., with which city there is mail communication three times a week, and about 3 miles from Cromwell. Kawarau is situated in the midst of a deep gloomy gorge, overhung with lofty and rugged precipices, through which the river of the same name boils and foams in its rapid course. The entire gorge, for about 20 miles, presents a scene of awful and savage grandeur, and is much resorted to by tourists who wish to see some of the wild mountain scenery of Western Otago. Where the Kirtleburn joins the Kawarau there is a natural bridge across the river, composed of rock, only to be crossed in winter when the river is low. Coal mine. Four dredges are at work on the Kawarau. Population about 70.

KEKERANGU (42° S. lat., 175° E. long.) (prov. dist. Marlborough), 50 postal miles from Blenheim, is a sheep station, with a post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, on Kekerangu creek. Coach to Blenheim. Has accommodation house and a Government school. Sheep farming. Population, about 53. Limestone formation.

KELSO (45° 45′ S. lat., 169° 5′ E. long.), a post town with telephone station, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station, prov. dist. Otago, co. Clutha and Tapanui riding, 99 miles W. from Dunedin, and 72 miles from Invercargill. Prohibition district, having a Caledonian Society, several stores, timber yard. Two temperance hotels only. Bank: New Zealand (Wednesdays only). Public school, Presbyterian church. It is connected by rail with Invercargill and Dunedin by the branch line from Waipahi (16 miles). Fares from Invercargill, 9s. and 6s.; return, 18s. and 12s.; from Dunedin, 12s. 6d. and 8s. 4d.; return, 25s. and 16s. 8d. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population (census 1896) of town, 190; of riding, 800.

KENNEDY BAY. *See* COROMANDEL.

KIHIKIHI (38° 2′ S. lat., 175° 18′ E. long.), a post town with a money-order and savings bank office, and a telegraph station, in prov. dist. Auckland, county and electorate of Waipa, and riding of Rangiaohia, 104 miles S. from Auckland city, and three miles from Te Awamutu. Hotels: Alpha and Star. Public school, a public library, four places of worship, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; tradesmen's shops, and several general stores. Daily mail communication with Auckland by rail and coach. Coaches run to Te Awamutu and the railway station, fare 2s. and 1s. 6d. The town is beautifully situated. A house was built here by the Government for Rewi, the old Ngatimaniapoto chief, and on April 23, 1894, a monument (which had been presented to the town by Sir George Grey), was unveiled. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town district, 230; of riding, 1,098.

KINGSTON (45° 18′ S. lat., 168° 43′ E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Lake co. and riding of Kingston), 174 miles NW. from Dunedin and 87 miles N. from Invercargill. It is a post town with a telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station. Four trains weekly to Dunedin, fare 21s. 10d. and 14s. 7d., three trains weekly to Invercargill, fares 11s. 0d. and 7s. 4d. Hotel: Lake Wakatipu. It is situated at the south end of Lake Wakatipu, and is the point of departure for steamers across the lake to Queenstown (25 miles distant, passage about two hours). The country around is of a farming and grazing character. Population, about 40.

KIWITEA (prov. Wellington, co. Oroua), 112 miles NE. from Wellington, on Oroua. Telephone station. Postal district, with telephone station, State school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Two coaches daily to Fielding, 12 miles, thence by rail 100 miles to Wellington. Water supply, running creeks. Pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: loam, clay, and ironstone. Population, 400.

KOHUKOHU (co. Hokianga, riding of Kohukohu, prov. dist. Auckland), a post town with money order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 194 postal miles from Auckland (with which there is fortnightly steam communication), and about 70 miles from Dargaville, on the Hokianga river. There is town hall, one hotel and two boarding-house, public school, saw-mills, squaring station for railway sleepers, public library, Freemasons' lodge, working men's club, Settlers' Association, and Fruit Growers' Association, gymnasium, and Anglican church. Town lighted with kerosene. Kauri forests and river scenery. District is agricultural, pastoral, and timber-getting. Formation: sandstone overlying coal measures. Population of town, 320; of riding, 450.

KOPUA (40° 3′ S. lat., 176° 16′ E. long.), post town and railway (flag) station (Waipawa co., riding of Norsewood, Hawke's Bay prov. dist.), 63 miles SW. by rail from Napier; fares 8s. and 5s. 4d.; 136 miles from Wellington. Industries: sawmilling and firewood splitting. Water from springs. Formation: papa and shingle. Population of town, 120; of riding, 1,024.

KUAOTUNU (prov. dist. Auckland, co. Coromandel and Mercury Bay riding), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 75 miles from Auckland, to which steamer twice weekly. Has two hotels, Government school, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, branch Miners' Union, library and reading-room Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from wells. Mining district. Sandstone formation. Population, 300.

KUMARA (42° 40′ S. lat., 171° 17′ E. long.), a mining township, with post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, about 19 miles from Hokitika (prov., co. and police district of Westland and electorate of Westland), and 14 miles S. by E. of Greymouth, situated between Hokitika and Greymouth, on the main road between these places and on the south side of the Teremakau River, the town being built on a terrace, about a mile from the river. Daily coaches to Hokitika, fare 5s. Coaches run to Christchurch on Tuesday and Friday mornings, returning on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, through, from, and to Hokitika, and connecting with railway from and to Hokitika and Greymouth. There are a large number of hotels here. (The river separates Westland from Grey county, of which Greymouth is the chief town.) Bank of New Zealand. Schools: Public, Roman Catholic, and private. School of mines and a technical school. Social institutions: hospital, with seventeen beds, also a detached ward, old man's home, young men's club and mechanics' institute, courthouse, Masonic hall, Town hall, Theatre Royal, and Adelphi Theatre. Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army places of worship, borough council offices and lodges of various orders. A fire brigade and volunteer corps are here. A mayor and nine councillors control the affairs of the town. The locality is an alluvial goldfield of considerable extent. Population of borough, 1,169. Newspaper: *Kumara Times* (evening daily).

KUMEROA (co. Waipawa, prov. dist. Hawke's Bay), 115 miles from Napier; has a post and money-order office, savings bank, and also a telephone station; has hotel public school, and public hall. Pastoral district. Population, 104.

KUROW (prov. dist. Otago, Waitaki co., and riding of Otekaike), a post town, with money order office, savings bank, telephone, and railway station, 42 miles from Oamaru. Single fares 5s. 4d. and 3s. 7d. Wellington reached by rail to Lyttleton, boat thence. Has two hotels, National Bank of New Zealand, Government school, public library, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, Foresters' lodge. District is mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Rabbit export industry. Population of town, 300.

LAKE BRUNNER (43° S. lat., 170° E. long., Grey co., riding of Red Jack or Moana), is a railway station with telephone bureau on the East and West Coast Railway. The post office called Lake Brunner is situated on the Christchurch road, and close by the Teremakau River, which runs east and west and empties itself five miles west of Kumara. Lake Brunner is an inland lake, some 8 miles in length by 7 or 8 in width. At a distance of eleven miles is Lake Paeroa, and there are several small lakes in the same locality. Has hotel and State school; is lighted with kerosene. Mining, timber, and pastoral district. Formation of district: slate, quartz, and granite. Population, about 100.

LAWRENCE (45° 55′ S. lat., 169° 43′ E. long.), a municipality, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, 60 miles SW. of Dunedin (county of Tuapeka, police district of Dunedin), on the Tuapeka River. It is connected with the metropolis by a branch line of rail (two trains daily), fares 7s. 7d., 5s. 1d. Headquarters coach service to Central Otago. There are numerous hotels, stores and other places of business in the town, an Athenæum and mining institute, and several public buildings, among these being the post office, a large brick building with postmaster's residence; R.M. Court survey and mining offices, a large concrete building, the hospital, having 32 beds, the town-hall and volunteer hall, the District High school-house, a Roman Catholic school, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Salvation Army bodies. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', and I.O.G.T. lodges. There are also a large number of private residences. Banking establishments: N.S. Wales, New Zealand. Several of the leading insurance companies have agencies here. Lawrence was the first and most prominent goldfield in Otago. The district is advancing both in mining and farming; cereals now are largely grown, especially in the vicinity of Tuapeka West, about 8 miles away, and also at Waitahuna West, about 10 miles distant. The Tuapeka district is rich in mineral wealth: copper, antimony, cinnabar, &c., having been discovered in various parts. It is also one of the principal centres for the gold dredging industry. Water is supplied from large reservoirs, led into the town by pipes. Population of the borough, census 1896, was 996; county 4,828. Local paper: the *Tuapeka Times*, published twice a week.

LEESTON (43° 49′ S. lat., 172° 28′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and money-order office, in Canterbury prov., co. of Selwyn and riding of Ellesmere, with railway station on the Christchurch and Southbridge Railway, 27 miles SW. by S. from Christchurch, fares, 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. Leeston is situated on the shores of Lake Ellesmere. Hotel: Leeston. It has a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, Government Insurance office, a public library, Town, Masonic and Orange halls, a public school, Ladies' seminary, and private schools, several places of worship—Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Salvation Army, Masonic, Oddfellows', Orange, and Hibernian lodges, several tradesmen's shops, including seven stores. The headquarters of the Ellesmere Agricultural Association are here. Asphalt cycle track, quarter of a mile, 27 feet wide, banked 7 feet. Lake

Ellesmere is the chief shooting district of Canterbury, and abounds with ducks, swans, &c. All the rivers in the neighbourhood are well stocked with trout. Fishing season, October 1 to April 16. The season for native game is from about 1st May to 31st July. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Population (census 1896), of town, 875; of riding, 4,355.

LEIGH (36° 15′ S. lat., 174° 47′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone station, in Auckland prov. dist.; Rodney co. and riding of Omaha, 58 miles from the city of Auckland, with which there is steamer communication weekly. Omaha parish has several stores, three schools, hotel, and an accommodation house. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, about 300.

LETHBRIDGE (40° 2′ S. lat., 175° 4′ E. lat.) (co. Rangitikei and riding of Otakapu) is the name given to town board of Turakina, which *see*. Population of town district, 259.

LICHFIELD (38° S. lat., 176° E. long.) (prov. Auckland, co. Piako, Patetere riding), a post town, with telephone communication, 145 miles from Auckland, 300 miles NE. of Wellington. Coach to Putaruru station, 5 miles, then by rail to Auckland, 140 miles. Has school, and a religious service occasionally. Pastoral district. Population of town, 50.

LIME HILLS (Southland co., and riding of Winton). A postal township, 25 miles from Invercargill. Has school, Presbyterian church, and I.O.G.T. lodge. Agricultural district. Population of 126.

LINCOLN (43° 32′ 16″ S. lat., 172° 38′ 59″ E. long.), prov. dist. Canterbury, Selwyn co. and riding of Lincoln, a post town and meteorological station, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station; on the Christchurch-Southbridge line, 14 miles from Christchurch. Fares, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 3d.; return, 3s. 8d. and 2s. 6d. Has hotel, public school, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, Masons', Hibernian, and Druids' lodges, and Agricultural College (P. Bayne, director). Flour-mill. District is agricultural and pastoral. Water from wells. Population (census 1896), 600; of riding, 3,400.

LINWOOD (co. Selwyn, Canterbury prov.), post, money-order and savings bank offices, telegraph and railway station, on the Avon river. Tram to Wellington. Has three schools, hotel, two Anglican, Congregational, Primitive Methodist churches, and Salvation Army; has baking-powder and boot and nail factories; Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, town hall and chess club. Town is lighted with gas. Water from artesian wells. Population (census 1896), 6,115, now 6,700.

LITTLE RIVER (42° 44′ S. lat., 172° E. long.), Akaroa co. and Little River riding, Canterbury prov., a post town on the Wairewa, with money-order office, savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, 36 miles from Christchurch. Coaches run from Little river to Pigeon Bay and Akaroa. Fares 4s. 7d. and 3s. 1d. Has two hotels, library, public and native schools, court-house, saw-mills, police-station, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches; Oddfellows' lodge. The district is pastoral. Lake Forsyth in vicinity. Population of town, 137; of riding, 820.

LIVINGSTONE (44° 45′ S. lat., 170° 32′ E. long.), a post town, with railway station in prov. district Otago, Waitaki co., riding of Otekaike, 116 miles due N. of Dunedin, and 36 miles NW. of Oamaru. It is situated on the river Maerewhenua, about 12 miles from its confluence with the Waitaki. There is a public schoolhouse, in which the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Salvation Army worship. It lies about 1,200 feet above sea-level. A considerable portion of the district is rough and unsuited for agriculture, but the tablelands, which begin 2 miles from Livingstone and stretch towards Oamaru, bear heavy crops of wheat. Gold-mining is carried on by means of sluicing; the gold is distributed over a large area, and is very fine in its character. Formation: green sand, quartzose, basalt, and limestone. Naseby is 30 miles distant. Population, 110.

LONGFORD (Inangahua co., prov. Nelson), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone and telegraph office, 60 miles from Westport, on Buller river. Coach to Motupiko, train to Nelson, steamer to Wellington. Mountainous scenery in district. Has State school. Mining and agricultural district. Population, 70.

LUMSDEN (45° 42′ S. lat., 168° 26′ E. long.) (co. Southland and riding of Oreti), a post town with money order, savings bank and telegraph office, also known as the Elbow, is a station on the Invercargill and Kingston Railway line, situated at the junction where the road crosses the Oreti river, 50 miles NW. of Invercargill. There are two trains daily; fares from Invercargill, 6s. 4d. and 4s. 3d. In the town are three hotels, railway refreshment rooms, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, stores, a public school, a court-house, and a public hall, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. Grazing district. Population, 223.

LYELL (42° 0′ S. lat., 171° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office (Buller county and riding of Lyell, Nelson prov.), 38 miles E. of Westport, 107 miles SW. of Nelson, and about 245 miles from Wellington by land and sea, in the centre of a quartz-mining and agricultural district. It lies at the junction of the Buller and Lyell Creeks. Coach runs to Westport, the nearest seaport, fare 17s. 6d., and to Nelson, fare £2 10s., both lines three times a week. Principal hotels: Post Office, Welcome, Empire, and Criterion. Post office and stores. Bank: Agency of the National. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship. A public school is here, also School of Mines, court-house, Warden's office, and police quarters. Town lighted with kerosene. Formation: clay, slate, gravel, and granite. Picturesque waterfall in vicinity. The goldfield was first opened in 1862. Population (census 1896) of town, 160, now 140; of riding, 475.

LYTTELTON (long. 172° 44′ 17″ E., lat. 43° 36′ 42″ S.), a seaport town, with post office, savings bank money-order and telegraph offices at the E. side of the provincial district of Canterbury, county of Selwyn, walled in by precipitous hills, nearly in the coast centre of the Middle Island. It is connected with Christchurch, 7 miles W., of which place it is the port, by a railway tunnelled through the hills (the Moorhouse tunnel is 1¾ miles in length). There are fifteen up and down trains daily; fares 1s. 0d. and 8d. There is also a coach road to Christchurch, over the flank of one of the hills, known as the Zigzag. It was formerly known by the name of Port Cooper, and is also called Port Victoria. It has a large shipping trade. It is 174 miles by sea SW. from Wellington, and 190 from Dunedin N., and lies on the NW. side of Bank's Peninsula. The entrance to the harbour is about two miles wide, between Godley Head on the NW.—which is lighted by a fixed white dioptric light of the second order, shown from a white lighthouse 450 feet above sea-level—and Baleine Point on the SE. At the foot of Adderley Head, which separates Port Lyttelton from Port Levy, is the pilot station. There is every facility for the loading of vessels, and ships drawing 27 feet can lie alongside the jetties and wharves, of which there are several, varying from 116 to 1,318 feet in length, the latter being the Gladstone wharf. There are eight hotels. The Bank of New Zealand and Union Bank of Australia have branches here, and so have the principal insurance companies, and there are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches and two public schools. Has Masonic, Oddfellow, Forester, and Druids' lodges, court and custom-house, iron foundries, and gaol. The harbour of Lyttelton has been improved, at considerable cost, by the erection of a breakwater from Officers' Point, 2,010 feet long, with a width at top of 40 feet, and an elevation of six feet above high-water spring tide; this affords protection during the SW. gales. The Western or Naval Point Breakwater is 1,434 feet long; the two breakwaters enclose an area of about 107 acres, in which are several jetties and wharves, the berthage space being upwards of 11,000 feet, all of them having lines of rails laid down and worked by the Railway. A breast-work of timber is built along the inner face of the Officer's Point, or Eastern Breakwater, for nearly its entire length, and is known as the Gladstone Pier. The depth of water within the breakwaters varies from 19 to 27 feet at low tide. An electric light system has been established by the Harbour Board. The water supply is derived from artesian wells on the Christchurch side of the hills. The graving dock, situated west of Naval Point, cost, including pumps and caisson, £104,230. It was opened on January 2, 1883 (begun October, 1879). The exports of Canterbury prov. dist. for 1899 amounted to £3,037,769; imports, £1,569,239. Volcanic formation. Population of borough, 4,000; county, 57,000.

MACETOWN (44° 52′ S. lat., 108°·52 E. long.), Otago prov. dist., Lake co., and riding of Matukituki, 180 miles NW. from Dunedin; 8 miles from Arrowtown, on the Arrow river. A post town with telephone station; has one hotel; Government school, in which all denominational services are held; public hall; mining district. Sawyers Gully and Advance Peak (6,500 feet) in district. Formation: schist—very mountainous. Population, about 150.

MACRAE'S FLAT (45° 10′ S. lat., 170° 0′ E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone office, and is in the Macrae riding, provincial district of Otago, county of Waihemo, and lying 1,300 feet above sea-level, at a distance of 63 miles NW. of Dunedin. Palmerston Railway Station is about 22 miles distant; the nearest station is Dunback, 12 miles distant, reached by coach, 7s. 6d. Jeff's coach runs to Palmerston, fare, 10s. Hotels: Macrae's and United Kingdom. Macrae's has a public school, with teacher's residence, an Athenæum, court-house, and numerous stores. Roman Catholic church. Mining district. Macrae's is on the main road to the interior of Otago. Trapping, sheep farming, dredging and mining. In the district are coal indications, with numerous quartz reefs. Population about 300.

MAHENO (44° 45′ S. lat., 170° 58′ E. long.) (Waitaki co., and riding of Otepopo, Otago prov.), a Government township, with post and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank, and railway station, on the river Kakanui, 69 miles NE. from Dunedin; fare, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d., and 9 miles from Oamaru. Has hotel, school, mechanics' institute, public hall, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and Oddfellows' lodge. Pastoral district. Fellmongering industry. Population (census 1891) of town, 189; of riding, 1,334.

MAHIA (prov. Hawkes Bay, Wairoa co., Waikaremoana riding), 103 miles from Napier. Has two schools and churches, with a population of about 200. Pastoral district.

MAKARA (41° 17′ S. lat., 174° 38′ E. long.) (co. Hutt, prov. Wellington). Postal district with telephone bureau. Has Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship. Gold mining locality, about 18 miles W. from Wellington.

MAKARETU (Waipawa, co. Ruataniwha riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 104 miles from Napier. Population, 250.

MAKETU (37° 50′ S. lat., 176° 58′ E. long.) (prov. district Auckland, co. Tauranga and riding of Maketu), a post town on the Kaituna river, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 102 miles from Thames. It has one hotel, one Maori, one public school, Anglican and Roman Catholic and Native churches. District is agricultural and pastoral; maize-growing. Auckland is reached by steamer *viâ* Tauranga; also by mail coach to Rotirua and Tauranga. Formation is volcanic, and there are a number of natural hot baths, ranging from 105° to 117° Fah., within a mile of township. There is a large Maori *Pa* with some of the best carving in New Zealand. Open

sea-bathing, and good fishing and shooting. Formation: volcanic. Population consists of about 50 Europeans and 130 natives.

MAKIKIHI (Waimate co., riding of Makikihi, Canterbury prov.), a post town on river of name, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, 113 miles from Dunedin and 18 miles from Timaru. Has hotel and school. Fares from Dunedin, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 6d. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 57; of district about 200.

MAKOTUKU, or MAKATOKO (40° 5′ S., lat., 176° 14′ E. long.), prov. Hawke's Bay, co. Waipawa, is a post town, with money-order, telephone offices, savings bank, and railway station, for some time the terminus of the Napier and Makotuku railway, is situated 68 miles from Napier in the heart of the Seventy mile bush, single fares 8s. 7d. and 5s. 9d. The line is continued through to Wellington. Hotels: Beaconsfield and Makotuku, several stores, public library, Foresters' society, Anglican church, public school. District is agricultural and pastoral. Saw-mill and brick factory are at work. Population about 300.

MANAIA (39° 50′ S. lat., 174° E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 64 miles from Wanganui (county of Hawera, and riding of Waimate, prov. dist. of Taranaki), on the main road from Hawera to Opunake. It is 9½ miles W. of Hawera (the county town), to which a coach plies; fares 3s. 6d. Hotels: Manaia, Waimate, and Commercial. Banks: Australasia and New Zealand. Wesleyan, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, Government school, court-house, public library, Government Life Insurance agency, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, and several general stores, and tradesmen. In the vicinity are a flour mill, meat preserving works, and three dairy factories. In April, 1886, a monument was unveiled here to the memory of the officers and men who fell on the West Coast during the Maori war. From Manaia there is a direct route for the ascent of Mount Egmont, passing through grand and beautiful scenery. This route is also available from Stratford, on the railway between New Plymouth and Hawera. Good accommodation home on track. The land generally is of splendid quality, and commands high prices either as freehold or leasehold. Good fishing and shooting. Formation: volcanic debris, rocks mostly trachytic. Population (census 1896), 471; of riding, 3,852. Newspaper: *Waimate Witness.*

MANDEVILLE (46° S. lat., 168° 50′ E. long.) (Southland co., and provincial district of Otago), 50 miles NE. from Invercargill, with railway station on the Waimea Plains branch. Connection with Wellington is by rail to Lyttelton, thence steamer (251 miles). A post town (issuing postal notes), with telephone station. Has hotel, public hall, flour, oatmeal and pearl barley mill, grain and other stores, sporting clubs, public school, and Anglican church. Three famous trout-fishing rivers near to town, also excellent shooting. Quantities of rabbits are exported. Gold dredging on the Mataura river, two miles distant. Population of town about 100; of district, 350.

MANGAPAI (35° 44′ S. lat., 174° 15′ E. long.), a post centre, with telephone communication, savings bank and money-order office (co. Whangarei, riding of Mangapai and prov. dist. of Auckland), 94 miles N. from Auckland city and 11 miles from Whangarei. It has churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, no hotels, two schools, one public hall and library, stores, butter and cheese factory, and wharf, where steamers load and discharge cargo. Steamers ply to Auckland twice weekly (90 miles). Fruit is largely grown in the district, the scenery of which is described as being romantic and picturesque. Large caves in district. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: partly limestone, mostly clay and scoria. Population of district, 210.

MANGAWAI (prov. Auckland, co. Otamatea, Kaiwaka riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 84 miles (by steamer) from Auckland, on river of name. Has hotel, school, and Presbyterian church, and public hall. Gum digging, farming, and viticulture. Population of town 272, of riding 612.

MANGAWHARE (prov. district Auckland, co. Hobson, riding Aratapu), a post town with money-order, telephone and savings bank office, 101 miles NE. from Auckland, situated about ½ a mile S. from Dargaville, on the Northern Wairoa River, a deep navigable stream which flows into the Kaipara harbour. On the opposite side is the Kaihu Creek, over which is a swingbridge. It has Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, hotel, Foresters court, public hall, extensive stores, fine race-course, and resident doctor. Large quantities of kauri gum are collected in the vicinity. Population (census 1896), of town 471, now 493; of riding 1,399.

MANGONUI (35° S. lat., 173° 34′ E. long.), a post town, county Mangonui, Mongonui riding; Auckland provincial district, Bay of Islands electoral district, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, also registrar births, deaths, &c. Steamer once a week to Auckland (fares 1st £1 17s. 6d., steerage £1), steamer thence to Wellington. It is situated on a good harbour, formed by the SE. arm of Doubtless Bay, having two hotels—Mongonui and Settlers—Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, Episcopal place of worship, one native and one European school, custom-house, court-house, police-station, and four stores. In the district there is plenty of good agricultural land, and the Kaiaka block has several thousands of acres of rich land, with valuable timber on it. A saw-mill, belonging to the Kauri Timber Co. is at work. There are two good wharves. The coast line from Mangonui to Whangaroa is barren land, yielding quantities of gum. Gold has been found. Between Mongonui and the head of Doubtless Bay large seams of lignite or shale are visible at times on the beach and running into the sea. This burns brightly when dried in the sun. Population about 300, riding 900.

MANSFORDTOWN (Waikouaiti co. and riding of Blueskin, prov. Otago). Three-quarters of a mile suburban to Port Chalmers. Has post-box cleared daily. Hotel. Fish-curing industry. Population, 380.

MANUREWA (Auckland prov., Manakau co.), a railway station, on the Auckland-Mercer line, 15 miles from Auckland. Fares, 2s. 3d., 1s. 11d.; return, 4s., 2s. 8d. Has post-office. Flax dressing industry. State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Pastoral and agricultural district.

MANUTAHI (Patea co., Taranaki district), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone, and railway station (1¼ mile distant). 49 miles from Wanganui. Has hotel and public school. Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: Papa. Population about 280

MAORI HILL, a suburban municipality, in the electoral district of Dunedin, bounded by the Town Belt, Rosyln, Taieri, Waikouaiti County, and North East Valley. Has four wards, a mayor, town clerk, and 12 councillors. Has a public school. Anglican and Baptist churches, Wesleyan mission hall, town hall, and a paper mill. Population, 1,600.

MARLBOROUGH. (*See* BLENHEIM.)

MAROPIU (prov. Auckland, Hobson co., Bay of Islands electorate, Aratapu riding) on Kaihu Creek, a post town, telephone and railway station 132 miles from Auckland, which is reached by rail to Dargaville, 13 miles, fares 3s. 3d. and 2s. 2d., thence steamer to Helensville, 80 miles, thence rail. Has one hotel. District is pastoral. Kauri gum digging chief industry. Formation: basaltic and clay, river flats, decomposed basalt, rich grass lands. Shifting population of about 200.

MARTINBOROUGH (41° S. lat., 175° E. long.) (Wairarapa South co., riding of Otaraia, prov. district Wellington), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 62 miles from Wellington (reached by coach to Featherston, thence rail), on the Ruamahanga. Has two hotels, Government school, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, I.O.O.F. lodge, public library, and free reading-room. Flax-mill, butter factory, and boot factory. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 300.

MARTIN'S BAY (44° 22′ S. lat., 168° 2′ E. long.), Lake co. Greenstone riding, is an open roadstead on the West coast of Otago, 190 miles NW. from Dunedin and 256 miles from Invercargill, giving entrance to the Hollyford river, and so to Lake McKerrow, on which was the settlement of Jamestown. The post-office is on the banks of the Hollyford, a little distance from the mouth. There is a mail once every three months from Bluff. Population of town 14, of riding 309.

MARTON (40° 7′ S. lat., 175° 15′ E. long.) (county Rangitikei, electorate Manawatu, Wellington prov. dist.), a post town, and municipality, with savings bank, telegraph, telephone and money-order office, and railway station on the line from Wellington to Wanganui and New Plymouth, from which last there is connection with Auckland by steamer on Tuesday and Friday, and Tutaenui Creek (winter stream only), and on the road leading to Turakina and Wanganui, 133 miles (117 postal) NNE. from Wellington, with which there is daily rail communication. It is 33 miles SE. from Wanganui, three trains daily; the station is about 1½ mile from the post-office: coach fare to it, 1s.; from this station there is an important branch of what will be the main line between Wellington and Auckland. It has been opened about 30 miles from the Marton end, and coaches run regularly to the Hot Lakes and the wonderland of New Zealand, passing some ever snow-capped and actively volcanic mountains. There are four places of worship, Episcopal (St. Stephen's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Lutheran, and Salvation Army; branches of the New Zealand and Australasia banks; Masonic, Foresters', and Druids' lodges, theatre, Masonic hall, volunteer drill shed, a court-house, good free public library and reading-room, police quarters, and three hotels, stores and Government school; also park in centre town about 10 acres in extent. The land is a rich clay, resting on gravel, very level. Marton is about 491 feet above the sea-level. Agricultural and pastoral district around. The town itself is said to be the prettiest place in the Rangitikei district. There is a good water supply, procured at a cost of £6,500. Population of borough (census 1896), 1,151. Newspapers: *Rangitikei Advocate* and (branch office) *Wanganui Chronicle.*

MASTERTON (40° 58′ S. lat., 175° 30′ E. long.), a borough town, with post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and telephone bureaux (co. of Wairarapa North, prov. dist. of Wellington) electorate and police district of Masterton, on the main road from Wellington, which here branches off to Napier, *viâ* Woodville, and to Castlepoint, *viâ* Tinui, and to Homewood Whareama, East Coast, &c. It is situated on a large plain, at a distance of 72 rail miles NE. from Wellington, and is connected by railway; fares 9s. 1d. and 6s. 1d. Coaches run to Tinui (fare 15s.) and Castle Point (fare 20s.). The hotels are the Club, Empire, Prince of Wales, Central, Queen's, and Occidental. The places of worship comprise Episcopal (St. Matthew's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventists, and Salvation Army barracks; two public schools, one infant school, a Catholic school, Catholic convent, one private school, and a technical school. Other buildings are the Club, Masonic hall, Foresters' hall, Drill shed, Temperance hall, Institute, and Public Library, with free reading-room, museum, court-house, District hospital, and town hall (brick), with auditorium and dress circle capable of seating 1,500 persons, in addition to numerous business premises, Government buildings, police district and court house. Queen Street is the leading thoroughfare. Banks: New South

Wales, New Zealand, and Australasia. Industries: One flour mill, steam door and sash factory, fellmongery, coach factories and gasworks. In the town are lodges and societies of Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, Rechabites, Hibernians, Good Templars and Caledonians. Chess Club, Debating Society, and a Volunteer Fire Brigade with manual engine. Municipal Brigade with steam fire engine, and branch station at Kuripuni with manual. Building and Investment and two Starr-Bowkett societies, a Jockey, Trotting, and a Coursing Club, Gun, Cricket and Football Clubs, Farmers' Club, and Agricultural and Pastoral Association with an annual show. The town is lighted with gas. A waterworks and drainage loan of £30,000 was authorized in 1898. There is a public park of 30 acres, with a cricketing oval, public cattle and sheep sale yards, and the Wellington and Wairarapa Acclimatisation Society have their breeding ponds here. KURIPUNI is a suburb of Masterton, and a railway station. It is on the creek of the same name, a tributary of the Ruamahanga River. It stands on a dry, slightly elevated terrace, surrounded by scenery of uncommon beauty. Masterton is the chief township in the Wairarapa, and one of the largest inland towns in the North Island. The country surrounding Masterton consists of good agricultural land, and a large area now utilized for grazing. Population of town (census 1896), 3,493; county, 7,209. Formation: hill land, limestone; valley, alluvial. Newspapers: *Wairarapa Daily Times*, *Wairarapa Star*, and *Weekly Star*.

MATAKANA (36° 53′ S. lat., 170° 50′ E. long.), prov. dist. Auckland, co. Rodney, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, 49 miles north from Auckland, reached by steamer and coach, on river of name. It has a public school, Presbyterian church, farmers' club, public library, and general stores. District is pastoral. Formation: sandstone. Population about 100.

MATAKANUI. (*See* TINKERS.)

MATAURA (46° 5′ S. lat., 168° 48′ E. long.), a post town on the Mataura river, about midway between Gore and Wyndham, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone to Invercargill, Bluff, Gore, Winton, and Riverton, and railway station, in the co. of Southland, riding of Hokonui (Otago prov. dist.), 107 miles SW. from Dunedin (fares 13s. 6d., 9s.), 32 miles from Invercargill; fares, 4s. 1d., 2s. 9d. Hotels: Mataura and the Mataura Bridge. It has a Presbyterian church, also Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Disciples of Christ places of worship, State school, a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, a foundry, four blacksmithies, several stores, and tradesmen's premises, and a dairy factory. Oddfellows lodge. The Mataura Falls paper mills are here, at which wrapping, brown cap, printing, and other papers are made; the motive power is partly water and also a 20-h.p. steam-engine. Extensive new freezing works belong to the Southland Frozen Meat Company. There are also four rabbit-preserving works, two fellmongeries, and bone and manure works. Two coal-pits are here. The Mataura river runs through the town, and the banks are connected by a suspension bridge. Population, borough, 1,000; of riding 1,391.

MAUKU (prov. Auckland, Manukau co., Pukekohe riding), a post town on creek of name, with telephone station, 37 miles from Auckland, reached by coach to Pukekohe (six miles), thence rail. Coaches run to Pukekohe and Waiuku. Has one hotel, flax-mill, two schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, public hall. Industries: Flax, gum digging and creamery. District is pastoral. Mauku Falls and Bald Hills in vicinity. St. Bride's (Anglican) church served as redoubt in Maori war. Population, 400.

MAUNGATUA (45° S. lat., 170° E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., and riding of Maungatua), 24 miles W. from Dunedin, near the Maungatua hills, on Lee Creek. Conveyance per rail (19½ miles) *viâ* Outram. A post town with school, Presbyterian place of worship, public library, two dairy factories, cheese and two butter factories. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population of district 265.

MAUNGATUROTO (36° S. lat., 174° E. long.) (prov. Auckland, Otamatea co., Wairau riding), a post centre, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 91 miles from Auckland, on Wairau Creek. Auckland reached by rail to Helensville, thence steamer. Has school, Anglican and Congregational churches, and Foresters' lodge. Pastoral district. Limestone formation. Population of district about 460.

MAURICEVILLE (40° 44′ S. lat., 175° 33′ E. long.), township, with six post offices, three telephone offices, money-order office and savings bank (co. of Wairarapa North, riding of Masterton, Wellington prov., on the Kopuaranga creek and main road between Wellington and Napier, 83 miles NE. from Wellington, with which it is now connected by rail, fare 10s. 7d. and 7s. 1d., and 13 miles from Masterton. In the district (which contains townships of Mauriceville, Mangamahoe, and Hastwell) there are a town hall, six Government schools, Wesleyan and two Lutheran places of worship, limekilns, dairy factory, stock sale yards, and stores. Good roads in all parts of the district. Formation: shaley, sandstone, papa, and limestone. The lime here is found by analysis to be some of the richest in the colony. Lignite has been found. Pastoral district. Population (census 1896) of road district, 1,084.

MAXWELL TOWN (prov. Wellington, Waitotara co., and riding of Waitotara), 17 miles from Wanganui. A post town with telephone station. About 170 miles NW. from Wellington, Okehu, three miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Has State school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Lutheran and Christian Brethren places of worship, and public library. Agricultural and pastoral district. On the north and south sides of the town are gorges remarkable for their beauty. Population (census 1896) of town, 153, of riding 463.

MEANEE (39° 30′ S. lat., 176° 45′ E. long.), a post town with telephone station, in Hawke's Bay county and riding of Meanee, on the banks of the Tutaekuri river, 5 miles from Napier, with which it has daily coach communication: fare 1s. return. Railway station is at Awatoto, 2 miles distant; coach twice daily, fare 1s. each way. It has hotel, public and Roman Catholic schools and Episcopal Church (St. Thomas), Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's), and Presbyterian, public hall. Maori Pah about three miles off. Industries: Fellmongeries, soap boiling. Splendid supply of water from artesian wells. Good land in the locality taken up for grazing, farming, and dairying. Formation: Limestone, silt deposit after flood. Population, 200.

MELROSE (Borough of), co. Hutt, prov. Wellington. Suburb of Wellington, with two hotels, four schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship. Has patent slip and wool scouring industry. By the census of 1896 the population of borough was 2,044, now 2,400.

MERCER (37° 27′ S. lat., 175° 10′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph, money-order office, and railway station, with refreshment rooms, 43 miles S. of Auckland (Auckland prov. dist., co. of Manukau, and riding of Maungatawhiri) situated on the Waikato river. There are three trains daily, fares, 7s. 1d. and 3s. 8d., two trains daily to Huntly, one going as far as Frankton Junction. Three steamers ply to various settlements adjacent to Waikato river. Hotel: Railway. A State school is here, also two flax-mills, and saw-mills, police barracks, court-house, stores, and other buildings. Roman Catholic church. Services are held by Anglicans, and Wesleyans, fortnightly. Coal and other minerals are in the locality. Several places in the vicinity are of interest as scenes of engagements during the Maori War, and near here Captain Mercer fell. Population, with vicinity, 260.

MERCURY BAY. *See* COROMANDEL.

METHVEN (43° 32′ S. lat., 172° 0′ E. long.), possesses a post office, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and railway station on the Rakaia and Ashburton Forks line, 58 miles SW. of Christchurch, co. Ashburton, prov. dist. Canterbury, riding Mount Hutt; fares from Christchurch, 7s. 4d. and 4s. 11d. Has two hotels: Methven and Canterbury. Public library, school. Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, Masonic, Good Templars', and Orange lodges and stores. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population about 500.

MIDDLEMARCH (45° 50′ S. lat., 170° 2′ E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., Strath Taieri riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone, and railway station, 68 miles NW. from Dunedin. Fares, 6s. 1d. and 4s. 1d. One train daily. Hotels: Strath Taieri and Railway. Has public school, and Presbyterian church (Roman Catholic and Anglican visit fortnightly). District is agricultural and pastoral. Population of town 150, of riding 500.

MILTON, or TOKOMAIRIRO (46° 8′ S. lat., 170° 1′ E. long.), a borough, with a post office, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph offices and railway station; (co. Bruce, prov. dist. of Otago), on the Tokomairiro River, 36 miles distant from Dunedin SW., in the centre of the Tokomairiro plains. It is in communication by rail with Dunedin; fares, 4s. 7d. and 3s. 1d. The railway to Lawrence branches off at Clarksville Junction, 2 miles SW. from Milton. The hotels are the White Horse, Commercial, Milton, and Royal. The National and New Zealand Banks have branches, and several insurance companies have agencies, and there are numerous stores. The places of worship comprise Anglican (with rectory), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches. A grammar or district high school, also a Catholic and infant school, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Hibernian lodges, and an Athenæum are here. Has pottery works, woollen mills (producing first-class worsted yarn), dairy factory, flour and oatmeal mill and brewery, and considered to be one of the cleanest and best laid-out towns in New Zealand. There are several dredges, gold and coal mines in the district, and the carboniferous area is a large one. There are extensive limekilns in the vicinity, the principal of which are worked by the Milburn Lime and Cement Company. Population of borough (census, 1896), 1,139, now 1,500. Good agricultural district. Local newspaper, the *Bruce Herald*, with large circulation.

MIRANDA (prov. Auckland, Waikato co.), a post town, on the Pukorokoro, with a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, public library, and public school, 15 miles from Thames, and 60 from Auckland, reached by boat. There are hot springs, flax and timber mills. Formation: volcanic. Population, European 60, Maories 500.

MOHAKA (prov. dist. Hawke's Bay, Wairoa co. and riding of Mohaka), 50 miles from Napier, on river of name. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank and also a telephone station. Has hotel, school, public library, and church. Napier reached by horse. Pastoral district. Population of town, 40; district, 120.

MOKAU (38° 40′ S. lat., 174° 30′ E. long.) (Kawhia county, prov. dist. of Auckland). A township on the Mokau river, with post-office, telegraph station, and school, 45 miles from New Plymouth. Mokau is noted for its beautiful river, navigable some 25 miles for boats of 100 tons. Two boats run regularly to Waitara. Prohibition district. Anglican services held. Pliocene formation. Coal-mining and pastoral district. Industry: Lime-burning and timber-getting, several mills being at work. Ironstone is found on the beach. Gold and copper has also been found in the district. Population of township, 40; district, about 600.

MOKIHINUI (41° 35′ S. lat., 172° E. long), a post town with money-order office, telephone and savings bank offices and railway station, at the mouth of the river of the same name, in Buller county, and riding of Karamea, Nelson prov. dist., about 25 miles N. of Westport, with which there is railway communi-

cation Hotels: Mokihinui, Corboy's, Vaughan's, Empire and Railway. Has two State schools, police station and barracks and public library. Coal mine at work. Formation: sandstone and granite. Population of town, 108.

MORNINGTON (45° 52′ 11″ S. lat., 170° 31′ 11″ E. long.), a suburban municipality on the west side of Dunedin, in the county of Taieri, prov. Otago. Has post-office and M.O. office and telegraph station. Cable tram connects with Dunedin, three-quarters of a mile distant. Has hotel, district school, hall, Foresters' court, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Anglican churches, and public library. District is pastoral and manufacturing, having boot factory, iron foundry, and cabinet manufactory; 340 miles NE. by boat to Wellington. Lighted with kerosene and gas. Limestone formation. Population of borough (census, 1896), 3,584, now about 4,000.

MORRINSVILLE, a small post-town, in the county of Piako, and riding of Waitoa; provincial district of Auckland; with telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and Junction railway station in the Piako district on the Hamilton-Te Aroha line, 103 miles SE. of Auckland; fares, 13s. and 8s. 8d. It is the branching off point of the Thames Valley and Rotorua Railway, now completed and open to Putaruru and Rotorua. It has one hotel, the Nottingham Castle, containing twenty rooms, public school, Anglican church, flax mill, also stores, workshops, and workmen's cottages. Morrinsville is the centre of the Lockerbie estate, containing about 25,000 acres, partly under cultivation. This estate, if cut up in sections of 500 to 5,000 acres, will help the progress of the district. Population of village, 151; of riding, 900.

MOSGIEL (46° S. lat., 170° 20′ E. long.) (Otago prov. dist.), a municipal post town, with money-order, savings bank office and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Taieri, police district, Dunedin, 10 miles S. from Dunedin; communication by rail, fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d.; return, 2s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. Hotels: Railway and Mosgiel. There are here agencies of the National and New Zealand Banks, Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army places of worship, county council offices, court-house, State schools, one at Mosgiel and one at East Taieri, and St. Mary's (R. C.) school, stores, a Volunteer drill hall, Athenæum, Racing Club, Poultry, Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, chess club, Orange, Temperance, Caledonian, and other societies. The woollen factory is an extensive brick and cement establishment, whence are turned out the well-known Mosgiel tweeds, and other woollen goods. The electric light is used, the machinery working night and day; also butter factories, creameries, and large flour mill are here. Town lighted with kerosene. Fine agricultural district. Waironga Mineral springs at North Taieri, the mineral water of which is said to have wonderful curative properties. Population of borough (census 1896), 1,382. Newspaper: *Taieri Advocate*, twice weekly.

MOTUEKA (41° 3 S. lat., 173° E. long.) a borough with post, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph offices, in Waimea co., Motueka riding (Nelson prov. dist.), on the banks of the Motueka river, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It is 32 miles NW. from Nelson overland (by sea only 14), communication being by coach, thrice weekly, *viâ* Richmond, fare, 5s., or steamer, fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Motueka, Swan, and Post Office. There is a State school (boys and girls), Anglican (St. Thomas) and Wesleyan churches, an institute, a court-house, saw-mill, butter factories, sash and door factory, two bacon factories, putting through about 2,000 carcases in the season, flour-mill, hop-growing, an orphan asylum, and branch Bank of New Zealand, also Oddfellows', Foresters', I.O.G.T., and Freemason societies. The soil in the vicinity is fertile, and the country very level. Nearest route to Table Land and Mount Arthur; also on main road to Takaka and Collingwood districts. A regular resort for picnic parties. Population about 1,000.

MOUNT ALBERT (Eden co., riding of Matukituki, prov. dist. Auckland) a post town, with telephone communication, 7 rail miles from the city of Auckland. It is a flag station on the Helensville line; fares, 1s. and 7d.; 564 miles by East coast steamer from Wellington. 'Bus also every hour, fare 6d. It is noted for its pretty villas and healthy situation. No hotels, two public schools two stores, Anglican, and Wesleyan places of worship. Soil—volcanic, the Mount being an extinct volcano. Population about 1,000.

MOUNT CRIFFEL. *See* CRIFFEL.

MOUNT IDA, now NASEBY, which *see*.

MOUNT SOMERS (43° 44′ S. lat., 171° E. long.) (prov. Canterbury, Ashburton co. and riding of Mount Somers), 78 miles from Christchurch, a post town, on Ashburton river, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station, 26 miles from Ashburton; fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d. It is 259 miles SW. from Wellington by rail and steamer. Has hotel, Government school, Anglican church, literary society, I.O.G.T. lodge, limekilns, coal-mines, and stone quarry in district. Agricultural and pastoral district, in which is Ashburton gorge and Lake Heron. Population, 206.

NAPIER (39° 29′ 12″ S. lat., 176° 55′ 12″ E. long.), the chief town in the provincial district of Hawke's Bay, with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices, is situated on a peninsula (known as Scinde Island), about 7 miles from the southern bend of the Bay, in the estuary of the Rivers Esk and Tutaekuri, on the east coast of the North Island. "The peninsula terminates to the north in a hill, or rather a group of hills closely conjoined. On the flats at their base are the banks, shops, churches, Government and other buildings, and, studded picturesquely along their sides and tops, are the dwelling-houses of the wealthier townspeople, surrounded by lawns and gardens." The curve of the coast line to the southward, as viewed from the hill, is said to resemble the aspect of the Bay of Naples. It is about 200 miles NE. by sea from Wellington, and 384 from Auckland SE. Rail to Wellington (200 miles), also Wanganui and New Plymouth. Coaches run to Taupo, 100 miles, 50s.; return, 90s.; and to Moawhango, 90 miles, fare 20s.; return, 37s. 6d. It has several hotels, among others the Masonic, Criterion, Royal, Clarendon, Central, Empire, Exchange, Provincial, Marine Parade, and several others. It is under municipal government, having been constituted a borough on November 26, 1874. It is divided into three wards—North, Central, and South, each returning three councillors. The town was laid out in sections, of which auction sales first took place on April 5, 1855. It possesses a fair harbour, suitable for vessels with a limited draught of water, and a good anchorage, with heavy moorings, in the bay (Hawke Bay, of Cook). The roadstead is exposed during easterly gales, but the anchorage being good, the bay is comparatively safe. Expensive works have been undertaken to improve the harbour entrance, known as Port Ahuriri, and now large steamers of, say, 3,000 tons, are enabled to lie alongside the Glasgow wharf at the Breakwater. A magnificent esplanade —The Marine—has also been built at a cost of £13,000, and a road in continuation therefrom has been built to the Glasgow wharf, at a cost of £7,000. These works have obviated the tendering of vessels in the bay. The Union, New Zealand, N.S. Wales, National, and Australasia Banks have branch offices here. All the leading insurance companies have branches or agents. The cathedral church of St. John's was opened in December, 1888, the tower and side chapel have yet to be built. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in New Zealand, the style is 13th century Gothic, there is also St. Augustine's, a smaller church, in Bower Street, a Presbyterian church (St. Paul's) in Dalton Street, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (Trinity) in Clive Square, a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's) in Shakespeare Road, Roman Catholic chapel (St. Patrick), in Munro Street, New Baptist chapel in Tennyson Street, and a church of the Seventh Day Adventists in Milton Road (Salvation Army services held in Temperance Hall); also an Athenæum, with reading-room, Philosophical Institute, with which is connected an excellent museum and scientific library, Theatre Royal and Gaiety, Town Hall, an Oddfellows' hall, two Masonic lodges, hospital (with 58 beds), court-house, council chambers, boys' and girls' High schools, ladies' day and boarding schools and three large public schools, and Roman Catholic schools. There are several rowing and other athletic clubs, also dramatic and jockey clubs, acclimatization society, Caledonian society, fire brigade, lodges of Masons (N.Z.C.), Good Templars and Rechabites, Oddfellows, Foresters, Hibernians, Orangemen, and Druids. The streets are lit with gas, and there is a high pressure water supply. Napier is the headquarters of the Bishop of Waiapu. The district is principally a grazing one, large quantities of wool being grown; considerable attention is also being given to farming and latterly to the export of tinned and frozen meat; Hawke's Bay having more surplus stock than any other part of New Zealand. Exports from port during 1899 amounted to £988,466. The population of borough (census 1896) was 9,311. Newspapers, *Daily Telegraph* and *Hawke's Bay Herald*, both dailies.

PORT AHURIRI (39° 28′ 44″ S. lat., 176° 55′ 10″ E. long.), 1¼ mile W., is included within the municipal boundary; it is separated from the town proper by a hill, formerly surrounded by water, and still known as Scinde Island. Most of the wholesale stores are here, and there are four hotels—London, Railway (opposite the railway terminus), Commercial, and Crown, post, telegraph with money-order office and savings bank, a public school, a Presbyterian church, and Episcopal church (St. Andrew's). The climate of Napier is noted for its mildness, and the town is the resort of asthmatic and consumptive patients, especially in the winter season. Napier is the sole port for the large grazing district of Hawke's Bay, and the exports are very large.

NASEBY (44° 50 S. lat., 170° 14′ E. long.) (variously known as MOUNT IDA and HOGBURN) is a municipality and an alluvial mining township, with money-order, savings bank, and post and telegraph offices, in the county of Maniototo, electorate of Waihemo, police district of Central Otago (Otago prov. dist.), 92 miles from Dunedin. Coach communication twice weekly with Palmerston, and thence train to Dunedin; also daily coach from Naseby to Ranfurly, the present terminus of the Otago Central Railway to Dunedin. The principal hotels are the Royal, Victoria, Empire, and Ancient Briton. It lies 1,900 feet above the sea-level, at the foot of Mount Ida, which is 5,600 feet high, and in the winter season the temperature is rather low, but the climate is keen and bracing and very healthy, and said to be peculiarly adapted to consumptive patients. Banks: New Zealand and N. S. Wales. The larger buildings are the court-house, county council chambers, town-hall, district hospital (with thirty beds), the gaol, the Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, Athenæum, with a good library, and Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic places of worship. Government school. There are several stores. A flour-mill, worked by steam and water-power, has been erected in the vicinity. There are Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, a volunteer fire brigade, rifle corps, various social clubs; the Maniototo A. and P. Association, and County Council. At a cost of about £76,000 the Government constructed a large head race, carrying 40 heads of water a distance of 70 miles, also a large sludge channel to convey tail water to Taieri river, 9 miles distant. Coal is found in limited quantities in the vicinity, and several pits are in work. Rough Ridge, about 16 miles distant from Naseby, has a number of mineral reefs. Several minor digging townships lie around

Naseby, notably Spec Gully, Little Kyeburn, Kyeburn diggings, Hamilton, Sowburn, Serpentine, Hyde, Hill's Creek, &c. There is a large auriferous area, practically limitless in extent, but water is scarce, except in the wet seasons of the year. William Parker and his mates first found gold here (in Hogburn Gully) in June, 1863. Population of borough (census 1896) was 500; county, 3,890. Newspaper: *Mount Ida Chronicle.*

NELSON (41° 16′ 17″ S. lat., 173° 18′ 46″ E. long.), a post town with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and an episcopal city, and the capital of the provincial district of the same name (co. of Waimea), is prettily situated on the shores of a small harbour at the bottom of Blind Bay, hemmed in by a semicircle of lofty hills. This harbour, although confined, is well protected, but the roadstead is occasionally exposed to a heavy swell during north-west and north-east gales. Steamers ply regularly to all the neighbouring ports, transhipping to Sydney and Melbourne. Coaches ply to West Coast twice weekly, and to Blenheim thrice a week. A tramcar and an omnibus run to the port every half hour. It is distant about 1,180 miles from Sydney, 1,410 from Melbourne, and 120 miles from Wellington. A small stream called the Maitai River runs through the town. Hotels: Masonic, Trafalgar, Commercial, Panama, and thirteen others. Nelson possesses a literary institute and museum, art gallery, numerous public and private schools, and a girls' and boys' college, school of mines, a cathedral (Christ Church), churches of various denominations, Theatre Royal, Masonic hall, Provincial hall, and public buildings, and very many handsome business premises and private residences; also a public hospital (with 68 beds and Röntgen Rays apparatus), lunatic asylum (with 43 wards and 106 beds), and two orphanages (St. Mary's, Roman Catholic, and St. Andrew's, Protestant). The Boys' Orphanage, where all Roman Catholic destitute orphan lads from all parts of New Zealand are sent, is situate at Stoke, five miles from town. The institution, which was established in 1874 by Rev. Father Garin, is legally known as St. Mary's Industrial School, and is a large one, with fine buildings, erected in the centre of a farm of 675 acres; during 1900 a Royal Commission reported very adversely on the general conduct of the school, and recommended drastic changes. The New Zealand, Union, National, and N.S. Wales Banks, and all the leading insurance companies, have agencies or branches here. Masonic (E.C. and N Z.C.), Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', Rechabites', and Good Templars' lodges. The manufactories of the town comprise leather, breweries, soap, jam, biscuit and confectionery, and other industries. The city is lighted with gas, has a good supply of pure mountain water, and is under municipal government. The bishop of the diocese is the Right Rev. C. O. Mules. A railway connects Nelson with Motupika, 34 miles and the first section of the Midland Railway Company's line has been completed, including a tunnel of ¾ of a mile in length through Spooner's Range. This line connects with the Government line at Belgrove, and the Government, having taken over the Midland Railway Co.'s property, have extended the line to Motupiko, the first stage in the proposed connection with the West Coast, and 12 miles from Belgrove. A railway extends to the port, about 76 chains. The town is well supplied with hackney carriages at moderate fares. At the port are several inns, public hall, customs office, and one of the best wharves in the colony. Formation: sandstone, carbonaceous shale, and drift.—RICHMOND (borough), a suburb of Nelson, 8 miles to the SW., is pleasantly situated on an inlet of the sea, commanding a frontage of about 2 miles, has two public schools, churches, several social and business institutions, and a reservoir and reticulated water service. Exports from prov. district during 1899 amounted to £109,288. From its mild and sunny climate Nelson is much visited by invalids. The population of borough of Nelson (census 1896) was 6,733; district, 18,410. Newspapers: the *Colonist* (morning) and the *Nelson Evening Mail.*

NELSON CREEK (Prov. Westland, co. Grey), 20 miles NE. from Greymouth, a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station. Wellington reached by coach and rail to Greymouth, thence steamer. Has four hotels, State school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Gold-mining district. Population about 450.

NENTHORN (Waikouaiti co. and riding of Hawkesbury, Otago prov.), 70 miles NNW. from Dunedin, on Nenthorn Creek. Coach to Palmerston. Has hotel and school. Water from wells and tanks. District is a mining one. Population, about 30.

NEWMARKET (36° 6′ S. lat., 174° 51′ E. long.), prov. Auckland, co. Eden), is a post town and borough, with savings bank, money-order, and telephone office, and railway station. It is three rail miles from Auckland, situated on Hobson's Creek, and around the entrance of the Great South Road, the main highway to the Waikato and Onehunga. It is a station on the line to Onehunga, fares, 4d. and 3d. Cars and 'busses also run. Hotels: Captain Cook, Carlton Club, Royal George and Newmarket. It lies close to the foot of Mount Eden (on the Sunnyside), facing the north, and is surrounded by the Public Domain and Parnell to the north, Remuera and Ellerslie to the east, Epsom and Mount Eden to the south and west. The view from the top of Mount Eden is magnificent. There are council offices, one public school, several private schools, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Salvation Army and Seventh Day Adventist places of worship, two breweries, Rechabite, Good Templars', Orange, Druid, and Oddfellows' lodges, a public hall, library. The railway workshops are here. Town is lighted with gas. Population (census 1896), 1,929, now 2,200.

NEW PLYMOUTH (39° 3′ 35″ S. lat., 174° 4′ 58″ E. long.), co. and provincial district of Taranaki, electorate of New Plymouth, with a post and telegraph office, money-order, and savings bank. It is the chief town in the provincial district of Taranaki, was founded in 1841 by emigrants from the counties of Devon and Cornwall. It is situated on the west coast of the North Island, near to Mount Egmont, 120 miles to the SW. of Auckland, 42 feet above sea-level. The town is picturesquely located on the sea-shore. Rail to Wellington *viâ* Wanganui and Palmerston North. There is a short line to Waitara. Coach runs to Opunake three times a week, fare, 13s. Steamers from Dunedin, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Nelson call on their way to Manukau (Auckland) twice a week. There are six hotels: the Criterion, Imperial, White Hart, Taranaki, Terminus and Red House, also the Grand Coffee Palace. The principal thoroughfares are Devon, Courtenay, Queen, and Brougham Streets, which are wide and good; the Huatoki creek or river runs through the centre of the town. There is a large steam flour-mill, and several large warehouses; also a large hospital having 40 beds, a High school, a large central school, private schools, and Courtenay Street and West (both infant) schools. The Theatre Royal is a large, lofty building, capable of holding over 1,000 persons. The Drill Hall is a large edifice, holding about 2,000 persons. The Masons and Foresters have lodge rooms of their own. The Church of England (St. Mary's) is a fine stone edifice, at the foot of Marsland Hill, in the churchyard lie many of the settlers and soldiers killed in the struggle with the Maoris; the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists have chapels. There is a large convent attached to the Roman Catholic Chapel. There are branches of the Bank of New Zealand, New South Wales, Australasia, and the National Bank of New Zealand. Masonic lodges, also lodges of Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, Rechabites, and Good Templars. The town is lighted with gas, and has a very plentiful supply of excellent water, derived from the Waiwakaiho river, about two miles distant. The Recreation Grounds here are tastefully laid out, and are now a frequent place of resort. There is a large lake on which are boats. For some years past extensive works have been in progress at Moturoa, about two miles from New Plymouth, with the view of constructing a harbour there. It affords shelter in bad weather for the small vessels on the coast. The railway is extended from town to the breakwater. This is the chief outlet for the stock shipped from the Waimate plains, and the trade of the inland towns of Inglewood, Stratford, Hawera, and other places. The district is one of great fertility, and adapted for the growth of almost every English fruit and cereal. It is a great dairying district. There are large boot and shoe, sash and door, and timber factories, and a tannery, &c. Exports from Taranaki provincial district during 1899 amounted to £463,093. Formation: volcanic; chief rocks trachytic. Population of borough (census 1896), 3,825, now 4 000; county, 9,970. Local journals: The *Taranaki Herald* established 1852), *Daily News* (both daily), and *The Budget* and *Taranaki News* (both weekly).

NEWTON—*See* GREY LYNN.

NGAHAURANGA (prov. Wellington, Hutt co., Porirua riding), 4 miles from Wellington, with a post and money-order office, savings bank, railway and telephone station. Has two hotels, school and church, tannery, two fellmongeries, fiddle-string factory, freezing works. Population of town and district, 500.

NGAPARA (44° 52′ S. lat., 170° 45′ E. long.) (Waitaki co. and riding of Waiareka; provincial district of Otago), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telephone station, on the Waiareka Creek, 17 miles from Oamaru, with which it is connected by a line of railway; fares, 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.; return, 4s. 6d. and 3s. Hotels —Railway and Terminus. It has a public hall and library, Masonic hall, public school, stores, Oddfellows' and Protestant Alliance Societies, and tradesmen's premises, roller flour-mill, and brick and tile factory. Presbyterian church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Limestone formation. Coal pits are worked in the neighbourhood. Population about 300.

NGARUAWAHIA (37° 58′ S. lat., 175° 11′ E. long.), a township, with post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph and railway station, in the county of Waipa and riding of Newcastle (prov. dist. of Auckland), beautifully situated at the confluence of the Waipa and Waikato rivers (the Maori name signifies, "The Two Waters"), 74 miles S. of Auckland. The Great Southern Railway passes through it (fares, 18s. 8d. and 12s 6d.). Hotels: Delta and Waipa. The river is spanned by a handsome truss bridge. There is also a bridge over the Waipa, 480 feet long, and the road to the Waingaro Hot Springs crosses it. The Bank of New Zealand has an agency, and several insurance companies have their representatives. There are County Council chambers and four places of worship, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, a Government school (attendance 120), brewery, library, police-station, bone-mill, butter factory (with numerous creameries attached), which, when in full work, turns out from three to four tons of butter daily, and freezing works, and saw-mill. The township is one of the most picturesque in New Zealand. The tomb of the Maori king, Potatau, is in the centre of an octagon, which has been fenced in and planted with trees and shrubs. The land round the township is generally of poor quality, but adapted for grazing and farming. Formation: recent lacustrine alluvial. The area of the district is about 32,000 acres. Population (census 1896) of town district, 235; of riding, 628.

NIGHTCAPS (prov. Southland, Wallace co., and riding of Wairio), 44 miles NW. from Invercargill, on Wairio creek, on the Nightcaps Branch line. Fares from Thornbury Junction, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 2d. A post town with telephone station and savings bank. Hotel: Railway. One public school, Presby-

terian and Wesleyan churches, and I.O.G.T. lodge. Coal-mining district. Population, 200

NORMANBY (39° 27′ S. lat., 174° 15′ E. long.), a post town in the county of Hawera and riding of Hawera, 45 miles from New Plymouth and 64 miles from Wanganui, with a money-order office, savings bank, telephone, telegraph and railway station, several stores, public school, Horticultural Society, dairy factory, and English and Presbyterian churches. Hotels: Imperial, Commercial, and Normanby. Coach to Okaiawa (fare 6d.). There is a native settlement close by. It is a station on the New Plymouth and Wanganui line: fares, from former, 5s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. Industries: Dairy factories, bone-mills, timber yards. Mount Egmont, easy of ascent in February and March, in district: there is first-class accommodation at the Mountain House, with moderate tariff. District is said to be the finest grazing district in New Zealand and the "hub of the dairy industry." Formation, volcanic. Population (census 1896), of town district, 396: of riding, 1,282.

NORSEWOOD (Hawke's Bay prov. dist., Waipawa co., riding of Norsewood), a post town, with telephone communication, savings bank, and money-order office, 66 miles SW. from Napier, and about 4 miles distant from the Ormondville Railway Station, with which there is daily coach communication, fare 1s.; established in September, 1871, as a Norwegian farm settlement, being divided in sections of 40 acres. The main road from Napier to Wellington passes through it. There are here Wesleyan and Lutheran places of worship, a public school, Rechabite, Good Templar and Foresters' lodges, public hall, library, and two hotels (Crown and Junction), four butter factories, and three stores. Ormondville is 4 miles distant. The surrounding land is of fair quality, much of it heavily timbered, giving employment to several saw-mills. Population of district with vicinity, about 1,000.

NORTH EAST VALLEY (35° S. lat. 177° E. long.), prov. dist. Otago, co. Taieri, a suburb of Dunedin and a municipality on the Leith. Has post office (with street delivery), money-order office, telegraph station, telephone bureau, town hall, police-station, and three hotels, three Government schools, public library, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army places of worship. There are tanneries, potteries, dye works, steam laundries, stone quarries, brickworks, dairies, and rug factories. Oddfellows', Foresters', Protestant Alliance, Masonic, and literary societies. Is lighted by gas. Connected with Dunedin by train, every 4 minutes, fare 2d. Mount Cargill, extinct volcano, within easy distance. Population of borough (census 1896), 3,374; now 3,500.

OAMARU (45° 6′ S. lat., 171° 1′ E. long.) with post and money-order offices, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office. It is the most northern town in Otago, and ranks next to Dunedin, being next in size and the largest town in the provincial district. It is in the co. of Waitaki, and is distant from Dunedin 78 miles, and 152 from Christchurch, with both of which cities it is connected by a line of railway. There is communication to Dunedin by the railway, there being three trains daily, fares, 9s. 10d. and 6s. 7d., and steam communication with all parts of the colony occasionally. Among the hotels are the Queen's, the Globe, White Hart, Star and Garter, Junction, Criterion, and North Otago. Oamaru is situated in a bay at the Oamaru headland, to the N. of Cape Wanbrow, about 43 miles N. from Taiaroa Head, and 13 miles S. from the mouth of the Waitaki river. It is the terminus of two branch lines, one of which extends up the valley of the Waiareka, a distance of 24 miles; and the other up the valley of the Waitaki to Hakataramea, 45 miles. Surrounding the town is the largest grain-producing district in the Middle Island, producing more than a third of the entire yield of Otago. Oamaru abounds in building stone of magnificent quality, a pure white limestone, of which the town is principally built, and for this reason it is sometimes called the White Stone City, and alluvial gold mining is carried on at Livingstone and Maerewhenua, 30 miles from Oamaru. Originally an open roadstead, an artificial harbour—rendered necessary by the immense export of agricultural produce, especially cereals, and latterly frozen meat—has been constructed; and a breakwater and wharves have been built of concrete and wood. Vessels drawing 24 feet of water can be accommodated at the wharves. The breakwater is 1,850 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 32 feet high. The harbour is one of the safest in the colony. Ships of very large tonnage can now lie in perfect safety within its shelter. A mole, carried out to seaward for 1,720 feet in the direction of the breakwater, has been built. The total area enclosed by the mole and breakwater is about 60 acres. The entrance to this is about 400 feet in width. The wharves are provided with three steam cranes. The public buildings comprise, among others, St. Luke's (Anglican), St. Paul's, and Columba, (Presbyterian), the former a large and handsome stone building belonging to the Presbyterians, Wesleyan chapel, Congregational chapel, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic Basilica (St. Patrick's), court-house, and the hospital. There are High schools (boys' and girls') here, Middle school, North school, South school, and Roman Catholic school, Athenæum, a Masonic hall, hospital (having 17 beds), benevolent institution. Banks: New Zealand, National, Union, and New South Wales. Several insurance companies are represented by agents. There are a woollen factory, flour-mills, and oatmeal-mills and extensive meat-freezing works and abattoirs, and the export of frozen meat from this district is larger than from any other part of Otago. Among later buildings are grain stores of great size, provided with elevators on the American principle; New Zealand Loan Company's premises, and the Theatre. The town is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water from the Waitaki, which is conveyed to the town by a race 27 miles. Good brown coal or lignite has been found and is worked in the neighbourhood. The exports from the port during the year 1899 amounted to £205,609; a large quantity of produce is railed to other ports to suit despatch of vessels. Population of borough (census 1896) was 5,225; county, 8,876. Local newspapers, the *Oamaru Mail* (evening) and *North Otago Times* (morning).

OBAN (Stewart Island co.). A small township in Half Moon Bay, with population of about 40.

OHAEAWAI (35° 20′ S. lat., 173° 55′ E. long.) (county Bay of Islands; ridings Pakaraka and Waimate, prov. dist. Auckland), a post town, with savings bank, money-order, Government Insurance, Registrar of Births, &c., and telegraph office. The native village of Ohaeawai, situated halfway between Russell and Hokianga, is a place of considerable historical interest, having been the scene of an action most disastrous to the British troops during the first Maori war. The battle-field and the old pahs are still pointed out and are kept under "tapu" from cultivation by the natives. It is also celebrated for its hot springs, which find vent in numerous places, extending over an area of five or six square miles. The most important are situated two miles from the village, and range in temperature from 90° to 150°. They have strong mineral properties and are famous for their beneficial effects in cases of rheumatism and skin diseases, while to the numerous class of invalids, benefiting by change of air, a short residence within the influence of the strong gases issuing from the ground in the vicinity, they are said to act as a powerful tonic. Important mineral indications are also found, particularly sulphide of mercury, native mercury, sulphur, iron, quicksilver, etc. Improved accommodation for visitors to the hot springs is now provided. It is about 145 miles from Auckland, by coach to Kawa Kawa 6s.), rail to Opua (1s. 6d.), steamer to Auckland (cabin 20s., nteerage 10s.), coach also runs to Hokianga (fare 10s.; has a Government native school, also European, a native Episcopal church. Masonic lodge, Sports Clubs, and *Ohaeawai* hotel; also stores and tradesmen's shops. There is good pheasant shooting in the neighbourhood, and a Native and European race meeting is held each year. The Colonial Exploitation Company erected an extensive plant to work cinnabar deposits in hot springs, but work was abandoned owing, it is said, to the over-powering gases met with. Formation: volcanic. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town 92, of riding, 432.

OHAU.—Small town on the west coast of New Zealand, 56 miles NW. of Wellington. Has post and telegraph office, and railway station. There are no hotels, banks, or churches, but has a State school, a Mechanics' Institute and a butter factory. District agricultural and pastoral, with a population of about 350.

OHAUPO (38° 18′ S. lat., 175° 13′ E. long.), situated in the centre of the delta formed by the rivers Waipa and Waikato (Waipa co., riding of Pukekura, prov. dist. Auckland), is a post town, with savings bank, money-order, telegraph office and is a station on the Auckland Southern Railway, and is about equi-distant from the important townships of Hamilton, Cambridge, Te Awamutu, and Alexandra, forming a geographical centre admirably suiting it as the future county town. Ohaupo is 94 miles S. of Auckland; fares 11s. 10d. and 7s. 11d. The line is completed to Poro'otarao, 53 miles further south, and there are also extensions to Cambridge and Te Aroha; has one hotel, the Ohaupo. Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches, a district state school, a general store, creamery, and a butchery. Ohaupo, from its central position, is the most convenient place in Waikato for the collection of stock, and it is here that the leading firms have their cattle sale-yards, and sales are held regularly, about 500 head of stock being yarded weekly. Agricultural district. Population of town about 200; of district, 1,500.

OHINEMUTU. *See* ROTORUA.

OHIWA (37° 58′ S. lat., 177° 10′ E. long.), prov. dist. Auckland, Whakatane co., riding of Omataroa. Has post and telephone office, hotel, store, school, ferryman's residence, smoked fish factory, and shipping yards, is situated on the Opotiki side of the very capacious Ohiwa harbour, which lies about midway between Whakatane and Opotiki, 203 miles from Auckland and 144 miles from Thames. The entrance to the harbour is broad and deep, there being a depth of 18ft. of water on the bar at high tide. Within, the harbour is very deep and grandly sheltered. Opposite the hotel there is 60ft. of water. Two and a half miles eastward of Ohiwa is the entrance to the Waiotahi river. Nearest railway station Rotorua, 77 miles, by splendid road and picturesque scenery. Population of village, about 25.

OKAIHAU (35° 15′ S. lat., 171° 15′ E. long.) (Bay of Islands co., Prov. Auckland, riding of Waimate), 181 miles from Auckland. A post town with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station. Has two schools, boarding-house, saw-mill, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. District is agricultural and pastoral. Coach to Kawakawa, rail to Opua, thence steamer to Wellington or Auckland. Formation: volcanic. Population about 360.

OKATO (Taranaki co. and prov., Parihaka riding), 18 miles from New Plymouth. A post town with telephone station. Has one hotel, State school, public library, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, two creameries, and butter factory. Water from wells. Mount Egmont is in the district. Dairying district. Population of town and district, 263.

OMAPERE (35° 35′ S. lat., 173° 25′ E. long.), (Auckland prov., Hokianga co., Omapere riding.) A township, 100 steamer miles from Auckland, on Hokianga river, with post and postal note office; also a telephone station, and district school. District, agricultural and pastoral. Industries: Kauri gum

digging and puriri sleeper cutting. Formation: limestone conglomerate and sandstone. Population, 70; riding, 800.

ONEHUNGA (36° 56′ S. lat., 174° 48′ E. long.), a seaport borough and port of entry, with savings bank, post and telegraph offices, and money-order office, 7 miles from Auckland (prov. Auckland, co. and electorate of Manukau), with which it is connected by railway, the railway station being in the middle of the town, in Queen Street. Eight trains each way daily, fares, 1s. and 9d. Omnibuses also ply during the day, connecting with tramways. There is a good metalled road between the two places. Principal hotels: Royal, Exchange, Manukau, Railway Terminus, Victoria, Prince Albert, and Hibernian. It is the port of Manukau, and the depôt for the Waiuku and surrounding district. There are Freemasons', Rechabites', and Foresters' societies, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregationalist, and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's); and Salvation Army places of worship, also a public and a Masonic and Foresters' hall, convent, court-house, branch National Bank of New Zealand, district boys' and girls' school, private and Catholic schools, and police-station. The New Zealand and other Insurance Companies have agencies here. The Maungakukie Pah overlooks the town. The district is well suited for agricultural purposes, the soil being volcanic, and the neighbourhood is largely patronized by invalids, the climate being mild and salubrious. A bridge nearly half a mile in length, costing about £18,000, connects the town with the fine agricultural district of Mangere. A railway wharf has been built, and water laid on for the shipping. Industries: a saw and planing mill, three tanneries, gas works, glue works, waterworks, and a large woollen factory. A considerable trade in agricultural and dairy produce is carried on between Onehunga and the settled portion of the harbour, giving employment to two small steamers. The Onehunga timber trade is very extensive. The Union and Northern Steamship Companies run a steamer bi-weekly to New Plymouth, and other Southern ports; the latter company have a number of coastal steamers trading from this port. Population about 2,900.

ONGAONGA (Hawke's Bay prov., Waipawa county and Ruataniwha riding), 46 miles from Napier, a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station. Coach from Waipawa, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10.30 A.M. fare 3s. Has hotel and public school. Population (census 1896) of town, 49; riding 1,095.

ONSLOW (borough of), co. Hutt, prov. Wellington. Has a post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station. There are three hotels, three schools, tannery, soap works, candle works, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Town is lighted with gas. The borough includes townships of Kaiwarra, Khandallah, Crofton and Wadestown. Population about 1,300.

OPAKI (Dreyerton) (40° 51′ S. lat., 175° 29′ E. long.), an agricultural and pastoral district, in the co. of Wairarapa north, riding of Masterton, and provincial district of Wellington. The township is on the main road between Wellington and Napier, and lies 75 miles from Wellington, 4 from Masterton. It is in railway communication with the capital, fares 9s. 7d. and 6s. 5d. There is a post-office, telephone bureau, church, saw-mill, and three public schools. Agricultural district. Population (census 1896) of town was 400; of riding, 3,110.

OPHIR, or Blacks (45° 2′ S. lat., 169° 26′ E. long.), a mining township (Vincent co. riding of Manuherikia, Otago prov. dist.), 139 miles NW. of Dunedin, the communication being by rail and coach *viâ* Middlemarch or Lawrence. Hotels—Carrier's Arms, Chatto Creek, Black's and Shamrock. It has Bank of New Zealand; a post, money-order and telegraph office and savings-bank, Athenæum, a public school, court-house, police barracks, lock-up, a flour-mill, and several stores. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Coach to Clyde; fare 10s.; and to Ranfurly; fare, £1 single, return, £1 15s. Dredging industry. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: mica schist. Population of town, 266, and district, 450.

OPOTIKI (37° 58′ S. lat., 177° 18′ E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings-bank and telegraph office in the co. of Whakatane, riding of Waioeka and provincial district of Auckland; situated 170 miles SE. (205 postal) of Auckland (return fare by steamer 50s.), and 154 miles from Thames, being the most easterly of the Bay of Plenty settlements. It is situated on a beautiful flat, triangular in shape, having the Waioeka on one side and the Otara which flows into the Waioeka at a short distance below the wharf, on the other; the third boundary on the south is a good road running right across from river to river. A truss bridge, 480 feet long, spans the Waioeka (a new bridge is in course of erection), and another bridge 360 feet in length crosses the Otara. The streets are laid out to the cardinal points at right angles to each other, and lighted with kerosene. It has a mechanics' institute, Masonic lodge, with handsome and commodious hall, several stores, a town hall, temperance hall, a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, a public and day schools, an Anglican (St. Stephen's) church, also Roman Catholic church (school in connection with it, presided over by a Rev. Mother Prioress and five sisters of Notre Dame des Missions), and Presbyterian chapel. Hotels: Opotiki, Masonic, and Royal. A steam saw-mill is here, also cheese and bacon factory. The surrounding district is of a rich agricultural character, yielding enormous crops of maize, wheat, and mangolds; large quantities of fruit are also grown. There is a dairy factory, also an agricultural and pastoral association, holding annual shows of immense advantage to the district. In the vicinity several skirmishes took place during the Maori War, 1868-9, and it was here that the Rev. Mr. Volkner, Anglican missionary, was murdered by the Hauhau natives in 1865, under most revolting circumstances. District: agricultural and pastoral. Formation: alluvial deposit on clay and shingle bottom. Population (census 1896) of town district, 641; of riding, 1,225. Newspaper: *Opotiki Herald*.

OPUA (Auckland prov., Bay of Islands co., riding of Kawakawa), 151 miles NW. from Auckland. A post town, at junction of Kawakawa and Waikari river, with telephone and railway station, 8 miles from Kawakawa. Fares, 3s. and 2s. Trains run on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as traffic requires. Waitangi Falls in district, the site of the signing of Treaty of Waitangi. Has district school, in which religious services are held, and saw-mill. Water from wells. Mining and pastoral district. Population, 50; of riding, 1,155.

OPUNAKE (39° 27′ S. lat., 173° 53′ E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank, situated near a bay on the sea shore, prov. dist. and co. of Taranaki, and riding of Parihaka; about 39 miles from New Plymouth. Hotels: Opunake and Middleton's. New Zealand Bank has a branch here, open daily, and there are seven stores, aërated factory, rope works, furniture factory, and numerous shops. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship. Two State schools, one at Opunake and the other at Eltham Road. Town hall, Foresters' lodge (6,608), stipendiary magistrate's court. The Bay is regularly visited by steamers, a jetty having been built for their accommodation. Coaches run to New Plymouth three times a week, fare 13s., return 20s., and Hawera daily, fare 10s., return 15s.; also daily to Eltham, connecting with train. District: dairy farming and flax milling. Soil: a light loam; subsoil, a hard, sandy gravel. Population (census 1896) of town district, 400; of riding, 1,896. Newspaper: *Opunake Times*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

ORARI (44° S. lat., 171° E. long.) (prov. dist. Canterbury, Geraldine co. Raukapuka riding), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station, 19 miles from Timaru and 81 miles from Christchurch, the capital of prov. dist.; fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 10d.; return 20s. 5d. and 13s. 8d. Has hotel, I.O.G.T. lodge, Primitive Methodist church, and public school. Agricultural district. It is 240 feet above sea-level. Population, 135.

OREPUKI (46° 20′ S. lat., 168° 10′ E. long.), a post town on Falls Creek, in prov. dist. Otago, co. and electorate Wallace, with a telephone, money-order and savings bank office, 18 miles W. from Riverton and 43 miles W. from Invercargill, with which it is connected by railway, being the terminus of the Riverton branch; fares, 7s. 4d. and 3s. 8d. There are three hotels, several stores, public school, Bank of New Zealand and National Bank of New Zealand (open Saturdays only), public library, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, cheese factory, saw-mill, Oddfellows' lodge, police and railway station. Good fishing and shooting. Mining operations are confined to hydraulic sluicing and driving. New Zealand Railway Coal, Oil and Shale Company here. Population about 800, with district about 1,800.

ORMOND (Cook co. and riding of Gisborne), a post town, on Waipawa river, with telephone station, 12 miles from Gisborne. Has two hotels, police station, band, public school and three churches. Population of town, 183; with vicinity, 319; of riding, 1,369.

ORMONDVILLE (40° 4′ S. lat., 176° 15° E. long.) (co. Waipawa, riding of Ormondville, prov. dist. Hawke's Bay), a postal town, with money-order office, telephone station, savings bank, and station on the Wellington and Napier Railway, 66 miles from Napier, and 24 from Waipawa, situated in what is known as the Seventy Mile Bush, founded in 1877. Fares to Napier, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 7d. The River Mangarangiora runs near to the town, and the Manawatu flows at a distance of two miles. Wesleyan, Episcopal, Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist places of worship, a public school and court-house. Hotel: Ormondville. Coach runs to Norsewood, fare 1s. 6d. Lodges of Good Templars, Rechabites, Oddfellows, and Knights of Labour meet here. The district is described as heavily timbered, with land of second-class quality, and much of the country rough and broken. Industries: saw-mills, butter factory. Population (census 1896) of town district, 453, now about 500; of riding, 977.

OTAGO *See* Dunedin.

OTAHUHU (36° 55′ S. lat., 174° 47° E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office, savings-bank, and telephone bureau, in the county of Manukau, provincial district Auckland, electoral district Franklin, on the great south road, 9 miles SSE. from Auckland, and within half-a-mile of the railway station; fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. Coaches run to Auckland; fare, 1s. Hotels: Criterion, Star; also a temperance restaurant. The Tamaki Creek runs up to the township. One public school, two Roman Catholic schools, one for boys, and the other, taught by nuns, for girls, Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, convent of the Sisters of Mercy, and a large public hall, Masonic hall: attached to the public hall is a public library. There are Masonic, Oddfellows, and Foresters' lodges, and Mutual Improvement Society. Numerous villas and cottages have been erected. It is spoken of as a remarkably healthy, clean, and pleasantly situated township; the scenery around is very picturesque, the Auckland isthmus at this point being only half a mile wide. Nixon monument here. The soil, principally volcanic, is of excellent quality. All trades are well represented in the town, and there are meat-freezing works, soap and candle factory, artificial manure works, and a large implement factory. Population of town about 1,600.

OTAKAIA (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., and riding of Otakaia). A township 19 miles SW. from Dunedin, with a post,

money-order office, telephone, and railway station on the Dunedin-Invercargill line. Prohibition district, has school and Presbyterian church. Fares to Dunedin, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Agricultural district. Population (census 1896) of town, 42; of riding 1,622.

OTAKI (40° 38′ S. lat., 175° 14′ E. long.), a post-town, with savings-bank, money-order office, telegraph station, and telephone bureau, in the county of Horowhenua and riding of Otaki; Wellington prov. dist., situated about one mile N. of Otaki river, and 47 miles N. of Wellington, to which rail; fares, 6s. and 4s.; return 12s. and 8s. The railway station is about 1¼ mile from the township, 'buses ply to meet the trains; fare, 1s. The hotels are the Family, Jubilee, Railway, Central and Telegraph. Otaki has an Episcopalian (native), Wesleyan and Catholic churches, a church mission station, native school, public school, private school, public hall, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', and Knights of Labour lodges, branch of Bank of Australasia, magistrates' court-house, police station, several stores, tradesmen's premises, and settlers' houses. Agricultural and grazing district. Gorge scenery and a fine beach, much frequented by convalescents, visitors, and tourists. Otaki was the pioneer whaling station of the colony. The native church (of England) is a fine relic of ancient Maori carving; opposite the church is a statue of Te Rauparaha, the famous Maori conqueror. Local bodies are Horowhenua County Council, Otaki Road Board, and Te Horo Road Board. Population (census 1896) of town and vicinity, 836; of riding, 1,203. Newspaper: *Otaki Mail*.

OTAUTAU (46° 5′ S. lat., 167° 57′ E. long.) is in the co. of Wallace, prov. dist. of Otago, and riding of Otautau; it has post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, 31 miles NW. of Invercargill, with which it is connected by rail *viâ* Thornbury, on the Nightcaps branch line. Saw-milling industry. Hotels: Otautau, Commercial, and Crown. Several stores, a school, agency, Bank of New Zealand and National Bank of New Zealand (open Fridays only), I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges, Presbyterian church, Athenæum, saw-mill and flour-mill. Lighted with kerosene. Population, town district, 400.

OTOROHANGA (Kawhia co., Auckland prov. dist.), 114 rail miles from Auckland N. and 12 miles from Te Kuiti, on the Waipa river. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank, a telephone office and a railway station. Fares to Auckland, 14s. 4d. and 9s. 7d. Has Temperance boarding-house, timber mill, Land Purchase Office, and public school. Waitimo caves in vicinity. Height above sea-level, 122 feet. Population about 300, including Maoris.

OUTRAM (45° 46′ S. lat., 170° 16′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, telegraph and railway station (Otago prov. dist., Taieri co., and riding of Outram), 19 miles W. from Dunedin, with which it is in connection by the branch from Mosgiel (9 miles), two trains daily; fares, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Hotels: Outram, and Terminus. It is prettily situated on the Taieri river, and is surrounded by good farming land—an alluvial fertile plain hemmed in by hills, the principal being Maungatua mountain, 3,000 feet high. Among the buildings are the Bank of New Zealand and the National Bank of New Zealand, Societies' hall and public library, Anglican and Presbyterian places of worship and Government school; a flour mill is here, I.O.G.T. and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, also several stores, and most of the trades are represented. Town is lighted with electric light by power from water wheel at flour-mill. Population (census 1896) of town district, 452; of riding 797.

OWAKA (46° 5′ S. lat., 169° 5′ E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Clutha co., and riding of Catlins), a post town, 78 miles SW. from Dunedin and 6 miles from Glenoamaru, on the Catlins River, about 4 miles from the coast, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and railway station. Has two temperance hotels, three schools, six saw-mills, dairy factory; Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist churches; Oddfellows' lodge and police-station. Conveyance per rail; there is also regular communication by sea. Agricultural and pastoral district, magnificent scenery; Catlin's Lake and Blow Hole in vicinity. Population of town and district, 600.

OXFORD. *See* TIRAU.

OXFORD EAST (43° 21′ 42″ S. lat., 172° 14′ 17″ E. long.), a post town and money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station (2) on the Kaiapoi line, 41 miles from Christchurch. It is located on the river Eyre, in the co. and electorate of Ashley (Canterbury prov. dist.). Hotels: Commercial, Terminus, and Harewood Arms, and there is a workingman's club. It has Episcopal, United Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic places of worship, two public schools and a private school, a central Town Hall, an Oddfellows' hall, a mechanics' institute, a sub-agency of the Bank of New Zealand, four general stores, police station, skating rink, and in the district several saw-mills, creamery, printery, and a flour-mill. Among social institutions are Oddfellows' lodges, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, and Football Clubs. Agricultural, pastoral and timber district, lying about 1,200 feet above sea-level. Population (census 1896) of town, 153, of road district, 2,213; county, 11,913. Newspaper: *Observer*.

PAEROA (co. of Ohinemuri, riding of Paeroa, Auckland prov. dist.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, 22 miles from Thames, on the Ohinemuri river. Steamer daily to Auckland, 70 miles. Coaches to Waitekauri, 13 miles, 5s., return 8s.; to Tauranga, 62 miles, 19s., return 30s. Has five hotels, Bank of New Zealand and National Bank, County Council offices, Oddfellows', Hibernian, Druids' and Masonic lodges, saw-mills, choral hall, brewery, warden's and police courts, State school, and Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic Wesleyan, and Salvation Army places of worship. District is principally mining, there being within a radius of 14 miles the goldfields of Karangahake, Owharoa, Waihi, Waitekauri, and Marototo. It is also agricultural and pastoral. Formation: basaltic. Lighted with gas. Water by reticulation. Population, 779; riding, 1,290; county, 4,759. Newspapers: *Hauraki Tribune*, thrice a week; *Ohinemuri Gazette*, twice a week.

PAHAUTANUI, a picturesque village, having post office and telephone station (Hutt co., ridings of Horokiwi and Porirua, Wellington prov. dist.), "situated on the Creek of the same name, at the foot of a steep hill, on the summit of which once stood a native war pah." It has three schools, an Anglican and a Roman Catholic place of worship, and an hotel (Pahautanui), Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, three stores, blacksmith's and bootshop. Coach plies to and from Paremata every morning and evening to meet the train, fare 1s. It is 19½ miles due N. from Wellington, having coast communication. Oysters are cultivated. Grazing district with good fishing and shooting. Population (census, 1896) of village, 200; county, 244.

PAHI (37° S. lat., 175 E. long.) (prov. dist. Auckland, Otamatea co., Paparoa riding), 84 miles from Auckland. It has a post office, savings bank, and money-order office, and a telephone station; also hotel, saw-mill, school, Anglican church, and police station. Gum, fruit, oyster, and timber industries. Limestone formation. Population (census 1896) of town, 153; of riding, 359.

PAHIATUA (40° 25′ S. lat., 175° 57′ E. long.), (prov. dist. of Wellington, co. of Pahiatua, and riding of Pukemiku), on the Mangatainoka river, and the main road and rail to Masterton, between Woodville and Eketahuna, 110 miles from Wellington. It has a telegraph station, also money-order, post-office and savings bank, and a railway station on the Wellington-Napier line. "Surrounded by a vast bush country, mostly splendid land." Three stock sales held weekly. There are four hotels, Bank of New Zealand, Bank of New South Wales, several stores, nine butter factories with creameries, mechanics' institute, Oddfellows', Rechabites', Foresters', and Masonic lodges, a public school, and Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army places of worship. Town is lighted with water gas. The magnificent Makuri Gorge is eight miles from town, and the river is an ideal trout stream, being well stocked. Newspaper: the *Pahiatua Herald*, three times a week. Population (census, 1896), town, 1,158; county, 3,208.

PALMERSTON (45° 29′ S. lat., 170° 50′ E. long.), a borough, with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office (co. and electorate of Waihemo, provincial district of Otago), 41 miles from Dunedin, and 38 miles from Oamaru; situated at the junction of the main north road (Dunedin to Oamaru) and the Dunstan road on Shag river. There are four trains each way daily, fares, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. Coaches run to Naseby and Clyde *viâ* Waihemo twice a week. Hotels—Empire (coach office), North-Western, Palmerston, and Waverley. There are two mines, containing some of the best coal in Otago, at Shag Point, 3 miles distant, to the north of the mouth of the Shag river, which passes through a fertile valley of the same name, and empties itself into the sea. There are two flour-mills on the banks of the Shag, one being in close proximity to the town. The township is the centre of a good grain-producing district, and has one banking establishment—Bank of New Zealand. It has four churches—Presbyterian, Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan; railway refreshment rooms, a court-house, an Athenæum, a town hall, a Masonic hall, and an Oddfellows' hall; several large stores, aerated water, and dairy factory, and a district high school. There are lodges here of Freemasons, Druids and Oddfellows, Caledonian Society, an Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and a racing club. The Allendale Coal Mine, within two miles of the Shag Point Coal Mine, was opened in July, 1887, by Mr. McIntosh, and the coal is of good heat-producing properties. Population of borough (census, 1896), 775; county, 2,148. The *Palmerston and Waikouaiti Times* is published every Friday morning.

PALMERSTON NORTH (40° 21′ S. lat., 175° 38′ E. long.) is a station on the Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, 88 miles from Wellington. It is in Oroua co., police district of Manawatu, and has a post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and telephone exchange. All the streets are from one to two chains wide, and in the centre of the town is a public square of several acres, planted with ornamental trees. Communication with the capital *viâ* Wellington Manawatu Railway Company's line, through fare, 11s. 2d. and 7s. 6d., also by rail, *viâ* Wairarapa at same fares, or *viâ* Foxton, 24 miles distant by rail, fares, 3s. 1d. and 2s. 1d., thence by steamer, fare £1 5s. Distance from Wanganui 62 miles, fares, 13s. 2d. and 8s. 9d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Princess, Club, Clarendon, Central, Occidental, Phœnix, Masonic and others. Churches: English, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, Bible Christian, Lutheran, Protestant, Baptist and Congregational. Banks: New Zealand, Union, and Australasia. There are three Government schools—Terrace End, Campbell Street, and College Street (total attendance, 1,300); Lyceum Theatre, Theatre Royal, Council Chamber, Bank chambers, drill shed, Foresters' hall, Oddfellows', Masonic hall, and public library. In the vicinity is a good race-course. Saw-mills, steam flour mill, sash and door factory, and two breweries. There are lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Orangemen, and Druids, Racing and Trotting Clubs, Building Society, Volunteer Corps and Mounted Rifles, and it is the headquarters of the West Coast and Manawatu Agricultural and Pastoral Association. The town is supplied with gas, and has a gravitation water supply from Tirites Range. The Borough is within 8 miles of the celebrated Manawatu Gorge. Palmerston is the junction of rail-

ways from Wanganui, Wellington, Napier, Wairarapa, and Foxton. District, an agricultural one. By the census of 1896 the population amounted to 5,910, now 6,200; and the county, 6,459. Newspapers: *Manawatu Times* (daily) and *Manawatu Standard* (daily).

PANMURE (36° 48′ S. lat., 174° 58′ E. long.) (Eden co., riding of Tamaki, Auckland prov. dist.), a pensioner settlement, 9 miles SE. from Auckland, situated on the west bank of the Tamaki river, with two hotels, two schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship, two stores, post and telephone office, and two tanneries. Foresters' court. Agricultural and pastoral district, rich soil. Population (census 1896), of town, 323, of riding, 1,982.

PAPAKAIO (prov. Otago, Waitaki co. and riding of Papakaio), 10 miles N. from Oamaru, a post town with telephone office and railway station, on the Oamaru-Duntroon line, 88 miles from Dunedin. Fares to Oamaru, 1s. 4d. and 11d. Hotel: Papakaio. Government school, library, and Presbyterian church. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Tertiary formation. Population, 300.

PAPAKURA (Auckland prov., co. Manukau), on the Papakura creek, is a post town with money-order and telegraph offices, savings bank, and railway station, on the Auckland-Mercer line, 20 miles from Auckland. Fares, 2s. 7d. and 1s. 9d.; return, 3s. 6d. and 5s. 2d. It has several stores, two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Christian Brethren places of worship. Orange and Masonic lodges, public library. Lighted with kerosene. Water from wells and tanks. Good boating and fishing. Timber industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population of town and district, 270, of riding, 3,000.

PAPANUI (Selwyn co. and riding of Avon), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 5 miles from Christchurch. Fares 9d. and 6d; also tram, 3d. Has two hotels, public and a private school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. Agricultural district. Population (census 1896) of village, 479.

PAPAROA (prov. Auckland, Otamatea co., Paparoa riding) 85 miles from Auckland, reached by steamer and rail. It has a post-office, savings bank and money-order office and telephone station, has two schools, Mutual Improvement Society, and Wesleyan (2) and Anglican churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: sandstone. Population about 350.

PARNELL (36° 46′ S. lat., 174° 44′ E. long.), a municipal borough and suburb of Auckland, on the shores of Waitemata, adjoining Auckland (county Eden). The main thoroughfare is the Manukau road, one chain wide, reaching from the railway bridge to Onehunga. There are here four places of worship—Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, three hotels: Exchange, Windsor Castle and Alexandra, and numerous places of business, also post, telephone, money-order and savings bank office. 'Buses run frequently through to Newmarket, fare, 3d. Public school, St. Stephen's native school, and two private schools. Foresters' lodge. The Primate of New Zealand (Bishop Cowie) has his residence here. Town lighted with gas, and water from Auck and City water supply scheme. Population (census 1896) of borough, 4,196, now 4,364.

PAROA (Grey co., and riding of same name). A township with post-office, 5 miles from Greymouth. Population (census 1891) of town 74, of riding 554.

PARUA BAY (35° 45′ S. lat., 174° 30′ E. long.), 86 miles from Auckland, co. Marsden, prov. Auckland. A township, on Whangarei river, with post office, savings bank and money-order office, and telephone station. Has hotel, four schools, Settlers' Club. Lighted with kerosene. Water from tanks and wells. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Mount Mania, Whangarei water-fall, Abbey Caves in district. Broken country, clay soil, greensand bottom. Population, 130; riding, 750.

PATEA (39° 44′ S. lat., 174° 30′ E. long.) (county of Patea, electorate of Patea, police district of New Plymouth, provincial district of Taranaki). It has telegraph station, post, money-order and savings bank offices, 41 miles from Wanganui, and 66 miles SE. of New Plymouth by rail. Hotels: Albion, Central (the principal), and Masonic. There is rail communication with New Plymouth, Wanganui, Foxton, and Wellington daily. The Patea river, upon which the town is situated, is quite a large stream, with a comparatively open entrance, that has been improved by harbour works. It is easily accessible to good-sized steamers, the depth of water having been increased from 9 feet at low tides to 16 feet at high spring tides. The port of Patea is situated about a mile from the town. The latter slopes to the river, which is spanned by a substantial bridge. The high road crosses it and leads through the township of Waverley, ten miles distant, on to Wanganui, thence to Wellington. Principal buildings: court-house, town hall, literary institute, and places of worship belonging to the Anglicans, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Banks: New Zealand, Australasia, and New South Wales. Government and private schools, and hospital. Masonic, Foresters', Druids' societies, and social and debating club. Freezing and preserved meat works, fellmongeries, dairy factories, and brick yards. It is the port of a large and thriving agricultural and pastoral district. During 1899 improvements to the harbour were effected, costing £4,800, thus enabling larger boats to navigate the river. The district is a very healthy one. The railway now forms an unbroken line to New Plymouth on the one side, and Wellington on the other. A fixed red harbour light is shown from a lighthouse erected on the eastern side of the Patea river. Lighted with electricity. Exports during 1899 amounted to £103,208. Population, 750; county, 3,534. Newspaper: *Patea County Press*.

PATERSON'S INLET (46° 55′ S. lat., 168° 13′ E. long.) is on the eastern side, and in prov. dist. Southland, the co. of Stewart Island, electoral district of Awarua, 49 miles S. from Invercargill. There is a post office, and native school, used also as a church, the teacher acting under the Presbyterian Church of Otago as a missionary to the natives, Maories and half-castes. Saw-milling, fishing, and mutton-binding industries. Conveyance is per sea and rail *viâ* Bluff. Population of district, about 80, who depend for their support on oystering, and fishing.

Paterson Inlet is about 9 miles long from east to west. The average width probably exceeds 3 miles. It contains several excellent harbours. The inhabitants are chiefly of the native race, and the only land in occupation is near the entrance. To such as take delight in the rod and the gun, this place has many attractions; while for yachting perhaps it could hardly be excelled. Gold is found in several places, but hardly in payable quantities. Strong westerly winds prevail, but the climate is decidedly healthy. In ordinary winters frost and snow are almost unknown, while the summer heats are tempered by the proximity of the ocean. Formation: northern half palæozoic; prevailing rocks, granite; mica slate, felspar, albite, with crystalline dykes of greenstone.

PATUTAHI (Auckland prov., Cook co., Te Arai riding), coach 9 miles to Gisborne, thence boat. A post town, with telephone station. Has hotel, school and hall, in which Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army hold services. Bacon curing factory. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population (census 1896) of town, 202; of riding, 802.

PEMBROKE (44° 39′ S. lat., 169° 15′ E. long.) (Otago prov. district, Lake co., and riding of Cardrona), a post-town, on Lake Wanaka, with savings bank, telephone and money-order office, 176 miles NW. from Dunedin, with which communication is by coach to Queenstown, rail or coach to Lawrence, thence rail to Dunedin, from which steamer to Wellington 400 miles distant. Coaches run to Cromwell, Cardrona, Arrow and Queenstown. Hotels: Wanaka and Commercial. Has public school (used for church service by Anglicans and Presbyterians), police camp, mechanics' institute and library, saw and flax mills, several stores, and tradesmen's premises. A paddle steamer plies on the lake, and is available for tourists. The district is purely an Alpine one. Its mountain and lake scenery is probably not surpassed south of the equator. Tourists arriving at Bluff take train to Invercargill, thence to Kingston, and steamer thence to Queenstown, coach to Pembroke during summer season, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Passengers arriving at Dunedin proceed by rail to Lawrence, thence coach, Mondays and Fridays, *via* Cromwell to Pembroke. There is deer-stalking in Hawea deer forest, 16 miles distant, can be reached by conveyance in three hours; huts have been erected for convenience of sportsmen; guides and stalkers may be engaged. Climate dry, atmosphere light and invigorating. Altitude above sea-level, 960 feet. The mountains range in height from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea-level. The lake is about 35 miles in length, averaging in width from 3 to 5 miles; it is well stocked with trout. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town 100, of district 1,000.

PENROSE (36° 52′ S. lat., 175° 8′ E. long.) (prov. Auckland, co. Eden), with post and telegraph offices and railway station, 6 miles from Auckland, fares, 10d. and 7d. The Onehunga line branches off here. The Auckland Company have large abattoirs between Penrose and Otahuhu, and the Union Oil, Soap and Candle Company's and Kempthorne, Prosser & Company's large manure works carry on operations adjoining the premises of the Auckland Freezing Co. Pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population about 200.

PETANE (39° 17′ S. lat., 176° 56′ E. long.) (Hawke's Bay co., Petane riding), a post town, with telephone station, 7 miles from Napier, 5 miles from the port, situated on the River Esk (native name Waioenanga), which empties into the inner harbour of Port Napier. Coaches run twice daily to Napier, fare, 1s. Hotel: the Petane, re-erected and replete with every accommodation for families and tourists Town has public library with about 600 vols., several stores, factory, and district school. Church service is held in the schoolhouse. It is the first stage of the Taupo Royal mail line of coaches, being on the main line of road to Wairoa and Gisborne, considerable progress being made. Farming and grazing district, dairy farming largely carried on. Formation: the flats are alluvial; the hills, for a distance of 15 miles from the coast, are limestone, beyond, to the boundary, of pumice character, with ironstone cropping out on the higher ranges. Population (census 1896) of town 170, of riding 728. This does not include the native population, about 150, of a pah or village, beautifully situated on the banks of the Esk, near the coast.

PETONE (41° 11′ S. lat., 174° 48′ E. long.) (county Hutt), a borough with mayor and nine councillors, with post, money-order, telephone, and savings bank offices, may be considered suburban to Wellington, being only 7 miles distant, on Northern shore of Port Nicholson, and connected with it by rail, fares, 1s. 1d. and 9d. It has, through the opening of the railway and the establishment of several industries, considerably progressed, and consists of numerous dwellings, and a number of villa residences, public recreation ground of 30 acres, several shops, stores, English, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship, agency Bank of New Zealand, Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, which is used for concerts and entertainments, Temperance hall, and Salvation Army barracks, public school, police station, several sports clubs, volunteers, working-men's club, Mechanics' Institute Masonic, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.O.F., A.O.D., and I.O.G.T. societies, volunteer fire brigade, and a drillshed are here, and four hotels: Grand National, Central, Empire, and Victoria. Among the works are the railway workshops, the Gear Meat Preserving, Fellmongery

and Refrigerating Works, basket factory, brewery, rope walk, soap works, and toilet soap and perfumery works, timber mill, and the Woollen Manufacturing Company's Works, the last-named when in full work employing about 200 hands; the value of property is £340,000. Population of borough, 3,500. Newspaper: *Hutt and Petone Chronicle.*

PICTON (41° 6′ S. lat., 174° 8′ E. long.) is the chief port of the provincial district of Marlborough, at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound (Waitohoi Bay), about 18 miles from the Tory Channel entrance, and 18½ miles from Blenheim, and is considered one of the healthiest places in the colony. A substantial wharf, with a depth of over 26 feet of water at low tide, affords accommodation for the loading and discharge of large ocean-going steamers. The harbour is one of the largest and safest in the colony, and has ample depth of water. The Bank of New Zealand and several Insurance Companies are represented. The places of worship are Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Has public school, and hospital with 24 beds. Masonic and Foresters' lodges and institute. A railway connects the town with Blenheim (two trains each way daily); return fares, 4s. 6d. and 3s.; an extension is being built towards Canterbury. Hotels: Post Office, Pier, Federal Terminus, and Clarendon. It has a money-order and post-office, savings bank, telegraph station, and a court house and police station. Queen Charlotte Sound has some historic interest, as it was a frequent resort for Captain Cook for repairing and revictualling his ships. Steamers run almost daily between Picton, Wellington, and Nelson. The Sounds county adjoins, and settlements are somewhat scattered, communication with Picton being by boats and small steamers. Minerals of various descriptions, the principal being gold and antimony, have been found in the Sounds. Coal has been found near Picton, but no main seam has been yet discovered. Freezing works have been erected, and from which beef, mutton, &c., will be shipped direct to Europe. Vessels now leave Picton for London direct with cargoes of frozen mutton, wool, grain, flax, and other produce. Exports for 1899-1900 amounted to £150,118. Population of town (census 1896), 870; and county, 6,330. The *Marlborough Press* is the local newspaper.

PIGEON BAY (43° 75′ S. lat., 172° 62′ E. long.) (prov. dist. Canterbury, Akaroa co.), 21 miles from Christchurch; has a post office, savings bank, money-order office, and telephone station. Coach to Akaroa three times weekly, steamer to Lyttelton. Has two schools, Oddfellows' lodge, No. 6,174 I.O.O.F., Presbyterian church, and is lighted with kerosene. Pastoral district. Population 369.

PIRONGIA (38° 23′ S. lat., 175° 11′ E. long.) (co. and electorate of Waipa, police district of Waikato, province of Auckland) is a post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telephone station, at the base of the Pirongia Mountain and the head of navigation of the river Waipa, 108 miles from Auckland, from which there is a daily mail. There is daily coach communication with the Te Awamutu railway station; thence per rail, and a river steamer trades to and from Ngaruawahia. Alexandra has hotel, a public school, public hall, public library, creamery, two churches, St. Saviour's (Episcopal), St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic), and one store. Alexandra has numerous mementos of the Maori wars. Hotel, Alexandra. Population about 70.

PLEASANT POINT (prov. dist. Canterbury, co. and riding Levels), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, 13 miles from Timaru, 106 miles from Christchurch, on Tengawai creek. Fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 2d. Coach runs to Timaru. Has two hotels, mechanics' institute, Oddfellows' lodge, State school, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican churches. Wool scouring and fellmongery industries. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 500.

POKENO (Manukau county and Maungatawhiri riding, Auckland prov.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 40 miles from Auckland. Fares, 5s. 1d. and 3s. 5d. Has a State school and Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches and flax industry. Chiefly pastoral district. Volcanic. Population of district, 1,100.

PONSONBY (36° 46′ L. lat., 170° 46′ E. long.), a western suburb of Auckland, with post office, money-order, savings bank, and telephone offices, situated on rising ground overlooking the City and Harbour, about 1½ mile distant from Auckland, with frequent tram and 'bus communication; fare, 3d. Hotel: Ponsonby Club and Suffolk. There are several private schools, three public schools, a grammar school, police station, venetian blind, soap, baking powder, furniture (rattan and wicker), and bottling factories and pottery works, also sawmills at Coxe's Creek, and nursery for fruit, flowers, &c. Places of worship—Episcopal, with parsonage, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist,—convent, R.C. orphanage schools. Lighted with gas. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. Population of town and district, 8,100. Newspaper: *Ponsonby Sentinel and Home Bay Journal.*

PORANGAHAU (40° 15′ S. lat., 176° 46′ E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telephone bureau, and telegraph office, on the coast, 74 miles from Napier (prov. dist. Hawke's Bay, county Patangata, Porangahau riding). Coach runs N. to Waipukurau, 15s., and S. to Herbertville. The river of the same name flows within a short distance through good sheep-farming and agricultural country. In the township are public library, district school, Episcopal church (St. Michael's), two stores, and some tradesmen's premises. Hotel: Duke of Edinburgh. Lodge of Oddfellows. Population, 220; district, 500.

PORT AHURIRI, or **SPIT** (39° 29′ S. lat., 176° 55′ E. long.), a suburb of Napier, in prov. district of Hawke's Bay, with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office and railway station. It is 1 mile from Napier, and 200 miles north-east of Wellington. There are six hotels, custom house, two schools, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Good Templars lodges, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches. Industries; meat and fish freezing, fish smoking, wool dumping, foundries, sheep dip. The town, which is the shipping port for Hawke's Bay, is lighted with gas. Eleven small steamers, employing 50, are engaged in fish trawling, fish exports by train averaging about 20 tons a week. Water from artesian wells. Formation: limestone and marine deposits. Population about 1,500.

PORT ALBERT (prov. dist. Auckland, co. Waitemata and riding of Albert), a post town on the Orwawharo, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, situated about 65 miles from Auckland, with which it has bi-weekly mail communication. It is a Nonconformist settlement, situated on a navigable river which falls into the Kaipara Harbour. Steamer to Helensville (40 miles), thence rail (38 miles) to Auckland. It has a wharf, two accommodation houses, a public school, Wesleyan and Christian Brethren churches, gum, fruit, and timber industries, Good Templars' lodge, agricultural society, and a handsome public hall and library, but no licensed beer-houses. The residents are engaged in mixed farming and fruit culture. There is also an export trade in timber and Kauri gum. Population of town 56, with vicinity 193.

PORT CHALMERS (45° 49′ S. lat., 170° 39′ E. long.), so named after Dr. Chalmers, a municipal township, county and electorate of Waikouaiti, prov. dist. Otago, with post office, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, railway and telephone station, situated at the entrance of the harbour of Otago, and distant from Dunedin about 8 miles NE., of which city it is the port. It lies about midway between Taiaroa Heads and Dunedin. A fixed dioptric red light, visible 20 miles in clear weather, is shown from the lighthouse tower (39 feet high) on Taiaroa Head. A railway has been constructed between the two towns, and trains run each way daily, fares, 1s. 1d. and 9d.; return, 1s. 6d. and 1s. This line is on the narrow-gauge principle. The town is divided into four wards, East, High, Middle and South. The places of worship are Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches. Gospel meetings at the Sailors' Rest, and the Salvation Army in their barracks. There is a district high school and Roman Catholic school, and municipal and Government buildings erected in 1889 at a cost of £4 200. Banks: National Bank and Bank of New Zealand. Hotels: Provincial, Marine, Port Chalmers, Chick's, and George. A Sailors' Rest has been built at a cost of £800; it was opened in May, 1881. Mechanics' Institute, open free to sea-faring men, public baths, a town hall, Foresters' hall, and a garrison hall. Among the industries are gas works, cordial factory, fish-curing establishments, tannery (at Sawyer's Bay), Milk Supply Company and bone and manure factory. There are several social and athletic clubs, a fire brigade, torpedo corps, naval artillery, and lodges of Druids, Foresters, Good Templars, Oddfellows, Orangemen, and Masons. The railway pier is 1,300 feet long, at which vessels over 7,500 tons register have discharged their cargoes. Another good pier also affords shipping facilities. A jetty 1,000 feet long is reserved for steamers' cargo and passengers solely. A steamer wharf was erected in 1880. The Otago graving dock, formally opened in May, 1872, is one of the largest in the southern hemisphere, costing £56,069. The floor is 328 feet long, and width 41 feet; the length and width at the copings are respectively 342 feet and 68 feet. The depth of water at the dock varies, according to the tide, from 17 feet 6 inches to 21 feet 6 inches. There are extensive workshops and machinery in connection with this dock, and a powerful steam hammer is in use, the sheer legs erected will lift 80 tons. Cool chambers, belonging to the Otago Dock Trust are being extended, at a cost of £5,000. The Port Chalmers stone is extensively used for building in Dunedin and other cities; the quarries are connected by a siding with the railway, and the proprietors (Port Chalmers Quarry Co.) have introduced Brunton and Frier's stone-dressing machines. Union Company have erected workshops costing £4,000. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water collected in a reservoir at the head of Sawyer's Bay Valley, and conveyed in pipes for a distance of two miles. Harbour works have been carried out and are proving successful. At Taiaroa Heads, formerly only a pilot and signal station, fortifications and barracks have been erected, and a settlement has been formed. Regular steam ferry service with Portobello on opposite shore of harbour, connecting with trains to Dunedin and thus affording trading and tourist convenience. Population of borough (census 1896), 2,084.

PORT CHARLES. *See* COROMANDEL.

PORT WAIKATO (prov. dist. Auckland, Raglan co., Te Akau riding), 60 miles south from Auckland, on Waikato river. A post town with a court-house and flax and milling industry. A summer resort with good fishing. Formation: limestone and slate. Population about 25; district, 150.

POVERTY BAY. *See* GISBORNE.

PREBBLETON (43° 36′ S. lat., 172° 37′ E. long.), a post town, with telephone communication, and railway station, in Canterbury prov., co. of Selwyn, and riding of Lincoln, 9 miles from Christchurch; coach fare 1s. return; train, 1s. 3d., 10d.; return, 2s. 6d., 1s. 8d. It has Government school, Wesleyan, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, general stores, one hotel, town hall (holding 600), public library, Orange, Oddfellows (M. U. and I. O.), and A.M.C. lodges and an agricultural implement works. Water from wells. Farming district. Population of district, 1,200.

PUKEKOHE (37° 14′ S. lat., 174° 55′ E. long.), prov. dist. Auckland, county Franklin, riding Pukekohe West, post town with money-order, savings bank, telegraph, telephone, and railway-station, 31 miles from Auckland city. It is on the Auckland and Waikato Railway, fares, 4s. and 2s. 8d. It has one hotel, Masonic lodge, literary society, Band of Hope, several stores, several tradesmen's premises, three boarding houses, a public library, two public halls, and police station. In the vicinity are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public and a Roman Catholic school, and about 1¼ miles from the railway station is a large creamery and butter factory. Formation: old scoria, well covered with heavy clay loam. Good agricultural district. Population of district, about 1,200.

PUKERAU (prov. Otago, Southland co., Mataura riding), post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone bureau and railway station, 9 miles from Gore and 49 miles NE. from Invercargill. Fares, 6s. 3d. and 4s. 2d., on Taylor's Creek. There is a State school, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, brick and tile works, lignite coal mines and a boarding-house. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population, 126; district, 160.

PUKETAPU (39 15′ S. lat., 176° 43′ E. long.), a post and telegraph station, in the prov. dist. of Hawke's Bay, county of Hawke's Bay, and riding of Puketapu; with telephone office, 10 miles from Napier, with which it has daily coach communication and 4 miles from Taradale. It is situated on the left bank of the Tutaekuri, has hotel, a district school, in which Episcopal services are held, and a public library of 5,000 vols. Principally a grazing district. Wool-washing industry. Limestone formation. Population, 700.

PUKEURI JUNCTION (Waitaki co., Papakaio riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 6 miles N. from Oamaru and 84 miles from Dunedin. Fares, 10s. 7d. and 7s. 1d. Has hotel, public library, and Government school. Dairy factory and cheese factory Agricultural district. Population (census 1891) of town, 168; of riding, 1,868.

PUNGAREHU, a town in the provincial district of Taranaki, county of Taranaki, and riding of Parihaka, with post office, savings bank, money-order, and telephone office, 26 miles from New Plymouth, 13½ miles from Opunake, and 43½ miles from Hawera, situated on the main South Road, and on Kopoaiaia stream. Cape Egmont lighthouse is about 3 miles distant. There is a police-station and lock-up, State school, two stores, and dairy factory. Water from wells. Mail six times a week. Farming district. Population of town, 34; of riding, 1,775.

PURAKANUI (Waikouati co. and riding of Blueskin, prov. dist. Otago), 12 miles NE. from Dunedin, and about 4 miles from Port Chalmers; a post town, with telegraph office and railway station. Has public library, public school and Presbyterian church. Creamery. District is pastoral. Fares from Dunedin, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 1d. Population of district, 300.

QUEENSTOWN (45° 2′ S. lat., 168° 39′ E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices, a mining, pastoral, and agricultural township and municipality and county town, in the provincial district of Otago, in the county of Lake, 109 miles from Invercargill, 196 miles NW. of Dunedin, prettily situated on the eastern shores of Lake Wakatipu. Ben Lomond, 5,747 feet above sea level, is on the NW. side, and the Remarkables, 7,688 feet above sea level, on the SE. side. On the opposite side of the lake are Mount Cecil and "Walter Peak," 6,477 feet and 5,956 feet respectively. There is communication with Dunedin on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday by coach to the Lawrence railway station, and also with Dunedin and the Bluff daily by steamer across the lake to Kingston, thence by rail. The steamer plies six times a week, fare, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.; from Kingston to head of lake, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Coaches run to Arrowtown, Cromwell, and Lake Waiaka. Four hotels: Mountaineer, Eichardt's, Supreme Court, and McBride's Family. The town contains a town hall, and a garrison hall, each adapted for use for theatrical and other purposes, free library and public reading room, a brewery, and numerous extensive brick and stone stores. It is lighted with kerosene. The town hall, erected by a joint-stock company, is in the Italian style of architecture, and is an ornament to the town. Bank of New Zealand. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics and Salvationists have places of worship here; there are Masonic, Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges; Insurance companies, public school, also Dominican convent, built in 1883, and school, established 1865. The picturesque beauty of the town and the grand scenery of Lake Wakatipu (nearly 60 miles long), at the northern extremity of which Mount Earnslaw, amidst innumerable Alpine peaks, rears its massive head nearly 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea, have attracted favourable notice, and a promising future is before the town. Four miles distant is situate the township of Frankton. Hotels: Antrim Arms; here also are the district hospital, a large institution, supported by voluntary contributions and Government grant-in-aid, and the Brunswick flour mills. Village of Lower Shotover is four miles distant. The rail allows of travellers reaching Queenstown in a day's journey from Dunedin and Bluff Harbour. There are three steamers trading on the lake. There is a splendid water supply from One Mile Creek, a mountain streamlet about a mile distant. At the head of the lake an antimony lode of some thickness was discovered in 1880; copper has also been found. About 3 miles to the north gold dredging companies are working. Population of borough (census 1896), was 779, now 750; county, 2,663. The *Lake Wakatip Mail*, the local newspaper, was established in May, 1863, shortly after the opening of the Wakatipu goldfields.

RAGLAN (37° 46′ S. lat., 174° 53′ E. long.), a township, with post, savings bank, telephone, and money-order offices, on the W. coast of the Northern Island (in the county of Raglan, prov dist. of Auckland, and riding of Karioi), on the south shores of Whaingaroa harbour, 124 miles from Auckland. The nearest railway stations are Frankton Junction and Hamilton. One steamer makes fortnightly trips between this place and Auckland, *viâ* Onehunga (fare £1). Coach runs to Hamilton, thence by rail; coaches to Hamilton run *viâ* Waitetuna and Whata Whata (fare 10s.). It has Church of England and Congregational churches, and a district school. Harbour View and Royal hotels. Several boarding houses, stores, shops, gaol, mutual improvement society, court-house, and police-station. The harbour of Whaingaroa is about 20 miles N. of Kawhia harbour, and 14 miles N. of Aotea harbour. It is accessible to vessels of considerable size and tonnage. Excellent timber well adapted for building and other purposes, as well as ironstone and other minerals, is found at the mountain on the south side of the harbour, and it is reported that coal in abundance is to be had a few miles inland. The district coal-bed is supposed to be the same as at Huntly. Medicinal springs have also been found here. Raglan is an agricultural and pastoral district. There are several flax mills, a cheese factory, and a saw mill in the district. Mangaio timber (valuable for coach-building purposes) is exported. Bridal Falls about 8 miles distant have a sheer descent of 196 feet. Formation: limestone, coal, iron. Population of town about 126; of riding, 700; county, 1,545.

RAKAIA (South), (43° 42′ S. lat., 172° 0′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, (Ashburton co. and Canterbury prov.), 36 miles SW. of Christchurch. It is a junction station on the Main Line to Timaru, three trains daily, fares, 6s. 2d. and 3s. 1d., and is located on the banks of the River Rakaia. Hotels—Railway and Rakaia. Branch Bank of New Zealand (open Mondays and Thursdays), and there are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Methodist and Presbyterian churches, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Orange lodges, a public school, railway station and sheds, lock up, and public library. It lies in an agricultural and pastoral district, and the land is admirably adapted for the growth of cereals; nearly all of it has been bought up. Population (census 1896) of town, 458; of riding, 1,558.

RANGIORA (43° 14′ S. lat., 172° 43′ E. long.), a borough, with postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph offices and railway station, on the Christchurch and Amberley line (co. of Ashley, prov. dist. of Canterbury), 20 miles NW. from Christchurch. Three trains run daily—fares, 2s. 7d. and 1s. 9d. The line to Oxford branches off from here. Hotels—Junction, Red Lion, Plough, and Temperance hotel. It is the farming centre of North Canterbury, and a great grain-growing locality; the agricultural resources of the district keep extensive flour-mills and flax mills fully employed. Buildings: Literary Institute, Volunteer Hall. Banks: New Zealand, and Union. Public school and High school. Baptist, Anglican, Methodist, Catholic, and Salvation Army places of worship. There are several stores, shops, the Burton brewery. Clubs and Societies: Football, Cricket, Bicycle, Volunteer Corps, Rifle, Brass Band, and Fire Brigade, and Lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, Druids, and Sons and Daughters of Temperance. Population of borough (census 1896), 1,869. Newspaper: *Rangiora Standard*.

RANGIRIRI (37° 30′ S. lat., 175° 20′ E. long.), on the Waikato river, is a post town in the prov. dist. of Auckland; Waikato county and Rangiriri riding, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and railway station, 56 miles from Auckland. Fares 7s. 1d. and 4s. 9d. The battle of Rangiriri was fought here between the Maoris and Imperial troops Nov. 21, 1863. Has one hotel, school, and pumice works. Coal mining is carried on. Government experimental farm about 2 miles from township. Formation: Alluvial flats, granite ranges and clay bottom. Population of town and vicinity, 150.

RANGITATA (Canterbury prov., Geraldine co., Raukapuka riding), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, on river of same name, 25 miles from Timaru and 75 miles from Christchurch; fares from which, 9s. 6d. and 6s. 4d.; distance to Wellington, 256 miles. Has hotel and State school. Lighted with kerosene. Trout fishing and shooting. Agricultural and grazing district. Population, 140.

RAVENSBOURNE (district Otago, borough of West Harbour), a post town with telegraph and railway station. Has hotel, one public school, library; Presbyterian, Congregational, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches. Population of district (census 1896), 1,366; now, 1,380.

RAWENE (35° 32′ S. lat., 173° 31′ E. long.), a town in the county of Hokianga (which *see*), riding of Rawene and prov. dist. of Auckland. It has a post and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank. It is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Waima and Taheke rivers with the main waters of the Hokianga river, about 18 miles from the entrance, and 198 miles from Auckland, reached by coach to Russell, steamer thence. It has Wesleyan church, Oddfellows' lodge, a school, police-station and council chambers, several stores, and hotel. Timber and gum industries. Population, 120; of riding, 197.

REEFTON (41° 55′ S. lat., 172° 5′ E. long.), a mining township, on the Inangahua River, with telegraph, savings bank, post and money-order office (principal town of Inangahua co., riding of Reefton, Nelson prov. dist.), 47 miles NE. from Greymouth, is a place of importance owing to the auriferous reefs and alluvial grounds in the vicinity. It is reached by train daily from Greymouth or Hokitika, and by coach daily from Westport (46 miles N.), and train twice weekly from Nelson (120

miles N.). The hotels are Dawson's, Stevenson's, Railway, and 15 others. Banks: National, and New Zealand. Athenæum, school of mines and museum, and public reading room. Government buildings: court-house, gaol, survey office, railway station, county council chambers, and post-office; in all, the town contains upwards of 500 buildings. Places of worship: Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and United Free Methodist; public and Roman Catholic schools, and a hospital. Lodges of Masons (E. and N. 2), Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, Good Templars, Cricket, Football, and Jockey Club and Fire Brigade. Coal of excellent quality is found in the district over an area of 40 miles square. Formation: quartz rock, mica schist. Reefton is now the most prosperous quartz mining district in the colony, and the annual output of gold is steadily increasing. The town is lighted with electricity, and has a first-class water supply. Population (census 1896), 1,591; of riding 2,011. There are two newspapers: the *Inangahua Herald* (established 1872), and the *Inangahua Times*.

RENWICK (Marlborough co. and riding of Omaka), 6½ miles from Blenheim, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station. Coaches run to Blenheim, Nelson, Havelock and Waitara Valley. Has two hotels, flax mills, Oddfellows' lodges, and public school, Presbyterian and Anglican churches. Population, 450.

RICCARTON (43° 30′ S. lat., 172° 38′ E. long.), Province Canterbury, co. Selwyn, and riding of Riccarton, has post and money-order office, telegraph and telephone stations, and savings bank office. It is one of the earliest settlements in the Middle Island, the original owner, Mr. Deans, having settled before the Canterbury Association took possession. A portion still remains in Mr. Deans's hands, but much of it has been sold. The river Avon flows through the district and furnishes a valuable motor power. One of the largest flour-mills in Canterbury is worked by it. Coaches run at short intervals during the day for Christchurch, past Riccarton to Upper Riccarton beyond, fares 7d. and 5d., steamer to Wellington. Has three hotels, State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and Oddfellows' lodge. It lies immediately next to the West Town Belt of the city of Christchurch, and is joined on the north by Fendallton, where are the road board offices, a school, and Church of England. Upper Riccarton lies to the west. Some of the finest agricultural land surrounds Riccarton. Population, 422.

RICHMOND, 41° 30′ S. lat., 170° E. long. (co. Waimea and riding of Stoke), borough, at the head of Tasman's Bay, with post, savings bank, money-order, telephone, telegraph and railway station, 8 miles from Nelson (which *see*). Coach runs to Riwaka. Has three hotels, Working Men's Club, Oddfellow and Good Templar lodges, two Government schools, and Anglican, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches. Lighted with kerosene and acetylene gas. Flour-mill, bacon and butter factory. Good water supply from reservoir on the hills. Pastoral district. Excellent deer shooting and river fishing. Good roads for cyclists. Shingly formation, fossiliferous deposits. Population of town and district, 620; of riding, 1,244.

RIMU (Hokitika prov. dist., a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone station, Westland co., and riding of Kanieri), 5½ miles from Hokitika. Has two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, Salvation Army, reading-room, School of Mines. District is a mining one (reached by coach). Population, 250.—*See* also Woodstock.

RIVERSDALE (45° 56′ S. lat., 168° 42′ E. long.), (prov. dist. Otago, Southland co. and riding of Hokonui) a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and telephone exchange and railway station, on the Waimea Plains branch railway, 58 miles from Invercargill, and 117 miles SW. from Dunedin, in co. Southland. Fares from Dunedin, 9s. 10d.; return, 19s. 8d. A mail coach runs daily between Riversdale and Waikaia. Hotels: Riversdale and Railway. It has several stores, saddlers', bakers', butchers', blacksmiths', and shoemakers' shops, grain and wool stores, an Athenæum, a drill hall, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Anglican churches, Oddfellows' (M. U.) lodge, State school, and offices of the New Zealand Agricultural Company. Population (census 1896), 265; of riding 2,694.

RIVERTON (46° 20′ S. lat., 168° E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the seacoast, at the junction of the Aparima—or Jacob's—river with the Paurakino. The estuary formed by the junction of these two rivers is one of the finest in the Australasian Colonies, presenting at flood tide a splendid sheet of land-locked water 2,000 to 3,000 acres in extent, greatly prized for regattas and abounding in romantic scenery. Riverton is situated in the provincial district of Otago and county of Wallace, 25 miles from Invercargill, with which it is in railway connection, by the branch line from Makarewa junction, two trains daily, fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d., and 170 miles SW. of Dunedin. Hotels: Commercial, Wallace, County, Great Western, Railway, Globe, Aparima, and Carrier's Arms. Banks: New Zealand and National Bank of New Zealand. Government buildings: post office, court-house, hospital, new brick building with 30 beds, costing over £2,000, large county and town council offices and hall, school buildings, a railway station, and public school. Places of worship: Presbyterian, Church of England, Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren, Christadelphian, and Roman Catholic. Athenæum and hospital are here. Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. Coasting vessels frequent the port, the entrance to which is somewhat intricate, as the bar is constantly shifting; depth of water varies from 8 to 11 feet. There are in the neighbourhood saw-mills and flour-mills, and the fishing industry has assumed considerable dimensions. There is steamer communication with Dunedin one a month. Boat-building is carried on to some extent. The reefs discovered in the Longwood range, a few miles distant, have been intermittently worked, with but little success. The rich pasture lands have given an impetus to the dairy factory movement, and several of these factories have been established. Berndtson's water race, and a second large one constructed by the Round Hill Mining Company, provide splendid water-power for carrying on extensive mining operations on the elevator system at Round Hill, nine miles from Riverton. Besides this and the Ourawera Company there are numerous individual claims, mostly held by Europeans, the population of Canton, the Chinese quarter, having dwindled down to 150. Riverton is connected by rail with the gold-mining centre of Orepuki, the coal-producing centre of Nightcaps, and by track with the newly-opened country at Preservation, west of the Waian. Population of the borough, 980; county, 7,500. Newspaper: *Western Star and Wallace County Gazette*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

ROLLESTON (43° 58′ S. lat., 172° 25′ E. long.) (Selwyn co., Canterbury prov.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 15 miles from Christchurch, 250 miles SW. of Wellington. Has one hotel and public school. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 136; of district, 187.

RONGOTEA (40° 26′ S. lat., 175° 20′ E. long.), post town in Wellington province, Manawatu co., riding of Campbell, on the Oroua River and Oroua Downs Estate, about 8 miles from Sanson and 108 miles from Wellington, coach to Fielding, Palmerston, or Longburn, thence train. Has money order office, telephone bureau, and savings bank office. It is a bush township, containing branch Bank of New Zealand (open Thursdays), State school, Oddfellows' and Good Templars' lodges, dairy, patent leather factory, bee farm, teacher's residence, store, and Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Brethren places of worship. Coach factory, grinding and crushing mill, timber yard, butter box factory. Daily mails. Lighted with kerosene; water from artesian wells. Formation: Loamy and sandy soil with clay bottom. Population of district about 900.

ROSLYN (borough of) (prov. Otago, co. Taieri). Has telegraph station, two lines tramway, two public schools, and Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, Druids, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Templar lodges, public library, woollen mills, fellmongers, &c. Borough is lighted with gas. Population (census 1896), 4,118; now about 4,400.

ROSS (42° 53′ S. lat., 170° 45′ E. long.), the second inland town in the county and province of Westland, situated about 20 miles from Hokitika, and about 100 miles W. of Christchurch. It has an agency of the New Zealand Bank, post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office; a court house, four churches—English, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; a hospital with 15 beds. Ross is connected with Hokitika by a good dray road, and a coach runs twice a day; fare, 4s. A main road extends from Ross to Okarito, on the coast, distance 76 miles, a continuation of the trunk line of road through the province. Hotels: Empire, Junction, Club, Albion, Criterion, Commercial, and Rising Star; and theatre, Totara Hall, attached to the Club Hotel, is well fitted up, and capable of seating 600 persons. Schools: two Government and one Catholic. Good Templars', Masonic, Oddfellows' Lodges, and a School of Mines. Within 16 miles of the town coal has been found. The Mont d'Or Gold-mining and Water-race Company possesses the richest alluvial hill in the whole of Westland, which it works by means of sluicing by giant nozzles, and had it anything like an adequate water supply it has proved that it would pay large and regular dividends for many years to come. In July, 1884, a very good quartz reef was discovered 5 miles S. of Ross. Stone treated by the Government Geologist assayed 4 to 13 ozs. per ton. The measure was worked for some years, but abandoned; the reef has again been struck at the William Tell mine, which yielded 4 ozs. 2 dwts. to the ton. English capital is working the mine. The Westland County Council have constructed a track to and from the borough boundary to Cedar Creek, *viâ* the Mikonui Fall, a distance of 9 miles, and a dray road by way of the Totara river, about 14 miles. The flats adjacent to Cedar Creek are heavily timbered with wood of excellent quality, and in the rivers and creeks specimens of silver, copper ores, and sheelite are frequently found. Fossil remains have been found at various high elevations. Population of borough (census 1896), was 727, now 750; county, 4,723. Newspaper: The *Ross Advocate*.

ROTHERHAM (42° 40′ S. lat. 173° E. long.) (Amuri co. and prov. Canterbury), a post town on the Waiau, with telephone station, 76 miles from Christchurch, reached by coach to Culverden, thence rail; Wellington reached by rail to Lyttelton, thence sea. Hotel and State school, in which Presbyterian service is held fortnightly. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 113; district, 59.

ROTORUA (38° 9′ S. lat., 176° 15′ E. long.), a post town and meteorological station in Rotorua county, 171 miles from Auckland, which is reached by rail, fares 21s. 6d. and 14s. 4d. single. It is situated in Auckland province, near the south-west corner of the Rotorua Lake, and is the centre of the Hot-spring district, and within easy reach of all the natural wonders of the locality. It has post, money-order, telegraph, savings bank, and railway offices. Other Government buildings are court-house, police station, road surveyor's office, Bath buildings, town board office. There are five hotels, the Palace, Grand, Rotorua, Geyser, and Lake House, numerous boarding houses, stores, a public library and reading room, a native school, and a district public school. Places of worship, Episcopal (St. Faith), Presby-

terian, Native Church of England, and R.C. Mission. Oddfellows' lodge. The Government have done much for the place in their desire to make it a health resort for all classes of invalids, and have set apart the principal curative springs, and have erected a costly sanatorium for the reception of patients who come from all parts of the world. The old township still retains its interest for tourists, for here is situated the pah or village with its numerous wares, and the Big House, or Tame te Kapua, the largest structure of the kind in New Zealand, and in which the sittings of the recent Maori parliament took place. Scattered along the lake shore are numerous ngawhas (pronounced nafas), utilised by the natives, some for bathing in, others for cooking purposes. All the springs here and throughout the district are of the most varied chemical character, and of every degree of temperature, from 60° to 212° Fahr. Medical opinion and chemical analysis, corroborated by actual results, show that these springs are highly efficacious in all sorts of skin diseases, in gout, dyspepsia, sciatica, disorders of the liver, impotence, dropsy, amenorrhœa, and all forms of rheumatism. Since the earth tremors, superinduced by the eruption of Tarawera in 1886, have ceased, there has been no disturbance of any moment felt. The Geysers at Whahare-warewa are intermittently as active as ever, and are a favourite resort with tourists, who may not have time to visit the greater phenomena at Wairakei and Tikitere. Robertson's line of coaches run through the Wonderland *viâ* Wairakei (Geyser House Hotel) to Taupo, fare 25s. and 40s., thence to Napier by Crowther and McAuley's line, fare 50s. and 80s. Robertson's line also runs to Tauranga, fare 20s., thence steam Auckland or Wellington. The population of the town comprises about 300 Europeans and 200 natives, but during the season, which begins in September, and lasts to about the end of March, an immense number of tourists flock thither from all parts of the world, and the number is yearly increasing. Water supply from Waihorowhite Creek. Newspaper: *Hot Lakes Chronicle.*

ROUND HILL (46° 20′ S. lat., 168° E. long.) (Otago prov., Wallace co., and riding of Orepuki). A township, with a post-office, telephone, large hotel, public library, Presbyterian Mission, and school. Nearest railway Wakatipu, 2½ miles. Mining district. Formation: carboniferous, period recent. Population, 200.

ROXBURGH (45° 30′ S. lat., 169° 10′ E. long.) (Teviot was the name of the goldfield in the early days), a borough in the county of Tuapeka (Otago prov. dist.). It has a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order and post office, 98 miles from Dunedin, and 38 miles N. from Lawrence, situate on the Molyneux or Clutha river, now crossed by a substantial bridge, at the foot of the Mount Benger range. Communication is by rail to Lawrence, thence coach daily. The hotels are: Commercial, Goldfield's, Ormond's, and Albion. It is the centre of a large and important gold-field. Agencies of the Bank of New Zealand and of the New Zealand and National of New Zealand Insurance Companies are here, and a public school. Several notable buildings of stone have been erected, among which may be instanced the Anglican church and the Presbyterian church. Wesleyans and Catholics have also places of worship, and there is a court-house, an Athenæum, A.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F., and I.O.G.T. lodges, and a number of substantial business places. A main laid in a creek running out of Mount Benger supplies the town with water. Town lighted with kerosene. The land in the district is described as some of the finest grazing country in the colony. The gold is principally obtained by dredging, and powerful dredgers are being built to cope with the work. The gullies in the neighbourhood have furnished a quantity of gold. Several dredges are at work dredging the bed of the river; these are all worked by steam. In the neighbourhood are four very superior lignite mines. The name of the goldfields district is called Mount Benger, Roxburgh being the centre. The district has a large and thriving population, and although gold is the principal product, farming is carried on successfully. It is from Coal Creek (near Roxburgh) where what is usually termed the far-famed Teviot fruit is grown. Many of the principal towns in Otago obtain their chief supply of fruit—such as apricots, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, cherries, apples, strawberries, &c., &c.—from this district. There are four public schools in Mount Benger district. Population of borough about 433. Newspaper: *Mount Benger Mail.*

RUSSELL (35° 16′ S. lat., 174° 8′ E. long.), so called after Lord John Russell, native name Kororareka, is a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices. It is the port of the Bay of Islands county, and situated 128 miles from Auckland. A steam ferry-boat plies daily to Opua, fare, 2s., and weekly steamers to Auckland. The steamers running to Fiji call at Opua for coaling purposes. Hotel: Duke of Marlborough. It is the principal shipping port in the north, and possesses one of the finest harbours in the world, completely sheltered from every storm and wind by the numerous islands—nearly one hundred—that give the bay its appropriate name of the "Bay of Islands." The bay is 11 miles across, and is all bold deep water; vessels of any draught can go in and out in all weathers, and at any state of tide. Russell has a European school, Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, custom-house, harbour office, court-house, gaol, and town hall. There is a Lloyd's agency here (United States Consulate closed). The Rev. S. Marsden, the father of the mission in New Zealand, first landed here in 1814. In 1832 Russell had a population of about 100. In 1838 the population had increased to upwards of 1,000. It then contained a church, five hotels, innumerable grog-shops, a theatre, gambling saloons, and skittle alleys. From 1833 to 1840 Mr. James Busby acted as British resident. In 1839 Russell was proclaimed the capital of the colony, having a resident governor (Governor Hobson), who resided here from January, 1840 to March, 1841, a garrison, ships of war, Government buildings, a newspaper, bank, and other institutions, and over 2,000 inhabitants. This peaceful state of things was disturbed by the native war in 1842, when the renowned chief Hone Heki and his numerous followers devastated the district, dispersed the settlers, and caused the removal of the seat of government to Auckland, then only a native village and plantation. On conclusion of peace, the present town rose from the ashes of the previous one. The old church bears many bullet marks, and in the churchyard lie many of the English soldiers slain in the war. Coal and kauri gum from this district are the principal exports. The coal has good steaming qualities, and the shipments are very large. Russell was the chief whaling station in the South Pacific, but the trade has fallen off owing to low price of oil. Shore whaling by local people is still carried on. Manganese mining and antimony works are established. Quicksilver and galena have been recently discovered. The exports from Russell are coal chiefly, and gum, timber, oil, wool, flax, oysters, and fish. Around the town the land is poor and very broken. Gorse is being cultivated experimentally as a food for sheep. Inland from Kawakawa are rich plains, mostly in native hands. The principal rivers falling into the bay are the Kawakawa, Waikare, Kerikeri, and Waitangi, all of which have deep water some miles up, at all times of the tide. Kerikeri Fall is in the district. The hills are densely wooded with kauri, totara, and the other useful timbers so well known in New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The natives have erected a splendid hall, 4 miles across the Bay at Te Te, at a cost of £860, in commemoration of the treaty of Waitangi (in the signing of which the sovereignty of the Queen was acknowledged). Meetings are held therein monthly, during which matters pertaining to the welfare of their race are discussed. There is a Government school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. There are two fish canning industries. Population, town, 180; district, 3,500. The electoral district of the Bay of Islands includes the counties of Mongonui, Whangaroa, Hokianga, and portion of Hobson. Formation: palæozoic (including lower secondary), indurated sandstones, and slates and jasperoid rocks.

ST. ALBANS (prov. Canterbury, co. Selwyn) (borough of), suburb of Christchurch, to which there is a tram service; with post and money-order office, savings bank, telephone station, two hotels, two public, two private schools, and two Church day schools, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, Druids' and Oddfellows' lodges, free library, and police-station. Water from artesian wells. Population, 6,500.

ST. ANDREW (prov. dist. Canterbury, Waimate co. and riding of Pareora), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 11 miles from Timaru. Has hotel, school, A.O.O.F., public library and Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Lighted with kerosene. Population of town 250; and district about 500.

ST. BATHANS (Dunstan Creek) (44° 35′ S. lat., 170° 0′ E. long.), Otago prov. dist., Maniototo co. and riding of St. Bathans, is a mining centre with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, 117 miles from Dunedin. Hotels: Ballarat and Vulcan. A gold-mining district, sluicing being largely carried on, water being brought from long distances, Banks: New South Wales and Bank of New Zealand. Schools: Government and Catholic. Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. Official buildings: court-house, and police-camp. There are several stores, and curling clubs. Lighted with kerosene. Mount St. Bathans, 6,837 feet, is easily ascended. Agricultural interests are also large. Population of St. Bathan's town, 200; district, 800.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE (39° 37′ S. lat., 174° 53′ E. long.), a postal centre in the county of Eden, and riding of Tamaki, 6 miles from Auckland, near the Tamaki river. St. John's College is a theological college of the Church of England; it includes a school for boys, and numbers about 75. Besides the college there are in the vicinity a public school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Hotel: St. Heliers. Omnibus communication eight times daily, fare, 1s. 6d. return. The locality is of interest as having been for many years the headquarters of the late Bishop Selwyn and of the Melanesian mission. St. Helier's Bay is a great pleasure resort for picnics and bathing. Population (census 1896) of riding 1,581.

ST. KILDA a residential borough 2 miles suburban to Dunedin (Otago province), with which it is connected by trams. Has five hotels and several schools and churches within easy distance. The Ocean Beach which bounds the borough on one side is a favourite resort. The area of the borough is 463 acres, has 288 dwellings, and a population of about 1,400.

SALTWATER CREEK (43° S. lat., 173° E. long.), (Ashley co., prov. Canterbury. A post town, with district school, and public library. Wellington is reached by 3 mile drive to Sefton, rail to Christchurch, thence steamer. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 150.

SANSON (40° 14′ S. lat., 175° 6′ E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Manawatu and riding of Sandon (Wellington prov. dist.), 97 miles from Wellington, 5 miles from Bulls and 20 from Foxton, to which steam tram thrice weekly. Hotel: Junction. It has an agency of New Zealand Bank, two churches (Anglican and Wesleyan), the office of the Manawatu County Council, which owns the tramway, public library, I.O.G.T. and Rechabite lodges, stores, and large public school. Population, 300; riding, 800.

SEACLIFF (prov. dist. Otago, Waikouaiti co., Merton riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank,

telegraph and railway station, half a mile from the sea and 24 miles from Dunedin. Has hotel, school, cheese factory, and Seacliff Lunatic Asylum (640 patients 85 staff). District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 150; of riding, 1,327.

SEDDONVILLE (41° 30′ S. lat., 172° E. long.) (co. Buller, prov. Nelson), is a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telephone office, and railway station, near Westport, 280 miles from Wellington. Has hotel, two schools, Methodist church, police-station, and Masonic lodge. Cardiff Coal Company's mine in the Mokihinui district. Population about 350.

SEFTON (43° 5′ S. lat., 172° 44′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Ashley and riding of Kowai, Canterbury prov. It is a station on the Christchurch and Amberley line, fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d., and is 26 miles from Christchurch. Hotel: the Sefton. Places of worship: English, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. There are stores, library, dairy factory, a town-hall, two schools, and large grain stores. Kowai Rifle Club. Farming district. Population, 300.

SELWYN (prov. Canterbury, Selwyn co. riding Ellesmere), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, 23 miles WSW. from Christchurch. No hotels, schools, banks or churches. Agricultural district. Population of town, 55; and district, 90.

SHEFFIELD (Selwyn co., Malvern riding, Canterbury prov. dist.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 38 miles from Christchurch, 227 SW. from Wellington. Has one hotel, school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Library and Oddfellows' lodges. Lighted with kerosene. Mining and agricultural district. Good scenery. Soil: clay and shingle drainage. Population about 200.

SHORTLAND (37° 5′ S. lat., 175° 32′ E. long.), co. and electorate of Thames (Auckland prov. dist.), is a part of Grahamstown borough, 42 miles E. of Auckland, on the Hape and Karaka Creeks. It has post office and telephone receiving station. Hotels: The Exchange, Imperial, Brian Born, Post Office, Salutation, Warwick Arms, and Shortland. It was the first township on the Thames goldfields, but has had to resign its priority and importance as a business centre to Grahamstown; a considerable number of those engaged in business at the latter place reside at Shortland. Cabs ply between Shortland and Grahamstown. The gaol, native land court, hospital, and gasworks are here; as are also Oddfellows', Rechabite, Protestant Alliance and Hibernian Societies, and the principal places of worship, including Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and other chapels. There are two public schools, boys' and girls', and a number of private educational establishments. Among the industrial works are jam and preserved fruit, a tomato factory, bicycle factory, saw-mills and veneer works, aerated water and gas works. Water is laid on in all the principal thoroughfares, and nearly all the shops and places of business are lit with gas, and the sidepaths are partially asphalted. District is mining and agricultural. Formation: volcanic tufa. Population of town, 1,191; of district about 2,000. Newspaper: *Thames Star*.

SOUTHBRIDGE (43° 51′ S. lat., 172° 25′ E. long.) (Selwyn co., riding Ellesmere, prov. dist. Canterbury), police district of Christchurch, a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, 31 miles from Christchurch, with which it has rail connection, fares, 4s. and 2s. 8d; return, 8s. and 5s. 4d. Being near Lake Ellesmere, Southbridge is much frequented by sportsmen during the fishing and shooting season. It has two hotels—Southbridge and Royal; one bank,—New Zealand, open Thursdays; a Government school, courthouse, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches, Town Hall and Board; Orange, Masonic, and Druid lodges. Caledonian and Agricultural Societies. Library, immigration and police barracks. Agricultural and pastoral district. A water-race supplies the town with water. Population (census 1896), of town district 494, of riding 4,335 Newspaper: *Ellesmere Guardian*.

SOUTHBROOK (43 16′ S. lat., 172° 42′ E. long.), a post town and railway station in the Canterbury provincial district; Ashley county and riding of Mandeville, 19 miles N. from Christchurch, with which it has a daily mail. It is on the main Northern line, open to Culverden; fares, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Hotel: Masonic. There are several stores, ropewalks, fire brigade, flax and flour mills, also public library, school (150 scholars), and Wesleyan and Anglican places of worship. Population, 352.

SPIT. *See* PORT AHURIRI.

SPRING CREEK (Marlborough co. and Spring Creek riding), 4 miles from Blenheim, has a post office, savings bank, and money-order office, with telephone station. Population, 100.

SPRINGFIELD (Canterbury prov. dist., Selwyn co., and riding of Malvern), a post town, money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 44 miles from Christchurch. Coaches to West Coast Tuesday and Friday, return Wednesday and Saturday. Has State school, Anglican church and pottery. Hotel: Springfield. Resort for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints. Agricultural, pastoral, and coal mining industries. Population (census 1896), 211; of riding, 1,940.

STAFFORD (42° 43′ S. lat., 171° 12′ E. long.) (prov. dist. Westland and riding of Arahura), on Waimea Creek, a post town, with money-order, telephone and savings bank offices, Government Insurance Agency, 8½ miles from Hokitika, with which there is one daily coach. Railway station 3½ miles distant. It has two hotels, Caledonian and White Horse, and a Temperance hotel, four places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, and a public school, a literary institute, hospital committee in connection with Westland hospital, a cemetery, three saw mills, Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts, Oddfellows', and Good Templars' lodges, and a school of mines. Government buildings: Warden's and R.M. Courthouse and police station. Lighted with kerosene. Industry: Sawmilling and hyraulic sluicing, mining. Population of town and district, 150.

STIRLING (46° 12′ S. lat., 169° 44′ E. long.) (prov. Otago, co. Bruce and Matau riding), a post town, on Clutha river, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station on the Dunedin and Invercargill line, 50 miles SW. from Dunedin, fares, 6s. 4d. and 4s. 3d. Hotel: Stirling. Coach runs to Kaitangata. It is on the main road to Kaitangata, on the north bank of the Matau branch of the Clutha river. It has a store, a public school, Anglican and Presbyterian places of worship, and an Athenæum. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population 250.

STRATFORD (39° 20′ S. lat., 170° 17′ E. long.) (prov. dist. Taranaki, co. Stratford), a borough, with post and money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone, and railway station, 30 miles from New Plymouth. Has five hotels, Bank of New Zealand, National of New Zealand, and Bank of Australasia, State and Roman Catholic schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Salvation Army places of worship, two private halls, court-house, dairy factory (receiving 4,000 gallons daily), bacon factory, sash and door factory, knitting factory, brush, furniture, cycle and steam-coach factories, two saw-mills, soda water factories, blacksmiths, printeries; Knights of Labour, Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', and Masonic lodges, various sporting clubs, and reading-room. Town is lighted with electricity. It is the shortest route to Mount Egmont, 8,260 feet high, a very popular tourist resort in summer. The climate is very exhilarating, being 1,012 feet above the sea, and is situated at junction of main road to Auckland—the Wellington New Plymouth railway. Soil volcanic. Pastoral district. Population, borough, 2,000; county, 7,000. Newspapers: *Egmont Settler* and *Egmont Post*.

STUDHOLME JUNCTION (Waimate co. and Deep Creek riding), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, 24 miles from Timaru. Has one hotel and public school. Agricultural district. Hannaton village settlement is two miles distant. Alluvial flats formation. Population, 93.

STYX (Prov. Canterbury, Selwyn co., Riccarton riding). A post town and railway station, 6 miles from Christchurch. Agricultural district. Cider making industry. Population, 30.

SUMNER (43° 36′ S. lat., 172° 44′ E. long.) (Selwyn co., prov. Canterbury), a popular sea-side winter resort, with post office and telegraph station, 7½ miles from Christchurch, with which there is tramway connection. Wellington is reached by steamer from Lyttelton. There are three hotels. Government school, public hall, Anglican and R.C. churches. Institute for deaf mutes. Town is lighted with naphtha. Has good pier. Artesian high pressure water supply. Good sea bathing and beautiful views. There is a lifeboat and signal station. Formation: volcanic. Population of borough, 610.

SWITZERS (WAIKAIA) (45° 48′ S. lat., 169° 18′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, in the county of Southland, electoral district of Wakatipu (Otago prov. dist.), 132 miles from Dunedin and 73 from Invercargill, on the Waikaia river. Coach runs to Riversdale railway station (15 miles). Hotels: Crown, Commercial, and Empire. The National Bank has a branch here and there are several stores. There are places of worship belonging to the Presbyterians and Catholics, I.O G.T. and M.U.I.O.F. lodges, Athenæum and Mining Institute, court-house, one public hall, Bell's Hall, a public school, and a saw-mill. It is an alluvial mining district. Four coal mines in the district. Gold was first found here by James Lamb and party in the early part of 1862. The farm and mining industries are making considerable progress, while rabbiting and skin export is also increasing. There is good fishing in the Waikaia river. Popuation of town 300; district, 320.

SYDENHAM (43° 32′ S. lat., 172° 38′ E. long.), post town and borough, with telephone, money-order, and savings bank offices, situated in Canterbury district to the south of, and adjoining, Christchurch, a southern extension, in fact, of the city, on the river Heathcote, having railway coach and tram car communication. It was incorporated on September 20, 1877. Area 1,100 acres, 2,335 dwellings, capital value of property (1899) £906,000, ratable value, £763,334. Within the limits of the borough are two Episcopal churches—St. Saviour's and St. Mary's—Wesleyan chapel, Free Methodist chapel, Presbyterian church, Baptist chapel, two United Methodist chapels, Salvation Army, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Druid lodges, three schools, six hotels, pottery works, furniture factory, hosiery factory, soap works, agricultural implement works, and three breweries. Chiefly residential locality. Town is lighted with gas. Water from wells. Population of borough, 11,388.

TAIERI (county of, Otago prov.) (46° S. lat., 170° 14′ E. long.), an extensive agricultural district, lying about 6 miles S. of Dunedin, and mostly occupied by farmers. There are several mines of lignite in the district, which are worked to advantage. The county of Taieri includes the municipality of Mosgiel, and the town districts of Outram and Greytown. It is a very fertile district, celebrated for its pastoral and agricultural resources. There is also a considerable amount of gold mining carried on within its boundaries. Coal mining is also an important industry. The Southern Trunk Railway runs through it, and it is easy of access from the city of Dunedin. It has money-order, post and telegraph and savings bank offices at various centres in the district. The principal township in the county is Mosgiel, justly noted for the woollen goods produced there. There is a

branch railway from the Southern Trunk line to Outram (a township lighted by electricity), and the Otago Central Railway (extending to Ranfurly, in the interior of Otago), also branches off from the same line. Has two hotels, Bank of New Zealand and National Bank; Wesleyan, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, and other places of worship; Masonic, Oddfellow, Druid, and Foresters' societies; a college for training Roman Catholic priests; flour-mill and brickworks. Population of town, 1,500; of county, 7,500. Newspaper: *Taieri Advocate* (twice weekly).

TAIRUA (36° 59′ S. lat. 170° 55′ E. long.) (prov. Auckland, county Thames, Hastings riding), a post town, with money-order office and savings bank and telephone station, 90 steamer miles from Auckland, and 263 miles N. of Wellington. Has two hotels and a school, in which church service is held. District is devoted to mining, timber and gum getting. Population, 141.

TAKAKA (40° 51′ S. lat., 172° 44′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telephone station, in co. Collingwood, Motueka electorate, prov. dist. of Nelson, 53 miles from Nelson, on the Takaka river. Hotels: Globe, Junction, and Telegraph; Forest Inn at foot of Ranges. Four district and six aided public schools, school of mines, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, butter and bacon factory, timber mills, and various stores. Oddfellows', Freemasons', and Druids societies and three public libraries. Steam tramway from port of Waitapu eight miles up Takaka Valley; a tram line from the asbestos deposits has been surveyed to connect present line. There are four leading lights for entering the channel at night. Overland mail to Nelson once a week. Nelson is reached by coach to Riwaka, 30 miles, thence coach to Richmond, 30 miles, thence the train, 8 miles. Also steamer, *Lady Barkly*, makes six return trips monthly to Nelson. Limestone caves, Bubu Springs, and beautiful scenery in the district. Formation: Eastern side, limestone; Western side, limestone, slate and coal. Abundance of ironstone at the head of the valley, supposed to be a continuation of the Para Para. Asbestos, gold, silver, platinum, coal, and other minerals are also known to exist. Coal deposits are being opened. Chief products are timber, hops, wool, and dairy produce. There is good fishing in rivers and in Golden Bay. Population, about 1,700. Newspaper: *Takaka News* (every Thursday).

TAKAPAU (40° 32′ S. lat., 176° E. long.) (co. Waipawa, riding of Ruataniwha, Hawke's Bay prov. dist.), on the Ruataniwha plains, a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, and railway station, 59 miles from Napier, 144 from Wellington and 18 from Waipawa, fares, 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. Hotel: Takapau. District school and large Caledonian Society here. Has Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches. Saw and flax mills, fellmongery. Grazing district, principally for sheep. Water from wells. Limestone formation. Population, 300.

TANEATUA (38° 5′ S. lat., 176° 30′ E. long.), a postal district, 159 miles S.E. of Thames, and about 9 miles from Whakatane. It is in the celebrated Opouriao estate purchased by the New Zealand Government from Messrs. Gould Bros. in 1895, and now occupied by small farmers on lease in perpetuity. Soil and climate are admirable, adapted for maize-growing, the yield being estimated at an average of 60 bushels to the acre. There are two stores and two schools (in which religious services are held) in the district, which has a population of about 250.

TAPANUI (46° 20′ S. lat., 169° 30′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone and railway station, on the Waipahi and Kelso branch of the Dunedin and Invercargill Railway in the county of Tuapeke, electorate of Clutha, on the Pomahaka River, 96 miles SW. from Dunedin; fare, coach and railway, 19s. 8d. and 12s. 2d. Has three temperance hotels. It is under municipal government, having a mayor and nine councillors. Banks: New Zealand and National. Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan and Salvation Army places of worship, a Government school, a large court-house, Athenæum, and a Good Templars' hall. There are lodges of Masons and Oddfellows, Poultry Association, Horticultural Society, and a Farmers' and Racing and Cycling Club. In the vicinity is a saw-mill, dairy factory, and water-power flour-mills. It is the centre of a large agricultural district, but only does a small timber trade. There is evidence that the district was once an estuary. Population of borough (census 1896), 408. Newspaper: *Tapanui Courier*.

TAPU (37° S. lat., 175° 30′ E. long.) (prov. Auckland, Thames county, Hastings riding), a post village on the Tapu Creek, with postal note office and telephone station, 12 miles from Thames, to which coach. Steamer to Auckland, 16 miles. Has hotel and public school. Mining, gum digging, and farming. The principal mine is the Mahara Royal. It is a pretty little place in summer. Formation: volcanic. Population about 80.

TARADALE (39° 31′ S. lat., 176° 53′ E. long.), county of Hawkes Bay, electorate Napier, a post town, with money-order and telephone office, and Government savings bank. It is 6 miles from Napier, and has one hotel; a town hall, three places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan, Mechanics' Institute and library, with 638 vols., a district school, and Roman Catholic mission schools in the neighbourhood, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges; a Winery. Coach communication with Napier every hour 6d., to Meanee 1s. 2d., about 2 miles distant, twice daily, and to Puketapu twice daily; the river Tutaekuri flows about 1 mile away. Agricultural district, principally small farms. Local governing bodies are Town Board (Geo. Bradley, clerk), and Board of River Conservators. Lighted with kerosene. A good supply of water is obtained from artesian wells. Population (1896 census), 807; now about 900.

TARANAKI. *See* NEW PLYMOUTH.

TARAWERA (Wairoa county, Hawkes Bay prov. dist.), a postal township, with telegraph station, 50 miles NW. from Napier, first occupied as a constabulary post in 1869. It is situated in the valley of the river Waipunga, a tributary of the Mohaka, and is very near the Auckland boundary. Has hotel and district school. Land of inferior quality for agricultural purposes, but believed to be auriferous. Much of it is still in the hands of the natives. Population about 50.

TAUPIRI (Waikato county, Kirikiriroa riding, prov. dist. Auckland), a post-town, with telegraph and railway (Flag) station, 70 miles from Auckland. Has hotel, public hall, public school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Two flax-mills and a saw-mill. Pastoral district. The late Maori king Tawhiao is buried here. Population, 160; of district, 380.

TAUPO (38° 44′ S. lat. 176° E. long.) (co. East Taupo), electorate Bay of Plenty, and police district of Napier, prov. Auckland; a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices. It is situated on the north-east shores of Lake Taupo, on the right bank of the Waikato, 100 miles from Napier, the centre of the hot springs district. There are five hotels: Lake, Taupo, Terraces, Geyser, and Spa Sanatorium; Government school, Presbyterian mission, police station, and court house. Taupo is now one of the principal resorts for tourists, health and pleasure seekers. Its geysers, hot lakes and beautiful silicate formations are unequalled by any other thermal district in New Zealand. The active volcano Ngauruhoe and Temare on Mount Tongariro, with perpetually snow-clad Ruapehu all in a cluster, forms the most conspicuous and attractive feature in the landscape, and can be reached in a day's ride. Tokaanu, on the south side of the Lake, is the centre of another wonderful thermal action, being situated at the foot of a long range of quiescent volcanoes. It is on the coach route from the Wanganui river. Two steam launches ply on the lake for pleasure parties and tourists going to Tokaanu and to make excursions to the grand and sublime scenery of the Western Bay. First class accommodation and hot baths can be had at the Wairakei Geyser Valley Sanatorium, at the Spa Sanatorium, or at the Black Terrace Sanatorium, and across the Lake at the Tokaanu Hotel. Taupo is reached from Napier by coach, fare, 50s.; from Auckland by rail to Rotorua, thence by coach (coach fare, 25s.). From Tauranga *viâ* Rotorua by coach, fare 50s. Formation: volcanic deposit of pumice. Population (census 1896) of town, 72; of East Taupo County, 232; of West Taupo County, 156.

TAURANGA (37° 34′ 30″ S. lat., 176° 10′ 30″ E. long.), county, electorate and police district of Tauranga, prov. dist. of Auckland, 84 miles from Thames, a post town with savings-bank, money-order and telegraph offices, situated on the shores of the harbour of the same name, an inlet of the Bay of Plenty. The harbour is commodious, perfectly land-locked and available at all tides for the largest vessels. The waters are deep, averaging 5 to 7 fathoms for two miles from heads, at the town 2 to 3 fathoms at low water. It is the only safe port of shelter for large vessels between Auckland and Wellington. Tauranga may be considered the capital of the more northerly east coast settlements, and is the port and principal point of departure for the Hot Lakes district. Hotels: Commercial, Tauranga, Star, and Masonic. It has nine public schools in town and county, two State-aided schools, and six native schools, private schools, Government buildings—weather department, survey, native lands court, district court-house and offices, native offices, land office, Warden's Court and Mining Registrar, gaol, civil commissioner's office; four public halls. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army Barracks, and Young Men's Christian Association; branch of the New Zealand bank, several insurance agencies, and a mechanics' institute. Local industries: brewery, soda-water factory, fish-curing establishments, ship and boat-building works, three flax-mills, cheese and carriage factories. Steamer communication with Auckland thrice a week by Northern S.S. Co.'s vessels, also with Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, and all southern ports by Union Company's steamers occasionally. Coaches connect with the steamers, and also ply to Te Puke, Paeroa and the Hot Lakes, thus connecting with the railway system of the Auckland province both at Paeroa (62 miles) and Rotorua (38 miles), to which coaches run three or four times a week respectively. The export of maize is increasing rapidly, and the dairying industry is also developing. District is suited to fattening stock. The Maoris are becoming expert farmers, and export large quantities of maize and wheat, besides owning large numbers of stock, waggons, implements, and machinery. Two substantial wharves erected in harbour, with tramways and goods sheds thereon, and berthage accommodation for vessels of large draught. Agricultural and pastoral district, much of it being owned by the natives. A large quantity of land is under cultivation—wheat, maize, oats, potatoes. About three miles distant is the celebrated Gate Pah, where a severe struggle took place between the Maoris and the British troops in May, 1864. A short distance further up the road is the Te Ranga Pah, where severe fighting took place on June 31, 1864. In the cemetery, overlooking the harbour, a special monument marks the spot where the British officers and men slain at the Gate Pah and Te Ranga are interred, and several tombstones show the last resting-places of other British soldiers who fell in several engagements in the district. The celebrated "White Island" is within a few miles of the coast. More than half of Tauranga county has been included in the Hauraki mining district, and several mines have been opened. Formation: volcanic ash

overlying metamorphic rock. Population (census 1896), county, 1622 : town, 1,018. Newspaper: *Bay of Plenty Times.*

TE AROHA (37° 30′ S. lat., 175° 45′ E. long.) (a meteorological station, 100 feet above sea level), is a gold mining locality on the Waihou river (co. Piako, riding of Te Aroha, prov. dist. of Auckland), first opened in November, 1880, 34 miles from Thames, from which it can be reached by river steamer. Communication with Auckland by rail direct 115 miles. Fares 14s. 6d. and 9s. 8d. ; the line through being opened on 1st March, 1886. Gold was first found at Te Aroha many years ago by Hone Werahiko. The block was leased by the Government and extensive reserves were laid off for the natives. It is on one of these that gold was found, arrangements having been made with the Maoris to allow of gold mining. The gold is in quartz, and several auriferous lodes have been discovered. Te Aroha occupies a grand position, the district uniting the Valley of the Thames with the Waikato country and the whole of the interior. The township lies at the foot of the Te Aroha mountain, which is 3,200 feet high. From the summit of the mountain one of the finest views in the colony may be had, embracing the East coast, White Island, Tauranga Heads, and the valley of the Thames. A Wesleyan chapel, Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. Hotels : Palace, Hot Springs, Grand, and others, several large private boarding-houses, post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, public school, several stores, two public halls, court-house, Warden's office are here. Various creameries have been erected in the vicinity and are helping to develop the district. The principal mines under development are the Aroha Gold Mining Company ; Waiorongomai, which is situated on the side of the Te Aroha mountain, about 2½ miles from Te Aroha township, on what is known as the Buck reef. Hot springs are found here on a reserve of Crown lands, and these are now much resorted to by visitors from all parts of New Zealand and neighbouring Colonies. The Domain Board has erected commodious and suitable bathing accommodation, also library (1,300 vols.) and reading-room. A number of private and large swimming baths are also available, and a special bath-house for the Maoris. The new private bath house is said to be the finest of its kind south of the line. The water from the springs has been analyzed by Mr. Pond, the Government analyst, and reported to be of great medicinal value, particularly for rheumatic and dyspeptic patients. Extensive schemes for water supply have been approved. Population (census 1896) of town district, 672. Newspapers : *Te Aroha and Ohinemuri News*, tri-weekly.

TE AUTE (39° 5′ S. lat., 176° 14′ E. long.), a post town, with daily mail, money-order and savings bank office, telegraph and railway stations, 27 miles SW. from Napier. It is in the Hawke's Bay provincial district, Hawke's Bay county and Heretaunga Riding, on the main south road, and on the trunk line of railway from Napier towards Wellington, which is distant 172 miles. Has one hotel, one Government school, and native college. Anglican church. Caves, and good shooting. Most of the surrounding land, which is hilly, is in native hands. An extensive bush, principally Matai timber, is within 2 miles. Sheep farming and timber getting and cutting up are the principal industries. In the district is a native college endowed with about 7,000 acres, presented in part by the natives many years ago, and supplemented by a Government grant. Population, town, 100 ; of district about 300.

TE AWAMUTU (38° 24′ S. lat., 175° 14′ E. long.), county of Waipa and riding of Rangiaohia (Auckland provincial district), with post and money-order office, savings bank telegraph and railway station. Once the terminus of the Great Southern line from Auckland, from which it is 100 miles distant. There are through trains daily, fares, 12s. 7d., 8s. 5d. The first sod of the North Island Trunk Railway to extend from here was turned in April, 1885. The line is now open to Porootarao (in what is known as the King country), and 47 miles beyond Te Awamutu. Hotels : Te Awamutu and Commercial. It has a branch of the New Zealand Bank, a pretty English church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, a school-house, a court-house, public library and reading-room, large and well-appointed town-hall, erected at a cost of £600, Masonic lodge, several stores, butter factories and a steam flour mill. Numerous farms are in the vicinity, and some of them in a high state of cultivation, yielding large root crops and sustaining many head of stock. Dairy farming is an important industry. About 6 miles distant was a very strong pah of the Maoris, which, in March, 1864, was besieged and captured by Brigadier-General Carey. In the churchyard of the mission church lie many who fell in that and other engagements in the neighbourhood. A beautiful monument has been erected by the New Zealand Government to mark the spot where they were buried. Population (census 1896), of town district, 347; of riding, 1,098.

TE KOPURU (36° 10′ S. lat., 173° 90′ E. long.) (county Hobson, Te Kopuru riding, prov. dist. Auckland), on the Northern Wairoa river, part of Kaipara harbour, is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, shipping and clearing office, 108 miles NW. from Auckland, reached by train to Helensville, 38 miles, thence steamer, 70 miles. Has boarding-house, public school, Oddfellows' lodge, R.C. church, public hall, in which religious services are held, public library and reading-room. Industries : gum-digging, meat preserving and saw-milling. Pastoral district. Formation : sandstone. Population, 450 ; riding, 950.

TEMPLETON (43° 36′ S. lat., 172 32′ E. long.), (Canterbury prov., Selwyn co. and riding of Riccarton), a post town, with telegraph offices, 9 miles from Christchurch, with which it is connected by railway ; fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. There are here one hotel (Templeton), general stores, grain stores, chicory works, freezing and manure works and steam flour-mills. Public library and public school, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship. The water supply is derived from the Waimakariri by means of races. Formation : gravel and sand. District mainly agricultural. Population, about 400.

TEMUKA (44° 30′ S. lat., 171° 24′ E. long.), prov. Canterbury, Geraldine co. and riding of Temuka, police district of Christchurch, a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the Temuka, 12 miles from Timaru and 88 miles from Christchurch. It is a railway station on the Timaru line, which runs through centre of town : one side of the line is Temuka (the business centre), the other is known as Arowhenua (chiefly dwellings). Coaches run to Hilton, 9 miles inland (fare, 2s.). Hotels : Temuka, Wallingford, Royal, Crown, and Star. Bank of New Zealand. Two public schools, convent school, a private school, mechanics' institute, six places of worship (Catholic, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Salvation Army), Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, fire brigade, and several stores. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Among the industries are a dairy and a bacon factory, several flour mills, fellmongeries, &c. It is admitted to be one of the best localities in New Zealand for trout fishing. Town lighted with kerosene. Population, town, 2,060 ; district, 4,120. Newspapers : *Temuka Leader* and *Geraldine Guardian.*

TENUI (40° 49′ S. lat., 175° 8′ E. long.), Wairarapa north County, riding of Castlepoint and Wellington provincial district, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station on Whareama river, on the main road from Wellington to Castlepoint, 97 miles NE. from Wellington, and 30 from Masterton. Coach from Wellington and Masterton Monday, Wednesday and Friday ; from Tenui, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Has hotel, three stores, a police station, and Foresters' lodge, hall, Roman Catholic church, town hall and public school. Water from wells and tanks. Formation : Devonian. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population of town 200 ; of riding 600.

TE PUKE (37° 45′ S. lat., 176° 20′ E. long.) Auckland prov. (Tauranga co. and Maketu riding). Agricultural and pastoral district, with a post and money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, police station, and telephone station, 90 miles from Thames. Gold mining is being successfully carried on. Communication with Auckland by coach to Tauranga or Thames, thence steamer twice weekly, and mail coach *viâ* Rotorua, thence rail twice weekly. Has hotel, police station, two schools, mission hall, Wesleyan, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, three coach factories. Population, 300.

THAMES (GRAHAMSTOWN) (37° 5′ S. lat., 175° 32′ E. long.), a post town with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and railway station, an important mining township on the Firth of Thames (county and electorate of Thames, prov. dist. of Auckland), situated about 40 miles SE. of Auckland. The district of Ohinemuri was separated from Thames Co. on Sept. 30, 1885, and constituted a separate county. (Grahamstown, Shortland, and Tararu are now known as THAMES.) Steamers ply daily to and from Thames and the Upper country, as well as Auckland. Trains run twice and thrice on alternate days between Thames, Upper country and Auckland. Coach from Te Aroha daily except Sunday. Among the hotels are the Theatre Royal, Pacific, Queen's, Royal Exchange, and many others. It takes its name from the late Robert Graham, who purchased the site from the native owners : Hoterini Taipara (who died in March, 1880) was the principal landowner. It was opened as a gold-field on July 27, 1867. It is on the western side of the Cape Colville peninsula, being about 64 miles distant from the Cape itself, and 30 miles SE. by S. from Coromandel Harbour. It is the capital and emporium of the now well-known Thames gold-fields. It is well laid-out, has a number of permanent and substantial buildings, and good wharfage accommodation. The places of worship comprise an Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Presbyterian bodies. The New Zealand, and N. S. Wales Banks, have branches here, and several of the more prominent insurance companies are represented. It has a hospital, with 55 beds, public schools, high school, several private schools, a public library, with about 3,000 volumes, School of Mines, and theatre. Nearly all the benefit societies have lodges, and there are two corps of volunteers. Among industries are foundries, a saw-mill, jam and fruit preserving factories, furniture factory and shipbuilding yards : while on the banks of the Thames and within three miles of the township are the Hauraki and Kopu saw-mills. Large quantities of millet, schnapper, flounders, and other fish are sent daily to Auckland, and quantities of schnappers are cured by smoking and supplied to both the local and Auckland markets. The town is situated on the beach, with level and moderately wide streets, and is partly lighted with gas and immediately behind the town, and in many places bounding the streets, are the gold-bearing ranges, as well as the leading mines of the field.

Grahamstown is under municipal government, a mayor and nine councillors, under whose jurisdiction are also Shortland and the suburb of Tararu. In the municipal borough of Thames are comprised 2,560 acres, 1,200 dwellings, the annual assessment being £7,780. The permanent prosperity of the place depends in a great measure on the development of the vast mineral products of the district which comprise not only gold and silver, but iron, copper, lead, and zinc, and of the agricultural resources of the Upper Thames. The river from Ohinemuri Junction to Pakopako, a distance of about 70 miles, has been cleared and rendered navigable for steamers of light draught,

thus giving a highway to a very large area of valuable land. Good roads are being formed, which will be of immense service in promoting settlement and opening up the country, and developing the auriferous ranges in the vicinity of Te Aroha and Ohinemuri district generally. Mining operations are being carried on at Waitekauri (about 40 miles south) and at Karangahake, about 28 miles S. of the Thames township. Prospecting is being carried on in the vicinity, which is found to be auriferous. Formation : volcanic tufa. Population (census 1896), 4,261, now 5,000; county, 4,515. Newspapers, *Thames Advertiser* and *Evening Star* (daily).

THE REEFS. *See* BULLENDALE.

THORNBURY (46° 17′ S. lat., 168° 3′ E. long.) (prov. dist. Southland, co. Wallace and riding of Aparima), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone, and railway station, 20 miles NW. from Invercargill. It is on the Orepuki branch of the Invercargill and Kingston Railway, and is pleasantly and favourably situated at the junction of five different roads. There are here National Bank of New Zealand (open Friday only), several stores, a public hall, one hotel, railway refreshment rooms, an Episcopal church, a school, and cattle and sheep dipping yards. Good trout fishing in Aparima river. Stock sales take place once a month. Good agricultural and pastoral district. Population, town, 130; with vicinity 250.

THORPE (Waimea co., Wai-iti riding,) a post town with telephone station, 32 miles from Nelson. Population 67.

TIKORANGI (Clifton co., riding of Tikorangi, Taranaki prov.), 15 miles from New Plymouth. A postal district, with dairy factories, public hall and public library, Anglican church, one school, used for Wesleyan services. Industries : Butter factory and bone mills. District is agricultural and dairying. Communication is by trap or horse to Waitara, thence train. Tikorangi was first occupied in 1866 by settlers from Taranaki militia and volunteers. Population of district, 350.

TIMARU (44° 23′ S. lat., 171° 17′ 20″ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph offices, telephone bureau, money-order and savings bank, Customs, lands, public trust, official assignee, Stock, and Education offices, in the provincial district of Canterbury (co. Levels), the chief town and seat of the Supreme and District Courts in South Canterbury, at the SW. end of the Ninety Mile beach, lying about 10 miles N. of the Pareora river, and about midway between the cities of Dunedin and Christchurch, 100 miles SW. by S. from Christchurch, and 131 miles from Dunedin. There is regular communication by steamers and sailers with the other coastal, Australian, and British ports. The harbour is enclosed to the South by a breakwater built of concrete, and on the North by a bluestone rubble mole. The New Zealand Steamship Company, Shaw Savill, Tyser and Shire lines of direct home steamers call at regular intervals; the coastal and intercolonial boats of the Union Company call almost daily, and there is rail communication both with Christchurch and Dunedin; fares from Christchurch, 12s. 7d. and 8s. 5d., from Dunedin, 16s. 6d. and 11s.; also to Fairlie, thence by coach to Mount Cook and Southern Alps. There are thirteen hotels in the municipality, the Royal, Ship, Club, Empire, Criterion, Grosvenor, Queen's, Shamrock, Melville, Timaru, Commercial, Old Bank, and Hibernian. The Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist denominations have all well-built churches, and the Hebrew denomination has a synagogue. The other principal public buildings are the hospital, having 73 beds, the Government buildings (including customs, education, and Government insurance departments), the court house, the Town Council chambers, the railway station, the Land Office, three public schools (affording accommodation for 1,500 children), the Immigration barracks, the Timaru High schools (boys and girls), and the Roman Catholic convent. The banks are the New Zealand, the Union Bank of Australia, the National, and the New South Wales. The principle places of amusement are the Theatre Royal, capable of holding 1,000 people, Oddfellows' Hall, Assembly Rooms, Sophia Street Hall, Mechanics' Institute Hall, and large Garrison Hall; also headquarters South Canterbury Battalion of Volunteers. Caroline Bay Sands popular watering place for inland settlers. All the principle Insurance Companies doing business in the colonies are represented, and there are Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', and Hibernian lodges, also four building and investment societies. The principal industries are three roller flour mills, boot factory, woollen mill, Refrigerating works, agricultural implement manufactories, saw mills and a meat preserving and wool scouring works. Town is lighted with gas and supplied with water from the Pareora River. The principal exports during 1899 were in wool, skins, tallow, flour, wheat, oats and frozen mutton. Exports from the port during the year 1899 amounted to £726,476, and imports, £119,766. Opals have recently been found in fair quantities at Peel Forest, about 30 miles distant. Newspapers: *Timaru Herald*, morning daily; *South Canterbury Times*, evening daily; *Canterbury and Otago Almanac*, annual.

TINKERS, or TINKER'S GULLY (45° 2′ S. lat., 169° 29′ E. long.), is about 8 miles from Blacks or Ophir, at the foot of the Dunstan range, 145 miles NW. from Dunedin (Otago prov. dist., Vincent co. and Matakanui riding). Post town, with telephone station. Hotel (Newtown), public school, store. Roman Catholic Church; Presbyterian and Wesleyan services held. Mining locality. There are several claims at work here, all doing fairly well. Although only a small field it contains as rich alluvial auriferous ground as any in the colony. The mining property of the district is valued at about £50,000. Population, 40; district, 120.

TINWALD (prov. dist. Canterbury, co. Ashburton, riding Ashburton), a post town on the Ashburton river, with money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, 54½ miles from Christchurch; fares, 7s. and 4s. 8d. Has hotel, school, Presbyterian, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and flax dressing industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population (census 1896), 538.

TIRAU (late OXFORD) (Piako county, Patatere riding, and Auckland prov. dist.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telephone, and railway station, 134 miles from Auckland. Has Royal Hoteland Government school. Agricultural and pastoral district. Oxford is the centre of Government fish hatchery. Excellent trout fishing in these streams. Formation: volcanic. Population, 70, and a few natives.

TOKOMAIRIRO *See* MILTON.

TOLAGA BAY (prov. Auckland, Cook co., riding of Tolaga), 35 miles from Gisborne, to which coach. A post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone offices. Has hotel, State school, Maori church, public library, several trades and police station. Cook's Cove is in the vicinity. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of district about 300.

TOTARANUI (Collingwood co., Takaka riding), 32 miles from Nelson by steamer. A post town, with State school. Pastoral district. Population of about 60; of riding, 1,331.

TUAKAU (co. Manukau, prov. Auckland), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and railway station, 36 miles from S. Auckland, near Waikato river; single fares, 4s. 7d. and 3s. 1d.; 280 miles N. of Wellington. Has hotel, public hall, flax, flour, and rope works, two Government schools, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. District is pastoral and agricultural. Population of town, 500; of riding, 2,800.

TUAMARINA (41° 23′ S. lat., 172° 2′ E. long.), a small post town, with telephone bureau, situated on the northern end of Wairau Plain, and the Wairau and Tua Marina Creeks, at the foot of Massacre Hill, from the summit of which a splendid view is obtainable, the scene of the murder of Captain Wakefield and party in 1843. Mount Dobson, 1,500 feet high, is in the vicinity. It is in the co. and prov. of Marlborough, and riding of Picton, and is a flag station on the Picton and Blenheim Railway. It lies 6 miles from Blenheim, has telephone communication with Blenheim and Picton, has one hotel, a Government school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, two flax-mills, cheese factory, several stores, brick kiln, &c. Coach road to Nelson It is also connected by road with the gold mining settlement of Waikakaho. Population about 260. Formation: volcanic and red clay. Agricultural district.

TUAPEKA. *See* LAWRENCE.

TURAKINA (40° 2′ S. lat., 175° 4′ E. long.) (co. Rangitikei, riding of Wangaehu, Wellington prov. dist.) is situated in the valley of the Turakina river, on the left bank of the stream, about 5 miles from the sea. It has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and railway station on the Wanganui and Foxton line, being 44 miles from Longburn Junction; fares, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 9d., and 128 miles from Wellington. The station is nearly a mile from the town centre. Hotels: Railway and Ben Nevis. The soil of the valley, being alluvial, is of excellent quality, producing large crops where cultivation is carried on. There is also a good supply of wood not far from the township. The situation of the township, though rather low, is very healthy, and somewhat picturesque. Places of worship: Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, ladies' college, a public and a private school, and library. There are several stores, smith's, and a saddler. Grazing district. Population of town about 400.

URENUI (Taranaki prov., Clifton co., Mokau riding), 20 miles from New Plymouth. A post town, with telephone station, hotel, school, Anglican church and hall. Dairy factory. District is pastoral. Coach to Waitara, thence rail to New Plymouth. Water from tanks and wells. Population 170, district, 161.

UXBRIDGE *See* GEORGETOWN.

WADE (Waitemata co., Wainui riding), on the Weiti river, 24 miles from Auckland, connected by steamer 30 miles, and coach (20 miles) to and from on alternate days. A township, with post, money-order office and savings bank, and a telephone station. Has hotel, school, three churches and two halls. Industries: Farming, gum digging, and orchard. Pastoral district. Population, 208; district 500.

WAIANIWA (46° 17′ S. lat., 168° 17′ E. long.) (Southland co., Wallacetown riding), 12 miles from Invercargill, on the Oreti river. A post town, telephone, and railway station. Has a public school, library, I.O.G.T. society. Sawmill. Agricultural district. Population of district, 200.

WAIAU (42° 34′ S. lat., 172° 46′ E. long.), a post and money-order township, with savings bank, and telegraph station, co. of Amuri, and riding of Waiau, police district of Christchurch, on the River Waiau, 83 miles N. from Christchurch, coach to Culverden, fare, 5s., rail thence 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Has a State school and Roman Catholic church, a Presbyterian kirk, used also for Divine worship on alternate Sundays by Episcopalians, and one hotel, flax mill, stores, blacksmith's, boarding house, and public library and reading room. Pastoral and farming district. Formation: lime and sandstone, principally the former. Population, 183.

WAIHI (Ohinemuri co., Waitoa riding, Auckland prov.), 43 miles from Thames, 15 miles from Paeroa, from whence coach daily, 4s. A post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telephone station. Has three hotels, State school, five churches, Salvation Army barracks, School of Mines, Miners Union, Burn's club, National bank, police station. Famous mining district; Martha mines turn out about £23,000

monthly. Industries: mining and brick-making. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters' and Druids' lodges. Formation; andesite and rhyolite of tertiary age. Newspapers: *Waihi Miner*, bi-weekly; *Chronicle*, bi-weekly. Population of district, about 400.

WAIHOLA (46° 2′ S. lat., 170° 10′ E. long.) (Otago prov. dist., Bruce co. and riding of Waihola), a post town on Lake Waihola with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, 26 miles S.W. from Dunedin. It has one hotel, Government school and Presbyterian church. Water from wells. Dairy factory. District is agricultural. Formation: glacial and volcanic. Population of district, about 300.

WAIKAIA. *See* SWITZERS.

WAIKARI (Ashley co. and riding of Waipara), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, 50 miles from Christchurch. There is here a public school, two hotels, library, Presbyterian church, and Oddfellows' hall. Weka Pass in district. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 600.

WAIKOÏKOI (prov. dist. Otago, Clutha co., Waipahi riding), 96 miles from Dunedin, reached by horse and rail, on creek of name. A post town, with telephone station and money-order office. Has State school, Presbyterian church, public library, Good Templars' lodge. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 215.

WAIKOUAITI (45° 37′ S. lat., 170° 43′ E. long.), (Waikouaiti co. and riding of Merton), police district of Waikouaiti, provincial district of Otago, with post, savings bank, money-order, telegraph offices, and railway station. It lies 32 miles by rail north of Dunedin, fares to Dunedin, 4s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.; return, 8s. 2d. and 5s. 6d. Has Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, State school, native school, attended by Europeans and natives, public hall. Golden Fleece and Railway hotels. Bank of New Zealand, mechanics' institute and library, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. There is a very good harbour for coasting vessels of small tonnage, viz., 30 to 40 tons. Waikouaiti Bay is 22 miles S. of Moeraki. It has a clear sandy beach of 2 miles in extent. There is good anchorage and excellent holding ground in SW. winds, and under Mount Cornish (the northern point of the Bay), in N. or NE. winds, in 4 fathoms. There is a depth of 5 feet on the bar entrance to the river in ordinary tides, and it should be crossed at last quarter flood. The tides are five minutes later than at Taiaroa Head. Agricultural district. Dairying industry. Population of borough (census 1896), 760; of county, 4,389.

WAIMANGAROA (41° 45′ 7″ S. lat., 171° 36′ 17″ E. long.) (Buller co., prov. Nelson, shire Karamea), 11 miles from Westport, and is situate at the foot of the Mount Rochefort plateau, on river of name. A post town (G. S. Finch, postmaster), with savings bank, money-order office, railway and telephone station. Has three hotels, State school; Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches, brick and tile mill, flax mill, saw mills, coal and gold mines, public library, and Good Templars' lodge. Mining and grazing district. Formation: slate, granite, and sandstone. Population of 350: of district, 550.

WAIMATE (44° 46′ S. lat., 171° 8′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph offices, and railway station, in the prov. dist. of Canterbury (co. of Waimate), 130 miles S. of Christchurch on the Waimate Creek, and about an equal distance from Dunedin. The Southern Trunk Railway passes within a few miles of the town, and a branch line connects it with the main line at Studholme. From Waimate a line of railway, known as the Gorge Railway, runs out to Waihao Downs. The hotels are the Royal, Empire, Waimate and Criterion. Banks: New Zealand and Union. Churches: St. Augustine's (English), Knox Church (Presbyterian), St. Paul's (Wesleyan), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) and a Primitive Methodist church. The Salvation Army occupies large barracks in the town. District High School, and Roman Catholic school. The local hospital, which cost upwards of £10,000 has 25 beds. There is a public library and reading-room, post office, and borough council chamber, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Freemason societies. Knottingley and Victoria Parks near the town are set aside for recreation purposes. The court-house and County Council offices are imposing and substantial offices. There is a Foresters' hall, Oddfellows' hall, and Masonic hall, besides the Library hall and County Council hall. The only industries are roller flour mills and steam saw mills. The district supports a Racing club, Caledonian Society, library, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and Acclimatization Society. Religious and social societies are in a flourishing condition. Town lighted with kerosene, water from wells. Formation: newer sedimentary rocks. Population of borough, 1,300; county, 5,000. Local newspaper, *Waimate Times*.

WAIORONGOMAI (prov. Auckland, Piako co., Te Aroha riding), 38 miles from Thames, on creek of the same name. A post town, with telephone and money-order offices. Coach to Te Aroha, thence rail to Auckland, 115 miles. Has hotel and school. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population of village about 100.

WAIPAHI (Clutha co. and riding of Waipahi, prov. Otago), a post town on the Waipahi river, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 84 miles from Dunedin; fares, 10s. 7d. and 7s. 1d. Wellington 500 miles S.W. Has State school and Presbyterian church. Good fishing. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100; district 300.

WAIPARA (Ashley county and riding of Waipara), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, 41 miles from Christchurch; fares, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. Pastoral district. Population, 48.

WAIPAWA (39° 47′ S. lat., 176° 38′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county and riding of Waipawa (Hawke's Bay prov. dist.), 39 miles from Napier. It is a railway station, on the Napier and Wellington line; fares to Napier, 5s. and 3s. 4d. Hotels: Empire, Imperial, Exchange, and Commercial. It is situated on the Northern bank of the Waipawa river, which is here spanned by a substantial railway bridge nearly one-fourth of a mile long. Another ¾ mile higher up stream is for ordinary traffic. It is on the main line of road between Napier and Wellington. The Australasia and New Zealand banks have branches here. Four places of worship, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, free reading-room and library. Public and Roman Catholic schools, lodges belonging to the Masons, Oddfellows, Hibernians, and Foresters. Industries: jam and pickle factories and one brewery. The Waipawa County Council meets here. Population (census 1896) of town and road districts, 1,091; of riding, 1,672; county, 8 868. There is a tri-weekly newspaper, the *Waipawa Mail*.

WAIPIRO BAY (Auckland prov., Waiapu co., Waipiro riding), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, 70 miles from Gisborne, 350 from Wellington. Has hotel, school, native Episcopal church. There are hot springs six miles distant, and Mount Hikurangi, 3,000 feet high. Formation: papa rock. Population 100, district 250.

WAIPU (35° 50′ S. lat., 174° 32′ E. long.), a post town, provincial district of Auckland, county of Marsden and riding of Waipu; with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, lying 12 miles distant from Whangarei Heads, and about 102 miles N. from Auckland, on the Waipu river. It is sometimes known as the Nova Scotian Settlement, having been settled by Nova Scotians on May 19th, 1854. The settlement is a prohibition one, scattered over a considerable area of ground, and has 2 Presbyterian churches, 5 schools, Caledonian society, Oddfellows' lodge, a court-house, town hall, library, several stores, four accommodation houses, hematite paint mill, and a water-power flour mill. Coaches run to Marsden point, steamers thence to Auckland. The harbour at present is only of use for vessels of very limited tonnage. At a few miles distance are some remarkable limestone caves and the Gorge. Agricultural and grazing district. Soil light sandy, clay subsoil. Population of village and district, about 1,000.

WAIPUKURAU (39° 58′ S. lat., 176° 43′ E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, and railway station on the Napier and Wellington line, and main south road, 44 miles SW. of Napier. Fares, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 9d. Hotel: Tavistock. It is in the County of Waipawa, and riding of Waipukurau, and is situated on the Southern bank of the Tukituki river, which is here crossed by a railway bridge, one-fourth of a mile long, also a traffic bridge; a branch of the New Zealand Bank, a town hall, district library, Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters' and Rechabite lodges, hospital, with 45 beds, and public school. Mails from Napier four times daily, and from Wellington (155 miles) once. Episcopal church, and Presbyterian places of worship; sash and door factory. The town is described as beautifully situated. Country is well adapted for pastoral purposes. Population, 549; of riding, 816.

WAIRAKEI ESTATE (county Taupo, prov. dist. Auckland, a post town with telephone station, lying six miles north of Lake Taupo, on left bank Waikato river, about midway between Auckland and Napier, laid off and owned by the pioneer of the district, the late Mr. Robert Graham. The estate comprises the Huka Falls, Aratiatia Rapids, Kirokinikai or "New Skin" Bath, Geyser valley, boiling springs, and many other wonders not to be found elsewhere. There is an hotel and sanatorium. Rotorua is 50 miles north, a good coach road connecting the two places; coach runs thrice weekly, thence train to Auckland; coach to Napier, weekly, thence train or steamer to Wellington; or, during summer, coach twice weekly to Pipiriki on the Wanganui River, thence by steamer to Wanganui, thence rail to Wellington—fine mountain, lake, and bush scenery on the above routes, which are all much travelled over by tourists. Population, 14; of county, 150.

WAIROA (39° 0′ S. lat., 177° 29′ E. long.), sometimes known as CLYDE, has a post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the provincial district of Hawke's Bay, co. of Wairoa, riding of Clyde, and electorate of Waiapu, 71 miles from Napier to which there is a bi-weekly steamer, fare 12s. 6d. Hotels: Clyde, Ferry, and Wairoa. It is located on the river Wairoa, which is navigable for 12 miles. Business and official institutions comprise a State school, court-house, lock-up, stores, mechanics' institute, and public library. Town is lighted with kerosene. Places of worship: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Mormon churches. Jockey, cricket, football and polo clubs are among its institutions. Grazing country, very hilly, with very good roads; one especially, from Wairoa to Lake Waikaremoana (highest lake in New Zealand); the hot springs of Nuhaka are also becoming popular. The Government is making a road from Napier to Wairoa, which will open up a country with fine scenery; also the Government intend throwing open large tracts of land for selection. The climate is suitable for fruit growing (oranges and lemons), considered the finest in the world. Chief exports are wool, maize and wheat. Population (census 1896) of town, 600; of riding, 749; of county, 1490. Newspaper: the *Wairoa Guardian*.

WAIROA (38° 2′ S. lat., 176° 20′ E. long.), a small Maori village, on the western side of Lake Tarawera, in the county of Rotorua. It nestles almost at the foot of Mount Tarawera, which Maori traditions consider to have been for hundreds of years

an extinct volcano. Some years ago it awoke with fearful energy, overwhelming the village and district with volcanic dust and mud, and causing great loss of life.

WAITAHUNA (or HAVELOCK) (45° 55′ S. lat., 169° 47′ E. long.), (co. Tuapeka and riding Waitahuna, prov. dist. Otago), a post township, with a money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station on the Dunedin and Lawrence Railway (fares, 6s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.) and Waitahuna river 53 miles SW. of Dunedin. Hotels: Bridge and Havelock. The Bank of New Zealand, has an agency here, open twice a week, and there are Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a public school, an Athenæum, also several general stores, Good Templars, and Foresters' Lodges. District, partly mining, and partly agricultural. Gold was first found here by Mr. Gabriel Read; dredging is carried on. Local institutions: Foresters', Good Templars' lodges, and a Farmers' Club. Population, 400.

WAITAHUNA GULLY (45° 50′ S. lat., 169° 40′ E. long.) a small post town (co. of Tuapeka, provincial district of Otago, and riding of Waitahuna), situate about 2½ miles from Havelock, 55 miles W. of Dunedin, and 8 miles SE. of Lawrence, and 450 from Wellington, on the Waitahuna River. It has a fine public library and reading room, Oddfellows' lodge, and a public school. Brass band. Presbyterian and Epicopalian services are held alternate Sundays. An express runs to the Waitahuna railway station, which is the nearest telegraph and money-order station. Mining and pastoral district. Gold claims worked by hydraulic elevators. Formation: cement and quartz reefs below alluvial deposit. Population 250, of riding, 730.

WAITAKI. *See* GLENAVI.

WAITARA (39° S. lat., 174° 15′ E. long.) (co., of Taranaki), a post town on the Waitara River, about 11 miles from New Plymouth, and 250 miles from Wellington, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station. Fares, 2s. and 1s. It has branches of the New Zealand and Australasian Banks, Chamber of Commerce, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, and Salvation Army, free library, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Freemasons' lodges, parish hall, public school (Waitara West), police station, and other buildings. Hotels: Waitara, Bridge and Masonic. Industry: freezing works, mining, potted meats, fellmongery, sawmill, manure and lime-burning. Coaches run to Waitara and New Plymouth daily, fare, 2s., also to Urenui (a prosperous farming settlement, 10 miles away), 2s. and 3s. Steamer plies weekly to Auckland carrying cattle and produce (also to Wellington) and steamer also runs to Mokau thrice weekly, and to Awakino when required. A trip to Mokau, *vid* Pukearuhe by horseback to the mines, by steamer up the Mokau river, where the scenery is remarkably striking, can be recommended. Between Pukearuhe and Tongaporutu on the beach there is a stretch of rocks of peculiar formation, and highly fantastic in appearance. At Awakino are some beautiful caves. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: volcanic, pastoral and mining. Population (census 1896), 597; of riding, 3,141. Newspaper: *Waitara Mail* (1d.) thrice weekly.

WAITATI (or BLUESKIN) (45° 43′ S. lat., 170° 32′ E. long.), a government township and railway station adjacent to Blueskin Bay, with savings bank, money-order office, telegraph station and post office, in co. Waikouaiti, and prov. dist. Otago. It is a popular summer resort, situated on the Waitati river, 17 miles by rail, and 12 miles by road NE. from Dunedin. Rail fare, 4s. 6d. and 3s. (return). Has hotel, public school, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; dairy factory. Saratoga hotel. It is an agricultural and dairy-farming district, with population, 500.

WAITEKAURI (Auckland provincial district, Ohinemuri co., and riding of Waitekauri), a post town, 36 miles from Thames, with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank. Coach twice daily to Paeroa, thence steamer or train to Auckland. Has two hotels and State school. Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Oddfellows and Foresters' lodges, Miners Union and Social Club. Quartz mining district. Formation: volcanic. Population 463; of district about 1,000. Newspaper: *Golden Age*.

WAITOTARA (39° 50′ S. lat., 174° 40′ E. long.), a post town on river of same name, with money-order office, savings bank, railway, telephone, and telegraph station (prov. Wellington, co. Patea, and shire Wanganui), 26 miles from Wanganui, and 82 rail miles from New Plymouth, fares, 10s. 4d. and 6s. 11d., 170 miles NW. of Wellington, with two hotels, a public school, Union hall, German and Anglican churches. Lighted with kerosene. Volcanic soil, with sand and paparus rock. Population of town, 300; of riding, 2,000.

WAIUKU (37° 20′ S. lat., 174° 40′ E. long.), post town, with money-order, savings bank and telephone office, in county of Manukau, and riding of Waiuku (prov. dist. of Auckland). It is situated at the head of a navigable salt water tidal creek, an arm of the Manukau, about 38 miles S. from Onehunga, 44 miles from Auckland, there being steamer communication with the former place five times a week, fare, 6s. return, 240 miles N. of Wellington. Coach runs to Pukekohe, 13 miles, connecting with the railway station there. There are several stores, an hotel, five schools, a public hall, a court house, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, three places of worship—Presbyterian, Anglican, and Wesleyan, three creameries, and one flour mill. Saleyards, and a cattle market held twice a month. The climate is salubrious and the scenery charming. Dairying, cattle raising. Kauri gum digging and fruit district. Water from wells. Population of village, 165, district, 452.

WAIWERA (46° 12′ S. lat., 169° 17′ E. long.), prov. dist. Auckland, co. of Waitemata, and riding of Wainui, is a small township with post, money-order, telegraph and telephone office and savings bank, in the Hauraki Gulf, 30 miles from Auckland, and of easy access, either by sea or land. There is steamer communication with Auckland daily, fare 3s. return; coach also runs to Devonport, fare, 6s., return fares, 10s. It is situated "on an alluvial spot on the right bank of the river Waiwera, where it enters the sea." It is a great place of resort in the summer, and the Hot Springs are said to be wonderfully efficacious in rheumatic, spinal and cutaneous diseases. An analysis of the water proves that it is similar to several of the famous continental waters, such as Vichy and Fachingen. There is a fine hotel—the Hot Springs, with good grounds, and in the season is largely frequented by visitors from all parts; public school (50 children). The district is an alluvial flat at the mouth of the Waiwera river. Population about 100, of riding, 1,300.

WAKEFIELD (41° 24′ S. lat., 173° 3′ E. long.), a post town on the Wai-iti river, in the co. of Waimea, riding of Wai-iti (prov. dist of Nelson), having a money-order, post, savings bank, and telegraph offices. It is a station on the Nelson-Belgrove Railway, being 17 miles distant from Nelson, fares, 2s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; return 4s. 6d., 3s. Hotel: Wakefield. Has three State schools, Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Plymouth Brethren places of worship. Masonic, Druids', Rechabite, M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges. Lighted with kerosene and acetylene gas. Water from wells. Hops are grown. Formation: marl hills and alluvial flats. Population 700.

WALLACETOWN (Southland co., and riding of Wallace town), 8 miles from Invercargill, on the Makarewa, 8 miles NW. of Wellington. A post town, with telephone station. One hotel, school, and Presbyterian church and milk preserving works. District is agricultural. Population, 160.

WALLINGFORD (40° 13′ S. lat., 176° 40′ E. long.), co. of Patangata, riding of Eparaima, Hawkes Bay prov., a postal centre and telegraph station, 65 miles from Napier, 19 from Waipakarau railway station, and 9 from Porangahau, with a Roman Catholic church, a school, six hotels, blacksmith's shop. It is located on the Porangahau Creek. Formation: limestone. Population of town, 65; of riding 305.

WALLSEND is a part of the borough of Brunner—which *see*.

WALTON (Auckland prov. dist., Piako co., and Bay of Plenty Electorate), 60 rail miles to Auckland, to which steamer. 40 miles. A postal and farming district, with railway station and school, in which religious services are held. Good deer shooting. Population, 80.

WANGANUI (39° 56′ 48″ S. lat., 175° 5′ 50″ E. long.), with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices. It is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Wanganui, about 4 miles from the Heads, lying 107 feet above sea-level. The river has a bar at its mouth, limiting navigation; the depth of water ranges from 9 to 14 feet, and dredging is now going on to deepen it. Two rival companies run regular steamers up the Wanganui river as far as Pipiriki, and in summer large numbers of tourists visit the district. Wanganui is in the co. of Waitotara, Wellington prov. dist., and lies about 134 miles N. of Wellington, less than 100 miles by sea, to which place there is direct rail and steamer communication. Steamers also ply to the neighbouring ports. The railway runs from Waitara (Taranaki) in an unbroken stretch to Longburn, to the Wellington-Manawatu Co.'s line, and thence to Wellington; also in direct daily communication with Napier, and the line from Woodville to Wellington *vid* Masterton is now complete. Some good hotels, among which are the Rutland, Railway, Criterion, Commercial, Victoria, Fosters, Provincial, Metropolitan, and Custom House. Commodious workshops in connection with the railways have been buiel here. It is the chief seaport on the West Coast, and is built on a flat, the town being laid out in rectangulas blocks, the streets running from the river up to the bast of the Northern Cliff, the cross streets running east and west The principal business part of the town is on Taupo Quay, facing the river bank, and in Victoria Avenue; the latter is the principal thoroughfare. The water supply is derived from natural reservoirs called Virginia, about a mile distant, and Wastmere Lakes, 3¼ miles distant. The town is lighted with gas. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptists, Christian Brethren, and Wesleyan places of worship, all being in Victoria Avenue; Fire Brigade Hall, Academy of Music, the Princess's Theatre, museum, public library, an Endowed school, boys' school, girls' school, and infants' school, and a new hospital, built in brick at a cost of £13,000, some substantial stores, Court-house, Druids', Oddfellows', Foresters', and Masonic lodges. Several of leading insurance companies have agencies, and the N. S. Wales, Australasia, New Zealand, and National Bank of New Zealand have branches here. In the Market Square is the Moutoa monument, erected to the memory of the friendly natives who fell at Moutoa on May 14, 1864, while resisting an attack on the town by the rebel natives. An iron bridge, nearly 600 feet long, built at a cost of £32,000, connects the north and south sides of the river; this bridge is supported on seven cast-iron cylinder piers; it has a swing of 130 feet long, giving, when open, two passages of 40 feet. Local industries are steam saw-mills, sash and door factories, flour-mills, breweries, foundries, cider and fruit-preserving works, two large freezing works, and fellmongeries. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. The exports of cattle, sheep, grain, and wool are large, and the export dairy produce is also increasing. The Wanganui Wharf has a total frontage available for vessels of about 940 feet. The value of the exports from the port for 1899 was £382,625. Borough population (census 1896),

5,936, now 7,000, with suburbs about 10,000. The newspapers are the *Wanganui Chronicle, Weekly Chronicle, Evening Herald, Yeoman* and *A. I.*

WAOTU (38° S. lat., 176° E. long.) (Auckland provincial district, West Taupo co.). A post town, with savings bank-money-order and telegraph offices. On Waikato river. Auck. land is reached by conveyance to Putaruru, 12 miles, thence train. Has public native school. Limestone and pumice formation. Population about 65 Europeans, and 250 Maoris.

WARKWORTH (36° 25′ S. lat., 174° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the Auckland provincial district, co. of Rodney and riding of Mahurangi, 43 miles from Auckland, situated at the head of the tidal waters of the Mahurangi river. It contains three places of worship, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, public school, police court and station, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, town hall, a library, a court-house, a public hall, one hotel, and two boarding houses, and several stores. Lighted with kerosene; water from tanks and wells. The natural resources of the district are hydraulic lime and common lime, kauri gum, building stone, clay for brick making, timber, and splendid fruit growing. Grand view from ranges 6 miles W.; eastward overlook Hauraki Gulf. There are indications of copper ore and coal. Two steamers ply thrice a week to Auckland, and coach tri-weekly, passing through Puhoi, Waiwera, Wade, and Takapuna. Formation: sandstone and limestone and stiff clay on surface. Population of town district 170, with vicinity 179; of riding, 883.

WASHDYKE (44° 23′ S. lat., 171° 17′ E. long.), in the Canterbury provincial district, county of Geraldine, riding of Levels, and Levels Road Board District, a post town, with telegraph and railway junction, 4 miles from Timaru, 96 miles from Christchurch, and 134 miles from Dunedin. Fares 16s. 10d. and 11s. 3d. Has one hotel, Government school, meat preserving works and fellmongery. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population (census 1896) of village 494; of riding 8,207.

WAVERLEY (38° 45′ S. lat., 174° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the co. of Patea, and riding of Waverley, 33 miles from Wanganui, and connected by railway, fares, 4s. 3d. and 2s. 10d. The station is about three-quarters of a mile from the town. Coach meets the train, fare 6d. Hotels: Commercial and Clarendon. Banks: Australasia and New South Wales. Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship; fellmongery, dairy and cheese factory, large public hall, reading room, and a public school. It is surrounded by grand country, agricultural and pastoral. Formation: sandstone. Population (census 1896) of town district, 442; of riding, 1,742.

WELLINGTON (41° 16′ 25″ S. lat., 174° 47′ 25″ E. long.), the capital of New Zealand and seat of Government, is situated on the shores of Port Nicholson, an inlet of Cook's Strait (county of Hutt). It is 180 miles by sea from New Plymouth, 150 miles from Nelson, about 1,200 miles SE. of Sydney, and 1,400 miles NE. of Melbourne. With both these capital cities there is steamer communication. The direct steam service and the completion of the Manawatu railway, by which an immense extent of back country has been opened up, are having a very beneficial influence on Wellington, and causing the city to "steadily grow into her true position as the commercial and maritime as well as the political and geographical capital of the colony." The hotels are numerous; amongst others are the Occidental, Empire, Royal Oak, Albert, Club, Queen's, Searl's, Masonic, Victoria, Princess, Panama, Te Aro, Star, Oriental, Metropolitan, and Bank. It was the first and principal settlement of the New Zealand Company; its convenient harbour, the safest and most commodious in New Zealand, a noble sheet of water 6 miles in length by 6 in width, and central position, giving it many advantages. At the eastern side of the entrance to the harbour on a cliff is the Pencarrow lighthouse; opposite is the pilot station. The western entrance is Palmer Head.

The principal buildings are—Government House, in Molesworth Street, a handsome building in the Italian style, surrounded with fine grounds, the Houses of Legislature, which are now illuminated by the electric light. A new Parliamentary library of extensive dimensions has been completed at a cost of £60,000 and forms part of Parliament House. The Government Building is an enormous structure of wood, covering nearly two acres, costing for labour alone £24,685, and contains over 160 rooms. It is said to be the largest wooden structure in the world. Museum, Supreme Court building, opened in 1881, costing £24,785; the churches and chapels, comprising four Episcopal—St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Mark's, St. Thomas's, and St. Peter's, the last-named rebuilt and opened during 1880; it will seat 840, has a fine organ and peal of bells; the spire is 135 feet high; three Roman Catholic (St. Mary's, St. Mary of the Angels, and Buckle Street); three Wesleyan, two Primitive Methodist churches, four Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, St. James', Kent Terrace, and St. John's; last has the finest organ in the colony), two Congregational churches, and places of worship belonging to the Catholic Apostolic Church, Baptists, Plymouth Brethren, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, and the Jews. The Oddfellows, Rechabites, and Foresters have halls, and so have the Masons. The free public library, which cost £10,000, adjoins the Education Board offices and Technical School on the reclaimed land, and is a handsome addition to the public buildings. The passenger stations are buildings of some note.

The theatres are the Royal, which can accommodate 1,000 persons; and the Opera House in Manners Street, which will hold 1,700 people. The Princess Theatre in Tory Street, the Criterion Theatre in Manners Street, St. George's Hall and Exchange Hall, on Lambton Quay, are also used for public entertainments. The Colonial Museum is situated in Museum Street, and the College on a fine site of 75 acres near the Adelaide Road. There is also a girls' high school, a handsome building erected in 1886, and St. Patrick's College, erected in 1884 by Roman Catholics. This last is a splendid building, occupying a commanding position in the Te Aro part (or Cook Ward) of the city; it was opened in February, 1886, by Cardinal Moran. The normal training school for teachers has been closed. The National Mutual Life Co. have built a handsome pile of buildings in the heart of the city, which cost about £15,000. There are numerous warehouses, stores, and shops. Many of the principal buildings are erected on land reclaimed from the sea. The Harbour Board have a large system of hydraulic lifting apparatus, comprising amongst other plant a 35 ton and 10 ton crane. There are two substantial wharves (the Queen's and the Railway) for the accommodation of shipping; also a patent slip, capable of taking up vessels of 2,000 tons. The banks comprise—Bank of New Zealand, National Bank of New Zealand (head office for colony), Bank of N. S. Wales, Bank of Australasia, and the Union Bank. Most of the leading insurance companies are represented by branches or agencies.

The industries are tanneries, candle and soap works, coffee mills, wax match factory, glass bottle factory, several boot factories, biscuit and confectionery company, foundries, sash and door factories, coach factories, brick, drain, and tile works, saw-mills, flour-mill, woollen-mills (on the banks of the Korokoro), and breweries. At the Gear Meat Preserving Works, when in full work, 5,000 sheep and 120 head of cattle are slaughtered weekly, and 80 casks of tallow and 3 tons of bone dust produced, 100 hands being employed, and new freezing machinery is being erected in order to cope with the trade. There are several clubs—Racing, Boating, Jockey, Cricketing, and others. Among charitable institutions are the hospital, near the Adelaide Road, opened in 1881, costing nearly £40,000, with 156 beds; lunatic asylum, with 76 wards and 220 beds, and a benevolent institution. The Boys' Institute, built in 1892, cost £1,000, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The Botanical Gardens, situated on the Tinakori Road, are much frequented; they comprise an area of 100 acres. The water supply is obtained from two large reservoirs at Karori and Polhill's Gully, and an additional supply is now got from the Wainuiomata river, about 16 miles distant, completed at a cost of £130,000. Large waterworks for the supply of the city have been constructed, and the supply is ample. The city is lighted by electricity. Newtown is connected by tramway, which runs right through the town to the railway station of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company, about 4 miles. It has a branch running along Courtenay Place. It is worked by horse-power, steam having been discarded. A railway from Wellington to Napier on the east coast, and another line, the Wellington-Manawatu Railway, traverses the west coast to Palmerston, connecting the city with New Plymouth, and also connecting the eastern, western, and southern seaboards. Wellington is a city under the Episcopal supervision of the Right Rev. Fred. Wallis, M.A. There is a Roman Catholic Archbishop, Most Rev. F. Redwood. In the municipal boundaries are 1,100 acres, and 54 miles of streets, with 7,358 dwellings. Ratable value of property over £436,103. The suburbs are Vogeltown, Wadestown, Kaiwarra, Karori, Brooklyn, Mitchelltown, Ohiro, and Kilbirnie. Newtown, about 1½ mile out on the Adelaide road, has been built within the last few years, and it is becoming thickly populated by tradesmen and working-men. At Evan's Bay is the patent slip and building yards of the Patent Slip Company, where vessels up to 2,000 tons can be taken up for repairs. A road, called the "Queen's Drive," has been formed round the harbour as far as Island Bay. This work, which is much appreciated, was started for the benefit of the unemployed, and partly paid for by private subscriptions. At Point Halswell, the seaward or outward point of Evan's Bay, a battery of heavy guns has been erected; above Kaiwarra is another battery for heavy guns, and at Ngahauranga. There are two racecourses, one at the Lower Hutt, and another at Island Bay. The general exports of prov. district for 1899 amounted to £2,278,916. The population of the borough, by census, 1896, was 37,414, now 42,739; suburbs, 4,796. Newspapers: *New Zealand Times*, published daily; the *Evening Post*, daily; *New Zealand Mail, Church Chronicle, Mercantile Record*, and *Free Lance*, weekly. The first paper issued here was the *Victoria Times*, on September 15, 1841.

WELLSFORD (36° 25′ S. lat., 174° 30′ E. long.) (prov. Auckland, Rodney co., Albert riding), 57 miles from Auckland. A post town, on Whakapirau, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station. Has school (in which Anglican, Wesleyan, and Christian Brethren hold services), fruit, butter, cheese, wine, kauri gum, timber, and cider industries. Formation: limestone. Population about 125, district 550.

WEST HARBOUR. *See* RAVENSBOURNE.

WEST MELTON (Selwyn co. and prov. dist. Canterbury), 15 miles from Christchurch, a post town, with one hotel and several stores, school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Waimateariri Mounted Rifles have their headquarters here. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 295.

WESTLAND. *See* HOKITIKA.

WESTON (45° S. lat., 171° E. long.) (prov. dist. Otago, Waitaki co. and riding of Waiareka) a post town, with telephone office and railway station, on the Awamoa Creek, 4 miles from Oamaru, 82 miles from Dunedin. Fares, 7d. and 5d.; 173 miles from Lyttelton, reached by rail, boat thence to Wellington. It has two hotels, Oamaru white stone quarries, State school, public library, Oddfellows', Temperance, and Christian Endeavour societies; Presbyterian and Baptist services held in public hall. Water from wells. Industries: quarrying, farming, and Waiareka

cheese factory. Rich agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: limestone Population, 215; district, 200.

WESTPORT (41° 31′ S. lat., 168° 50′ E. long.) (borough), a chief post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the south-western coast of the provincial district of Nelson, police district of Westland, in the county and electorate of Buller, of which it is the chief town. It is situated on the Buller river. It is by far the best port for every class of vessel on the west coast of the Middle Island, there being deep water always at the bar, and easy entrance. The headland of Cape Foulwind (upon which there is a lighthouse) lies about 7 miles to the westward, sheltering the roadstead from prevailing winds. The city of Nelson is about 145 miles to the NE., and the town of Greymouth, about 40 miles SW. Westport is the distributing centre for the gold mining districts of Lyell, Lower Buller, Charleston, Addison's, Northern Terraces, Mokihinui, Karamea, &c. It is the exporting port for the practically unlimited coal-fields of Mount Rochfort, covering an area of 30 or 40 miles northwards of the town. Seventeen hotels: Empire, Club, Grand, Union, Roches, City, Royal, Criterion, and others. A line of railway connects the port with Waimangaroa, Ngakawhau, and Mokihinui (where the mines are); and several lines of steamers, besides sailing vessels, are engaged in the coal-trade. Coaches, carrying mails under contract, run to Nelson (fare, 50s.), Reefton (fare, 20s.), Lyell, and Central Buller. The Westport Coal Company and Westport-Cardiff Company are in operation. In the case of the Westport Coal Company the mineral is wrought at a height of 2,000 feet above the sea-level, and lowered by means of self-acting incline tramways. The article stands high in the market, particularly for steam and gas purposes. The Government have provided the very best system for loading vessels; a vessel of 1,000 tons, if required, can be loaded in a single tide. Vessels of 2,000 tons now enter the port, and there is increased wharfage accommodation. Extensive harbour works are in progress, over half-a-million of money having already been spent on the works, and a further loan of £50,000 authorised. Westport is increasing in size and importance; and, from the presence in its vicinity of valuable ores and minerals, is destined to become a manufacturing centre as well as a busy port. Westport is lighted by gas. The Banks of New Zealand and New South Wales have agencies here, as also have the leading Insurance Companies. Churches: Episcopal (St. John's), Catholic, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, United Free Methodist, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists and Brethren. There are State schools here (separate boys' and girls'), Catholic, and private schools; also a literary institute, mining league, district hospital, building society, Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Orange, and I.O.G.T. lodges, and other institutions, Government buildings: law courts, customs, county office, Harbour Board and Municipal offices, and Athenæum rooms. Mining district (chiefly coal and gold). Formation: large alluvial deposits, intermixed with coal formation. Exports from the port (1899), £33,552. Population of borough (census 1896), was 2,519, now 3,200; county, 4,835. Local newspapers: the *Westport Times* and *Evening Star* (daily), *Westport News* (daily), *Buller Miner* (weekly).

WHAKATANE (37° 55′ S. lat., 176° 59′ E. long.), a town with post office, savings bank, telephone station and money-order office, 55 miles SE. of Tauranga, 135 miles from Thames, and 208 miles from Auckland, in the co. of Whakatane, and riding of Omataroa, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, in the Bay of Plenty district. Steamer plies to Auckland, fare, £2. It is described as a picturesque village, lying at the foot of a range of hills which rise precipitously from the beach. There are thermal springs about 6 miles distant on the road to Te Teko. It has Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a court-house, police station, two commodious hotels, five stores, two native schools, one European school, a flax mill, public library, racecourse, waterworks, and a breakwater or esplanade. A weekly steamer and schooner connect with Opotiki, Tauranga, and Auckland. In 1869 Te Kooti and his Maoris visited the village, sacking and burning the few houses that were then in existence. Land in the vicinity is principally fit for grazing purposes, and is largely owned by the natives, but it is being brought into cultivation, and found to grow maize well. At the back of the village is the University Reserve of 10,000 acres, which has been cut up into six runs, and all are occupied. Population (census 1896) of town, 119; of riding, 411 Newspaper: *Whakatane Times* (semi-weekly).

WHANGAPOUA (prov. Auckland, Coromandel co., Harataunga riding), a post town, with telephone station, 50 miles from Auckland. Gold mining district; headquarters of Kauri Freehold Gold Estate Company, who are erecting 80-stamper battery. Weekly steam service to Auckland. Population, exclusive of natives, about 800.

WHANGAREI (35° 51′ S. lat., 174° 31′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the river Hotea, at the head of navigation, and 20 miles from the Heads, in the co. of Whangarei, riding of Maunu, provincial district of Auckland, about 80 miles (95 postal) N. of the city of Auckland, with which there is bi-weekly steamer communication, fare, 15s., saloon, £1 return. Coach from Kawakaua; Sunday. Hotels: Commercial, Whangarei and Settlers'. Bank: Bank of New Zealand. It has a literary institute with library of 700 vols., five places of worship—Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, Episcopalian, and Plymouth Brethren, two Government schools, high school, private schools, court-house, numerous stores, Masonic, Good Templars', and Oddfellows' halls. Train runs to Whakapara three times daily; distance 17 miles. Volunteer rifle company is here. The district is an agricultural one, but coal, ironstone, lime, manganese, marble, and fine pottery clays abound, though only coal and lime are as yet being developed. Valuable medicinal springs at Kamo are effecting extraordinary cures in rheumatism. The locality is naturally suited for manufacturing industries, as water power is obtainable throughout, and coal is on the spot. There are four coal mines working at Hikurangi, one at Kamo, and one at Ngunguru, all producing good coal. These coal measures are said to be the most extensive in the Southern Hemisphere. Puhipuhi Silver-field is being reopened by an English Company. The Puhipuhi Kauri forest, which is at the end of the railway line, is the largest reserve of Kauri in the colony. Grapes and citrus fruits grow magnificently here. Much fruit is grown in the district. Population (census 1896), 744—males 392, females 352; of riding, 1,845; county, 6,847. Newspaper: *Northern Advocate*.

WHANGAREI HEADS (35° 51′ 9″ S. lat., 174° 22′ 15″ E. long.), a knoll at the inner entrance to the harbour (co. of Whangarei, riding of Manaia, prov. district Auckland), a post town, with telephone communication, about 74 miles from Auckland, and about 16 miles by the river from Whangarei township. A customs officer is permanently stationed here, and there is a public school. The harbour of Whangarei is situated about midway between Auckland and the Bay of Islands. On the northern side the land is very mountainous, and capped in places with rocky peaks of the most grotesque and fantastic appearance. Especially so are those on the top of the Manaia mountain, as seen from the inside of the harbour, which, according to the Maori legend, represent the old chief Manaia, his wife, and two children turned into stone, and it is certainly a most remarkable natural resemblance. The residents rear cattle and sheep, and live partly by this occupation and the tillage of their land, and partly by fishing. In 1886 gold was discovered on the ocean beach, in a narrow inlet, about 6 miles N. of the Whangarei Heads, but the stone is so impregnated with other metals as not to be payable. Steamer runs thrice a week to Auckland. There is a store, public school, Presbyterian church, public hall, and several well-appointed boarding-houses. Coach runs from Marsden Point, opposite side of harbour, to Waipu, in connection with steamers. The grandeur of the scenery commences at Bream Head, the well-known promontory. It rises to the height of about 1,200 feet. On its summit are two turreted rocks, an unmistakable mark to the seafarer. Thence follow rugged hills and crags, with low "saddles" between until they culminate in Manaia, thence gradually dimi. Viewed from up the harbour these hills become more close grouped, and hence the term "Heads." The locality is a favourite resort in holiday time. Formation:—The Manaia Road district is composed principally of igneous formation, trachydolentes, and trachytic breccias, which form the hills that are so conspicuous a feature of Whangarei Heads. This volcanic mass has protruded through and overlays the cretaceo-tertiary beds, showing on the western shore of Manaia, also at Tanrakura Bay and at Donald McGregor's. Both the typical limestones of the country—viz., Whangarei limestone and hydraulic limestone, the latter extensively developed, are in this series, as well as a superior fireclay. The eastern part of the district is covered with blown sands and the superficial deposits forming the swamps surrounding Lake Ararariki. Population, 151; of riding, 719.

WHANGAROA (34° 58′ S. lat., 173° 47′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph station, and savings bank, in prov. Auckland, co. and riding of Whangaroa, 168 miles NW. from Auckland (reached by steamer weekly), situate on one of the most magnificent harbours in New Zealand, whether as regards its anchorage accommodation, or the beautiful and picturesque scenery lining its shores. It is approached by a narrow passage of about 200 yards in width, and opens into magnificent bays, thoroughly landlocked on every side, presenting to the view a wonderful range of varied and beautiful scenery. The harbour is about 7 miles in length, about 4 miles in is situated the township. Has one hotel, district school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, police-court, public library, hall, Freemasons' and Rechabites' lodges, stores, and commodious wharf. Slightly pastoral and agricultural, but chiefly a Kauri gum and timber district. This place has had notoriety from being the scene of the massacre by the natives, in 1809, of the crew and passengers (64 in number) of the *Boyd*, Captain Thomson, a large homeward bound ship (from Sydney) that visited the port for a cargo of spars The vessel was burned to the water's edge, and her remains still lie partly imbedded in the mud near the upper end of the harbour, though a quantity of timber, copper sheathing, &c., has been obtained from her. A number of the natives who took part in the massacre were killed by the explosion of the gunpowder when the *Boyd* was burning. Industries: Saw-mills, ship-building, Kauri gum digging. Maoris of the Ngapuhi tribe still inhabit the vicinity. Population: town, 200; district, 600.

WHATAWHATA (37° 50′ S. lat., 175° 10′ E. long.), (Waikato co., Newcastle riding, Auckland prov.), 90 miles from Auckland, reached by coach to Frankton (6 miles), thence rail. A post town, with telephone station. Has hotel, Anglican church, hall, creamery, public school, in which religious services are held. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population of town and district, 150.

WHITE CLIFFS (43° 28′ S. lat., 171° 56′ E. long), (prov. Canterbury, Selwyn co., Malvern riding, electoral and police district, Selwyn), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and railway station, 42 miles from Christchurch. Fares, 5s. 4d. and 3s. 7d. Has public school, Baptist church, and library. Industries: potteries, lime-burning

and coal-mining. District is mining and agricultural. Volcanic formation. Population of township, 120, and district about 200.

WINCHESTER (44° 20′ S. lat., 171° 23′ E. long.) (Geraldine co., Temuka riding, Geraldine electoral district), a post town on the Waihi river, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station 8 miles from Pacific shore, 15 miles from Timaru, 85 from Christchurch, and 145 miles from Dunedin; fares, 18s. 3d. and 12s. 2d.; from Christchurch, fares 10s. 9d. and 7s. 2d. Has two hotels—Wolseley and Winchester; public school, mechanics' institute, Masonic lodge; Anglican church—St. John's. Flour and flax mills, wool-scouring works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good trout fishing in the rivers. Mount Peel and ranges afford beautiful scenery. Population of district, 300.

WINTON (46° 10′ S. lat., 168° 23′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph and railway station 19 miles from Invercargill, in the county of Southland, prov. dist. Otago. Fares, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Hotels: Winton, the Railway, and Commercial. There are churches for the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics; Bank of New Zealand, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Good Templars' lodges. The Government buildings comprise police quarters, courthouse, and school, and there is a flour-mill, cheese factory, meat preserving works, a public hall, the Oddfellows' hall, an Athenæum, a public library, stores, brass band, and Farmers' Club. In the district are four saw-mills. Agricultural and pastoral locality. Formation, limestone. Population (census 1896) of borough, 398 now 400; of riding, 3,178. Newspaper: *Winton Record.*

WOODEND (43° 31′ S. lat., 172° 40′ E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, on Grisson's Creek (Ashley co., and riding of Mandeville) in North Canterbury, 16 miles from Christchurch. A conveyance runs to Kaiapoi, fare 1s., train thence. It has a mechanics' institute, circulating library, and Oddfellows' lodge; Royal hotel, flour and flax mills, several stores, public school, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship. Agricultural district. Population, 498.

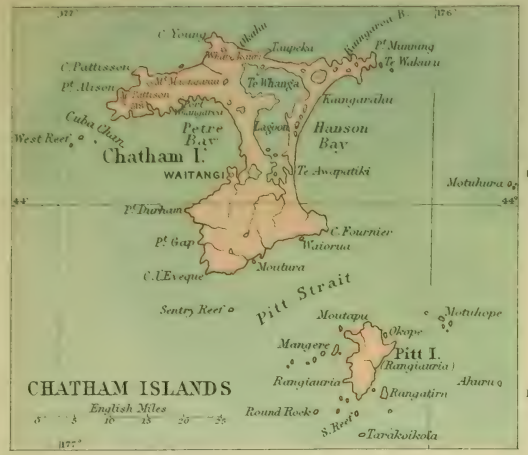
WOODLANDS (46° 20′ S lat., 168° 45′ E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office, and railway station, in Southland co., and Waihopai and Awarua ridings, prov. dist. Otago, 12 miles NE. from Invercargill, on the river Waihopai and the railway line to Dunedin; fares from Invercargill, 1s. 7d., 1s. 1d. There are two hotels—Railway and Woodlands—stores, State school, Foresters' lodge, Presbyterian church, meat preserving works, dairy factory, and saw-mills. Agricultural district. Population about 200.

WOODSTOCK (42° 44′ S. lat., 170° 59′ E. long.), a post-town, in the co. of Westland, and riding of Kanieri, situated on the south bank of the Hokitika river, nearly opposite to Kanieri, about 4 miles from Hokitika, to which a coach runs twice daily, fare, 1s. Hotels: Royal Mail and Carrier's Arms. The locality has for years supported a mining population. Saw-mills. Has Presbyterian church, school, and Good Templars' lodge. Population about 250.

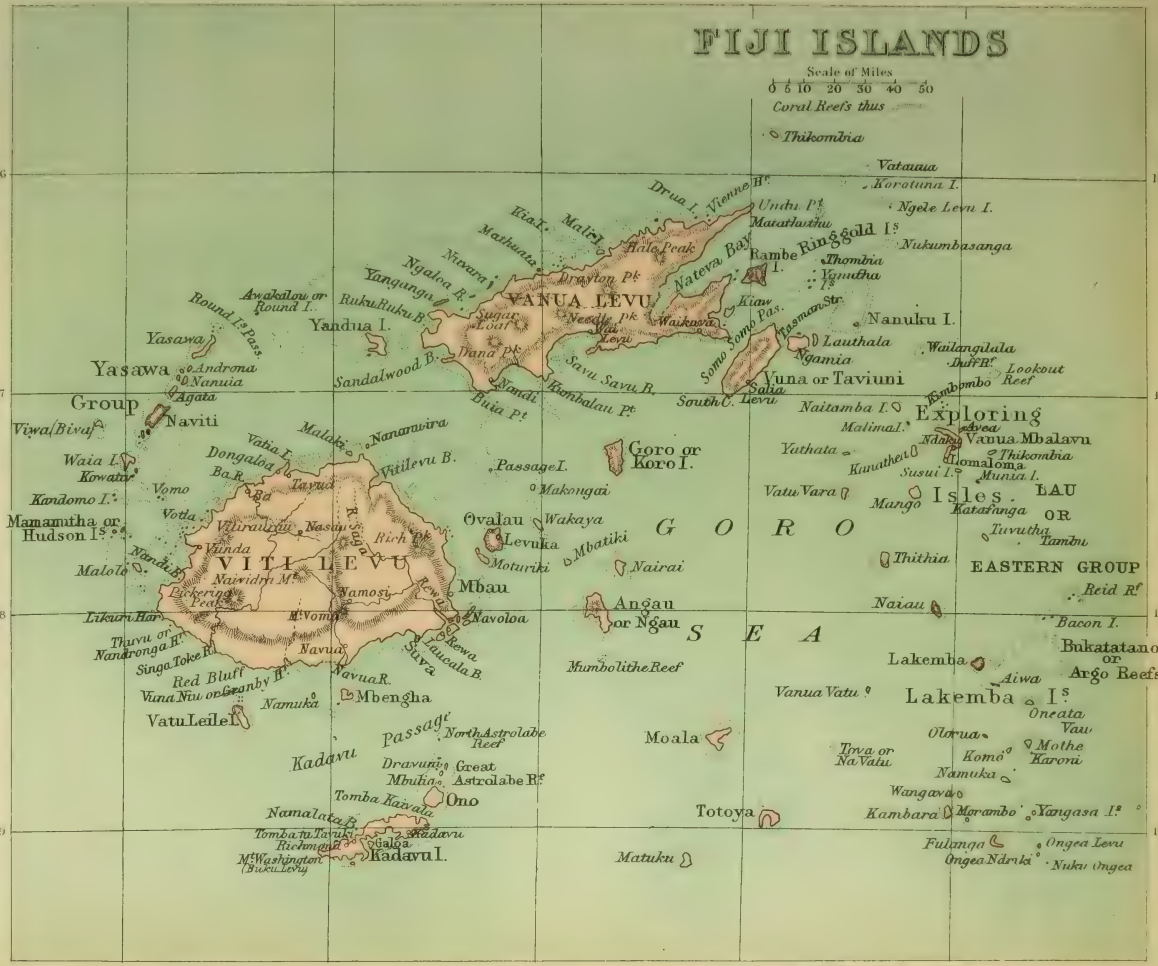
WOODVILLE (40° 22′ S. lat., 175° 52′ E. long., in county Pahiatua), a municipal borough, with post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 95 miles from Napier in the electorate of Pahiatua, police district of Hawke's Bay, on the Manawatu River. Hotels: Club, Commercial, Post Office, Central, and Masonic. It has a public library, a good reading room, public schools, youths' institute, school also at Maungaatua, a theatre, drill shed, rifle club, volunteer corps, several stores, a branch of the New Zealand Bank. Churches; Episcopal, Wesleyan, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Christadelphian. Woodville is now the centre of rail system of North Island. There are lodges of the Masons, Oddfellows, Rechabites, Foresters, and Good Templars. It is situated at the junction of the Wairarapa, Manawatu, and Napier roads, in the Seventy-Mile Bush. It is a fine forest district, giving work to several saw-mills. An extensive cheese factory, belonging to the New Zealand Farmers' Dairy Union, is here; bacon-curing factory, and freezing works; there are several butter factories and creameries in the district. Copper ore has been found on the Ruahine ranges adjacent, and, for the second time, steps are being taken to prove the value of the deposit. A concession has been made to a Water Gas Company to light the town for ten years with patent water gas. A hill nearly 3,000 feet high overlooks the town, and a splendid view is obtained from the top. The Manawatu Gorge is only about 3 miles from the town, while the Makuri is a little farther. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with trout, and there is plenty of game in the surrounding district. Population (census 1896) of borough was 1,060, district about 3,000. Newspaper: *The Examiner* (tri-weekly).

WYNDHAM (46° 20′ S. lat., 168° 48′ E. long.), a post-town, on the Mataura river, with savings bank and money-order office, telegraph, telephone, and railway station, in the county of Southland, and riding of Toi Toi (Otago provincial district), 27 miles from Invercargill and about 120 SW. from Dunedin. It is connected with the main line of railway. Fares to Invercargill, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 4d. Coaches run to Edendale, 1s. each way; to Fortrose, 12s. 6d. return. Hotels: Farmers' Club and Railway. Branch of the New Zealand Bank is here, also a public school, two public halls, and Presbyterian, Anglican, and Catholic churches, Masons', Oddfellows', Foresters', and I.O.G.T. lodges. A fine Athenæum building was opened on Record Reign Day, June, 1897. There are several stores and a dairy factory; most of the trades are represented. Lighted with kerosene. District is pastoral and agricultural. Monthly sales of horses, sheep, and cattle held. Good trout fishing in the Mimihau, perch in local lagoons, and good feathered game in the district. Population (census 1896) of town district, 483; of riding 2,729. Newspapers: *Wyndham Farmer* (tri-weekly); *Herald* (weekly).


NEW GUINEA
Equator
Scale of Miles
Waigin
Salawatti
Dampier Strait
Schouten or Misory Is.
Jappen or Jobi
Geelvink Bay
Mc Cluer or Beran Inlet
Onin
Arguni Mt.
Charles Louis Mountains
8858 9510 11480 13870 16730
DUTCH TERRITORY
Timorlaka
NEW GUINEA
KAISER WILHELMS LAND
Victor Emanuel Mts
Hansemann Coast
Torricelli Mts
Gauttier Mts 6560
Cyclops Mts
Admiralty Islands
Admiralty I.
Hermit I.
Anchorite I.
Commerson I.
Boudause I.
Matty I.
Durour I.
L'Echiquier Is.
Pt. D'Urville
Stephen Is.
Danger I.
Providence I.
Padeaido Is.
King William I.
Waksert Mt.
Gauttier Mts 6560
Tiger I.
Berlin Harbour
Humboldt R.
Bougainville Harbour
Guido Cora Hub.
D'Urville I.
Dallmann Harb.
Rotsey Schouten Islands
Jaquinot I.
Garnot I.
Lesson I.
Deblois I.
Pomarie
Della Torre
Vulcan I.
Dampier I.
Croisilles
Rowes I.
Hansemann Mt.
Wilhelm Harb.
Astrolabe Bay
Long I.
Rook I.
Admiralty I.
Western I.
St. Georges I.
St. Patrick I.
Elizabeth I.
Purdy Is.
Sherburne Bank
St. Matthias I.
Squally I.
La Vandola
Jenie Maria
Queen Charlotte G.
Salmon Sweert
Byron Strait
New Hanover
North Cape
Fisher I.
S. Francisco
Gardner I.
Mausoleum I.
Sandwich I.
Catherine B.
Gerrit Denys I.
C. Strauch
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO
NEW IRELAND
Neu Mecklenburg
Reef
Weber Hard
C. Lambert
Duke of York I.
Mutuko
Hebert Hafen
Gazelle Penin.
Open B.
St. George Channel
St. George
Duportail I.
C. Orford
C. Campbell
Admiralty Penin.
Hiimstem Mt.
NEW BRITAIN
Neu Pommern
Hoskins
Jacquenot B.
C. Cunningham
C. Lüdke
C. Beechy
C. Roebuck
Montague B.
South Cape
Ross Is.
C. Cretin
C. Cretin I.
Hiun Gulf
Port Adolph
Hercules B.
War Song Pt.
Membare or Duvira B.
Ward Hunt & Mitre Rk.
Insuancay Is. & Reefs
Trobriand Is.
Jurien I.
Jouvency I.
Woodlark I.
Mayou
Tolum I.
Fergusson I.
Eastern District
D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago
Normanby I.
East I.
Deboyne Is.
Misima
Louisiade Archipelago
Samarai
Endeavour Group
Mitre B.
Port Glasgow
Mullen Harbor
Amazon Bk.
Table B.
Cloudy Bay
Chad
Dedelo
Beagle B.
Blood B.
Kerfandou
Mastafandou
Hall Str.
Bentinck Str.
Bentinck I.
Sweers I.
Torres Str. Pigeon
Bligh Entrance
Flinders Entrance
Port Moresby
Round Hd.
Murray Is.
Boot Reef
Yorlock Reef
York Is.
Turnagain I.
Tuan I.
Saibai I.
Daru
Bensbach C.
Morehead R.
Deliverance I.
Talbot I.
Mitta Kuru
Torasbong
Mabudauan
Turnbury
Hampton
Great E. Channel
Kiwai I.
Wabuda I.
Motumoni
Freshwater B.
Gulf of Papua
Aird Hill
Port Romilly
Port Moresby
Owen Stanley Ra.
Mt. Scratchley
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Astrolabe
Mt. Obree
Mt. Brown
Mt. Suckling
Mt. Trafalgar
Mt. Yule
Goodenough I.
Collingwood
Redscar Hd.
Nelson
Orangerie B.
Hobhouse B.
Kamusi R.
Kivori
Joked
Possession
Yule I.
Basilisk I.
Moresby Str.
Moresby I.
Long Reef
Barrier Reef
Panasia I.
Queensmt I.
Kiding Reef
Chinaman I







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THE COLONY OF FIJI.

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THE COLONY OF FIJI, an archipelago, comprising about 255 islands and islets, nearly 100 of which are inhabited, was ceded to the Crown of Great Britain in 1874.

The first European who made the existence of the Fijian group of islands known to the civilized world was the enterprising Dutch navigator, Captain Abel Jansen Tasman, who discovered them on March 5, 1643. He entered the group from the eastward, somewhere between 16° and 17° South latitude, and not finding anchorage, worked his way northward, clearing the islands by way of Undu Point and Cikobia. He named the group "Prins Willhem's Eylanden" (Prince William's Land). After his voyage they remained unvisited until Captain Cook touched at one of the Windward (eastward) Islands, now called Vatoa, which he named "Turtle Island." In 1789 they were passed by Captain Bligh in his tedious and dangerous voyage in the *Bounty's* launch, when he was chased by a canoe from the Island of Waya, and subsequently, in 1792, while commanding the *Providence*. On September 13, 1797, Captain Wilson, in a missionary ship, while following almost the same course as Captain Tasman, nearly lost his vessel by touching the reef off Taviuni, having previously tried to land missionaries, from which he was deterred by the hostile attitude of the natives.

About the year 1804 twenty-seven convicts, who had succeeded in their attempt to escape from Norfolk Island in an open boat, settled throughout the islands, mostly at Rewa and Bau, giving their assistance to the native chiefs to carry on their fightings, receiving in return almost whatever they demanded. Shortly after Charles Savage, a Swedish slaver (wrecked on the Horse-shoe reef, near Nairai), was taken with some of the crew of his vessel to Bau. Possessing a few muskets, firearms being hitherto unknown to the natives, they became useful allies of the Bau chiefs, who thus obtained great power, conquering Verata and then Rewa, but outside of the territory subjugated each chief remained supreme in his own district, as represented by the provinces of Fiji at the present time. In the second decade of this century a few adventurers commenced trading with Fiji in the district of Bua, Vanua Levu, for sandal-wood, which brought a high price in the Chinese markets; this led to the enquiry for Bêche-de-mer, which the natives were taught to fish and cure by Bêche-de-mer men from Salem, United States.

The first official notice of Cakobau took rise in the notorious fine of 45,000 dols. levied upon him under the style of Tui Viti by Commander Boutwell of the United States ship of war *John Adams* in 1856. This fine was in after and recent years actually paid by a syndicate of Victorian gentlemen operating as the Polynesian Company, who acquired several grants of land in consideration. The first governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, curtly disallowed these transactions, permitting the company to retain certain lands they had obtained possession of, and refunding to the company the £9,000 advanced by them, converting it into a debt of the new colony. The United States of America appointed a consular agent in Fiji as early as 1847, a Mr. Williams from New Zealand, who dying, was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Brower in 1859. The first notice taken of Fiji by the British was the introduction of the missionaries of the Wesleyan mission in 1835, whose remarkable success was proclaimed in their Jubilee commemoration in 1885. It was not until 1859 that the British Government appointed Mr. W. H. Pritchard to be H.M.'s consul. In 1860 an equally important event took place in the establishment of Messrs. F. and W. Hennings as agents for the German firm of J. C. Goddefroi and Co., of Samoa. In 1863 Messrs. Hennings removed to Levuka and commenced business on their own account, and by their spirited enterprise and generous support of the pioneer settlers they were the foremost in opening up these islands to the notice of the Australian colonies. Consul Pritchard recognised the suitability of the climate and soil of Fiji to the growth of cotton, drew up a deed of cession, obtained the consent and signature of the leading chiefs, and the native King Cakobau (pronounced Thakombau, who died in February, 1883) offered the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands, under certain conditions, to Great Britain. A Royal Commission was appointed, consisting of Dr. Berthold Seeman, a botanist, and Colonel R. Smythe, R.A. Doctor Seeman sided with Mr. Consul Pritchard's views; Colonel Smythe on the other hand sided with the missionaries who, perhaps, apprehensive that colonization might interfere with their work of evangelization of the natives, were averse to annexation of the group to Great Britain. Their ideas bore reflection in Colonel Smythe's report, which tended to lead the British Government for thirty years to decline this first offer of cession. Mr. Pritchard was deposed in 1863, and Mr. W. Owen acted until the arrival of Captain H. M. Jones, V.C., in 1864, by which time the action of Mr. Consul Pritchard had borne fruit; the attention of the Australian Colonies had been drawn to Fiji; a few settlers had arrived, and the cultivation of Sea Island cotton had been commenced. Consul Jones resigning, the late governor, Sir John (then Mr.) Bates Thurston, acted until the arrival of Mr. March, in 1868. At this period fighting was prevalent among the natives, and Sir John Thurston did good service in keeping the natives within bounds. South Sea Island cotton became recognised as the best in the market. Cakobau and Maafu were the rival chiefs for many years: the former, by the support of the Wesleyan Mission and his warlike skill, became the chief in the Leeward Islands; the latter, the ruling power over the Windward. In 1871 the European settlers becoming more numerous, and therefore desirous to establish a settled government chose Cakobau, he being more under control and less stubborn than Maafu. A constitution was framed which provided a king, Cakobau, with a ministry of twelve rokos, a legislative council elected by the whites, a supreme court consisting of a chief justice, with one native and one European judge. A revenue was raised by a tax of one pound per man, and four shillings per woman. Each roko was governor and chief magistrate in his own district, with a white secretary. This lasted for two years only; a crisis came, the Treasury was not only empty, but with a deficit of £80,000; Maafu's smouldering feelings showed signs of rekindling. At this juncture Consul Layard and Commodore Goodenough arrived under orders from Great Britain to report on the desirableness of annexation. In March, 1874, a renewed offer from the colony was declined by the British Government, but in October of the same year by a deed of cession* dated the 10th, the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to the British Crown, and a charter was soon after issued erecting them into a separate colony. Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Stanmore), arrived on June 25, 1875, and formally assumed the Governorship on September 1. He was succeeded in December, 1880, by Mr. now Sir G. W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. During the absence of His Excellency the Governor, the Honble. J. B. Thurston, C.M.G., was appointed administrator. He left the colony in October, 1884, when the Honble. the Receiver-General (now Sir Wm. McGregor) succeeded to the administratorship, which he filled for a period of ten months until the 3rd of August, when Mr. Thurston was sworn in and resumed the reins of government. During a depressing period in the history of the colony the administration of the Government by Dr. McGregor gave general satisfaction to the people. Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, installed in January, 1887, made a searching investigation into the financial condition of the colony, which resulted in the reduction of the number of employés in government offices. Sir Charles left in November, 1887, his successor, Sir J. Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., who had held respectively the posts of Auditor-General and Colonial Secretary since the Cession of the Islands, assuming office in February, 1888. Sir John left the colony in January, 1897, in ill-health, and died on a trip between Sydney and Melbourne in February, 1897. He was succeeded by Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G., who arrived in the colony on July 10, 1897.

An annuity of £50 is paid to each of the late Sir J. B. Thurston's children, to the boys till of age, to the girls till they marry.

The natives have neither traditions nor records that would throw any light on the early history of the islands, and it is therefore believed by them that their occupation must have taken place at a very remote date, and a confirmation of this is to be found in the fact that the still popular belief of the natives is, that their forefathers were born, that they lived, and that they died upon the land on which their descendants now dwell.

Resources.—Iron ore of fine quality is abundant; gold, copper, and plumbago have been found in its soil, and other valuable minerals may be discovered. Searches made in 1884 and 1886 for gold in Viti Levu were abandoned. Since 1887 prospecting has been persistently prosecuted in Vanua Levu by experienced miners, and although the colour and indications of gold have been found in the upper waters of the Yanawai river, it is only sufficient to warrant private search with cheap labour. Its forests abound with valuable timber; its rivers, which are navigable far inland, contain fish of various species though not in very great abundance. It has granite in its mountains; is abundantly supplied with water; pearl shell is numerous on its coral reefs, and turtle, both green and hawksbill or shell, are plentiful throughout the group. The climate is, for nine months of the year, most delightful and free from disease; though during the hot season persons, unless careful in their mode of living, may be seized with dysentery.

Fiji possesses most descriptions of soil and climate, as instanced in Viti Levu by the wet climate of half the island (in a line drawn from Viti Levu bay on the chart to Mbusa on the coast opposite Vatulele Island), the provinces of Tai Levu, Rewa, and Naitasiri

* By this Act of Cession all lands in Fiji passed to the Crown. During the ten or twelve years previous, the chiefs of tribes had granted numerous blocks of land to both Europeans and Americans. All such grantees were required to submit their claims to a Land Commission appointed to investigate. In the course of a period of six years this Commission adjudicated on 1,327 cases; 517 of these were granted in full, 390 in part, 49 were withdrawn, and the remaining 361 were disallowed. The claimants of 140 out of those disallowed were German subjects. Feeling themselves aggrieved, they made representations to Europe. Some fifty despatches passed between the British and German Governments from July, 1883—when the sums claimed were about £140,000—to May of 1885—when the differences had been amicably settled. A joint Commission was agreed to—Mr. R. E. Wright, a barrister of Britain, and Dr. Kraul, German Consul-General of Australia. Four claimants only, representing fifteen claims, came before the Commissioners in March of that year. The amount of compensation agreed on was £10,620 (£9,300 of this to Mr. Sahl), with a recommendation that "the cases be met by compensation in money, and not by reopening titles to the land." In May following the German Government had signified its acceptance of the terms, and within three days the £10,620 was remitted through the Foreign Office to Germany.

being situated in the wet climate in the eastern half, and the provinces of Nadroga, Ba, and Ra, in the dry climate or western half; whilst in Vanua Levu the districts of Wai Levu in Savu Savu bay and Wainunu form the wet climate, and the climate of the rest of the island is much drier. These great differences of climate have to be considered in the selection of land for a given purpose, and in the absence of statistics the pioneer settlers encountered great disadvantages. Rice may be cultivated in its swamps; its rich virgin land is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tea, sweet potatoes, tobacco, yams, bread fruit, bananas, cinchona, arrowroot, and all other tropical productions: while in suitable soil, beans, cabbages, lettuces, and most semi-tropical plants will thrive. The cocoanut tree is generally supposed to be indigenous; large areas have been, and still are being, planted, requiring only time to yield an enormous quantity of copra, and consequent profit to the planters, with an increased value to the lands. The yield of melons, pine-apples, oranges, lemons, limes, tomatoes, cucumbers, &c., is unsurpassed in quantity and quality in any other portion of the globe. In spite of the depressed state of sugar markets, there are five sugar mills in working order, turning out sugar equal to any produced in the Mauritius or the West Indies. The manufacture of this staple article steadily increases. A mill is also at work near Nadi on Viti Leon. The establishment of a more extended and frequent steam communication has given an impetus to the culture of bananas and other fruits. Tramways are constructed on most of the sugar estates. Water has been laid on to the capital and Levuka. Public roads get more extended, as horses are imported; but the cost attendant on bridging the many rivers and creeks is so considerable as to retard improvement in land communication.

There are two tea factories, five sugar mills, sixteen boat-building yards, two soap-works, and two saw-mills.

Survey, Area, Dimensions, &c.—The Fijian Archipelago is situated between the parallels of 15° and 22° south latitude, and the meridians of 177° west and 175° east longitude,* occupying the central portion of Western Polynesia, about midway between the Tongan Islands and the French Colony and island of New Caledonia, being scattered over an ocean area of 200 miles from north to south, and 300 miles from east to west. The total area of the islands is estimated at 4,953,920 of statute acres (about one-tenth of which is owned by Europeans), and the inhabited islands at 7,500 square miles; the whole of the group 8,034 square miles.

Partial Surveys were made by Commander C. Wilkes, U.S.N., in 1840; by Capt. H. M. Denham, R.N., in 1857; and by Navigating Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., in 1873. A trigonometrical survey of the coasts, harbours, and ports by Capt. W. M. Moore, R.N., selected for this arduous task by the Admiralty, was completed during a three years' cruise with H.M.'s schooner *Alacrity*. The ordnance charts have been issued from the Hydrographer's Department.

The Colony is in a flourishing condition, and the survey of the interior is being pushed on as rapidly as circumstances will permit, but surveying in Fiji is, as a rule, a far more troublesome and tedious business than in many other countries; chiefly on account of the dense tropical growth which almost everywhere prevails. The surveys of land granted by the Governor in Council, after investigation by the Lands Commission, are completed. The Real Property ordinance came into force on March 15, 1877. During 1899 only seven Crown grants were issued, representing 2,168 acres, making the total number of acres granted in the Colony 425,186, leaving 4,528,734 ungranted.

Notices to Mariners. (All bearings magnetic, var. 9° 45′ E. 1884). On the island of Wailagilala, south side of Nanuku passage (position—lat 16° 45′ S., long. 179° 6′ W.), is a fixed white light, showing 100 feet above high water, and visible about 16 miles from a ship's deck: light obscured for 5 points between the bearings of NNW. and W. by N. taken from seaward. On the SE. extreme of the reef off Nasilai, Viti Levu (position—lat. 18° 8′ 10″ S., long. 178° 42′ 20″ E.), is a fixed dioptric light of the 4th order, the light being double flashing at intervals of thirty seconds, and visible 12 miles, N.E. by N. through S. to S.W.¼ West.

The lighthouse on Solo Rock, Astrolabe Reef, Kadavu, shows a dioptric light of the 3rd order from sunset to sunrise, white and single flashing at intervals of 30″, visible all round for 15 miles, except where islands intervene between the bearings of S. by E.¼E. and S.¼W. The light is 96 feet above high water, on an iron tubular pillar 106 feet long and painted horizontally red and white bands. Position—Lat. 18° 38′ 15″ S.; long. 178° 32′ 15″ E.; 31¾ S.¾ W. from the double flashing light at Nasilai.

On the 29th September, 1898, the red catoptric lower leading light into Suva harbour was replaced by a 4th order red dioptric light. The arc of visibility is from north 50° west to north 28° east (magnetic), and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of 14 miles.

On the 16th June, 1899, the white catoptric upper leading light into Suva harbour was replaced by a 4th order white dioptric light. The arc of visibility is from north 45° west to north 45° east (magnetic), and can be seen, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of 24 miles.

A black beacon, surmounted by a white square top, has been placed on the point of Lami Reef, instead of the black buoy, hitherto moored there. A light is exhibited on the beacon when large vessels are leaving the port at night.

On the wharf in Suva harbour is a fixed light, showing *green* over the harbour, and *white* shoreward over the wharf.

A light vessel, painted red, is moored at the north extreme of the reef forming eastern side of the harbour entrance, and turning point for vessels proceeding to an anchorage. From vessel two white lights are exhibited at vertical distances apart of 10 feet. The upper light being 40 feet from water's edge should be visible on clear nights 4 miles. *Caution.*—Vessels should keep the leading lights in line when south of the light ship. The red turning light situated to the north of the town on the eastern side of the harbour is now discontinued.

In addition to the leading lights in Levuka harbour is exhibited, from sunset to sunrise, a fixed green turning light, 25 feet above high water line on the south of Nasova point, showing a sector of 23° between N.¼W. and N. by E.¾E. Vessels entering the harbour on the leading lights and opening the green light will be clear of the entrance reefs on each side. Those anchoring to the southward of the leading lights should keep within the green sector, but if proceeding to the northern anchorage the course should be altered for that anchorage on first opening the green light.

The following memo by H.M.S. *Alacrity* will prove a useful guide to vessels entering the group from the North.

Somo Somo Strait is the channel between Vanua Levu and Taviuni. The navigable portion, between Koro Levu and the Navukana promontory is 1½ miles broad, and from 120 to 200 fathoms deep. The irregular reefs on both sides rarely break. The west limit of the narrows being formed by sunken banks, upon which are strong tide ripplings, difficult to distinguish, the east or Koro Levu side is preferable. At night, unless Koro Levu islet can be seen, it is hazardous to pass the narrows. The flood sets S.S.W., ebb, N.N.E.. the turn of the stream being two hours late, and varying from 1 to 3 knots, according to wind and moon's age. The passage through Somo Somo Strait is generally tedious for sailing vessels, often taking three days, owing to the baffling winds and calms caused by the lofty island of Taviuni obstructing the trade wind. Between Koro Levu and Taviuni there is no passage for ships. On the coast of Taviuni anchorages can be obtained at Vuna Point, Wairiki, Somo Somo and Ngilamate. Vessels waiting for daylight to pass through the narrows should keep Koro Levu in line with the extreme of Taviuni. If near to the Champion rocks, vessels drawing over 12 ft. should be careful that no part of Koro Levu is open of the extreme. Koro Levu islet is wooded, 320 yds. long, 200 broad, and 150 high; situated 7 cables from the eastern limit of the narrows, a most useful landmark to vessels navigating the strait.

Phillip's rock is a small coral bank 9 cables N.¼E. of Koro Levu islet, separated from the reef of that islet by a passage 5 cables wide, with from 7 to 9 fathoms in it: the least water over this rock is 15 feet. In cloudy weather it is hard to see and it never breaks. McPherson rock is a coral head with 18 feet over it, 1¾ miles N.E. from Koro Levu and 1 mile N. by W.½W. from the anchorage at Somo Somo. Champion rocks are two banks of coral 6¼ miles N.N.E.½E. from Koro Levu, and 5½ miles N. by E. from the anchorage of Somo Somo; the shallower and more westerly of the two has 12 feet on it at low water; the other 15 feet. Breaknot rocks lie 2½ miles N.W.¼W. from Naiseileseile (the N. point of Taviuni); at low water they have 7 feet on them, and Mate rock, 2¾ miles N.,¾W. from the same point has 18 feet. Gangway rocks are shallow spots in mid-channel, between Taviuni and Budd reef; two of them are awash at low water. They break occasionally. When the light is not good vessels anchoring or leaving Somo Somo pass to the north-east of the Phillip's rock; the course from the anchorage is N.W. by W.¼W. The Kiaw reefs is a line of sunken coral dangers 1½ miles S.E. of Kiaw (Kea of chart 209), these reefs seldom break; a connection can be traced between them and those around the Navukana promontory, also with the Florida reefs to the north-east. All these reefs form one barrier. Between the Budd reefs and the reefs off Rabi is the Rabi channel, 5¼ miles wide at its narrowest; to the southward it joins the Somo Somo strait. The reef seldom breaks. The barrier reef off the N.E. cape of Rabi is called the Texas reef, and stretches 6¼ miles N. by E.¾E. from the cape. Two cables from the north extreme of the reef is a double rock, 3 feet above high water. Capt. Callaghan, of Government s.s. *Clyde*, reported a strong current setting to westward during the S.E. trades.

Islands.—These are numerous, and among them every form of outline is to be found, from the rough and bold grandeur of volcanic structure to the simple form of the coral islet. Nearly all are surrounded by coral reefs, either "barrier" or "fringing," with numerous deep-water channels through the barrier reefs; inside are many excellent harbours, as those of Suva, Levuka, Savu Savu, &c. Commodious roadsteads, where large vessels can safely anchor, are scattered throughout the group. The islands situated on the western side of the group are far larger and more diversified in their general resemblance to each other than those on the eastward side. The two largest islands are Viti Levu (big Fiji), and Vanua Levu (big land).

* Viti Levu, containing about 50,000 people, is about 90 miles

* To assist readers in the pronunciation of *native proper names* the following hints will be found useful:—The vowels are thus pronounced; *a*, as a in father; *e*, as a in rate; *i*, as e in me; *o*, as o in wrote; *u*, as u in bull, or oo in wool; *ai* is sounded i. The consonants have the same or nearly the same sound as they have in English, with the exception of *b*, which is pronounced as *mb* in number; *c*, as *th* (thus Cakobau is as though spelt Thakombow); *d*, as *nd* in lend; *g*, as *ng* in ding dong; *q*, as *ng* in longer, or as *nk* in rank; *f*, *j*, & *p* are used in introduced words only, while *x* & *z* are wanting; *h* is only found in a few dialects. There are many different dialects in the group, but that spoken on the island of Bau is the one generally understood, and in which all the few books there are are printed.

* Owing to the 180th degree running through the group, an ordinance was passed in 1879 fixing the days to assimilate with Australian days of the month.

ong, by 50 wide, area about 4,110 square miles, and boasts of some of the highest mountains in the group, ranging up to an altitude of between four and five thousand feet. Its soil is not equal to that of Vanua Levu for producing cocoa-nuts, but, mainly owing to Suva harbour and the new capital, is fast thriving. It is the chief seat of the sugar-growing industry; its extensive flats, with proper drainage, yield abundant crops. Mangrove bushes and other tropical shrubs enrich the scenery of this island, which, in size alone, surpasses the Samoan group. Several rivers run inland (navigated by small steamers), the Rewa, Navua, Ba, Sigatoka, Nadi, and many smaller streams; of these the Rewa is the largest. The Navua empties itself by two mouths, one called the Naitata, and the other Duliwalu.

Vanua Levu is next in size to Viti Levu, being about 100 miles long, and averaging 25 miles wide; area nearly 2,500 square miles. Its eastern extremity is indented by a bay, called Natewa, and named by the natives Na Wai Tui Matei, making, in English meaning, "Dead Sea." This inlet is about 40 miles in length; its head is only seven miles from the head of an extensive bay, called Savu Savu, which is an excellent harbour, on the southern side, 5 miles broad by 10 in length, water deep, and protected by high land; on the shores are several superior business sites; good roads are being constructed. There are eleven country stores open in various portions of this bay. Remarkable springs, about 9 feet above water level, are situated a short distance inland from a small harbour formed round an island in Savu Savu bay. The main spring is so hot that yams and taro are cooked in 20 minutes by the natives. The water is salt. This island contains extensive forests of most durable and useful woods, while for many miles the southern shore is planted with cocoa-nuts, and the cultivation of the sugar-cane is being pursued at Labasa. It boasts of the highest mountain in the group named Ulu Marika.

Taveuni, one of the finest islands of the group, has a coast of about 60 miles, the centre being upwards of 4,000 feet above sea level, and having at its summit a lake—apparently the crater of an extinct volcano. Probably there is no portion of the group either so lovely in its scenery or, from its supreme luxuriance of soil, so well calculated to produce abundantly all kinds of tropical products. A good road is made round it. This island is 30 miles long by seven miles wide, containing 217 square miles, and lies 5 miles from the E. extremity of Vanua Levu, being separated from it by Somo Somo passage. It is the third island in size and importance in the archipelago.

Kadavu, with a population of over 7,000, is mountainous. It is the principal island in the S.W. portion of the archipelago, and the fourth largest of the group. It is upwards of 26 miles in length, with an average breadth of from 4 to 8 miles, containing about 150 square miles, and abounds in most valuable timber. It lies 41 miles from the nearest point of Viti Levu, directly south, and is the first island of importance sighted on the passage from the colonies by the mail steamers. Tavuki bay, to the westward of Malata bay on the west side of the island, is frequented by whalers. On the east side, opposite the island of Ono, is a large and well-protected harbour.

Mago is a small island of the eastern group, its middle being a fertile valley, with no other outlet for water to the sea than by a small subterraneous passage through the hill-rocks, so that a portion remains flooded for several days after a heavy rainfall. This productive island, together with the neighbouring ones of Kanacea (9 square miles) and a part of Cicia (2 square miles), are the property of a Melbourne Company, employing 600 coloured labourers, with corresponding staff of European overseers, in the improvement and cultivation of its islands.

Vulaga, though a small island, is most peculiarly picturesque, of volcanic origin, the shore alone having a coral base. Its rocks are nearly 200 feet high, thus rendering it a haven in stormy weather to the mariner. It lies 25 miles S. from Lakeba, and is 8 miles in length.

Yacata and Vatuvara are from 2 to 7 miles in circumference; very fertile, a rich vegetable mould covering the substratum of coral and sand. These islands have one village each only, and from 60 to 100 inhabitants. Yacata is situated 46 miles SE. of Lakeba, in the eastern group.

Lakeba, with a population of nearly 2,000, is in shape nearly round, and about 18 miles in circumference. It is one of the largest of those to the eastward, containing about 12 square miles, and is a well-wooded and productive island.

Vanua Balevu, containing only about 25 square miles, is a very picturesque island. On it is Loma Loma, containing several stores and hotel; until 1882 it was a port of entry.

Moce, though small, and having less than 400 inhabitants, is very fertile and less wooded than most others. It is 2 miles in diameter, and has a picturesque appearance. It lies 25 miles SE. by S. from Lakeba.

Bau is a small island connected by a coral reef with Naviti Levu. The town of the same name was once a principal (native) town with about a thousand inhabitants. A memorial edifice has here been erected to the late King Cakobau.

Besides those not already named, and classifying them according to their size in estimated square miles, are the *Yasawas*, a range of islands the most westerly, extending 70 miles N.E. and S.W. and the *Windward* groups, containing nearly 60 square miles each; *Koro*, a productive and picturesque island, also of about 60 square miles; *Ovalau* and *Gau* contain about 43 square miles each; *Moala*, *Rabi*, and *Qamia* have each about 25 square miles; *Vatu Lele*, 20 square miles; and *Ono*, *Beqa*, *Yadua*, *Matika*, *Totova*, *Naivai*, and *Nitaba* from 8 to 12 square miles. *Mokagai*, *Batiki* and *Wakaya* are of about 5 square miles each. The population of these islands vary from 800 to 7,000, and bear similar characteristics to those more fully described.

Towns.—Fiji possesses but two—viz., Suva (lat. 18° 8′ S. long. 178° 26′ W.) the present, and Levuka, the former capital (lat. 17° 45′ S., long. 178° 47′ W.) The majority of Jews who are inhabitants of the Colony reside at the former town, of Germans at the latter. Water is laid on, and both towns are lighted with kerosene. Native dances are prohibited between sunrise and sunset.

Suva, selected in 1880 by a commission appointed to choose a site for the capital, is situated on the south coast of Viti Levu (the largest and most populous island of the group, with the largest rivers). It is distant from Honolulu 2,780 miles; from Vancouver 5,215; Melbourne 2,227; Sydney 1,770; Brisbane 1,540; Noumea 760; Auckland 1,140. The harbour is a good one and landlocked, but the funnel-shaped entrance makes it necessary for sailing vessels to be careful in entering or leaving, lest the wind fall unexpectedly. The water with which the town is supplied is conveyed from the mountains a distance of 5 miles, at an elevation of 300 feet. The principal thoroughfare is Victoria Parade, which is wide, and nearly a mile in length, and is constructed of soapstone. Suva has a Masonic lodge (Fiji 1,931 E.C.), Mechanics' Institute, four hotels, a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopalian church, Rifle Association, many stores, warehouses and cottages. It has a custom-house, post-office, hospital, and lunatic asylum, jail, and Government buildings (including the governor's residence), which, for insurance purposes, are valued at £18,000. Rates collected by the Town Board in 1899 £1,497, Government grant £150, total revenue, £1,710; expenditure, £1,639. Mr. F. E. Riemen Schnieder was Warden, and H. E. Ambler, Town Clerk. Total revenue of School Board, £759; expenditure, £716. The Mechanics' Institute was opened in 1884. Its library possesses 2,000 vols.; it is supported by members' subscriptions. There is a telephone from Suva to Ba, 105 miles *viâ* Nausori, Nadurulolo, Viria, Vatuvula and Nadarivatu.

Levuka is on the east coast of Ovalau, which, though small, is the most centrally situated island of the Archipelago. Levuka covers an area of about 40 acres. The hills around, are dotted with pretty villas, and the town is capable of extension both north and south. The general prevalence of the S.E. trade winds makes Levuka a most agreeable and healthy place of residence. A good water supply can be obtained from its two creeks. The harbour is an excellent one, though smaller than that of Suva; the barrier reef forming it is about a mile from the shore, and has two passages which enable vessels to enter and leave with any wind. Skirting the harbour is the main thoroughfare, called Beach Street, which is extended outside the town by a road nearly environing the island of Ovalau. Branch buildings of some of the Government offices are seen here. The hospital, though nearly self-sustaining, was closed in 1887, and its furniture removed to Suva; it was re-opened in 1889, to be again closed in 1894, and has since been pulled down. Its churches are Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; the last was rebuilt in 1889 on a larger scale, and is in fact a cathedral; two schools, public and Marist Sisters. Rates collected by Town Board for 1899 amounted to £869 14s. 6d.; the Government grant was £100 and pound fees; total revenue, £1,511. Disbursements £1,511 4s. 1d.; total revenue of School Board, £548; expenditure, £560. It has a post-office, two hotels, branch Bank of New Zealand, Masonic, Oddfellows', M.U., and Good Templar lodges, and a private boarding-house. There are two bathing places, on the Totoga and Levuka creeks respectively. The Mechanics' Institute which was opened in 1879 was blown down in January, 1895, and the Oddfellows' Hall is used as a reading room. In 1898 the Governor established a Volunteer force in Fiji; D Company formed in Levuka under command of Capt. R. C. Bentley.

Geology.—The principal islands are hilly and mountainous, rising more or less abruptly from the shore to a height of about 3,000 feet, a few even reaching to an altitude of 4,000 or more feet above sea-level. These hills are for the most part composed of old volcanic lavas, basalt, trachyte, trap, and conglomerates, and covered to their summits with forests, rich grasses and jungle. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, and that interior heat still exists is testified by the hot springs found in many parts also by occasional slight shocks of earthquake. Most of the shores have a fringe of coral. The occurrence of soapstone, in which no fossil has yet been found, seems to point that the islands must be composed in part of metamorphic rocks, This is opposed to the theory of the origin of the Pacific Islands, Mr. H. Brady, naturalist, examined the Fijian soapstone, and found it of comparatively recent formation—certainly of a Post-tertiary age—from the fragments of porous shells it contained.

Climate.—The climate of Fiji, as a whole, is agreeable and healthy; and, considering its proximity to the Equator, is not nearly so hot as might be expected, the fierceness of the sun's heat being lessened by the sea breezes. For six months of the year the climate is delightful, and free from endemic diseases, though during the hot season dysentery sometimes attacks those who live carelessly. As in the colonies, immigrants from cooler regions derive great benefit from a visit, say, every two years, to a more genial and cooler clime. The mean temperature of the colony is about 80°, the greatest extremes being experienced inland, 60° is the lowest at the sea level, but 42° has been recorded in the hills, and 122° is the highest hitherto noted in the sun. June, July, and August are the coolest months. From Christmas to March inclusive is called the "hurricane season." There is a dry and a wet season; the former is cool, and lasts from May to October; the latter is hot, and lasts from October to May, when the rainfall is heavy, particularly so when vegetation most needs it. The meteorological observations taken during 16 years, from 1871 to 1886, at Delanasau, Bua, Vanua Levu

(S. lat. 16° 38′, E. long. 178° 37′) by Mr. Homes, F.R.M.S., averaged as follows :—Barometer 29·897, thermometer, highest reading, 98·6, lowest, 56·3, mean, 79·3. During 1899 rain fell on 247 days ; 22·54 inches fell during the month of May. Official meteorological observations taken at Suva, in 1899, at an altitude of 10 feet above sea level were :—

Month.	Mean Barometer.	Highest Thermometer.	Lowest Thermometer.	Rainfall (total).	Days on which rain fell.
1899.					
January	29·855	89·2	73·8	8·48	17
February	29·818	87·7	74·5	12·95	23
March	29·875	89·9	73·7	7·10	21
April	29·875	86·0	73·5	19·89	28
May	29·944	80·8	70·5	22·54	24
June	29·968	82·2	68·1	3·60	11
July	29·981	79·2	67·4	3.71	18
August	29·985	79·9	69·7	9·93	22
September	29·965	78·1	68.3	14·81	28
October	30·009	83·0	70·7	5·00	17
November	29·932	84·7	73·5	5·77	17
December	29·872	84·5	74·1	16·62	21

The highest temperature in the shade during 1899 was 93·0 on March 2, the lowest 61·1 on September 23. The highest reading of barometer 30·146 on July 28, and the lowest 29·585 November 15. The greatest rainfall 13·18 inches on April 19.

Rivers.—These are numerous, and, during the wet seasons, subject to floods from the hills which skirt the foot of the mountains. The Rewa [the Wai Levu (Great River) of the natives in Viti Levu] is the largest, suitable for vessels of light draught to a distance of 40 miles from its mouth ; at 25 miles from its mouth it is 200 yards broad. Several large streams fall into it, among others, the Waimanu, the Waidina, and the Wai na mala. Other rivers are the Navua, Wai Delice, Sigatoka, the Nadi and Ba ; and in Vanua Levu, the Dreketi, the Labasa, the Wailevu, the Yanawai, and the Wainunu. A singular incident is noticeable in the watershed of Viti Levu—viz., that the Sigatoka and Rewa rivers, flowing into the sea at almost opposite ends of the island, take their rise in the same spring, and the source of the Ba river flowing in another direction, is only about a mile from that of the Rewa and Sigatoka. A rock at the entrance to the last-named, which impeded navigation, was removed during 1897. There are very many other smaller water-courses,and Fiji is essentially a well-watered country.

Animals.—There are no indigenous animals in Fiji, except bats, or flying foxes, and a small rat. Of lizards there are many varieties, some of them extremely beautiful. Snakes abound, from one to six feet in length, but they are of a harmless species. Insect life is prolific ; prominent are mosquitoes, flies, beetles, butterflies, fire-flies and leaf and stick insects. Domestic animals have been imported, and many thousand head of cattle as well as horses are scattered amongst the planters of the group, pigs innumerable run wild in the woods. Angora goats have been introduced. Of Birds—owls, parrots, kingfishers, robins, and hawks abound, also swallows, pigeons, ducks, and black ducks ; while larks, canaries and minas have been introduced. Domestic poultry thrive well, but soon become bush fowl, unless carefully tended. Ligurian bees, and more recently carrier pigeons, have been imported. For the former there does not appear to be very plentiful supply of food. The latter are principally used to notify arrivals of steamers and other vessels at the various ports. Mongoose have been introduced on several of the sugar plantations to lessen the ravages of rats ; but unfortunately, they are very destructive to poultry, and spread like the rabbit in Australia.

Fish.—Many varieties of fish exist and thrive in the Fijian waters. The mullet, the golden-tailed variety of which is common ; the silver fish, the trevala, the saka, the cumtertine —a species of the flying fish—also the gard, the pike, the skate, the schnapper, the sole, the stingaree, the John Dory, and many other varieties are, during the proper season, caught by the natives and the European settlers, the native women netting the fish for their husbands and fathers, who seldom attempt to catch them. Prawns and crayfish are plentiful. Oysters, from want of protection laws, are becoming scarce; the beds of many of the rivers are suitable for breeding these delicious bivalves, which were introduced several years ago into the island of Mago and are now of large size. Recently an ordinance was enacted to regulate fishing on the reefs and in the tidal waters of the Colony.

Flora.—According to Mr. John Horne, the flora indigenous to Fiji, so far as known, amounts to 1,086 species of flowering plants and 245 species of ferns and allied plants. Of these, 635 species (620 flowering plants and 15 ferns) have as yet been met with only in Fiji. During Mr. Horne's visit he added to the previously known flora 3 natural orders, 34 genera, and 363 species. "Ferns abound everywhere, from sea-level to the highest mountain top, and of all sizes, from the tiny *hymenophyllum* to the gigantic *alsophila* tree-fern, having a trunk 50 feet high." The number of distinct species of ferns and allied *lycopodiums* and *selaginellas* indigenous to Fiji amounts to 246, and this number, Mr. Horne thinks, will be raised to about 300 species.

The contrast is strongly marked between the slopes turned toward or from the trade wind. In the former there is but slight difference between the dry and wet seasons, and accordingly the slopes are richly wooded ; palms flourish, together with tree-ferns, bamboos, and atmospheric orchids. Rather more than half of the flowering plants are exclusive, a quarter are Indian, and the rest consist entirely of tropical or Pacific varieties.

In arboreous vegetation are several conifers, consisting of *Dammara Vitiensis, Dacrydium* and *Podocarpus*. Also the Vaivai (*Serianthes Vitiensis*), Casuarina, pandanus, several kinds of figtrees, and cocoa-nut palm are plentiful. The following list embraces the names (native and botanical) of 70 specimens sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, with remarks as to the proved qualities of those tested. Bua bua (*Guettarda speciosa*), light yellow coloured ; Vesi (*Afzelia bijuga*) ; Cevua (*Premna Taisensis*) ; Tavutavu, or Yaro, are hard, heavy, and durable woods ; Sauca, considered good for wharves ; Sagali (*Luxanitzera coccinea*) ; and Vocea, hard and excellent for piles in salt water ; the Rosawa is tough, used for oars ; Vesi Vesi (*Pongamia glabra*) ; Yadavu (*Olacinea speciosa*) ; Tadiri (*Pittosporum*) ; Yasiva ; Mena ; Rauta ; and Doi (*Alphitenia franguloides*), all useful for general carpentry ; Dabi (*Kylocarpus granatum*) ; Dawa* (*Nephelium pinnatum*), excellent for boat timbers ; Qumu (*Acacia Richii*) ; Dedara and Vola (*Metrosideros speciosa*), all good for furniture ; Vai Vai (*Serianthes vitiensis*), an acacia, best wood in Fiji for boat planks ; Vau (*Hybiscus Tiliaecus*), and Savairabunidamu are very tough, excellent for boat timbers, knees, &c. ; Kura* (*Morinda citrifolia*), yellow, and Vuna, are fit for turning ; Bau Vudi* (*Euphorbiaceæ*), resembling cedar, good for boat planks ; Caukuru, (*Casuarina speciosa*), like oak in grain, and very hard, made into clubs ; the Dogo* (*Rhizophora macronata*), growing in mangrove or taro swamps, is hard, heavy, and close grained ; the Yaka or Caukalou (*Casuarina*), a very handsome wood ; Bau Loa (*Euphorbiaceæ*) ; Calavia, yellow ; Galali ; Tavola (*Terminalia Catappa*) ; Olo ; Makita (*Parinarium laurinum*) ; Cara ; Cibi Cibi (*Pterocarpus Indicus*) ; Sea* (*Eugenia jambosa*) ; Losi (*Ficus speciosa*), and Rou Rou are all tough, hard, or durable, or all qualities combined. The Damanu (*Calophyllum Burmanni*), useful in housebuilding. Of soft woods are Bua (*Fragræa Beiteriana*) ; Maku (*Trichospermum Richii*) ; Vula Valu, similar to Poplar, not durable ; Macou (*Cinnamomum speciosa*) ; Waci Waci, light ; the Dakua (*Damera vitiensis*), is similar to New Zealand Kauri ; Dakua ; Salu Salu (*Dacrydium elatum*), a sound wood ; also Yasi Yasi (*Eugenia speciosa*), durable ; the Koka Damu (*Bischoffia speciosa*) is a dark red wood, hard ; Cavuna Tabua (*Podocarpus Cupressina*) ; Tabu Koka (*Bischoffia speciosa*) ; Moliwai (*Citrus speciosa*) ; Malawaci (*Trophis Anthropaphagorum*), the juice burns ; Mali (*Myristica macrophilla*) ; Tarawau Coqe (*Dracontomelan Sylvestre*) ; Dregaquruquru (*Alstonia vitiensis*) ; Voder ; Nawanawa ; Yasi, sandal wood ; Vutukaloa, of two kinds, one poisonous the other edible, both handsome ; Yasi Yasi ; Mavota ; Sarosaro ; Bau ; Uru ; Cibicibi ; Baluwai ; Mawawa ; and Dilo (*Callophyllum*) (*Mophyllum*), very durable ; from its nuts is extracted a most valuable oil for curing wounds.

Population.—The white population of the colony in 1876 numbered 1,683 men, women, and children. At the end of 1879 it was estimated at 2,000 persons, composed of British, Colonial, American, and German extraction. In 1859 it was estimated that the native population numbered 200,000 ; in 1874 it was reduced to 140,000, and still further lessened by the epidemic of measles, which in 1875 swept over the entire group. Since 1876 foreign labour has been introduced from the New Hebrides, Solomon, and other islands of the South Pacific Ocean, also from the East Indies. According to the census of 1891 there were registered 4,335 births, 5,948 deaths, and 1,065 marriages. The death-rate for the years 1880 to 1890 shows a mean of $15\frac{56}{1000}$.

The estimated population of Fiji in January, 1900, was : — Europeans : Males 2,759, females 1,614 ; total, 4,373. Half-castes : Males 624, females 634 ; total, 1,258. Indians : Males, 8,875, females 4,407 ; total, 13,282. Polynesians : Males 1,672, females 289 ; total, 1,961. Fijians : Males 52,354, females 46,124 ; total, 98,478. Others : Males 471, females 679 ; total 1,150. Rotumans : males 1,033, females 1,138. Grand total, 122,673. Among the Fijians there were 3,395 births, 1,655 marriages, and 3,871 deaths.

A comparison of the census returns of 1891 with those of the earliest official census, taken in 1884, shows that the (1) *European* population is reduced to ⅘ (the male portion to one-half the female by one-fifth only), while the (2) *half-castes* have multiplied one third, the female increase being somewhat in excess of the male. The number of (3) *Indians* is two and a half times greater; the increase of females largely in excess—probably due to the fact that many time-expired immigrant coolies have made Fiji their home. The (4) *Polynesian* returns show a reduction of more than one half ; since the removal of some restrictions placed upon the engaging of the native Fijian, fewer foreign labourers (except Indian) are employed. (5). The *Fijians*, appear to be slowly dwindling ; they number 4 per cent. less than a few years back, the falling off of the female portion slightly preponderating—very many die in infancy. In the total population the reduction of 3 per cent. was, within a small fraction, among the males ; the females nearly held their own.

Strenuous efforts are being made to stay the decrease of the Fijian population, and to this end purer water is being provided in various districts where it seems to be required, and European inspectors have been appointed to supervise the carrying out of such sanitary measures as are found necessary.

* The fruit of these is edible.

Natives.—The Fijian aborigines are a handsome, powerful-looking set of people; a dark copper is their principal colour; they are shrewd in the management of their petty affairs of business, and have a keen eye to climatic changes and peculiarities; cowardly and untruthful, lazy and tricky, but with a very little management the white man can make them subserviently useful. They are cleanly in their persons, in fact so fond of the water that they are (both male and female) semi-amphibious. They indulge in several habits repugnant to Europeans—anointing their bodies with cocoa-nut oil, which is done to counteract the effects of extreme heat and cold, and plastering their hair with damped lime, in order to make it stiff and straight. Those who have apparently undergone a change in a moral point of view are almost severely attentive to their religious duties. The subordination of the natives to their chiefs, and the respect of the young for the aged and the white man, so noticeable a dozen years or so ago, has slightly decreased. Things new to the old are equally new to the young, hence the trust of the youth in themselves is equal to their trust in their fathers. Generally speaking, reserve, suspicion, and distrust mark many of the family relationships.

Analogically speaking, there can be little doubt, from comparing colour, language, bodily formation, &c., that a blending of the Asiatic and African races may be traced. The distinctive features of the different races are strongly marked; at the east side of the group the Asiatic peculiarities prevail, while to the westward the African (*not negro*) characteristics exist.

Religion.—Numerically speaking, counting the Natives, the Wesleyan body is by far the strongest, and most wealthy; but the Mission is not self-supporting; it owns a large portion of the land in Levuka, where it has a stone church for Europeans. The Rev. Wm. Brown is stationed at that town; services are held twice every Sunday, and a Sabbath school in connection therewith. It has been said that the late history of Fiji may be almost considered identical with the record of missionary enterprise. In few places has missionary effort been more successful, or its fruits been more apparent. It was in 1835 when the first missionaries, the Revs. William Cross and David Cargill, M.A., landed at Lakeba. They found the Fijians at nearly the lowest depths of degradation—bloodthirsty, and addicted to cannibalism and all manner of vice. To-day finds all of them professing Christians; cannibalism has ceased since 1876, polygamy is rare, the heathen worship of past ages has given place to the worship of the true God, and there is peace. Many of the converts are said to maintain a consistent life, and in all a great revolution, in outward morals at least, has taken place, even if there has not been a real change of heart. The following are the returns of the Wesleyan Church at its first district meeting held in Fiji, in December, 1838. Church members, 264; 89 on trial; 57 marriages; 178 adults and 56 children baptised; Sunday schools, none; day schools, 62 teachers, 604 scholars (confined to Lau Island alone). For the year 1899: Churches, 945; other preaching places, 345; missionaries, 10; native ministers, 71; catechists, 65; teachers, 1,076; local preachers, 2,331; class leaders, 5,043; Church members, 33,435; on trial for membership, 7,750; Sabbath schools, 1,599; Sabbath scholars, 32,439; day schools, 1,499; and day scholars, 26,464. Total adherents, 94,032. The local contributions amount to about £3,000 yearly, and the actual expenditure to over £5,000. The Jubilee of this Mission was held in 1885 and 1886; £4,500 was raised towards its ordinary income. A large new wooden church for natives, called the "Jubilee" Church, was erected at Suva in 1887. It has an average attendance of 200. The Missionaries and their stations are:—Revs. A. J. Small, chairman of the district and president of the Navuloa College; H. H. Nolan, Rewa; W. Heighway, Kadavu; T. J. Wallis, Taviuni; W. Slade, Ba; W. Burns, Lomaloma; G. H. Hewitt, Ovalau; C. Williams, Bua; J. C. Jamison, Naduri Macuata.

The Rev. W. Floyd, a Church of England clergyman, is located at Levuka, and the Rev. A. Packe, M.A., is the incumbent of the Church of England at Suva. In 1893 the Polynesians built a church at their own cost (£400), to hold 250 persons, and to be presided over by a native minister. Average attendance 140.

There is a Presbyterian church in Suva, with an average attendance of 110, under the charge of the Rev. P. Mathew.

The Catholics have for some time had a mission in the islands, named the Vicariate Apostolic of Fiji, established as such by Pope Leo XIII. in May, 1887; it is governed, under the dependance of Rome, by the Right Rev. Dr. J. Vidal. Numerically their influence is smaller than the Wesleyan, but in church building, educational matters, school houses, &c., efforts are more varied and extended. The number of church adherents is about 9,200. The Mission publishes monthly a periodical printed in Fijian. The Missionaries and stations are: Rev. A. Marion, at Levuka; Revs. F. Trillot and P. Liogier, St. John's College, Cawaci, Ovalau; Rev. V. Thierry, Loreto; Revs. J. Nicolas and C. Pichesit, Suva; Revs. J. de Marzau and F. Nicoulieu, Lomary; Revs. E. Rougier and P. Gonnet, Rewa; Revs. E. Rideau and A. Pepin, Natovi; Revs. H. Bousquet and E. Babonneau, Naiserelagi; Revs. F. Dupont and Clement, Ba; Revs. G. Lahaye and J. B. Schneider, Solevu; Revs. J. Calvaic and J. Leberre, Na Savu Savu; Revs. L. Robert and A. Villanie, Tunuloa; Revs. F. Terrien and M. E. Bertreux, Wairiki; Revs. J. Trouillet and J. B. Chevreuil, Rotumah. Eight Marist Brothers and 25 Sisters are also devoted to Missionary work. They have two schools for the European population in Suva, and one in Levuka. They have an English teaching school for chiefs' children at Cawaci; also another school for Indians in Suva.

In April, 1892, a new and large stone church was opened at Wairiki, and in July, 1894, Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand, laid the corner stone of a stone cathedral at Suva, still in progress of erection, the stone being imported from Pyrmont, New South Wales. There are five other concrete churches in course of completion.

All the above named are licensed to celebrate marriages, [illegible] also are about 70 Wesleyan native preachers.

Education.—The means for the education of the young has much improved within late years. There are now in Levuka a public school with about 59 white and half-caste children in average attendance, and two teachers; also a school with 63 children, European and half-caste, under the direction of the Marist Sisters. An orphanage has been opened by the Catholics, who in 1892 established (at Cawaci, 6 miles from Levuka) a large station for training teachers, and more recently a school for teaching smart native youths the English language. These institutions are under the care of three Marist Brothers, Brother Vincent, Director. In 1884 a public school, with compulsory attendance of children, was opened at Suva, this school having about 90 scholars on its roll, and three teachers. The three Catholic schools at Suva are under the direction of the Marist Brothers and the Sisters of Cluny. There are also institutions (about 1,500) in the different provinces, attached to each Wesleyan European missionary circuit, where persons (native) are trained for the ministry, and others are educated, and having about 26,000 scholars. At Navuloa, a fair education, native and English, is given to those who are preparing for ordination, and to a number of others of the best native families in Fiji, not intending to enter the ministry, but who will be all the better qualified for their life's work by the training and education obtained there. In 1887 the Rev. W. Floyd, Levuka, gave a piece of land, erected a school-chapel and opened, at the desire of fifty Polynesian labour boys, a night school; the benefits resulting from this induced Suva to entertain a like institution. The Native Industrial School is an Institution started by Government in 1881 at Yanawai, Savu Savu Bay, on Vanua Levu, and recently removed to a new site near Suva on Viti Levu. The superintendent and the instructor of sawing, carpentry, and boat building, are Europeans. The other officers, 3 teachers, and 1 elder, are Fijians. The students, 76 in number, enter the school for a term of 5 years; some of those who exhibit skill in their trades are permitted to remain longer. They are taught to read and write, arithmetic, and colloquial English; also to saw timber, house carpentry, and boat-building; ultimately other trades will be taught. In each of the provinces Government purposes to establish a workshop (fitted up with sawyers' and carpenters' tools), wherein students, as their time expires, will work for the benefit of their respective province. Substantial hardwood structures with shingled roofs are erected, consisting of workshop, houses, church and school-room; the whole, from the felling of the trees to completion, being the work of the students. A staff of medical students, Fijians, who were under the instruction of Dr. McGregor (now Sir William McGregor) and the present chief medical officer, Dr. Corney, have been examined and licensed to practise in medicine and surgery. In June, 1891, the Catholics opened a concrete building in Levuka as an orphanage and boarding school for Europeans. There is a Mechanics' Institute at Ovalau, Levuka; and one at Viti Levu, Suva.

Sanitary.—For the preservation of the public health five districts have been erected—viz., Suva, Rewa, Ba and Rakiraki, Labasa, and Ovalau. The medical officer attached to each district is the local authority. The Medical Staff of the Colony consists of the chief medical officer, a senior medical officer, five district medical officers, the Government M.O. at Levuka, thirteen native assistants in the provinces, and a resident medical superintendent, dispenser, steward, matron, nurse, and probationers at the Colonial Hospital. The Senior M.O. for Suva is *ex officio* also resident medical superintendent at the Colonial Hospital, to which institution the Chief M.O. is visiting surgeon, and the Chief M.O. is also superintendent of the Public Lunatic Asylum. The chief medical officer and the S.M.O. are health officers for the Port of Suva. All the medical officers and native assistants are public vaccinators.

There is a Board of Health, of which the Chief Medical Officer is president. Its members are appointed by the Governor.

The principal Ordinances of the Colony governing its sanitary and medical administration are:—

(1) Public Health Ord., 1875, and Amendments.
(2) Quarantine Ord., 1880, and Amendments.
(3) Medical Registration Ord., 1881.
(4) Vaccination Ord., 1888.
(5) Native Medical Practitioners' Ord., 1888.
(6) Labourers' Medical Care Ord., 1891.
(7) The Lepers' Ord., 1899.

Medical Institutions.—The medical institutions of the Colony are the Colonial Hospital and the Public Lunatic Asylum, both at Suva, and both conducted exclusively by the Government. A provincial Hospital for native patients has been inauguated at Ba, and another at Taveuni. Three others are in course of construction.

The Hospital at Suva is a self-sustaining Government institution, and accommodates 12 Europeans and 99 Native patients. 1472 patients were admitted during 1899: the death-rate was 3·12 per cent. The charge for European patients is 5s. per diem; for Natives, 2s. per day, exclusive of stimulants, which are charged at cost price. There is no hospital at Levuka. Capitation rates levied in the medical districts are variable; since July 1, 1887, as follow:—Taveuni and Suva, 2s.; Ba and Rakiraki, 1s. 9d.; Rewa, 1s. 3d. The rate, however, must not be

aken as a sign of the healthiness of the district ; for instance, Taveuni is more healthy than Rewa, but has not so many inhabitants, and therefore the fee is higher *per capita*. There are 13 provincial vaccinators (native practitioners). The Lunatic Asylum will accommodate 5 Europeans and 11 natives ; the charges are : Europeans, 10s. per day for first three months, 6s. 8d. per day aft— ; Natives, 2s. per day for first three months, 1s. 6d a day after Ten persons were admitted during 1899.

The Quarantine station is situated on the islets of Nukulau and Makuluva, about four miles from Suva Harbour. A steam disinfecting apparatus of the "Reck" pattern is maintained here ; and there are wooden quarters for persons detained under observation, with separate wards for the sick on one of the islets apart. There is steam communication with Suva daily, under the usual restrictions.

Another isolation station for quarantine of observation is at Naikorokoro, and a hospital for infectious diseases has been built and equipped near Suva, to meet contingencies to which the possible introduction to the Colony of bubonic plague might give rise. Connected with this is a Second Reck's patent steam disinfector, of the portable pattern, and supply of Haffkeines's prophylactic has been provided and distributed to the medical officers.

Criminal Statistics.—During the year 1899, 7,342 offences were reported, 757 being against the person ; 2,170 cases were tried in the Provincial Courts under native regulations.

Labour.—The importation of labourers from the Melanesian and Polynesian Islands is carried out under governmental supervision in sailing vessels chartered for the purpose, the cost of introduction being paid by the employers requisitioning such labourers to the owners or charterers. This cost of late years has amounted to £15 or £16 per adult from the New Hebrides and Solomons Groups, and £8 from the Gilbert Group. A Government charge of 21s. for depôt and indenture fees is also payable. The employer is also bound to pay the return passage and a depôt fee of 10s. on each labourer on completion of the three years' service for which he engages. The charge for return passage is estimated annually, and of late years has been £5 to the Gilbert Group, £5 10s. to the New Hebrides, and £7 to the Solomon Islands.

The labourers are engaged for three years' service, at £3 wages per annum (or £6 per annum if they have already worked under indenture in Fiji, Queensland, &c.), in addition to which they receive free lodging, food, and clothing, according to Government scale, and medical care. All these, and the conditions of labour, are regulated by law and under Government supervision. On the expiration of the term of service the labourer is paid his wages in cash, and is free to return home or to continue in the country and work, either under indenture or contract, placing him under Government supervision or otherwise. Those who choose to work are usually able to get it at £1 per month with rations. These re-engagements or contracts are usually for one year. The introduction of this class of labourers has for various causes very considerably diminished of late years, and it appears probable that before long it will entirely cease.

Indian Introduction.—This commenced in 1879, when, under arrangements concluded with the Indian Government, a number of coolies were introduced in the "Leonidas," only a part of whom found immediate employment on estates, owing largely to ignorance of the capabilities of this class of labourers and the fear inspired by an outbreak of small-pox on the "Leonidas." The rest were utilized by the Government for some time, and were finally allotted to employers desiring their services. Introduction was resumed in 1882 and has been practically continuous since that year, the only break occurring in 1887, this being found indispensable by the larger employers The cost of introduction has diminished considerably of late years, and may now be estimated at about £16 per adult. (In 1898 it cost £16 8s. 5d. ; in 1897 £13 7s. 7d). The immigrants engage for five years' service, and are entitled to free lodging and medical care for their term of service under the law and Government regulations. They receive food for six months after arrival on a prescribed scale, for which deduction may be made from their wages at the rate of 4d. per diem. Wages are paid weekly, and are at the rate of 1s. per day or per task (if tasked) for men, and 9d. per day or task for women. Applications are made on or before October 1 in each year, a sum of £6 per adult applied for being then paid ; the balance on their arrival and allotment in the subsequent year, usually in April or May. These labourers are found indispensable by the larger employers, and their value is rapidly being recognized by the small employers, by whom they are engaged on the completion of their indentured service, either under annual contracts under the law or as "free" labourers. Their return passage is provided by the Colony out of public funds. At the end of 1899 there had been introduced 18,553 immigrants, including children, and nearly 4,000 births had occurred in the Colony. After deducting deaths and emigrants there were estimated to be over 13,000 Indians (including children) in the Colony on January 1, 1900. Many of these have settled, after completion of term of service, on land leased from the Government and private owners, and cultivate rice, sugar-cane, bananas, &c., on their own account, while a large number are employed by Europeans in agricultural and pastoral work, and the difficulty at times complained of, from scarcity of labour, may be expected to decrease as more of this class of workers is introduced.

Estimates of varying character have been made of the annual cost, including wages, of Indian and Polynesian labour. The Indian is believed to be the cheaper labourer, but the Polynesian being better known has hitherto been preferred by small employers, especially on fruit and cocoanut plantations, where his more powerful physique gives him the advantage in certain kinds of work.

Manufactures.—Sugar Mills in Fiji.—On the Island of Viti Levu :—(A) *Nausori*, River Rewa, capacity 80 tons (Sugar refined in Sydney) ; *Rarawai*, R. Ba, capacity 45 tons ; Proprietors of these two mills—Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Ltd.), Sydney. *Tamanua*, R. Navua, capacity 25 tons. The Fiji Sugar Company, Limited ; *Penang*, Raki Raki, capacity 9 tons, Fraser & Co., Limited ; (Ellington). On Island of Vanua Levu :—*Labasa*, capacity 45 tons, The Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited. There is a tea factory at Wainunu, and 16 boat-building yards in the colony, a soap-works at Suva, and one at Levuka, a saw-mill at Cakaudrove, and one at Lomaiviti.

Agriculture.—Maize is extensively cultivated ; cotton, too, used to be largely grown, but nearly died out in 1895 ; a revival took place in 1896, and 38 tons were exported, but it fell off again in 1898. Sugar has to a great extent taken the place of maize and cotton, the difficulty in planting large areas being the paucity and cost of labour. The cocoa-nut is remunerative, its oil, copra (the dried kernel cut into slices), and fibre all being marketable articles commanding a value, though fluctuating. Copra ranks next to sugar in importance in the list of exports. The attention of the settlers is given to the cultivation of this picturesque palm, which flourishes best on the seaboard. Each tree produces about 100 nuts per year, and is estimated to be worth from three to five shillings yearly to the proprietor. It has this great advantage—it can be worked with few labourers when once in full bearing. Coffee was first exported in 1877. Average yield 4 to 5 cwt. per acre. Tea has been cultivated of late years, and that placed on the market received favourable report. Its yield is about 400 lb. per acre ; when in full bearing its probable returns will be nearly 600 lb. Tobacco is cultivated by the natives, chiefly for their own consumption, and to assist in payment of the taxes ; few planters grow it, but increasing attention is being paid to its cultivation. Arrowroot is produced favourably, owing to the nature of the soil and climate. Peanuts, beans, cardamons, and turmeric are also cultivated and exported. Rice is being cultivated with excellent results. Colonial distilled spirit, a by-product of the sugar industry, has also increased from *nil* in 1892 to £16,343 in 1899.

The cultivation of bananas received a serious check some years ago from a disease which attacked and almost entirely destroyed it in some districts, but it is coming again into prominence, the disease having apparently worked itself out in some of the formerly infected districts, and their cultivation having been commenced in other parts where the disease is not known. During 1899 464,000 bunches of bananas, and 47,000 cases of bananas and pineapples were exported.

Although many cattle run wild, yet butchers import them, as also sheep from New Zealand. On the older cocoa-nut plantations cattle are useful, saving much labour in weeding undergrowth, and ripping off shoots of trees. Sheep might be reared to a greater extent ; they thrive well in open country on hilly ground with a low scrub, and can be grazed on the natural grasses of the country. The cost attendant on fencing and conveyance to market may be the causes that cattle and sheep are not more generally reared.

Stock returns are not issued, but are estimated at :—Horses, 2,083 ; cattle, 16,900 ; sheep, 1,000 ; goats, 9,150 ; pigs, 1,460—they also run wild in the bush.

Estimated acreage of cultivated lands in 1899, 48,803, of which 20,891 were, in 1899, cocoanuts, 23,160 sugar-cane, 210 tea, and 2,228 bananas, which produced 368,075 nuts, 321,838 tons sugar, 348,045 bunches bananas, and 40,600 lbs. tea ; uncultivated, 4,905,117 ; estimated acreage of colony, 4,953,920.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Shipping.—The total number of merchant vessels entered at the Ports of Suva and Levuka for the years 1899 and 1898, exclusive of local craft of 1,500 vessels, aggregating nearly 20,000 tons entered inwards and outwards every year and engaged in the inter-island trade was :—1899, 130 vessels of 128,791 tons ; 1898, 127 vessels of 133,752 tons. Cleared, 1899, 125 of 126,656 tons ; 1898, 127 of 132,767 tons.

A comparison of steam and sailing vessels in 1899 and 1898 gives the following result :—

	STEAM VESSELS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1899	96	115,237	34	18,554
1898	103	126,228	24	7,524

The increase is due mainly to the fact that the steamers of the Canadian-Australian line have called regularly at Suva throughout the year.

Steamers running between Fiji and New Zealand and Victoria are subsidized by the Government.

The nationality of these vessels for 1899 and 1898 was as follows :—

Nationality.	1899		1898	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	115	120,916	115	129,302
American	2	553	2	680
Norwegian	8	4,685	7	2,857
German	2	1,881	1	468
Tongan	2	92	1	46
Danish	1	664	—	—
Russian	—	—	1	399
	130	128,791	127	133,752

Vessels sail between Europe, India, America, &c., the first ship to London direct, the *Brunette*, was despatched in the early part of 1876. The steamers running between Vancouver and Australia, calling fortnightly at Suva, are a commercial boon to the colony.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the two ports for the years 1899 and 1898, distinguishing steam from sailing, and British from foreign :—

SUVA.

Entered.

Nationality.	1899		1898	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British Steam	82	98,169	89	112,614
British Sailing	8	4,478	5	2,264
Foreign Sailing	5	2,717	5	1,753

Cleared.

British Steam	81	98,454	91	113,172
British Sailing	6	4,425	4	2,217
Foreign Sailing	4	2,025	2	680

LEVUKA.

Entered.

Nationality.	1899		1898	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British Steam	14	17,068	14	13,614
British Sailing	11	1,201	7	810
Foreign Steam	—	—	—	—
Foreign Sailing	10	5,158	6	2,697

Cleared.

British Steam	13	15,538	13	12,481
British Sailing	12	1,252	8	705
Foreign Steam	—	—	—	—
Foreign Sailing	9	4,961	9	3,512

Many of the steamers which enter and clear the port of Suva visit that of Levuka.

General Foreign Trade.—Returns published by the Receiver-General for 1899, total imports and exports, £744,900 6s. 3d. ; imports, £263,043 16s. 7d. ; exports, £481,856 9s. 8d. ; for 1898, total foreign trade, £768,954 ; imports, £234,849 ; exports, £534,105.

The value of the total trade of the year 1894 was greater than that of any other year of the Colony's history.

The total trade of the Colony with the Australian Colonies during the year 1899 was divided as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	217,116	73,910	291,026
New Zealand	29,054	281,060	310,114
Victoria	—	69,326	69,326
South Australia	—	—	—
Total for the Australasian Colonies	£246,170	£424,296	£670,466

Exports.—Domestic and Foreign.—The value of South Sea Island produce imported for exportation in 1893, £1,314 ; in 1894, £10,784 ; in 1895, £14,358 ; in 1896, £5,212 ; in 1897, £4,236 ; in 1898, £5,187 ; in 1899, £3,911.

Total value of imports from British Possessions, Polynesian Islands, and other countries for 1898 was :—From British possessions, £226,405 ; from Polynesian Islands, £5,523 ; from other countries, £2,921 ; total, £234,849. For 1899 the figures read : £256,761, £4,331, £1,952 ; total, 263,044.

Value of exports to British possessions and to other countries during 1898 was :—To British possessions, £522,586 ; to other countries, £11,519 ; total, £534,105. For 1899 the figures read : £426,703, £55,154 ; total, £481,856.

It will be noted that over 90 per cent. of the total trade of the colony was transacted with the three Australian Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria, the proportion being 39·1, 41·6, and 9·3 per cent. respectively.

Principal Imports.—The following table shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Colony during five years, and embraces nine-tenths of the whole imports. Those not included in this list amount to about £11,000 in each year. The value of imports is according to the invoice price ; no addition is made for enhanced value when brought to the local market.

Articles.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	£	£	£	£	£
Anchors and Chains	—	—	—	594	—
Bacon and Hams	1,327	1,193	1,254	1,200	1,303
Bags and Sugar Mats	5,204	5,499	6,862	7,145	7,424
Beer	3,043	2,865	3,058	2,872	2,905
Boots and Shoes	3,451	4,002	3,241	3,009	3,549
Books	1,442	1,243	982	779	1,080
Breadstuffs and Biscuits	16,029	21,564	23,082	22,366	17,553
Butter	2,973	2,660	2,580	3,403	4,279
Coals	12,028	13,527	14,274	11,954	10,082
Cordage	1,279	1,199	1,195	1,446	1,724
Cutlery	2,512	1,744	1,321	1,403	1,640
Drapery	48,906	47,978	49,254	45,134	55,082
Drugs	2,940	2,787	2,467	2,804	2,770
Fish	1,829	2,103	2,224	1,966	2,908
Furniture	1,414	1,361	1,466	1,188	1,660
Galvanized Iron Manufctres	5,728	4,886	3,039	3,448	7,080
Glassware and Crockery	2,712	2,189	1,736	1,820	1,571
Hardware	9,543	10,716	12,807	14,776	13,916
Iron, bar, rod, rails, and pipes	2,678	2,943	2,929	2,501	8,012
Jewellery	1,373	1,409	1,373	1,445	1,628
Leatherware	1,656	1,872	1,246	1,707	2,007
Live Stock	3,907	6,439	4,457	5,607	8,292
Machinery	5,368	2,498	10,709	4,082	15,477
Machinery (agricultural)	1,283	1,560	1,325	1,585	2,068
Manures	99	2,261	7,390	4,156	3,574
Meats	11,729	11,635	9,233	9,302	9,699
Oats	2,107	645	486	—	—
Oils	4,822	6,239	6,227	6,591	7,365
Paints	1,645	1,646	1,469	1,482	1,856
Produce	6,188	8,642	8,580	2,119	609
Pickles and Oil Stores	3,127	3,579	3,016	936	515
Rice	9,081	9,661	11,204	8,729	6,041
Shipchandlery	1,592	1,598	1,841	1,426	1,405
Soap	1,678	877	714	636	724
Spirits	3,964	3,409	3,617	3,180	3,837
Stationery	2,684	2,939	2,697	2,571	2,241
Sugar	3,895	4,405	4,087	2,663	2,456
Timber	6,698	6,400	4,281	5,260	5,402
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	1,564	1,592	1,702	1,923	2,356
Vegetables and Green Fruit	2,635	3,180	3,062	3,880	2,323
Wines	1,845	1,505	1,478	1,263	1,458
Woodenware	1,255	1,061	1,729	529	901

With the exception of a few articles, this table includes only those whose value is upwards of £1,000.

The notable fluctuations during 1899 consist of increases under the heads of galvanised iron goods, iron and iron pipes, machinery and drapery, and a decrease in breadstuffs and biscuits.

The amount of Customs' duties collected in 1898 amounted to £45,363 ; in 1899 to £52,627.

Chief Articles of Export.—The following List of Items shows the quantity and value of each of the eighteen principal articles exported from the colony during the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899. A large proportion of agricultural produce, particularly maize, tea, and tobacco, remaining for home consumption does not come within the scope of the shipping dealings.

1. Bêche-de-Mer. In 1894, 16 tons, £808 ; 1895, 9¾ tons, £483 ; 1896, 10 tons, £378 ; 1897, 19 tons, £812 ; 1898, 32 tons, £1,876 ; 1899, 36 tons, £2,344.

2. Cocoanuts. In 1894, 9,984 sacks, £2,496 ; 1895, 3,849 sacks, £962 ; 1896, 7,181 sacks, £1,803 ; 1897, 8,843 sacks, £1,876 ; 1898, 7,834 sacks, £1,749 ; 1899, 8,247 sacks, £1,726.

3. Cocoanuts (desiccated). In 1893, 37⅞ tons, £2,122 ; 1894, 14½ tons, £801 ; 1895, *nil.* ; 1896, *nil* ; 1897, *nil* ; 1898, *nil* ; 1899, *nil.*

4. Copra. In 1894, 5,833 tons, £57,261 ; 1895, 9,243½ tons, £79,726 ; 1896, 5,487 tons ; 1897, 8,257 tons, £74,413 ; 1898, 6,985 tons, £68,252 ; in 1899, 7,617 tons, value £77,330.

5. Cotton (Kidney). In 1894, 19 tons, £740 ; 1895, 4½ tons, £545 ; 1896, 35 tons, £1,632 ; 1897, 34 tons, £1,615 ; 1898, 17 tons, £820 ; 1899, 15 tons, £705.

6. Curiosities. In 1894, £593 ; 1895, £534 ; 1896, £358 ; 1897, £127 ; 1898, £334 ; 1899, £115.

7. Fruit. In 1893, 348,600 bunches bananas, 17,421 cases pine-apples and bananas, and but 1 case of dried, total value £36,599 ; 1894, 390,746 bunches, 33,014 cases, £49,114 ; 1895, 20,725 cases 114,024 bunches, £20,987 ; 1896, 207,352 bunches, 34,934 cases, 28 lbs. preserved, £18,490 ; 1897, 31,308 cases, £16,513 ; 1898, green, 364,486 bunches, 40,730 cases, £25,477 ; in 1899, 463,985 bunches, 47,226 cases, value £30,606.

8. Hides. In 1894, 933 hides, £700 ; 1895, 1,236 hides, £927 : 1896, 984 hides, £280 ; 1897, 1,020 hides, £292 ; 1898, 1,037 hides, £310 ; 1899, value £466.

9. Maize. In 1894, 1,000 bushels, £125 ; 1895, *nil.* ; 1896, 2,568 bushels, £300 ; 1897, 16,312 bushels, £1,453 ; 1898, 23,960 bushels, £2,473 ; 1899, 13,660 bushels, £1,366.

10. Molasses. In 1894, 8,478 gals., £53 ; 1895, 37,476 gals., £46 1896, 16,272 gals., £157 ; 1897, 18,252 gals., £228 ; 1898, 49 gals., £634 ; 1899, value £414.

11. Peanuts. In 1894, 130 tons, £2,435 ; 1895, 87 tons, £1,623 1896, 191 tons, £3,649 ; 1897, 185 tons, £2,636 ; 1898, 162 tons £2,615 ; 1899, 220 tons, £3,182.

12. Shell (Pearl). In 1894, 6 tons, £246 ; 1895, 11 tons, £4 ;

1896, 14 tons, £575; 1897, 31 tons, £1,281; 1898, 34 tons, £2,329; 1899, 39 tons, £3,092.

13. Skins. In 1896, value, £954; 1897, £885; 1898, £1,644; 1899, £1,992.

14. Spirits, Colonial distilled. In 1893, 106,921 gal., £13,365; 1894, 133,971 gals., £16,746; 1895, *nil*; 1896, 78,890 gal., £10,163; 1897, 15,041 gals., £1880; 1898, 11,088 galls., £13,886; 1899, 132,440 gals., £16,343.

15. Sugar. In 1894, 27,265 tons, £436,245; 1895, 23,209 tons, £208,889; in 1896, 27,334 tons, £336,929; 1897, 26,900 tons, £323,829; 1898, 34,156 tons, £409,883; 1899, 28,403, £340,602.

16. Tea. In 1893, 1½ tons, £253; 1894, 1¼ tons, £205; 1895, 9 cwt., £79; 1896, 5 tons, £542; 1897, 3½ tons, £352; 1898, 14 cwt., £72; 1899, value £40.

17. Tobacco. In 1893, 20 lbs., 16s. 8d.; 1894, 19 cwt., £95; 1895, 1 cwt., £5; 1896, 17 tons, £3,798; 1897, 10 tons, £2,051; 1898, 2¼ tons, £257; 1899, *nil*.

18. Wool. In 1893, 4½ tons, £417; 1894, 12½ tons, £1,161; 1895, 6½ tons, £524; 1896, 3¾ tons, £225; 1897, 10 tons, £1,719; 1898, 5¼ tons, £196; 1899, 5 tons, £166.

The export trade shows a tendency to concentrate round the major products, viz., sugar, green fruit, and copra—although fruit, which since 1887 had occupied the second place on the list of exports, receded to the third place in 1893, and still retains that position. It is also found that the export of minor products is a diminishing quantity.

Commenting on the foregoing list, frequent reference being made to statistics published in former issues of the Hand-Book, the most noticeable features are—(1.) *Bêche-de-mer*.—One of the exports that, for several years, shows a considerable falling off. (2.) *Cocoanuts*.—Exports revived during 1896.

(3) The export of *desiccated cocoanuts* fell off altogether in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. (4.) *Copra*.—The local consumption of nuts for home use continues to increase, therefore the shipping returns do not show the quantity actually raised; the 1899 export showed a slight decrease due to drought. (5.) *Cotton*.—Since 1887 only the kidney variety has been shipped. It is not a favourite crop with the natives, and it continues to decrease. (6.) *Curiosities*.—The exportation of curios decreased considerably in 1899. (7.) *Fruit*.—The export of fruit attained its greatest height in 1894, fell off in later years, but increased again in 1898 and 1899. Large areas are being put under cultivation at Sigatoka, Savusavu, Taviuni and Viria. The quantity of bananas shipped in cases shows a decrease. (8.) *Hides*.—Of these about three-fifths are usually shipped from Suva, mostly to Melbourne and Auckland. (9.) *Maizè* export showed considerable decrease in 1899. There is, however, a large local consumption, amounting probably to 20,000 bushels annually. (10.) *Molasses*.—This is closely connected with that of Colonial distilled spirits, the exportation of which began in 1878. It is also used as a fertilizer, and this use may prevent or reduce its export in future. (11.) *Peanuts*.—The market increased during 1899. (12.) The output of *Pearl* and *Tortoiseshell* has not varied extensively either in quantity or value. (13.) *Skins*.—Shows a considerable increase. (14.) *Spirits*.—The exportation began in 1878, and died out in 1895, but resumed in 1896, and decreased considerably during 1899. (15.) *Sugar*.—Since 1883 sugar has held first place (from Copra) in the list of exports. (16.) The export of *Tea* fell off in 1899. (17.) *Tobacco*.—There never has been a regular trade, but the finer classes are being cultivated, and trade fell off in 1898. (18.) *Wool* is not extensively exported, although reported on in the Melbourne market as being "fine haired and of good quality, light in condition, and quite free from burr or seed of any description." Showed falling off in 1899.

The total trade for 1899 and 1898, and the duties collected thereon at the respective ports of entry were :—

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Customs Dues.
1899	£	£	£
Suva	193,900	425,972	35,392
Levuka	65,233	55,885	17,235
1898			
Suva	173,635	471,252	31,558
Levuka	61,214	62,853	13,741

Condition of the Colony.—In his message to the Legislative Council in 1900, His Excellency the Governor said he regarded the financial results of the year as affording reasonable grounds for satisfaction. "We are now," said he, "within measurable distance of the financial position which I set myself to establish on assuming the government in the latter half of 1897, conferring provision for an executive staff adequate to the requirements and conditions of the colony, a fairly-assured prospect of having the means to meet the cost of the necessary Public Works Extraordinary in years to come, and the accumulation of a reserve of some £25,000 as an insurance against the temporary shrinkage of revenue, and the necessity for exceptional expenditure that may be caused by a hurricane."

During the latter part of 1900 the question of federation with New Zealand was discussed.

The **Revenue and Expenditure** for 1899 and 1898 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess or deficit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899	98,621 7 8	95,567 13 2	3,053 14 6
1898	94,164 15 6	87,594 8 6	6,483 16 0

Upwards of one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs (£52,631). The Native taxes—assessed at £20,000 yearly—are usually paid in during the latter half-year. No other sources of income need special comment.

On December 31, 1899, excess of assets over liabilities was £20,636 0s. 7d. The Public Trust account amounted to £31,588 12s. 9d. Introduction fund for Indian immigrants, £16,578 11s. 5d.; and return passages fund, £45,820 15s. 6d. The intestate estate fund was £400.

Public Debt.—At the beginning of 1899 amounted to £205,076, the original amount being £254,025, of which £48,949 has been repaid.

Postal.—The postage on Town Letters—that is, correspondence delivered within the limits of the town where posted—is one penny for each ½oz.; twopence on country and inter-insular letters. On book packets, town and country, under 4oz. 1d., and 1d. every 4oz. over; patterns and samples 2oz. 1d., town and country. On letters to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand there is a uniform rate of 2d. per ½oz. The rate on letters to the United Kingdom is 1d. per ½oz.; to all other parts of the world in the Postal Union *viâ* Orient and P. & O. lines 2½d. per ½oz.; *via* San Francisco 4d. per ½oz. The newspaper rates to all parts of the colony, to the Australias or the United Kingdom, is one penny for 4oz. Book and magazine rate to places beyond the colony is 1d. not exceeding four ounces and 1d. every additional four ounces, to the United Kingdom and other parts of the world 1d. for two ounces, and *viâ* Frisco, 1d. not exceeding four ounces, and 1d. additional per ounce, also to all other countries within the postal union. The rates on parcels to the United Kingdom (per P. & O. and Orient lines only), is 1lb. 1s., and up to 11lb., 8d. per lb., size limited to 6ft. by 2ft. girth; on parcels for other colonies and passing the United Kingdom, for 2lb., 1s. 7d., and 10d. for each pound over, in addition to the rate from the United Kingdom; to New South Wales and New Zealand 1lb. or under 8d., each additional 1lb. up to 11lb. 6d. Money Orders—The rates of commission are as follows :—On the United Kingdom and Canada : For sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s. 6d.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s. 6d.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 5s. On the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand : For sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 1s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 1s. 6d.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 2s. The registration fee on letters and packets is 4d. to all parts. Revenue stamps are not allowed to be used for postage; postal cards are issued at 1d. single, 2d. reply. There are two money-order offices, and the transactions in 1899 amounted to £630 19s. 2d. paid in the Colony, and £3,175 16s. 11d. issued in the Colony. The post-offices number 40, and 421,446 letters and postcards, 53,579 packets, and 308,714 newspapers and 1,278 parcels passed through the office in 1899.

Postal Revenue for 1899 was £2,547 2s. 6d.; expenditure, £2,045 17s. 6d. Excess of revenue over expenditure, £501 5s. There are no telegraph or public telephone offices. The Colony's share of the subsidy to the P. & O. line is £47 8s. 8d; to the Vancouver line £875; the latter has been discontinued.

For the Conveyance of Mails, Passengers and Freight.—The Royal Mail steamers of the Canadian-Australian Line, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, call at Suva twice monthly. Saloon fares to Sydney £10, return £15. Forecastle £6. To Vancouver £40, £60 return, fore cabin £16. Brown and Joske, agents in Suva.—The Union SS. Company of New Zealand, Ltd., run steamers monthly to and from Auckland, connecting with steamers for Sydney, San Francisco, and London; fares between New Zealand and Fiji : single, £8 and £4; return, £14 and £7. For Tonga (Friendly Group) once in 28 days, also weekly trips in and about the Fijis. Fares, the round trip, £6; to Loma Loma, £2 10s.; Vuna Point, 40s.; other places according to distance. The Fiji business of the Union SS. Company is managed by Hon. A. Duncan at Suva and Levuka. The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, Limited, run steamers fortnightly *via* Noumea. Fares to Sydney, £10, return, £15; in steerage, £6. To Melbourne, £14; return, £23; steerage, £8 10s.; return, £14. To New Hebrides, Aniteum, £10 10s. and £6. D. Calder is the agent at Suva and Levuka, and also for the British India S. N. Co. Several small steamers, owned in the colony, ply almost daily from Suva up the Rewa, and to Navua. Fares between Suva and Levuka £1 per head; from the capital they vary from 10s. to 40s., according to distance and vessel.

Bank.—Branches of the Bank of New Zealand, at Suva and Levuka.

Notary Public.—In Suva, W. Scott, barrister and solicitor, 1 Eldon Chambers; also a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Fiji and Victoria.

Insurance Companies.—South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company (agents, J. C. Smith and Co.); New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company (agents, J. C. Smith and Co.); Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited. (Smith and Co., agents.) The New York Life Assurance Company (A. M. Brodziak and Co., agents, Suva, D. J. Solomon, Levuka); North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited; the Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York. (Brown & Joske, Suva agents.)

Marine Board sits at Suva. Hon. W. Sutherland, President.

Friendly Society.—There is a branch of the M.U.I.O.O F. (No. 6,224) at Levuka, with about twenty members.

Chambers of Commerce.—Established in 1877 at Levuka. In 1885 at Suva. All the influential merchants and business men are members of one or other of these Chambers. At the quarterly and general meetings of both, members of either have the privilege of attending.

The Agricultural interest is represented by an Agricultural and Industrial Association in Suva; Secretary, George Moore.

Fiji Racing Club.—F. J. Barnett, Hon. Sec.

Hotels, &c.—At Levuka the "Royal," "Wharf," and the "Polynesian"; two boarding houses. At Suva the "Club," the "Pier," and the "Melbourne." Commodious ones are established on the River Rewa, one at Waimanu and another higher up the river called the "Terminus" hotel. On the Ba River, Pflugiers' Hotel.

There are photographic galleries at the capital, Levuka and Verata on the Rewa.

Newspapers.—Four newspapers are published in Fiji, the *Fiji Times*, issued twice weekly, 6d. each number; the *Royal Gazette*, about five times a month, price 12s. per quarter or 1s. each number; while the third, entitled *Na Mata*, published by the Government, is a Fijian newspaper, price 3s. per annum, or 3d. each number. These are published in Suva. Postage 1d. each number on above rates. The Wesleyan Mission publishes quarterly the *Tukututu Vakalotu*. The Roman Catholic Mission publishes monthly the *A Talanoa*.

Consuls.—Powers represented:—Paul Hoerder (Levuka) for Germany; Giovanni Branchi for Italy; Benjamin Morris (Levuka) and A. B. Joske (Suva) for the United States of America; the Honble. George Smith (Levuka) for Sweden and Norway.

Constitution.—Fiji is a Crown colony, the affairs of which are administered by a Governor and Executive Council. The laws are prepared by a Legislative Council, under the presidency of the Governor, composed of the Chief Justice and five other heads of departments, as official members, and six unofficial members. The seat of the Government is at Suva, in Viti Levu.

In legal matters the Imperial laws are followed, except where there has been local legislation. All jury cases are decided by the judge, with two assessors. Appeal, in civil cases, to the Privy Council is allowed where disputes exceed £500.

Native lands are inalienable to any person not a Fijian except through the Crown, and no lease is granted for a longer term than 21 years.

The natives have a measure of local self-government, their own arrangements as regards village and district councils being recognized. In several districts the Governor or a Stipendiary Magistrate has been appointed *Roko*, and, so far as time permits of a judgment being formed, not only with success but with the approval of the Natives. There are twelve salaried superior native chiefs exercising executive functions under the Government, and also twenty-six native magistrates. The native taxes payable to Government in tobacco, cotton, maize, or copra for 1900 are assessed as follows:—

Districts.	£	Districts.	£
Ba and Yasawa	1,383	Nadroga	800
Bua...	1,300	Naitasiri	400
Cakaudrove	2,100	Namosi	290
Colo North	258	Ra	850
Colo East	693	Rewa	1,000
Colo West	306	Serua	310
Kadavu	1,450	Tai Levu	2,000
Lau	2,100	Rotuma	500
Lomaiviti	2,000		
Macuata	2,000	A total of ...	£19,740

Social.—Rates of Wages.—On plantations: European managers from £100 to £250* per annum; overseers, £50 to £120* per annum; ploughmen from £60 to £140* per annum; Polynesians, £7 to £14,* with quarters. Coolies—men, 1s. per day; women, 9d.; Fijians, £6 to £8* per annum. Indians and Fijians may be engaged for time or task work.

Domestic Servants.—Coolies: men, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day; women, 9d. to 1s. without rations; coolies (free), £18 to £30 per annum; Fijians, 4s. per week to 35s. per month; Polynesians, £10 to £14 per annum.

The demand for artisans and mechanics is small. Blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, coopers, and painters, earn 10s. to 14s. per day; cabinet makers, 20s. per day; native sailors from £2 to £5 per month.

The retail prices of provisions, &c., are about as follow:—Arrowroot, 6d. per lb.; bacon, 1s. per lb.; beef, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; beer, 12s. per doz. quarts; bread, 4d. per 2 lb. loaf; butter, fresh 1s. 8d. per lb., salt 1s. per lb.; cheese, 10d. per lb.; coffee (Fiji or imported) 1s. 4d. per lb.; cigars, 10s. to 25s. per 100; cornflour, 9d. per lb.; eggs, 1s. 3d. to 2s. per doz.; flour, 6s. per bag of 50 lb.; ham, 1s. per lb.; kumalas, 3s. to 6s.; pressed meat, 6d. per lb.; milk, 4d. per quart; oatmeal, 4½d. per lb.; onions, 3d. to 4d.; potatoes, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; rice, 14s. 6d. per cwt.; ditto (coolie), 14s. 6d. per cwt.; salt, 1d. per lb.; soap (yellow) 25s. per cwt.; ditto (blue mottled) 34s. per cwt.; spirits (draught), 30s. per gallon; ditto per case, 50s. to 60s.; tea (Fiji) 1s. 4d., (imported), 2s. per lb.; tobacco (leaf), 1s. 6d. per lb. (manufactured), 4s. 6d. per lb.; (imported), 7s. per lb.; vegetables, about 3d. per lb.; yams, 5s. to 10s. per cwt.

* With rations.

Rotuma — This possession of the British Crown, discovered in 1791 by Captain Edwards, of the *Pandora*, is a volcanic isle situated in 12° 30′ S. lat., 177° 40′ E. long., nearly 300 miles NNW. from the nearest Fijian land and 400 miles from Levuka and N. S. Wales. It is between 4 and 5 miles wide, by about 16 in length, gradually rising from the sea to a central ridge of hills to an elevation of 800 feet, of purely volcanic formation, covered with igneous boulders. It has no harbour but a sheltered roadsted at the NE. end, and this is not a desirable anchorage during strong gales. A formal deed of cession was executed at the request of the native chiefs on the 14th November, 1879, and it was gazetted in December, 1880, as an integral portion of the Fijian group. The formal ceremony of annexation by hoisting the flag took place in May, 1881. The soil is a dark friable loam, with a strip quarter of a mile wide of red loam from the shore to far inland. The low lands are fertile, yielding taro, yams, bananas, &c., and are suitable for growing sugar and cotton. Arrowroot, which grows wild, of a very fine quality, is plentiful. The higher lands are studded with forest trees, and with cocoa-nut and other palms. A wide, serviceable public way round the island as far as Motusa, and thence on through Itumutu on the west end has been made. Roads are kept in repair by the parties through whose land they pass. The native gardens and plantations are fenced in by a stone wall 4ft. high, on the sea side of which pigs and other stock are allowed to run at large; and useful trees and grasses are preserved in the common by law. The climate is salubrious, with copious, though not unpleasantly abundant, rainfall. The chief source of wealth is the cocoanut, which here grows to a perfection unknown in any other isle of the South Seas. The annual yield is from six to eight hundred tons of copra annually; these returns will be much increased as underground water tanks are constructed, thus saving the young nuts upon which the natives rely much for drinking purposes, water not being very good. Some of the fish caught in the waters are poisonous, and frequent cases of suffering and death occur therefrom. The native inhabitants are a peaceable law-abiding race, sober, and reliable, addicted to travel from early youth. They are copper-coloured, of average size, divided into families, and number about 2,167; males 1,035, females 1,132. All are clothed, the men's heads being covered. The males cook, the women and girls fetch the water and look after the house only, and thus ignorant of the old time duties of their sex, are useless but for child-rearing. The Rotumans are hardy, make excellent sailors, are much on the water, and are far more conversant with the English language than the Fijians. Formerly they were not allowed to leave the island; they are now permitted as passengers to Fiji, Tonga, or Samoa without captains entering into bonds; but if shipped as sailors a bond of £50 is required. No woman or person under fifteen is allowed to leave except under the protection of a guardian; nor without special permission; or male adults having any relatives dependent on them for support without finding sureties for their maintenance. There is no lala; neither Buli, nor Roko. Christianity, notwithstanding persecution, spread most rapidly after the Tongans first taught them, and half of the people had embraced its tenets, when the first white missionary visited them. Attendance at school is compulsory on children from six to sixteen; about 1,000 attend, many being adults. The Catholic mission has two chapels. The Revs. J. Trouillet and J. B. Chevreuil are the Catholic priests. The cost of governing is about £500 per annum. Mr. Mitchell, appointed from Fiji, was the first Resident Commissioner, followed by Mr. W. M. Gordon; then by Mr. A. R. Mackay; by Mr. F. C. D. B. Fuller; and Mr. H. E. Leefe, who now holds the office; salary £350 per annum and quarters. The commissioner is at the same time arbitrator, adviser, conciliator, and even medical adviser. The first sitting of the court was held in November, 1881. The court house was finished in 1888. Seven district chiefs meet in council monthly. The people select their own police in each district. The assessment of native taxes amounts to about £500 annually. The population is about 2,200, and there are about 300 natives away, principally in Fiji and Torres Straits.

GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, His Excellency Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (1894), C.M.G. (1889). Educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge; Writer Ceylon Service, attached to Colonial Secretary's office, 1867; additional Police Magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; Police Magistrate, Harrispattu, 1869; Acting Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, February, 1870; Acting Police Magistrate, Colombo, October, 1870; Assistant Government Agent, &c., 1871; Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1874; Principal Assistant, September, 1876; Treasurer, August, 1886; acted several times as Colonial Secretary; Auditor-General, 1890; Colonial Secretary, Cyprus, 1891; ditto Hong Kong, 1892-95; retired 1895; Governor, Fiji, 1897. (In the event of the Governor's absence, the Government is administered by the Chief Justice.)

Governor, High Commisioner, &c. —Western Pacific ... ... } Sir G. T. M. O'Brien £2,200.

Private Secretary, Despatch Clerk and Secretary to Consul-General—R. S. D. Rankine.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor (President).
The Hon. W. L. Allardyce, Receiver-General.
The Hon. J. S. Udal, Attorney-General. £500.
The Hon. W. Sutherland, Native Commissioner. £450.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor (President).
The Hon. the Chief Justice.
The Hon. the Attorney-General.
The Hon. the Receiver-General.
The Hon. the Commissioner for Lands.
The Hon. Chief Medical Officer.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Hon. John Hill.
The Hon. James Murray.
The Hon. R. E. Donaldson.
The Hon. J. M. Borron.
The Hon. D. B. Millar.
The Hon. W. Burton.
*Clerk—A. Langton. £50.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

	£
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General, W. L. Allardyce	600
First Clerk, A. Langton	250
†Second Clerk, A. Montgomerie	200
Third Clerk, T. Lawrie	150
Clerks—V. Witham, K. J. Allardyce; each	100

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Government Printer, E. J. March	400
Machinist, G. A. Rolfe	220

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Auditor, J. O. Forth	370
Chief Clerk, R. H. Kirkwood	250
Clerk, N. Heffeman	60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

‡Colonial Postmaster, Leslie J. Walker	300
Clerk and Accountant, H. P. St. Julian	225
Clerk, A. J. Armstrong	60
Second Clerk, W. Gardiner	50
§Postmaster (Levuka), R. C. Bentley	20
Clerk and Accountant, F. Gallagher	150

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Native Commissioner, W. Sutherland	450
‖Chief Clerk and Interpreter, W. A. Scott	75
Clerk, R. Boyd	125
Roko Tui Tai Levu	340
,, Tui Cakaudrove	300
,, Tui Bua	220
,, Tui Macuata	220
,, Tui Lau	200
,, Tui Kadavu	200

And eight others varying each from £100 to £150.

TREASURY.

Receiver-General, Commissioner of Stamps, and Asst. Colonial Sec., W. L. Allardyce	600
Accountant, Richard Scott	350
Cashier for Immigration Accounts, William Gibb	275
Accountant of Native taxes, A. Gray	200
Clerk, C. G. Francis	100
Inspector of Native Taxes, Rewa, Tai-levu, and Naitasiri, W. C. Reay	250
Inspector of Native Taxes, Ba and Ra, W. J. Ewins	200
¶Receiver of Native Taxes, Colo East, A. B. Joske	50
*[1]Receiver of ,, Suva, J. D. W. Vaughan	50
,, ,, Levuka, W. W. Wilson	50
,, ,, Lau, W. Hopkins	50

CUSTOMS.

SUVA.

†[1]Collector of Customs, J. K. M. Ross (and overtime fees, £100)	400
‡[1]First Clerk and Comparing Officer, W. O. Groom (and overtime fees, £35)	270
Second Clerk and Bond Keeper, T. Thompson (and overtime fees, £20)	260
Third Clerk, G. Gardiner (and overtime fees, £40)	220
1st Boarding Officer, L. J. Johnstone (and overtime fees, £55)	200
2nd ,, ,, J. M. Wilson (and overtime fees, £55)	100

LEVUKA.

§[1]Sub-Collector, R. C. Bentley (and overtime fees, £60)	220
Bond Keeper and Boarding Officer, J. March (and overtime fees, £30)	175
Junior Clerk, D. Chalmers	50

* First Clerk, Colonial Secretary. £250.
† Despatch Clerk, £50.
‡ With quarters.
§ Is also sub-collector of Customs, £220.
‖ Is also Stipendiary Magistrate, Kadavu, £100, and Tax Inspector, Kadavu, £50.
¶ The Stipendiary Magistrate of Ra, £300.
*[1] The Government storekeeper, £275.
†[1] Also Honorary President Marine Board.
‡[1] Secretary Marine Board, £25.
§[1] Also Postmaster, Levuka, £20.

PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

	£
‖[1]Harbour Master, Suva, Captain C. Wooley	250
¶[1] Do. Levuka, Capt. W. W. Wilson	100

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Agent-General, J. Forster	375
Accountant, R. S. Beagley	150
*[2]Superintendent Polynesian Depot, H. T. Milne	50
†[2]Inspector, A. Coates	200
Inspector, H. Potts	250
Clerk and Hindustani Interpreter, J. W. Davidson	225
Clerk, C. Hooker	120

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

‡[2]His Honour the Chief Justice Sir H. S. Berkeley (also Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court)	900
Registrar of Supreme Court and Curator of Intestate Estates, J. Langford (and fees, £15)	400
Attorney-General, The Hon. J. S. Udal (allowed private practice) (and fees, £11) (C. H. H. Irvine, acting)	500
Clerk to Attorney-General, N. Graburn	150
Sheriff, C. A. Francis (and fees, £12)	100
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, &c., Mark Dods (and fees, £5)	300
Chief Police Magistrate, Hamilton Hunter	400
§[2]Resident Commissioner of Rotuma, H. E. Leefe	350
‖[2]Stipendiary Magistrate, Rewa, C. R. Swayne	400
Clerk, Rewa, R. Irvine	100
Resident Commissioner, Colo West, and Stipendiary Magistrate of Ba and Yasawas, H. Monckton	400
¶[2]Resident Commissioner of Colo North and East, Adolph B. Joske	325
Stipendiary Magistrate, Levuka, F. R. S. Baxendale	300
Do. do. Kadavu, W. Scott	100
*[3] Do. do. Lau, W. Hopkins	300
†[3] Do. do. Navua and Nadroga, R. M. Booth	300
Stipendiary Magistrate, Taviuni, A. Coates	300
Do. do. Tai Levu, F. R. S. Bakendale	300
Do. do. Savu Savu, A. Coates	300
‡[3] Do. do. Macuata, N. Chalmers	300

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

§[3]Superintendent of Police, C. A. Francis	250
Inspector, Suva, G. H. May	150
Do. Levuka, G. Wright	150
Do. Rewa, J. M. Gosstray	150
Do. Ba, F. H. Shanks	150
Do. Labasa, A. Mason	150

ARMED NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

‖[3]Commandant C. A. Francis	50
¶[3]Deputy-Commandant, Colo North, Adolph B. Joske	25
Musketry and Drill Instructor, G. H. May	100
European Officer, R. Griffiths	150

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

*[4]Superintendent, H. T. Milne	250
Gaoler, Suva, F. Sabben	200
Chief Warder, H. Ewins	150
†[4]In charge Levuka, F. R. S. Baxendale	25
Do. Rewa, J. M. Gosstray	15

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. B. G. Corney, M.R.C.S., England	600
Senior Medical Officer, G. W. A. Lynch, M.B., Bach. Surg. Cantab., M.R.C.S. London, L.R.C.P., London	500

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.‡[4]

Ba and Rakiraki, J. W. Farndale, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London	300
Labasa, H. N. Joynt, M.D., Dipl. State. Med., Dublin	300
Tavinui, A. Montague, M.B., London, M.R.C.S., Eng., &c.	300
Suva, R. B. Black, M.B., Bac. Surg., Univ. Ed.	300
Rewa, H. Keith, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.I.P.S., Glasgow	300
Levuka, H. A. Hallen, M.B., C.M., Edin.; M.D., Edin.	300

‖[1] As Surveyor to Marine Board £25, and fees £20.
¶[1] As Surveyor £25, fees £7.
*[2] Is Superintendent of Prisons, £250.
†[2] Is allowed £50 as Inspector of Native labourers.
‡[2] And as Chief Judicial Commissioner, £300.
§[2] With quarters.
‖[2] Also Acting Roko Tui, Naitasiri, £50.
¶[2] Also Deputy-Commandant, A.N.C., £25.
*[3] Assistant Native Commissioner and Inspector Taxes, Lau £50.
†[3] Inspector Native taxes, £50.
‡[3] Is also Inspector of Native taxes for Macuata, £50.
§[3] Also Commandant Armed Native Constabulary, £50.
‖[3] Also Superintendent Police, £250.
¶[3] Resident Commissioner, £325.
*[4] Is also Superintendent of Polynesian Depôt, £50.
†[4] The S. Magistrate at Levuka, £300.
‡[4] Allowed private practice, capitation fees on labourers, also house allowance of £50 each, or quarters.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL, SUVA.

	£
Resident Medical Superintendent, the S.M.O., ...	
Sister in Nursing Charge, Miss May Anderson	75
Nurse, E. Austin	40
Probationer, Miss Maud Anderson	25
*Clerk and Accountant, W. Gibb	50
Dispenser, Asaeli Tamanitoakula...	25

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Superintendent, the Chief Medical Officer	
†Chief Warder, Norman Smith	120

There are also 14 provincial vaccinators, native practitioners.

LAND, WORK, AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	£
Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, the Hon. George Moore, C.E.	450
Staff Surveyor, W. C. Simmons	350
Foreman of Works, J. C. Hansen...	240
Clerk, J. Stuart	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendent Native Technical School, W. E. Atkinson ...	270
Carpenter ,, ,, A. Barrack	200
‡Government Store Keeper, J. D. W. Vaughan	275
Master of ss. *Clyde*, James Callaghan	216
Curator of Botanic Station, D. Yeoward	165

CUSTOMS, SHIPPING DUES, WHARFAGE, LICENSES, &c.

NATIVE TAXES.

Assessment for Year	1899. £
Lau	2,100
Cakaudrove	2,100
Macuata	2,000
Bua	1,300
Lomaiviti	2,000
Tailevu	2,000
Naitasiri	400
Rewa	1,000
Kadavu	1,450
Nadroga	800
Ra	850
Ba and Yasawa	1,383
Namosi	290
Serua	310
Colo East	693
Colo West	306
Colo North	258
Rotuma	500
	£19,740

COMMUTATION OF NATIVE TAXES by Masters and permanent Crew of Native Vessels, Native Ministers and Teachers, 2s. per mensem, or 24s. per annum.

NATIVES who are absent from their communities and are not paying commuted taxes under the provisions of any Native Labour or Masters and Servants Ordinance shall commute their tax-work by a money payment of 2s. per mensem, or 24s. per annum.

COMMUTATION TAX OF NATIVE LABOURER, 2s. per mensem.

COMMUTATION TAX OF NATIVE SERVANT engaged under "Masters and Servants Ordinance 1890," 2s. per mensem.

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS DUES.

SCHEDULE.	£	s.	d.
Aerated and mineral waters, quarts, per dozen ...	0	1	6
Aerated and mineral waters, pints and smaller quantities, per dozen	0	0	9
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, quarts, per dozen	0	2	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, pints, per dozen	0	1	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, in wood or jar, per gallon...	0	1	0
Anchors, black or galvanized, per cwt.	0	2	6
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	1
Asbestos and asbestos manufacturers, ad valorem ...	12½ pr ct.		
Bacon, hams, and cured pork, per lb.	0	0	2
Baking powder, per lb., or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Barley, per lb., or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ...	0	0	1
Basketware and wickerware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Bath-bricks, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Beans, per lb.	0	0	0¼
Beeswax, per lb.	0	0	2
Bicycles, each	2	0	0
Biscuits, sweetened or fancy, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Biscuits other, per lb.	0	0	0½
Blacking, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Blue, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ...	0	0	2
Bolts and nuts and bolt ends and nuts, per lb. ...	0	0	0½
Bottled fruits, quarts, per dozen	0	2	0
Bottled fruits, pints or smaller quantities, per dozen...	0	1	0
Boots, shoes, slippers and goloshes of leather in whole or part (English sizes to be the standard)—			
Children's, per pair	0	0	3
Girls', per pair	0	0	6
Boys', per pair	0	0	6
Women's, per pair	0	1	6
Men's, per pair	0	2	6
Indiarubber, per pair	0	0	6
Boxes and trunks of wood, leather, or metal, per inch in length	0	0	2
Bran and pollard, per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
Bricks, tiles, and slates, per 1,000	0	5	0
Brushware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Butter and ghee, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Candles, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ...	0	0	1
Caps, percussion, per 100	0	0	1
Cards, playing, per pack of 61 cards or under... ...	0	0	6
Carpets, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Carts and carriages, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Cartridges, per 100	0	2	0
Cartridges cases, per 100	0	1	0
Cement, plaster of Paris and hydraulic lime, per cwt.	0	1	0
Chains, black or galvanised, per cwt.	0	2	6
Cheese, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ...	0	0	2
Cigars and cigarettes (including wrappers), per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	5	0
Clocks and clockware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	3
Condensed milk, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Confectionery, including cakes, plum-pudding, comfits, liquorice, liquorice-paste, lozenges of all kinds, sugar-candy, succades, icing sugar, sweetmeats, mincemeats, candied and crystallised fruits and peels, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ...	0	0	3
Cordage and rope, per ton	1	10	0
Cordials and syrups, not medicinal, per gallon... ...	0	2	0
Cork and corkware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Cornflour including maizena, semolina, germea, wheatena, maize-meal and farinaceous and amylaceous foods not otherwise enumerated, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Crockery, earthenware and Chinaware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Dholl and gram (whole or split) of all kinds, per ton ...	2	0	0
Doors, sashes, shutters and Venetian blinds, per piece...	0	2	0
Drapery—			
Cottons of all kinds, including articles made principally of cotton in the piece, exceeding one yard in length, not exceeding 36 inches in width, per yard	0	0	1
Exceeding 36 inches and not exceeding 72 inches in width, per yard	0	0	2
Exceeding 72 inches and not exceeding 108 inches in width, per yard	0	0	3
For every additional 36 inches or portions thereof in width, per yard	0	0	1
Undershirts, other shirts, blankets, rugs and shawls, apparel and slops, and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, linen, silk, wool, jute, ramie, or other textile fabric not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Drugs and medicinal substances, chemicals and drysalteries (except those containing spirits or opium, and those otherwise enumerated), and tinctures of the British pharmacopœia, except those containing opium, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting-powder and similar explosives, per lb.	0	0	6
Enamelled ware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Firearms, ad valorem...	20 per ct.		
Fireworks, ad valorem	20 per ct.		
Fish, dried, salt, preserved or chilled, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Floor and oil cloth and linoleum, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Flour, including seconds, thirds, and fourths, and sharps, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0	0

* Accountant Immigration Dept., £275.

† Is also Manager Suva Cemetery, £50.

‡ Receiver of Native taxes Suva, £50.

	£	s.	d.
Fruits and vegetables, dried, or preserved, not otherwise specified, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight		0	1
Furniture, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Fuse, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Galvanised iron in bars, rods, sheets or corrugated, per ton	2	0	0
Galvanised manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Galvanised wire, fencing, per cwt.	0	2	0
Galvanised wire, barbed, per cwt.	0	3	0
Gasoline, per gallon	0	1	0
Gas, in iron cylinders, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Gelatine, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Ginger, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Glass and Glassware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Glue, per lb.	0	0	1
Golden syrup, per lb or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for and such reputed weight	0	0	1
Grain and pulse, not otherwise enumerated, per bushel	0	0	6
Grease, including dripping, fat, lard and tallow, per cwt.	0	2	6
Grindstones, per inch diameter	0	0	1
Gutterpercha and Indiarubber manufactures not otherwise specified, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Hardware, including all metals and manufactures of metals in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Hats and caps, men's and boys' of all kinds, and women's untrimmed, each	0	0	6
Hollowware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Honey, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Hops, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	3
Ink, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Iron, black, in bar, rod, sheet or plates, per ton	1	10	0
Iron tanks, black, each	0	5	0
Iron tanks, galvanised, each	0	10	0
Iron wire, black, per ton	1	0	0
Isinglass, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Ivory and bone manufacturers, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Jams and jellies, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Jewellery, ad valorem	20 per ct.		
Kapoc, per cwt.	0	1	0
Kerosene, of 100 degrees or over, closed-flash test, per gallon	0	0	9
Kerosene, under 100 degrees, closed-flash test, per gallon	0	1	3
Lamps and lampware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Laths, per 1,000	0	2	0
Lead, including shot and bullets, per cwt.	0	5	0
Leather and leatherware, except as otherwise specified, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Lines, clothes, fishing, lead, and log, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Lines, marline, spunyarn, and similar lines, per cwt.	0	1	6
Macaroni, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Maize, per bushel	0	0	6
Malt, per bushel	0	0	6
Matting, except South Sea Island mats, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Matches—			
Wooden, in boxes containing under 100 matches, per gross boxes	0	0	6
For each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross boxes	0	0	6
Wax or other kinds, in boxes containing under 100 matches, per gross boxes	0	1	0
For each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross boxes	0	1	0
Meat, dried, preserved, salt or chilled, per lb.	0	0	1
Methylated spirits, per gallon	0	2	0
Millstones, per inch diameter	0	0	1
Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	0	3	0
Mouldings and architraves, 100 lineal feet	0	2	0
Musical instruments, pianos, each	5	0	0
Musical instruments, organs and harmoniums, each	3	0	0
Musical instruments, not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Mustard, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Nails, exceeding 1 inch in length, per cwt.	0	3	0
Nuts of all kinds except cocoanuts, per lb.	0	0	1
Oakum, per cwt.	0	4	0
Oatmeal, including rolled or crushed oats, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	0½
Oats, per bushel	0	0	6
Oils of all kinds, except for medicinal use, in bulk, per gallon	0	0	9
Oils, in bottle, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Oilman's stores, not otherwise specified, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein, per lb.	0	16	0
Paints, in oil or dry colours, per cwt.	0	3	0
Paints, mixed, ready for use, per cwt.	0	6	0
Paints, artists', ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Palings, per 100	0	2	0
Paper brown, wrapping, printing, and paper bags, per cwt.	0	3	0
Papier-mache and pulpware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Paper writing and fancy, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Pease and peasemeal, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Pease, dried, per bushel	0	0	6
Pepper, per lb., or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Perfumery, not being perfumed spirits, ad valorem	15 per ct.		
Pickles, sauces, reputed pints and smaller quantities, per dozen	0	2	0
Pickles, sauces, reputed quarts, per dozen	0	4	0
Picture and picture-frames, and mouldings for same, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Pipes, tobacco, clay, per gross	0	1	0
Pipes, tobacco, other kinds, including cigar and cigarette holders and mouth-pieces and cases for the same, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Platedware (E.P.), ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Plate powder, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Posts and rails, per 100	0	2	0
Potted meats, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Powder, sporting, per lb.	0	0	6
Printed forms, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Printing materials (type, paper, and ink), ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Putty, per cwt.	0	3	0
Resin, per cwt.	0	2	0
Rice, per ton	2	0	0
Sago, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Sails, tents, and tarpaulins, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Salt (in bulk), per cwt.	0	1	0
Sewing machines, treadle or treadle and hand, each	0	10	0
Sewing machines, hand, each	0	6	0
Shingles, per 1,000	0	2	0
Snuff, per lb.	0	3	0
Soap, plain, hard or soft (including "Sunlight" brand), per lb.	0	0	1
Soap, toilet, fancy, medicated, scented, and soap extracts, ad valorem	15 per ct.		
Soda (crystals), per ton	1	0	0
Spices of all kinds, including aniseed, carraway seed, celery seed, cardamon seed, capsicums, cayenne, cassia, cinnamon, cummin seed, coriander, cloves, curry powder, fenugreek, mace, myrabolams, pimento, turmeric, vanilla, and similar articles, per lb. or pint, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Spirits, of all kinds imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is over proof, per proof gallon	0	14	0
Spirits, of all kinds imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is under proof, per liquid gallon	0	14	0
Spirits, and spirituous compounds, and scented waters imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, per liquid gallon	0	14	0
Case spirits.—Reputed contents of two, three, four or more gallons shall be charged,— Two gallons and under, as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons, and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.			
Sponges, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Starch, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Stationery, including albums, account books, advertising matter, birthday and similar books and cards, cigarette paper, and diaries, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Steel, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Sugar, per lb.	0	0	0½
Tacks and nails, under 1 inch, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Taploca, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Tea, per lb.	0	0	6
Timber (dressed or surfaced), per 100 feet, superficial	0	2	0
Timber (undressed), per 100 feet superficial	0	1	6
The duty on timber to be computed on a thickness of 1 inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under 1 inch to be reckoned as 1 inch.			
Tin and tinware, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	3	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Toys, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Turpentine, per gallon	0	1	0
Twine, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	2
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Varnish, lacquer, Japan, furniture, and other liquid polishes, per gallon	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Vaseline or soft paraffin, per lb.	0	0	2
Vermicelli, per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	0	0	1
Vinegar, per gallon	0	0	6
Wall paper, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Whips and walking sticks, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Whiting, chalk, and lime, per cwt.	0	1	0
Wines—			
Bordeaux (claret) or Australian, in bulk, per gallon	0	2	0
Bordeaux (claret) or Australian, in bottle, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	0	2	0
Other kinds, in bulk, per gallon	0	4	0
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	0	4	0
Sparkling, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	0	6	0
Wire rope, per ton	3	0	0
Woodenware, not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	12½ pr ct.		
Work boxes and writing desks, ad valorem	12½ ,,		
Zinc and zinc manufactures, ad valorem	12½ ,,		

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Agricultural implements and machines and parts thereof,—the following—coffee-pulpers, corn-hillers, cultivators, digging forks, earth scoops evaporating machines for tea, fruit, and like products, fibre cleaning, ginning, spinning, and weaving machines, grain sowers, harrows, hoes, ploughs, scarifiers, scythes, shellers, sickles, winnowing machines, handles for above wooden and unfitted; animals; bags and sacks; ballast, ships' (pig and scrap iron), bêche-de-mer, books and periodicals (printed), boiler plates, casks and tanks for exporting molasses and spirits, coal, cocoanuts, cocoanut fibre, coin, coke, copper (rods), under one inch in diameter, copra, cotton (raw), curiosities (South Sea Island), earthenware drain-pipes, felt, sheathing, garden seeds, guano, hides, horns, infants' food, iron and steel rails and fish-plates and bolts, and nuts imported with and belonging to the same, lead for lining tea-chests, lint for surgical purposes, living oysters, luggage (personal), as may be from time to time permitted by the Governor by any Regulation made by him and published in the *Gazette*. Machinery—agricultural, electrical, mining, sawing, sugar making, and sugar mill fixtures, steam engines and boilers, manures, maps, including atlases and charts, matting for ships' dunnage, mats for sugar, metal (yellow, for sheathing), metals (old), microscopes, music (printed), nets (fishing), oars, ores, packages (empty, used, and returned), paper-making machines, paving stones, photographs (unframed), pitch, plants, pyrethrum roseum, pugmills, sandalwood, school slates, sail canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 (British Nos.), shell (tortoise and pearl), show-cards, skins, South Sea Island produce not otherwise enumerated, steel and iron punts and lighters and plates (rolled, curved and shaped, for building the same), steel railway sleepers and bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to the same, sulphur, tar, timber (undressed, cut for cases, not exceeding three feet in length, for exporting fruit), tin (cut for exporting produce, vegetables and green fruit not otherwise enumerated), water and wind motors, woolpacks.

GENERAL DUTY.

On all articles not specified or not included in the free list, an ad valorem duty of... 12½ pr ct.

EXPORT DUTY.

British sterling silver coin over £10 ... 2½ per ct.

WHARFAGE DUES.

SCHEDULE A.

Vessels.

	£	s.	d.
Tonnage duty for one day or any part thereof—			
2 tons to 10 tons	0	4	0
10 tons to 20 tons	0	6	0
20 tons to 30 tons	0	10	0
30 tons to 150 tons, 10s. for the first 30 tons and 2d. for every additional ton.			
Punts and lighters up to 50 tons	1	0	0
,, ,, from 50 to 100 tons	1	10	0
,, ,, ,, 100 to 200 tons	2	0	0
Vessels of 150 tons to 250 tons, £1 10s. for the first 150 tons, and 1½d. for every additional ton.			
Vessels of 250 tons to 500 tons, £2 2s. 6d. for the first 250 tons, and 1d. for every additional ton.			
Vessels over 500 tons, £3 3s. 4d. for the first 500 tons, and ½d for every additional ton.			
No vessel to pay more than £5 a day.			

SCHEDULE B.

General Rates.

	s.	d.
Basket, carboy, caroteel, demijohn, drum, half-chest, firkin, jar, keg, quarter sack, and packages under five cubic feet, each	0	2
Bag, sack, barrel, quarter cask, kilderkin, tub, octave,	0	3
For every package not otherwise specified if five cubic feet or over, for each 10 cubic feet or part of 10 cubic feet	0	3
Crate, hogshead, tierce	0	9
Pipe, butt, puncheon, leaguer	1	0
Tank	2	6

For "Empties," half the above rates.

Special Rates.

	s.	d.
Anchors, chains, cables, per cwt.	0	1½
Ballast for ships other than iron, per ton	0	6
Bananas, per bunch	0	0½
Boilers (engine), per cwt.	0	3
Bricks, tiles, and slates, per 100	0	3
Carrots, onions, turnips, in bulk, per cwt.	0	3
Carts and carriages, each	5	0
Coals and coke, in bulk, per ton	0	6
Cocoanut fibre, per cwt.	0	1
Cocoanuts, per 100	0	1
Copra, candlenuts, and fungus, per cwt.	0	1
Cotton, per bag	0	0½
Cotton, per bale	0	4
Doors, and pairs of sashes, each	0	2
Engines (fire and steam), per cwt.	0	3
Galvanized iron wire, in sheet, bundle, or case, per cwt.	0	1½
Gravestones each parcel or package	0	6
Hay and straw, per bale	0	6
Hides and skins, each	0	1
Iron, in bar, rod, sheet, bundle, pig, tire, wheels, wire, pots, camp ovens, pipes, and rails, per cwt.	0	1½
Iron sheets (in case), per cwt.	0	1½
Laths and palings, per 100	0	6
Lead (in any form) per cwt.	0	1½
Live stock actually passing over the wharf as follows:—		
Horses, mules, asses, and horned cattle, each	1	6
Sheep, pigs, and goats	0	3
Machinery, per cwt.	0	1½
Mouldings and architraves, per 100 running feet	0	6
Oars, per dozen	0	4
Pearl shell, shark fins, bêche-de-mer, per cwt.	0	2
Pianos and harmoniums, each	2	6
Posts and rails, per 100	2	0
Shingles, per 1,000	0	4
Spars, per running foot	0	0½
Staves and shooks, per 100	0	3
Timber, per 100 superficial feet	0	1½
Yams, kumalas, potatoes, in bulk, per cwt.	0	1

PILOTAGE, LIGHT, AND SHIPPING DUES.

SCHEDULE A.

Pilotage.

	£	s.	d.
Vessels of 60 tons register and under	1	0	0
Vessels exceeding 60 tons register, per registered ton	0	0	4
Pilotage on any vessel not to exceed	10	0	0
For every vessel in ballast, if over 120 tons, half the above rates.			
Pilotage is charged inwards and outwards.			

Light and Shipping Dues.

	£	s.	d.
Vessels from any port beyond the Australian Colonies, or New Zealand, per registered ton	0	0	6
Steam vessels, other than mail steamers, from ports beyond the colony, and sailing vessels from the Australian Colonies, or New Zealand, per registered ton	0	0	3
Unlicensed vessels sailing coastwise, per ton	0	0	2
Light dues shall be charged inwards only.			

Exemptions from Shipping Dues.

Steam vessels under contract with the Colonial Government.
Vessels put back in distress, and vessels holding coasting licenses.

SCHEDULE B.

	£	s.	d.
For removal in harbour of any vessel under 100 tons	0	10	0
Exceeding 100 tons	1	0	0

LICENSES.

SCHEDULE A.

Nature of License.	Per annum £.
Architect	5
Auctioneer and commission agent	20
Commission agent	10
Dentist	20
Hawker	5
Photographer	10
Insurance companies	20
Retailing wines and spirits on board a vessel (packet license)	25
Surveyor	5
Waterman, plying for hire	2

SCHEDULE B.

Baker (town)	5
Baker (country)	2
Bank or banking company	30
Board and lodging-house keeper (town)	10
Do. do. do. (country)	3
Butcher (town)	10
Chemist and druggist	20
Cordial manufacturer	5
Distiller of spirit	50
Joint stock companies, or agents for such	25
Keeping store, wholesale and retail (town)	15
Do. do. do. (country)	10
Keeping store, retail (town)	5
Do. do. (country)	3

	£
Keeping public billiard table	5
Keeping timber yard	15
Keeping shooting-gallery	1
Pawnbroker	25
Publican (town)	45
Publican (country)	15
Undertaker	5
Wholesale wine and spirit	15

COASTING LICENSES.

Schedule B.

Annual Rate for Coasting Licenses and Licenses to Carry Coastwise.

	£	s.	d.
Cargo boat or vessel of any kind under two tons	1	0	0
For every additional ton, up to 20 tons register, per annum	0	4	0
For every additional ton, above 20 tons (in addition to the amount leviable on the first 20 tons), per ton, per annum	0	2	0

ARMS LICENSE.

Arms trading license for six months	3	0	0
Arms trading license for twelve months	6	0	0
Gun license for year in which issued	0	10	0

LICENSE TO CUT TIMBER.

To cut and remove firewood	0	5	0

GOVERNMENT BONDED WAREHOUSE.

For Receiving and Delivering.

A pipe, butt, piece, or puncheon	0	1	0
A half-pipe or hogshead	0	0	6
A barrel, quarter-cask, case, box, keg or package	0	0	3

For Storing.

A pipe, butt, piece, or puncheon, per week	0	0	4
A half-pipe or hogshead	0	0	2
A barrel, quarter-cask, case, box, keg, or package	0	0	1

All fees to be paid on delivery of goods.

POWDER MAGAZINE.

Rates of Storage.

For each barrel or package containing upwards of 50 lbs. of gunpowder for any period not exceeding six weeks	0	2	0
For each barrel or package containing upwards of 50 lbs. of gunpowder for any period above six weeks, per week	0	0	4
For each barrel or package containing 50 lbs. and under of gunpowder for any period not exceeding six weeks	0	1	0
For each barrel or package containing 50 lbs. and under of gunpowder for any period under six weeks, per week	0	0	2
Any other explosive to be liable to similar charges			
For receiving each package	0	1	0
For delivering each package	0	1	0

Provided that the rates of storage on and for receiving and delivery of loaded cartridges shall be half of the above rates.

KEROSENE DEPOT, SUVA AND LEVUKA.

For Receiving and Delivering.

Receiving.—For every 8 gallons or part thereof	0	0	1
Storing.—For every month or part of a month, per case	0	0	1

Conditions.

1. All fees to be paid before the delivery of the goods.
2. Cases remaining more than 12 months in the store to be sold to pay expenses.
3. Importers to provide labour necessary for receiving and delivering.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Schedule of Fees to be taken by Inspector of Weights and Measures under the Authority of Ordinances Nos. XXV. *of* 1877 *and* XI. *of* 1881.

(1) For examining and comparing weights, including stamping:—			
Each half-hundred weight	0	2	0
Each quarter-hundred weight	0	1	6
Each fourteen pounds	0	1	0
Each weight under fourteen pounds	0	0	6
(2) For examining and comparing all measures of capacity and length, including stamping when necessary:—			
Each bushel	0	2	0
Each half-bushel	0	1	6
Each peck or measure less than one peck	0	1	0
Each yard	0	0	6
(3) For examining, comparing, and stamping all measures of capacity of liquids made of copper or other metal:—			
Each five gallons	0	2	0
Each four gallons	0	1	6
Each three gallons	0	1	0
Each two gallons	0	0	9
Each gallon or any measure less than one gallon	0	0	6

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

	£	s.	d.
Every search in any index	0	5	0
Every certified copy of any entry	0	2	0
Every certified copy of any birth, death, or marriage register	0	2	0
Every late registry of birth	0	2	6

Celebration of Marriage.

Every marriage celebrated by the Registrar	1	0	0

LAND TITLES.

Schedule T.

Fees Payable for the Performance of the Several Acts, Matters, and Things Specified in Ordinance.

Registration of grant	1	0	0
For every certificate of title	1	0	0
Registering transfer, mortgage, or encumbrance	0	10	0
Registering lease	0	5	0
Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage, or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease	0	5	0
For extension of a mortgage or lease	0	5	0
For every power of attorney	0	5	0
For every registration abstract	1	0	0
For cancelling registration abstract	0	5	0
For every revocation order	0	5	0
Noting caveat	0	10	0
Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee	0	5	0
For every search	0	2	6
For every general search	0	5	0
For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited	0	5	0
For registering recovery, by proceeding in law, or re-entry by lessor	0	5	0
For registering vesting of lease in mortgagee, consequent on refusal of assignees to accept the same	0	5	0
For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court	0	10	0
Taking acknowledgment of married woman	0	5	0
Taking declaration in case of lost grant, or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with	1	0	0
Taking affidavit or statutory declaration	0	5	0
For certified copy, first five folios of seventy-two words each	0	5	0
For every folio or part folio after first five	0	0	8
When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first	0	2	6

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Schedule A.

For registration of deed made within the Colony (whether deed *inter parties* or deed poll)	0	10	0
For examining, verifying, indexing, and sealing the duplicate thereof (where such duplicate does not exceed six folios of seventy-two words)	0	5	0
For every folio of seventy-two words exceeding six folios	0	0	8
For receiving any receipt, letter, memorandum, agreement, plan, account or document of any description for registration under Section VII.	0	5	0
For filing demand for extract (and warrant of execution) of any deed	0	5	0
For every warrant of execution	0	5	0
For search of register for any specified will, deed, or document	0	2	6
For every general search of Register	0	5	0
For receiving and noting every will deposited for safe custody	0	10	0
For registering bill of sale	0	5	0
For filing affidavit of renewal	0	5	0
For entering satisfaction	0	5	0
For every bill of sale or affidavit of renewal inspected	0	1	0
For registration of protest of bill	0	10	0
For filing demand for extract and warrant of execution (as above)	0	5	0
For any office copy of any will, deed, or of any extract therefrom, at folio of seventy-two words	0	0	8
For certificate of seal of Registrar to any office copy	0	5	0
Search of nominal index of all records for each name	1	0	0

REGISTRATION OF BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Fees under Sections 13, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 28, AND 31.

To the Registrar for the registration and certificate of incorporation of the society	3	3	0
To the Attorney-General for certifying the rules	5	5	0
To the Registrar for registering any alteration of rules or change of name, or change of place of business, or amalgamation of societies and granting certificate	2	2	0
To the Attorney-General for certifying any alteration of rules, change of name, or amalgamation	2	2	0
Registration of instrument of dissolution of society or of alteration of instrument of dissolution	1	1	0
Registering annual (or other) balance sheet	0	10	0
Registration of bond under Section 19	0	5	0
Registering notice of commencement and termination of every dissolution, sequestration, or bankruptcy	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
NATIVE LEASES.			
Preparing lease (exclusive of plan)	1	5	0
Registration of leases or sublease or transfer	0	5	0
Indorsement of surrender of lease	0	5	0
Registration of lease, sublease, or transfer where the term exceeds 21 years under Section 23	1	0	0
CERTIFICATE OF NATURALISATION.			
Every Certificate of Naturalisation	1	0	0
Inspection of Record	0	2	6
REGISTRATION OF SURVEYORS.			
Registration fee	2	2	0
INTESTATE ESTATES.			
Poundage in each estate per centum	7	10	0
Fee for copy of accounts of any estate, to any creditor who has proved his account, per folio	0	0	3
LETTERS PATENT.			
On depositing petition and specification	5	5	0
Fee to the Attorney-General for provisional certificate of protection	5	5	0
On obtaining letters patent	10	10	0
On lodging particulars of objections	1	1	0
Every search and inspection	0	4	0
Registration of letters patent	0	5	0
Filing memorandum of alteration or amendment of specification	1	1	0
Registration and assignment of letters patent	0	10	0
Copy or extract of and writing per folio of seventy-two words	0	0	8
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.			
Certificate of Registration	2	2	0
Certificate of Attorney-General approving rules	3	3	0
WATER RIGHTS.			
Registering authority for wharfs, &c., under Section IX and first certificate or certified copy of Register	3	0	0
Registering water-right presently enjoyed by arrangement before the date of this Ordinance and first certificate or certified copy of Register	0	10	0
Registering water-rights granted under this Ordinance and first certificate or certified copy of Register	0	10	0
Search of Register	0	5	0
Subsequent certificate or certified copy from Register showing existence of authorities and water-rights	1	0	0
Registering of transfer or transmissions of water-rights	0	10	0
FEE.			
(Cattle Brands.)			
Registration of brand	0	5	0
For inspection of General Register of Cattle Brands	0	1	0

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

SCHEDULE B.

Fees to be charged by Registrar-General under Section 154.

Recording abstract of partnership	5	0	0
Inspection of Register	1	0	0
Certified copy of an abstract	2	10	0

SCHEDULE E.

Table of Fees under various Sections.

Registration of memorandum of projected joint stock company	5	0	0
Inspection of memorandum and accompanying contracts and documents	0	5	0
Certified copy of memorandum	1	0	0
Certified copy of contracts or documents, per folio	0	1	0
Registration of minutes of first meeting and filing articles of association	10	0	0
Certificate that company incorporated	1	0	0
Registration of company formed out of Fiji	20	0	0
Certificate of such registration	1	0	0
Certificate of Attorney-General to articles of association	10	10	0
Registration of change in place of business	0	10	0

REGISTRATION OF PREFERABLE LIENS ON CROPS.

Fee for entry of agreement in Register	0	2	6
Fee for each affidavit sworn in Registrar-General's office in verification thereof	0	1	0
Fee for search	0	1	0

FEE FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF APOTHECARY OR PHARMACEUTIST OR MIDWIFE.

Apothecary or pharmaceutist	5	0	0
Midwife	1	0	0

FEES PAYABLE TO THE FIJI MARINE BOARD.

Scale of Fees to be paid by candidates on application for Certificates or Licenses.

	Competency. £	s.	d.	Service. £	s.	d.
As master of foreign-going ship	3	0	0	2	0	0
As master of inter-insular vessel	2	10	0	1	10	0
Principal in charge of short-coasting vessels	0	10	0			
Principal in charge of harbour and river service vessels or steamers	0	10	0			
First mate of foreign-going ship	2	10	0	1	0	0
Second mate of a foreign-going ship	1	10	0	0	15	0
Mate of inter-insular vessel	1	0	0	0	15	0
As master, extra	1	0	0			
Voluntary examination in steam	1	0	0			
Voluntary examination in laws of deviation of compass	1	0	0			
Sailing licenses	0	10	0			
Engineers.						
For a first class engineer's certificate	3	0	0	2	10	0
For a second class do. do.	2	10	0	1	10	0
For a third class do. do.	1	10	0	1	0	0

Remuneration to Engineer Examiner.

For a first class certificate	2	0	0
For a second class certificate	1	10	0
For a third class certificate	1	0	0

New certificate in place of one lost, 10s.

Scale of Fees to be paid on making application for a Sea-going Certificate.

For sailing vessels—			
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 10 tons	0	7	6
,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	0	10	6
,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	1	1	0
,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 150 ,,	2	2	0
,, 150 ,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	3	3	0
,, 500 ,,	5	5	0
For steamers—			
Not exceeding 50 tons	2	2	0
Exceeding 50 tons but not exceeding 200 tons	3	3	0
,, 200 ,, ,, ,, 500 ,,	4	4	0
,, 500 ,,	5	5	0

Scale of Fees for Short-Coasting or Harbour and River Certificates.

For steamers not exceeding 50 tons Service	1	1	0
For steamers exceeding 50 tons ,,	2	2	0

ENGAGEMENT OF NATIVE LABOURERS.

Annual fee for license to agent for hiring and engagement of native labourers	5	0	0
Fee in lieu of Stamp-duty on agreement with native labourer	0	1	0

COPYING CHARGE FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF DEED OR DOCUMENT DEPOSITED IN SUPPORT OF LAND CLAIM.

Per folio of seventy-two words	0	0	3

PUBLIC HOSPITAL CHARGES.

Schedule of Charges.

European patients, in general ward, per diem	0	5	0
,, ,, in private room, per diem	0	7	6
Half-castes, per diem	0	4	0
Natives, per diem	0	2	0
Indians or Polynesians, not being indentured labourers, per diem	0	2	0
Indentured labourers, if sent on the recommendation of a district medical officer, per diem 1s; without such recommendation 2s.			
Stimulants extra at cost price.			
Maintenance and treatment in public hospital of immigrant labourer suffering from venereal disease (under authority of Ordinance No. V. of 1885). Payable by employer, per diem	0	1	0

FEE FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF ANY DOCUMENT OR A CERTIFIED EXTRACT OF ANY BOOK IN THE OFFICIAL CUSTODY OF A PUBLIC OFFICER FOR THE PURPOSE OF EVIDENCE.

For every folio of 120 words	0	0	9
For each copy of a title-deed, plan, or tracing on cloth	0	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, on drawing paper	0	6	0

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

Publicans' and Packet License Fees as set forth in Schedules "A" and "B" to Ordinance No. X. 1888.

Fee for transfer of license (section 17)	2	0	0
Fee for removal of license to other premises in same district (section 19)	2	0	0

DOG REGISTRATION FEES.

Fee for registration of each dog	0	5	0
Fee for registration of new owner of registered dog	0	1	0

SURVEY FEES.

Country.

For flat land, per mile	4	4	0
Other land, per mile	5	5	0

Town.

	£	s.	d.
One quarter of an acre or less	1	1	0
Over one quarter of an acre, but not exceeding half an acre	2	2	0
Over half an acre, but exceeding three-quarters of an acre	2	10	0
Over three-quarters of an acre, but not exceeding one acre	3	3	0
Over one acre, but not exceeding five acres	5	5	0
And for every acre exceeding five	0	12	6

For surveys made at the request of private individuals, for transfer or lease—plan and description supplied in duplicate—the above fees to be charaged, with £1 1s. added.

PLANS.

Persons desiring to obtain from the Survey Office tracings or copies of plans of estates may do so upon application, and payment of the undermentioned fees :—

Scale of Fees for Plans.

	£	s.	d.
For tracing of plans—small	1	1	0
,, ,, imperial	2	2	0
,, ,, larger	3	3	0
,, ,, very large	4	4	0
For copy of plan—small	2	2	0
,, ,, imperial	5	5	0
,, ,, larger	8	8	0

FEES OF GRANT.

Country.

Under 300 acres	3	3	0
300 acres, but under 500 acres	4	4	0
500 acres, but under 1,000 acres	5	5	0
Over 1,000 acres	8	8	0

Town Lots.

Half-acre or any amount less	1	1	0
Over half-acre, but not exceeding one acre	2	2	0
Over one acre, but not exceeding five acres	3	3	0
Over five acres	5	5	0

CEMETERY FEES (LEVUKA).

Public Graves.

For an adult in open ground, if selected by manager	0	15	0
For a child under 12 years of age	0	12	6
For an infant under three months, and for an infant stillborn	0	7	6

Private Graves.

Land for graves, if selected by manager, 9 ft. by 4 ft.	1	0	0
,, if selected by applicant	1	10	0

Burying Fees.

Sinking grave, 6 feet	0	18	0
Every additional foot	0	4	0

Family Burying Ground.

Land for family burying ground or vaults, 5s. per foot frontage, by a depth of 9 feet; to be not less than 8 feet nor more than 12 feet frontage.

Charge for each interment	0	10	6
Reopening grave vault	0	10	6

SUVA CEMETERY.

Scale of Charges and Fees to be paid previous to any interment.

Public Graves.

	£	s.	d.
For a public grave	0	15	0
If for a child under three months or still-born	0	7	0

Land for Private Grave or Family Vault.

Five shillings per foot frontage, by a depth of 9 feet. No allotment to be less than 8 feet nor more than 12 feet frontage.

Private Graves.

Sinking grave 6 feet	1	5	0
Every additional foot	0	6	0
Burying fee for each interment	0	10	6
Reopening each grave or vault	0	10	6

DUTY STAMP FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Any AFFIDAVIT, DECLARATION, OR AGREEMENT (not Lease or Deed or agreement with "Native labour"), 1s. If of the value of £20 or upwards, 2s., or where letters are evidence of agreement	0	2	0
or appointment in execution of a power over property by any instrument (not being a will)	1	0	0
For appointment of a new TRUSTEE (other than by Judge's order, or Will)	1	0	0
For BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable at SIGHT, 1d.; otherwise, for every sum under £50, and for every additional £50 or part thereof	0	1	0
If drawn out of but payable in the Colony or indorsed or negotiated therein	0	1	0
For PROMISSORY NOTE (except Bank note), not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 up to £25	0	0	6
Above £25 and under £50, and on every additional £50	0	1	0
For BILL OF LADING or Copy (except Captain's) for goods to be carried to any place beyond the Colony	0	1	0
For CHARTER PARTY for conveyance beyond the Colony or for Copy	0	2	0
For SURVEY REPORT on Ships or on Goods, and each copy	0	1	0
For Duplicates of every instrument charged with duty which does not exceed 2s. 6d., the same as the original document. In all other cases	0	2	6
For DEED of any kind not specified	1	0	0
For LEASE or AGREEMENT therefor of lands, &c., without any consideration by way of premium, where rent does not exceed £50, or for every additional £50 or part thereof	0	2	6
For LEASE with consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, with or without a yearly rent; for every £50 or part of £50	0	5	0
ON REGISTRATION OF LEASES, *Matagali*	0	5	0
Surrender of ditto ditto	0	5	0
On ditto, above 21 years	5	0	0
NOTARIAL.—For every Maritime Protest for damage to vessel or its cargo	0	2	6
For every other Notarial act	0	1	0
OATH ON NATURALIZATION	0	10	0
POLICIES of Marine Insurance executed in the Colony for time	0	1	0
For every £100 or part of £100 made for more than six months	0	1	0
Exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months	0	2	0
POLICIES of Assurance on Life, under £50, 3d.; and for every £50 up to £500, 6d. Exceeding £500: For every £100 or part of £100	0	1	0
POLICIES of Insurance against Fire: For every £100, less than six months, 6d.; exceeding six months, and for every renewal for £100 or part of £100 insured for any term	0	0	3
LETTER OF ATTORNEY, whether executed in or out of the Colony	1	0	0
RECEIPTS for all sums of money exceeding 40s.	0	0	1
(Except for money deposited in a Bank *not* as a fixed deposit, and except when receipt is endorsed upon any stamped document.)			
SETTLEMENT DEEDS declaring property vested in the party executing to be held in trust for others; for every £50 or part of £50 in value	0	5	0
SALE OF SHARES in any Company in Fiji, under £20, 1s.; from £20 to £50, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional £50 or part	0	2	6
TRANSFER on Sale (other than the last named), for every £50 or part of £50 (and excepting conveyances in trust for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, or for land granted for public use)	0	5	0
Where DEEDS are drawn in duplicate a stamp on both original and duplicate is required. If the duty on the original be under 2s. 6d., the same; in any other case	0	2	6

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—In respect of Personal property left (after payment of debts), and real property left (after deducting the amount of mortgages and other debts secured thereon): Upon so much of such property as descends to any person being—

A lineal relative of the deceased, £100 to £1,000, 1 per cent.; £1,000 to £5,000, 1½ p. c.; £5,000 to £10,000, 2 p. c.; £10,000 to £20,000, 2 p. c.; £20,000 and upwards, 2 p. c.

A collateral relative of the deceased, £100 to £1,000, 2½ per cent.; £1,000 to £5,000, 3 p. c.; £5,000 to £10,000, 4 p. c.; £10,000 to £20,000, 4 p. c.; £20,000 and upwards, 4 p. c.

A stranger in blood to the deceased, £100 to £1,000, 5 per cent.; £1,000 to £5,000, 10 p. c.; £5,000 to £10,000, 10 p. c.; £1,000 to £20,000, 10 p. c.; £20,000 and upwards, 10 per cent.

EXEMPTIONS.—So much of such property as descends to the husband or wife of the deceased; property held by the deceased as a trustee; and property bequeathed to or in trust for any corporation for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

THE COLONY OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

THE COLONY OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

THE vast island of PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, has from time to time attracted considerable attention, from its supposed wealth of precious metals and richness in vegetable productions, and from the numerous exploring and gold prospecting parties that have from time to time visited it; but during 1883 it was lifted into a prominence that could hardly have been anticipated, through the action of Sir Thomas McIlwraith, at that time Premier of Queensland, who undertook its annexation to Queensland, on the following grounds:—(1.) That its possession would be of value to the Empire, and conduce especially to the peace and safety of Australia, the development of Australian trade, and the prevention and punishment of crime throughout the Pacific. (2.) That the establishment of a foreign power in the neighbourhood of Australia would be injurious to British, and more particularly to Australian, interests.

On March 20, 1883, Mr. H. M. Chester, at that time the police magistrate of Thursday Island, was instructed by Sir Thomas McIlwraith to proceed to New Guinea and formally take possession, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, of so much of the island as was not in the possession of the Netherlands Government. In accordance with these instructions, Mr. Chester left for Port Moresby, and on April 4, took possession, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, of all that part of New Guinea and isles adjacent thereto, lying between the 141st and the 155th meridian of east longitude. The fact of having done this was reported in due course to the Imperial Government, and the approval of the steps taken strongly urged upon the Home authorities. The other Australasian colonies also took action in the matter, expressing a desire that the island should be brought under British rule, but not definitely endorsing the proposal that it should be included within the jurisdiction of Queensland. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute also pressed upon Lord Derby the desirability of the speedy annexation of New Guinea; but from the first the Imperial Government appear to have considered that Sir Thomas McIlwraith had not sufficient warrant for his action, and on July 11 the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a despatch to Sir A. H. Palmer, the officer administering the Government of Queensland, formally refusing to endorse the act of annexation.

On the 6th November, 1884, the British Protectorate was proclaimed over the southern coasts of New Guinea to the eastward of the 141st meridian of east longitude, with great ceremony, by the Commodore of the Australian Station (Captain J. E. Erskine). Fifty native chiefs were present, and five war vessels were lying off the shore.

The Protectorate comprised the southern and south-eastern shores of New Guinea from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock (Mitre Rock, however, is now found to be some miles inside of British Territory) proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade Groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland, and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. "The Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands defining the Boundaries between the British and Netherlands possessions in the Island of New Guinea," was signed at the Hague on May 16, 1895. The boundary line starts from the Southern coast at the middle of the mouth of the Bensbach River, situated at about 141° 1′ 47·9″ of East longitude, and proceeding north follows the meridian, which passes through the said mouth, up to the point where that meridian meets the Fly River. From that point the waterway of the Fly River forms the boundary to the 141st degree of East longitude, the 141st degree of East longitude after this forming the boundary up to the point of intersection of the boundaries of the British, Netherlands and German possessions. Navigation on the Fly River is free for the subjects of both countries, excepting as regards the carriage of warlike stores, and no duty is to be imposed on other goods conveyed by that river.

The practical outcome of the Colonial Conference of April, 1887, was the drafting of a Bill, "The British New Guinea (Queensland) Act of 1887," assented to on November 4, 1887, guaranteeing that as soon as Her Majesty assumed sovereignty over the present protectorate of New Guinea as desired by the Governments of the Australasian Colonies, the Imperial Government would be indemnified by the Colony of Queensland against the expenses of British New Guinea by the payment for 10 years succeeding the commencement of the Act of a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum. The Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria would each bear one-third of the amount, not exceeding £5,000, so that the whole amount would be divided between the three Colonies though guaranteed in full by Queensland. Contributions from the other Australian Colonies and revenue from New Guinea itself would be applied in reduction of the £15,000 subsidy. The Imperial Government to make a reasonable contribution (by way of loan or otherwise) towards the cost of efficiently starting the government and the necessary buildings, &c. Other matters provided for in the Bill are a small Civil List for the first initiation of the Government consisting of an Administrator (salary £1,500), Private Secretary (£300), Judicial Officer (£1,000), and Secretary to Government (£500). The Imperial Government would provide a suitable steam vessel at a cost of not exceeding £18,500, with the cost of its maintenance during the first three years. Embodied in the Bill are various matters in connection with the administration of the Government and conduct of affairs after the assumption of the Imperial sovereignty.

On September 4, 1888, the then Administrator, Dr. (now Sir) William Macgregor, in the presence of Capt. Bosanquet, with the officers and men of H.M.S. *Opal*, the officers of the Protectorate, the European residents of the place, and about 200 natives, read the proclamation declaring the protected territory to be from that time a British possession.

In the Letters Patent for erecting New Guinea into a British possession, dated June 8, 1888, there is provision made for the appointment of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and the necessary officers. The Administrator of New Guinea corresponds with the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor of Queensland, and he is advised by the Executive and Legislative Councils as in ordinary Crown colonies.

In December, 1884, a German squadron, comprising the *Elizabeth* and *Hyaene*, hoisted the German flag on the north coast of New Guinea from the 141st meridian to Huon Gulf, and in the Admiralty, Hermit, Anchorite, New Britain, and New Ireland groups—the new colony being named Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. This step appears to have been taken secretly and contrary to an understanding between the British and German Governments, that neither of them should take any step involving the annexation of any portion of the still unoccupied coasts of New Guinea without a previous agreement by means of a commission or of diplomatic negotiations.

On April 6, 1886, an agreement was come to between the British and German Governments, defining the boundaries of the British and German possessions, and engaging on the part of both not to make any further acquisitions of territory, except protectorates, or interfere with the extension of each other's influence.

In December, 1886, Germany assumed a protectorate over a portion of the Solomon Islands.

From September to December, 1888, the Administrator passed certain Ordinances, and made an important visit of inspection in the Eastern Division. In February, 1889, he returned to Port Moresby, and made journeys into the interior, both east and west. Since then he has traversed a large portion of the Possession and visited a number of places on the Coasts, many of which have been approximately mapped.

During 1899 the Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., made an extensive visit of inspection through the Possession with his Excellency the Governor of Queensland.

During 1899 and 1900, the Lieutenant-Governor made visits of inspection to Hall Sound, Kerema, Bailala, Orokolo, Kiwai Island, Samarai, Bramble Cay, Daru, &c.

Discovery.—The earliest record of the island dates back as far as A.D. 1526, when Don Jorge de Menesis, a Portuguese navigator, narrates how, in making a voyage from Malacca to the Moluccas, being driven somewhat out of his course, he accidentally sighted land, and making for it, landed and remained there a month. This land, supposed to be the mainland of New Guinea, he called Papua, a word which means, according to some philologists, "black," and according to others, "curled hair," either of which meanings, however, will suit the inhabitants. Two years after this, A.D. 1528, another Portuguese, Alvarez de Saavedra, landed on its shores, and although he did not, so far as is recorded, penetrate inland, he called it by the high-sounding title of "Isla del Oro," from the idea which he formed of its abounding in gold. In 1545 a Spanish mariner, named Ynigo Ortiz de Retez, also voyaging to the Moluccas, sailed 250 miles along its northern coast, and gave it the name of Nueva Guinea, from some resemblance, or fancied resemblance, it bore to the Guinea Coast on the west of Africa. In 1606 Luis Vaez de Torres, in the sloop *Almiranta*, sailed 300 miles along the east coast, and doubled the South-East Point, continuing his voyage for some distance along the south, and landing in several places. He describes the natives as dark in colour, naked, except having some kind of clothing round the middle, and armed with clubs and darts ornamented with tufts of feathers. In 1616 Schouten visited the country in the Dutch ship *Unity*, and discovered one large and several smaller volcanoes, or, as he describes them, burning mountains. He also landed and found abundance of cocoanuts growing in the forests that bordered the sea-shore. In 1643 Abel Tasman explored some portion of the coast. In 1699, Dampier, in the *Roebuck*, circumnavigated the island. On landing he met with considerable resistance from the natives. In 1767 the island was visited by Philip Carteret, by whom the channel which separates it from New Britain was named. In June, 1768, the French vessels *La Boudeuse* and *L'Etoile*, under the command of M. de Bougainville, sailed along the southern and eastern coast. In 1770 Cook sailed along the coast, and confirmed the statement of its disconnection from the continent of New Holland. He met with decided hostility from the natives. There were several visitors after this, amongst others Captain

Edwards, in H.M.S. *Pandora*, in 1791 (just previous to the wreck of the vessel on the Barrier Reef), D'Entrecasteaux in 1792, Bampton in 1795, M. R. Contance, of the *L'Adele*, in 1804. Captain Blackwood, in H.M.S. *Fly*, in 1845 (when the Fly River was discovered and named), and later the French navigator Dumont D'Urville made a voyage to the east coast. He is reported to have landed several parties, and the scientists attached to his expedition made zoological collections and reported on the natural history and features of the country. In 1846–50 Captain Owen Stanley, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, ran along the coast, and made a rough survey of a portion of it. In doing so, he marked off one mountain, which he estimated at 13,205 feet in height, and fifteen others, eight of which reached an altitude of over 7,000 feet. He describes the coast natives as living in huts built on stages, constructed on piles, for the purpose, as he supposed, of preventing the attacks of snakes and other venomous reptiles. The aborigines, he says, were tolerably friendly, and ready to barter. The use of firearms they did not understand, at first imagining the muskets of the party to be utensils for carrying water. The length of the island he estimated to be about 1,200 miles, and its breadth about 150 miles. In common with all others who had visited it, he described the country to be a most magnificent one, growing profusely the most valuable products of the Moluccas.

In 1858 the steamship *Etna*, of the Dutch Navy, explored the south-western coast, subsequently visiting Etna Bay and the Bay of Caimans, and made a survey of Humboldt Bay. Other Dutch expeditions were Van Der Crab in 1871, and subsequently Teysman, Correngel, Langeweldt, Hemert, and Swann.

The establishment of the London Missionary Society's New Guinea Mission, in 1871, led to additional knowledge of New Guinea and its people.

Settlement.—The earliest attempt at settlement in New Guinea by Europeans of which there is any record was made by Captain Steenboom, of the Dutch ship *Triton*, who in 1828 took possession, in the name of the Dutch Government, of all the territory from 141° E. long. westward to the sea. He built a fort at a place he called Triton Bay in the NW., the scenery around which was very beautiful; but the rankness of the vegetation caused the place to be so unhealthy that, after a few years, the settlement had to be abandoned. In 1835 the commander of another Dutch ship surveyed what was then called the River Doorga, finding it to be a strait 90 miles long, separating Frederick Henry Island from the SW. mainland.

Captain Moresby, of the *Basilisk*, in the course of his voyages made in the year 1873, discovered and named Port Moresby, a fine harbour on the south-east coast, and the islands of Moresby, Mourilyan, and Hayter, formally taking possession of the latter in the Queen's name, by right of discovery, on April 24, 1873.

In July, 1874, the question of the colonization of New Guinea was revived. The then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, the late Sir Henry Parkes, wrote to the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, advising that an effort should be made towards its colonization under British auspices. The communication was duly forwarded to Lord Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but no practical result came of it.

In the following year Mr. William Macleay determined to attempt to explore the south-eastern portion of this vast island, and in the interests of science to find out some information of the flora and fauna, the geological and geographical character, and the mineral products of the country. To carry out this object he purchased the brig *Chevert*, fitted her out with ample stores, and every appliance that was likely to conduce to success. Unfortunately, notwithstanding the very favourable auspices under which the expedition started, it resulted in comparative failure.

During 1878 the island was visited by two parties of miners in the schooners *Colonist* and *Emily* for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of gold. Some of the members of the Colonist Expedition succeeded in getting to the Goldie River; they prospected it for miles, and also the branches at the head of the river. They did not find even the colours of gold for twelve miles at the head of the Goldie River, nor did they ever come on any country worth prospecting, and they returned after being out thirty-two days. Another party of diggers tried the Goldie River; they reported that colours of gold only were obtainable: the best prospect was a grain to the dish, but for every dish containing that prospect ten were washed without any signs whatever of gold. In the end all the prospectors returned to Port Moresby, their reports being unfavourable. A few grains of gold were said to have been found by Mr. Macfarlane in the sand and gravel from the bed of the Mai Kussa or Baxter River on his first trip up that river, but this has not been confirmed by subsequent examination, and Mr. Chester describes the same river as being "without a shoal or sandbank." In 1888 gold was found at Sudest, an island, and the largest of the Louisiade Group, situated about 200 miles from the eastern end of New Guinea. It is about 40 miles long by 8 or 10 miles wide. This island was visited in April, 1888, by Mr. Douglas, who came across a quartz reef from which a large bag of specimens was got, which all the party thought "looked very likely stuff for crushing, which might yet tell a tale." It, however, yielded nothing. Later on a party of prospectors visited the island, and in a short time were able to secure from 15 to 18 oz. per man in the space of three weeks. Other miners followed, and a considerable quantity of gold was obtained. At the Island of Misima also gold was obtained by sluicing, which was carried on by Europeans, assisted by the natives. Prospecting operations on this island are now practically at a standstill. Gold associated with cinnabar has been discovered by Mr. Wm. Nettle near the S.E. end of Normanby Island, and specimens of it are now in the museum of the Geological Survey of Queensland. Colours of gold have also been reported from the Mekeo district.

Mission Work.—New Guinea has for many years been a field of missionary enterprise. In 1870 the Rev. Dr. S. MacFarlane was appointed by the Directors of the London Missionary Society to superintend the establishment of a mission on that island. Having completed his preparations by the middle of the following year, he and the late Rev. Mr. Murray proceeded in the schooner *Surprise* (chartered for the purpose), with eight Loyalty Island teachers and their wives, to Darnley Island in Torres Strait, where the first evangelists were located, this central and tolerably healthy island having been selected as the sanatorium and "city of refuge" for the mission on the mainland. The first mission stations established on New Guinea were at *Katau* and *Tureture*, large villages situated between the Mai Kussa, or Baxter, and Fly Rivers, where native evangelists from Lifu and Mare were located. In the following year a mission was commenced in Redscar Bay by the Revs. Murray and Gill, where native evangelists from Raratonga were located, but this part of New Guinea, like Katau and Tureture, proved to be exceedingly unhealthy and the teachers had to be withdrawn. A year later Port Moresby was made a centre of operations on the SE. peninsula. In 1874 Dr. W. G. Lawes joined the mission, and took charge of this station. Three years later the mission was further augmented by the arrival of the Rev. J. Chalmers from the South Seas.

Mission operations were at first much hindered by the general unhealthiness of the visited parts of the island.

In 1875 the Rev. Dr. S. MacFarlane established a mission station at Yule Island, from which he subsequently withdrew the teachers, owing to the massacre of Dr. James and Mr. Thorngren, and the consequent excited state of the natives. The mission was reopened by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes, but as the Roman Catholic priests had determined to occupy Yule Island permanently, "in the interests of peace and goodwill," Dr. Lawes removed his teacher. Dr. MacFarlane strongly recommends this port as the most suitable on the peninsula for a European settlement. The Administrator reports that, "with the exception of only a few fast-diminishing gaps, the whole of the coast from the Wasikussa to Goodenough Bay is more or less under missionary influence. About half of the d'Entrecasteaux group, part of the Kiriwina group, and half the Louisiades, and practically all the intervening islands have been brought under the influence of the Wesleyan church."

Mr. Chalmers is successfully working an English mission in the Fly estuary.

The London Missionary Society established a new Training College at Kapa Kapa during 1895.

New stations have been established at some distance inland, in the hill country back of Vatorata, also in the island of Mailu.

In 1885 a French Roman Catholic mission (of the order of the Sacred Heart) was established on Yule Island, and they now occupy a large part of the Mekeo district on the mainland. From the latest reports the Roman Catholics there are steadily extending their operations, building houses and churches, and are also cultivating the land around the mission stations. The Rev. Dr. Genocchi is proving a worthy successor to the late Bishop Verjus, who founded the mission.

An Anglican mission was established at Bartle Bay. The natives near the head station have made great progress in school and church work. The pioneer missionary, the Rev. A. A. Maclaren, contracted fever towards the end of 1891, to which, after a short illness, he succumbed. Other members of the mission have also been disabled. The mission during 1899–1900 added to the number of its stations. The Rev. Copland King is now in charge, and he has been materially helped by Bishop Stone-Wigg. The headquarters of the mission are now at Mukawa, near Cape Vogel. The most advanced part of the mission is in Collingwood Bay.

In 1891 the Wesleyans commenced operations, the first party having arrived from Sydney, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. G. Brown, and established themselves on Dobu Island. The Chairman of the mission is the Rev. W. E. Bromilow, and under his leadership wonderful progress is being made. There are now four substantial establishments at Dobu, Duau in Normanby Island, Panaieti, and Kiriwina; the attendants on public worship in these districts number 11,500. A new station has been established on Goodenough Island.

Sir William MacGregor considers that the Papuans have not as yet been deeply impressed by the truths of the Gospel. To religious fervour they are strangers. They cannot be said to be devotees to the Church, or to be otherwise than indifferent to her teaching. It can, however, be affirmed without reserve that the labours of the missionaries have to such an extent modified the ways of thinking and the social relations of the natives with whom they have come in contact—a small part of the whole—that the good they have done is incalculably great. In a recent despatch he said, "The lapse of time has steadily strengthened the conviction that mission labour is of immense value and importance in the Possession."

The Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes, F.R.G.S., in speaking of his work in New Guinea, said that the mission cause in New Guinea was largely dependent for its prosperity on the Polynesian teachers. The missionary ardour and enthusiasm of the islands had been intensified, and the difficulty experienced was to select the most suitable men from the numerous candidates there were for the work. The most interesting fact he had to mention in connection with New Guinea was the establishment of a native ministry. The large mortality among the Polynesians had been a source of grief and anxiety to them, and they felt that if New Guinea was to be evangelised it must be through the agency of

its own sons and daughters. The native missionaries were doing good and valuable work. A good many of the children who were in attendance at the schools could read fluently in their own language, while at the principal station they were versed in the wonders of geography and arithmetic, and learned the use of tools. He, Dr. Lawes, had an English class of boys and girls who made fair progress. They would, however, never learn to speak English correctly, unless they went to an English-speaking place. Their mission had introduced maize, the papaw, melons, pumpkins, pineapples, and oranges. They found, however, that the people were intensely conservative, and slow to adopt anything new, even though it made an important addition to their bill of fare. That their ancestors (or *tuputama*) did not cultivate such things was an all-sufficient reason for their declining to do so. In every attempted reform the missionaries found *tuputamaism* the greatest hindrance. The climate and soil were suited to the cultivation of other tropical products, which in years to come might be of commercial value ; some parts would make good cattle country, although the areas in comparison with Australian were limited and small, and the native population was larger. The wealth of New Guinea would probably be in its minerals, but these were at present practically undiscovered. Speaking more recently on the progress of the mission he further says :—"The Papuans might fairly be said to be an industrious class of people, and their reputation for ingenuity was established by the fact that they built very creditable houses and canoes with the most primitive implements. Moreover, they cultivated the soil very carefully ; and what was more, notwithstanding the great heat, they managed to do without any beverage stronger than water."

During recent years some decided advances have been made, principally by the L.M.S., under the Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes, F.R.G.S. (Central District), and the Rev. A. E. Hunt, Port Moresby ; the former has put through the press an extended and much improved edition of his Grammar and Dictionary of the Motu dialect ; and the Wesleyan mission, under the Rev. W. E. Bromilow, who are training a number of native teachers, who it is expected will become most useful in the future work among their countrymen. Much credit has been given to the lady workers in the mission.

Geographical Features.—New Guinea lies immediately S. of the Equator, and N. of Australia, between the Asiatic and Arafura Seas on the W., and the Pacific Ocean on the E., the waters of the North Pacific Ocean laving its northern shores, and those of the Arafura Sea, Torres Strait, and the Coral Sea its southern coasts. It is as it were a link connecting the Indian Archipelago on one side, and the Polynesian group on the other. The general direction of the island is WNW. and ESE., the Northern point being called the Cape of Good Hope, which is situated in 0° 19′ S. lat., the W. point Cape Salu, in 131° 12′ E. long., and the SE. point, Cape Moresby, in 10° 34′ S. lat., and in 151° 2′ E. long. The dimensions of the island have been variously estimated, but the latest surveys give them at about 1,500 miles in length from NW. to SE., with a varying breadth of from 200 to 400 miles, and an area of 250,000 square miles, being about one-sixth smaller than the colony of New South Wales. The area of British New Guinea is estimated at 86,382 square miles, or 55,284,480 acres, that of German New Guinea at 68,803 square miles, or 44,033,920 acres. The coast line of the British Territory is estimated at about 1,728 statute miles on the mainland, and 1,936 miles on the islands, giving a total coast-line of about 3,664 miles. "The Island is politically divided as follows :—Holland claims half the territory westward of 141° of E. long. (this boundary is about being amended). Germany has occupied the north-west quarter and the important islands of New Britain and New Ireland, while Great Britain holds the south-eastern quarter and all islands and reefs between 141° and 155° E. long., and 8° and 12° of S. lat., which do not form part of the Colony of Queensland." The portion of the island of which most is known is that lying along the southern coast from W. to E. The part of the coast lying E. of Torres Strait (143° E. long.) forms a deep bight, called the Great Bight of New Guinea, whose E. side has a bold and rocky shore, with extensive coral reefs, and having lofty mountains in the background inland. The W. side of the bight is flat and marshy, covered with dense forests, and intersected with innumerable freshwater channels, which form a complete network of canals. The entire coast on this side seems like the delta of an immense river, with tortuous channels and branches in all directions, and having mud banks, with an average depth of only two fathoms of water running out a long distance to sea, so that vessels cannot approach within ten miles of the land. The N. coast is mountainous, and comparatively little is known of it except for a short distance from the eastern extremity. Humboldt Bay forms the boundary of the western portion of the island claimed by the Dutch. The investigations of Capt. Moresby in H.M.S. *Basilisk* led to a better knowledge of the east end, and to his ascertaining that a large portion of what was considered to belong to the mainland was detached, and formed separate islands. One large channel between Basilisk Island and the mainland, which he named China Strait, enables vessels trading between Australia and China to shorten the passage by some 300 miles.

The entire country, so far as is known and can be ascertained, is covered with dense and varied forests, and spreads here and there into wild vast alluvial plains, formed by the continual deposit of the great rivers which flow through it, and at times over it. But as far as has been learned from inspection tours, there are no large areas of fine land that are not required by natives, and, as under the Ordinance No. II. of 1888, it is illegal for the Administrator—who alone can purchase from the aboriginal owners—to buy or lease land unless it is not required, or likely to be required, by the native owners, there may not be any considerable quantity of Crown lands to deal with. The villages in which the natives live are often on the tops of ridges and hills, but they, naturally being a race of cultivators, plant their food crops in their best lands, sometimes at long distances from the village. The probability is that considerable areas of country will be regarded, after due inquiry, as Crown lands, but these lands will be generally useful only for mineral purposes and producing timber. The nearest point to the Australian continent is about 90 miles distant, and is easily reached from Thursday Island. At Yule Island, on the other side of the Gulf of Papua, is a fine harbour. It has been stated by Signor D'Albertis that here would be a very suitable basis for the colonization of New Guinea, the harbour offering facilities for shipping, and the spot being tolerably healthy, accessible, and the country on the mainland of the best.

The prevailing character of the mainland at South Cape, and of the islands in the China Seas, is (according to Mr. Douglas) that of a mountainous region covered with dense tropical vegetation. The climate is exceedingly humid, and though the scenery is very beautiful, it is not a country which is likely to attract European settlement. "I should not regard it as an exceptionally unhealthy region if reasonable precautions were taken to avoid living under insanitary conditions." Its capacity for the growth of cocoanuts and the manufacture of copra is practically unlimited. Mr. H. O. Forbes was of opinion that the gutta-percha tree (*palaquium spp.*) which is now almost extinct, should be extensively cultivated by the Government. He believed that "if the Government were to plant a few acres each year in the region beyond the Astrolabe mountains, the produce within thirty years" would more than meet the subsidy of £15,000 guaranteed by the other Colonies.

Harbours and Bays.—Among the known harbours of the island are :—Hall Sound, Redscar Bay, Port Moresby, Fairfax, Bootless Inlet, Kerepunu, Keakara Bay. Cloudy Bay, Mayri Bay, Port Milport (reported to be one of the finest harbours in the southern hemisphere), Port Glasgow, and Farm Bay. On the north-east coast there are many anchorages. Finsch Haven is reported to be the best harbour in the north, and the only good one in German territory.

Rivers.—Among the rivers may be mentioned the Fly, the Purari, the Bailala, Lake Kamu, Vanigera, Biaru, Aroa, Laloke, Aird, Mambare, Kumusi, and Musa in British New Guinea, the Empress Augusta in German New Guinea, and the Amberno in Dutch New Guinea.

Mountains.—The loftiest known are Mount Victoria (Owen Stanley range), named after the commander of H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, 13,205 ft., Mount Suckling, 11,226 ft., Mount Obree, 10,246 ft., Mount Yule, 10,046 ft. ; there are also numerous others of great altitude. In the Dutch territory the Charles Louis Mountains attain to greater heights, one of the peaks being estimated to be 16,730 feet above sea level. The Bismarck Range in German New Guinea is also estimated at upwards of 16,000 feet in height.

Geological Formation.—Mr. Maitland, after a cursory examination of various portions of the coast and of some of the islands, has reported as follows :—"With very few exceptions, I found the coastal districts and many of the adjacent islands occupied with a number of extinct craters, deposits of basic lavas and ashes, and more particularly on the north-east coast with a large area of nearly horizontally-bedded coral limestones. The igneous rocks form a very conspicuous figure ; they may be grouped into three main classes, viz., volcanic (lava and ashes), plutonic (granite, etc.), and intrusive (granite, diorite, etc.). In some parts of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands and the NE. coast near Collingwood Bay the volcanic fires have not yet died out. In the former locality there are large areas of solfataras, and from Mount Victory, a cone 4,000 feet in height, volumes of steam and smoke still issue.

Climate.—The climate of New Guinea contrasts strongly with that of the opposite continent of Australia—where vast barren wastes of sandy, waterless, and almost treeless deserts exist—being remarkable, except in the central districts, for its humidity, owing, no doubt, to the equatorial stream of vapours, and to its high mountains. According to the report prepared from the notes of Sir Peter Scratchley, "the climate must doubtless be considered one of its greatest drawbacks. In the first place it is enervating, and Europeans are incapable during the summer of performing much continuous labour ; and secondly, the fever, which is everywhere prevalent, is of a severe character. It seems not improbable that in proportion as settlement advances and the soil is worked, so the pestilential character of the climate will become modified.' Writing in 1898 Sir William Macgregor says, "The experience of the last ten years would seem to show that the climate of the Possession is not nearly so unhealthy as was at first supposed." In the dry season it is not unfavourable to the European constitution, but when the wet sets in the fever comes with it. Many of the first gold miners were prostrated by it, and several died. The sea coast has been found very unhealthy, even the natives suffering ; as the elevated land is reached it has been found to be more salubrious. The unhealthiness is mainly due to the rank vegetation and to decayed vegetable matter, which, partial clearance of the ground would, no doubt, ameliorate, if not altogether remove. According to Mr. H. O. Forbes, who established a meteorological observatory at Sogere, about 25 miles inland from Port Moresby, the rainfall from October to May was not so great as he had expected. The heaviest amount recorded was 3½ inches, which fell in about 2½ hours ; the highest temperature in the shade, *i.e.*, 100°, occurred in the month of December ; the lowest night register, *i.e.*, 59°, also in December, giving 41°

as the extreme range of the thermometer during these six months; the maximum range actually recorded (also in the month of December) was 40°.

The rainfall taken at Port Moresby (9° 27′ 33″ S. lat., 147° 8′ 56″ E. long.), for the year ending June 30, 1899, was 44·25 inches, at Daru (9° 27′ 33″ S. lat., 147° 8′ 56″ E. long.), 82·70 inches. At Port Moresby the prevailing wind is generally from the north-west from January to April, at other times from the south-east.

The commencement of the seasons are Spring, September 23; Summer, December 21; Autumn, March 20; Winter, June 21. The rainy season commences in December, and lasts with more or less rainfall until April.

His Excellency the Administrator says the soil generally is not rich, although here and there are considerable patches of good land. He is of opinion that were it not for fever, British New Guinea would be a healthy country. Dysentery and sunstroke are rare. Elephantiasis, sporadic among natives, has not been known to affect a European in the Possession. Leprosy is not an uncommon native disease, but it does not present its worst form, and has not been communicated to any white person. The only contagious skin disease of any consequence from which the natives suffer, is the most loathsome form of ringworm, "Tinea Desquamans."

With regard to the fever, its chief characteristic is its uncertainty. It is uncertain in its advent, often coming on without premonitory symptoms, of uncertain duration, and of uncertain severity. With some it lasts a few hours, with others it produces complete prostration, and it will often lie dormant in the system, breaking out after one has left the country. Fever will always be a serious matter in the country, for a lengthened residence does not seem to lessen the risk of the infection. The death-rate from fever is, however, extremely low.

Productions.—Much of the timber is of considerable size, and comprises, amongst numerous others, the sago palm and the wild nutmeg. The natives cultivate, with more or less success, maize, yams, cocoanuts, sago, sugar cane, bananas of various kinds, and other tropical productions. The hills immediately surrounding Port Moresby are dotted with plantations of bananas and yams, and the native women bestow great care upon the cultivation of these patches. Besides the products of their gardens, the natives have the cocoanut, the native mango or vaivai, the breadfruit, and two or three species of large chestnuts. The available products of the country for commercial purposes are the sago palm, the sugar-cane, small quantities of cocoanuts, and native flax. There appears to be a supply of cedar, which will in time to come be an important export; some other woods will also probably be utilized, such as the Malaoa, indiarubber tree, massoi, ebony, hardwood, tamonu, &c. Considerable quantities of sandalwood are shipped, the total value exported during 1897–8 was valued at £2,940; during 1898-9, £2,920. Sago in time to come will be a most valuable export: it is said that thousands of tons are available. In some parts the natives appear to live entirely upon it. Cocoanuts would not yet form a staple article of export, as the dense population of the country is sufficient to consume almost the whole of the present crops. The Government have been large planters of cocoanuts. Bananas have been found growing wild among the rank forest vegetation in some parts of the possession. There are several distinct varieties of sugar-cane, all of them reported to be free from disease. Among the natural productions of the country may be mentioned tobacco, which is grown by the mountaineers. The cultivation of sponges has recently begun. "There is abundance of wild sponge in the coral lagoons of the possession." Indiarubber is now appearing as an export; during 1897–8, 15 tons, valued at £3,683, were exported; during 1898–9, 8 tons, valued at £1,935, were exported. Pearl shelling has been carried on to some extent, the principal seat of the industry being on the Western extremity of the territory. Larger finds have been reported in the Louisiade group, particularly in Joannet Harbour. There is plenty of shell, but the water is very deep, and many divers have succumbed to the fatal effects of remaining below in water over 20 fathoms in depth. Unless shell can be found in shallower water, it is not expected that there will be any great extension of the pearl shelling industry. A fair amount of shell has been obtained in China Straits and in Fortescue Straits. During 1898 104 tons of pearl shell were exported, valued at £8,468. During 1899, 123 tons, valued at £10,284 were exported. The pearl industry is chiefly confined to the Kiriwina group; pearls, valued at £500, were exported in 1898, the value in 1899 was £345; 312 tons of copra, valued at £2,425, were exported during the year 1898; during 1899, there were 337 tons, valued at £2,907. Bêche-de-mer is found in quantity, and there was a revival in 1898, 37 tons, valued at £3,395, being exported; in 1899 it fell off to 22 tons, valued at £1,644.

Minerals.—Gold in a fair quantity has been found on Sudest and St. Aignan's Islands, but has fallen off of late years. Colours of gold are found in several of the rivers, and a fresh discovery was made at Sudest, in the shape of a line of reef at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea, but mining fell very low in 1899–1900.

The Mambare (Gira) goldfield attracted many miners during 1899–0, but owing to the dense forests, the winning of gold is a laborious and difficult task. Gold has also been found in the hilly country, a few miles inland from the head of Milne Bay, where there is a large native population; the nature of the country is rugged and broken.

Sir William Macgregor, in his report to Lord Lamington, January 8th, 1897, says:—"My attention has been drawn to the fact that many sensational, probably misleading, items of news have recently been appearing in the Australian Press with regard to the gold-bearing districts of this colony. It seems well that the matter should be put at once in its true light, to prevent, perhaps, much disappointment, risk to health, and loss of time. 2. There can be no doubt that the Woodlark (Murua) goldfield is already much overmanned. There is no reason to suppose that the present mining population can remain there long. It would therefore be unwise for parties of men to come to this colony with the idea of working on Woodlark Island. 3. The islands of Misima (St. Aignan) and Sudest are practically abandoned by the surface miner. 4. As regards Mount Scratchley and its vicinity, where the head waters of the Mambare River take their rise, all that can be said is that there is a large area of country, composed principally of slate and quartz, with colours of gold in many, if not in most, creeks, with occasional traces of osmiridium and cinnabar; but at the present moment it is not known to me that any new patch has been discovered that yields payable gold, while the McLaughlin Creek, where nearly all the gold found in that part of the country was got, must be about worked out by this time. The position of the Upper Mambare district, therefore, is this—that there seems to be a large area of gold-bearing country there, but what it requires is the prospector. There is not a goldfield there in the sense of any area of payable gold, but it seems to be well worth the attention of good prospectors. 5. At present there are four parties in the interior. (*a*) About a dozen men on the Upper Mambare, apparently at work chiefly on the McLaughlin Creek. They were understood, by latest reports, to be getting but little gold. (*b*) Ten or eleven men in the Moni Valley. The Moni is the western and larger branch of the Musa river beyond the first range of hills. This party has gone up the branch of the Musa that appeared to Messrs. Simpson and McLelland to give the best prospect. They have some native carriers and probably three or four months' provisions. They may be able to prospect a part of the valley if the weather permits them to do so. Up to the present I have no information as to payable gold in the Musa or Moni Valley, but it is a country worth examining. (*c*) A small party of five or six men and ten horses have gone inland from Port Moresby, intending to reach the Upper Mambare if they can. No news has been received from them. They are traversing a district which a party from Port Moresby recently visited in an indirect way, under circumstances that appear to have been somewhat irregular, and which ended in the party being attacked, robbed, and driven back by the natives. The district has been subsequently visited by a magistrate, a Government agent, and a force of constabulary, but the natives are probably still unsettled there, and may cause this last party of miners some trouble. I cannot send the constabulary to patrol that part of the country at this season. (*d*) A party of three men are said to have followed up the path recently cut across the main range from the Mambare to the Vanapa, and to have reached the top of Mount Scratchley. Nothing further has been heard of them. All these men have been warned against going inland at this season of the year, but they disregard all advice in such things, and being free agents in the matter they take their own way. It will be a suprise to me if they all come back alive. To try to cross the main range at this season with native carriers would be very imprudent; but it is understood that the two parties that have gone inland from the south side have no engaged native carriers with them. Any others they may employ on the way will be nearly sure to desert before they suffer too much. 6. The wet season has set in late—about the middle of January—at Port Moresby. It is not, therefore, to be expected that prospectors can travel inland before the end of April. 7. A word of warning will not be out of place as to the stamp of men that should attempt prospecting in the interior here. It is a hopeless undertaking for old or sickly men at any season. Only young and healthy men should try it at any time. For a man that has no means at his disposal this prospecting is practically impossible. For the necessary outfit a man would require from £50 to £100, to be chiefly expended in provisions, carriers, and medicines. The magistrates will not engage native carriers to men that cannot guarantee the wages of the carriers; and the Government cannot furnish carriers to prospectors. The knowledge at present in the possession of this Government does not justify any considerable additional outlay on its part in cutting more new paths. Some are needed in any case for ordinary administrative purposes, but they cannot be started until the end of the rainy season."

The export of gold for five years ended 30th June was—1895, 728 ozs., value £2,565; 1896, 1,373 ozs., value £4,735; 1897, 7,148 ozs., value £25,018; 1898, 6,830 ozs., value £25,612; 1899, 12,012 ozs., value, £44,185.

Plumbago has been seen at various places along the south-west coast. As regards iron, Mr. Maitland, F.G.S., states that "none of the ores yet discovered appears to be of any commercial importance."

Native sulphur is known to occur in some of the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux Group, and cinnabar has been reported from Merani, in Cloudy Bay, and the island of Normanby.

Specimens brought from the upper reaches of the Fly River were shown by Mr. Jack to contain gold, topaz, beryl and lignites, the last of no value.

During 1898–9, 23 packages of natural history specimens, valued at £1,145, were exported; and 16 cwt. of turtle-shell, valued at £1,274 were exported.

Population.—The present European population does not exceed 500, the majority of these being miners. Mr. Chalmers believes the population of New Guinea to be small, at the very outside not more than 2,500,000, but this is a mere conjecture. He judges from what he knows of the coast from Bald Head to East Cape. Another estimate has been made,—supposing there is one native to every 42 acres, which is about the proportion of some of the known portions of the island, then, if the E. island

contains 230,400,000 acres, or, according to another authority, 202,163,000 acres, the population would be 5,485,954 or 4,765,790, according to the area adopted. This, however, is believed to be in excess of the actual numbers. Some parts of the interior are densely populated, while others are only visited by wandering tribes, so that it is difficult to form anything like a correct estimate. As regards British New Guinea, Mr. Chalmers reckons that there are about 460,000, basing his calculation on there being probably 87 acres to each unit of population. In 1890–91 they were estimated by the Administrator at not less than 300,000, and probably 350,000, but Sir William Macgregor thought it impossible to form any more approximate estimate. The natives are of a great variety of feature—Malay and Papuan—as well as of colour, in the same community. Mr. Wallace, Signor D'Albertis, and other ethnologists, regard the tribes of New Guinea as belonging to one race; and Sir William Macgregor's experiences lead him to the same belief, although the aborigines have of course undergone a great change in some parts of the country. There is a great multiplicity of languages, but that, he is convinced, does not arise from difference of race, but from exclusiveness of habit. Dr. Lawes believes that the coast tribes from Yule Island eastward belong to a distinct race from the inland or mountain tribes. He considers that from East Cape to Aird River there are fifteen principal coast tribes, and there are many subdivisions and inland tribes. On the western shores the natives are of the first-mentioned type, large numbers of Malays having formed settlements there; and it is probably owing to their influence that the hostility of the natives to Europeans may be ascribed. The Papuan aborigines are of small stature, distinguished from the African negroes by their narrowness and lateral compression of head, and the almost disappearance of chin. All have, however, woolly hair frizzled out in moss-like fashion, and are nearly beardless. The men tattoo and paint their bodies in hideous fashion, and some of them go naked; the women wear petticoats of strips of the pandanus leaf, frequently one layer over another in the form of flounces; some, however, go naked. Both men and women wear large rude and heavy ornaments hanging from their ears and noses. The natives on the east coast have large canoes (cut out from hollow trees), with outriggers and double lateen sails. The aborigines of Kerepunu, on the eastern side of Hood Bay, are described by Dr. Lawes as a fine, healthy, strong, and active people, understanding well how to drive a bargain, and are to be considered a commercial people in a much higher state of civilization than many of their neighbours. One part of the people devote themselves to fishing, and the other to planting, neither interfering with the special work of the other, but each returning in the evening from fishing and planting to barter their provisions. The fishing portion of the community, however, are not natives of Kerepunu, but came originally from Hula, a village on the coast, and by permission of the inhabitants of Kerepunu, settled close to their village. The two tribes, though friendly, keep themselves distinct. The agriculturists never try to catch fish, nor do the fishermen plant, although they live together. A large plot of land is turned over very systematically and quickly by a number of men standing in a row with a pointed stick in each hand, which they raise and plunge into the ground simultaneously, and then use them as so many levers to turn over the soil. They make and use a great number of canoes; some have outriggers, though they are mostly double, two lashed together about 18 inches apart. In the making of canoes stone axes are used, which are said to cut very much better than many of the common axes sold to natives by Europeans. On every side are evidences of intelligence, industry, and cleanliness. The houses were well built, their canoes neatly made, their gardens carefully cultivated, and their streets kept clean. The natives of Hanuabada, and the adjacent villages, closely resemble the Polynesians of the New Hebrides group, especially those from the island of Motu, and, strange to say, these people call themselves Motu. Their colour is a light bronze, and their hair varies in different individuals, from curly and bushy to light wavy. The total number of Motu natives in Port Moresby is upwards of 600. A distinct race, called Koiari, inhabit the large mountain ranges further inland. To the westward of Yule Island the natives gradually become darker in colour, and different in language and customs until the head of the Papuan Gulf is reached, where the true Papuan cannibal is to be found. The natives in the vicinity of Hood Bay are the finest race yet discovered in New Guinea. From Orangerie Bay eastward the natives are physically inferior and cannibals. The demeanour of the natives towards the white men has varied with the localities. Signor D'Albertis, who, in September, 1876, penetrated upwards of 400 miles up the Fly River, found them very hostile. Mr. Goldie, who travelled the country round Port Moresby, experienced no ill-feeling nor received anything but kindness and assistance from their hands. The various tribes frequently engage in hostilities, but it is said that the loss of a man or two where the combatants are evenly matched is sufficient to induce them to treat for peace. At present all business between the whites and natives is carried on by a system of barter, and for this purpose tobacco is found to be almost convenient article of exchange. Knives and tomahawks are also in request. This applies to the people from Yule Island to Keppel Point; on the rest of the coast the "current coin is comprised in stout hoop iron, beads, looking-glasses, American tomahawks, pearl-shell, fish-hooks, and sheath-knives. Among themselves they are reported to have a very complete system of barter, consisting of pottery, nets, necklaces, armshells according to the locality, which are exchanged for other ornaments or implements, but especially for food. They now understand the value of money, and they prefer shillings or half-crowns, and even sovereigns to their equivalent in rice or tobacco.

When purchasing land from the natives on behalf of the Special Commissioner (much of the land is owned by families, each member having his own plot), the purchase-money consisted generally of a tomahawk, a handkerchief, and ½ lb. of tobacco for each portion, with occasionally a shirt and knife thrown in.

In a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute the Hon. T. H. Hatton Richards says:—"The character of the Papuans is infinitely better than is generally supposed. They have a keen sense of justice, and possess good traits in their disposition, which tend to make them a comparatively easy people to get on with, if they are approached in the right spirit. Among themselves they are very affectionate. I have seen some very heartrending instances of this. Most decidedly they are not bloodthirsty, and the thrilling tales one hears of cannibalism should be received with great caution; while one should also be slow to place credence in tales of so-called savagery, without knowing what has happened in the past (perhaps years ago) to lead up to what might appear, without the knowledge of both sides of the story, to be acts of inhumanity. The Government have found the natives to be useful workers. The constabulary force in the Possession is being formed out of their numbers, and they appear to respect the trust reposed in them, while in moments of difficulty or danger they have been proved to behave admirably."

The religion of the natives consists in a belief in some superior being who dwells in the mountains. They all seem to have one great spirit, who is known in each district by a different name. Among the bush tribes of the Fly River, Dr. MacFarlane says he found that cremation was in some cases practised, and in other parts of the island the rite of circumcision is also in vogue. From their language (believed to be one of the oldest extant), poetry, legends, and customs, he considers that these natives have fallen from a higher civilization; that their progress is downwards, and that they are merely the remnant of a worn-out race.

According to the report of Sir H. Nelson, the natives on the south-east coast appear to be healthy, happy, and on the best terms with the Government, also generally well conducted, with a readiness to conform to our laws, which is mostly due to the hard labours of the missionaries, who for years have devoted their lives to the Christianizing of these people.

Native Manufactures.—Pottery and rope making are among the principal industries. The natives are reported to be very skilful in the manufacture of earthenware vessels of various kinds, and other natives, bringing with them yams and sugar-cane for exchange, come from distant parts of the island to purchase earthenware from the Port Moresby people. This earthenware is made from a kind of clay and rotten granite mixed, and the material is moulded into pots, jars, plates, bowls, and frequently into a sort of large water monkey with a short neck, which they call a "hodu." When first made the vessels are dried in the sun and then baked by fire. The ropes are made from a fibre obtained from the inner bark of a tree, which is prepared by seawater and beating, and then twisted by hand. A little is also done by the natives in collecting rubber, mostly from a pine, which they cut down to extract the juice, but their manipulation of the substance is so rude that its market value is seriously depreciated.

Animals.—The larger animals indigenous to the country are the kangaroo (two species of which are tree-climbers), wallaby, anteater, the cuscus wild-pig, and dingo; the kangaroo and dingo are similar to those found on the Australian continent, but the dingo is much smaller. The pig is the most useful animal on the island, and furnishes the principal food for the natives, and among some of the tribes is domesticated. Alligators are very numerous in the creeks and rivers. Fresh water turtles are found in some of the creeks and others in the still waters inside the reefs; there are, too, a variety of fish in the rivers. Sharks are said to be numerous.

There are known to be sixty species of birds, most remarkable for the richness of their plumage, among them are eleven or even more varieties of the beautiful bird of paradise (*Paradiseidæ*), pigeons, kingfishers, some remarkable species of flycatcher, innumerable flocks of parrots, and cassowaries. New Guinea is believed to be one of the richest countries of the world as regards the beauty and variety of its land and flying birds, and recently provision have been made for their protection.

The insect world is numerously represented. Butterflies of the most gorgeous hues flit in the heated air, and ants are numerous and exceedingly voracious; while a little way inland the traveller meets with an insufferable torment in the shape of a minute reddish insect, which covers the body from head to foot with pimples, causing the greatest irritation It is locally known as scrub-itch. Out of ten species of snakes collected in 1888 two were reported to be dangerous—a death-adder and a whip snake.

Exploration.—Explorations in the interior of New Guinea have been made by Mr. A. R. Wallace in 1858, Dr. M. Macleay in 1871, Dr. Beccari and Signor D'Albertis in 1872, and later by numerous expeditions and individual explorers. Mr. Chalmers, as will be seen from the following note, has perhaps seen as much of the coast part of the island as any white man prior to the annexation:—"In 1879 I travelled several hundreds of miles, and in 1880 four or five hundred, accompanied by Mr. Beswick and Mr. Neville Chester. In 1881 I explored the coast line to Bald Head and travelled inland at Vailala, ascending the Annie many miles. In 1882 I travelled many miles inland of Maiva, accompanied by Dr. Ridgley. Before the above, I crossed from Catamaran Bay to Milne Bay, explored all round Cloudy Mountain on to Poroai Lagoon, all round Orangerie Bay,

Amazon Bay and inland, Cloudy Bay, Sandbank Bay, Cheshunt Bay, Kiakalo Bay and inland, and Hood Bay and inland.

Mr. E. H. Minton claims to have explored the coast of Papua in 1869, discovering several rivers and harbours, which he named.

In 1875 the Rev. Dr. MacFarlane, in quest of healthy localities for mission stations, made the first voyage up the Baxter and Fly Rivers, ascending the former, he says, 90 miles and the latter 160 miles. Plans of the rivers and full reports of these interesting and important explorations appeared in the *Sydney Mail*, and the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Dr. MacFarlane, gave the name of Baxter to the first river he explored, in honour of the lady who supplied him with the little steamer in which the discoveries on the SE. peninsula were made.

In December, 1877, Mr. Chester, the police magistrate of Thursday Island, visited that portion of the New Guinea coast lying to the north of Thursday Island, with a party of ten Europeans and sixteen South Sea Islanders. He reached the mouth of the Baxter on the 5th, and describes it as a magnificent river, nearly a mile wide at the mouth, without a shoal or sandbank to obstruct navigation, with 9 fathoms of water at the entrance, deep water to the very head, and upwards of 18 feet of water alongside the banks.

In July, 1878, Mr. Chester, who was appointed by Sir Arthur Gordon to represent his commission among the natives, made another voyage to New Guinea, visiting Port Moresby and other settlements on the coast.

In November, 1879, Mr. Andrew Goldie, an old New Guinea pioneer and settler, made a cruise along a part of the coast in the *Alice Meade*. Starting from Port Moresby he sailed to Yule Island, a distance of some 60 miles. On the whole he was well received by the natives, who are described as living in large, clean, well-kept villages, and having the land in a high state of cultivation.

In April, 1880, Mr. Neville Chester, a son of Mr. H. M. Chester, visited New Guinea, and, in company with the Rev. Mr. Chalmers made a three months' cruise on the coast, including a five weeks' journey inland. Mr. Chester subsequently visited the Laughlan Islands; the natives were on the whole friendly, though some of them were at war with each other.

The *Argus* and the *Age* sent special commissioners to the island-continent to report upon its resources and capabilities for colonization. The *Argus* expedition was commanded by Mr. W. E. Armit, for some years an officer of the Queensland Native Police. It consisted of seven white men, an Australian half-caste, and some fifty native bearers who were engaged at Port Moresby. Professor Denton, a geologist of some note, also attached himself to the expedition from a love of science. On July 14, 1883, Mr. Armit left Port Moresby for the Astrolabe Ranges, and passed through many villages, of which he has given a graphic description. Owing to native wars, it was found impossible to proceed further inland. On the way back, fever attacked the party and carried off Professor Denton. He died at Berigabadi on August 26. The expedition returned to Port Moresby and thence to Queensland.

A second expedition, undertaken by the *Argus* proprietary, under the command of the late Mr. Julian Thomas ("The Vagabond"), left Thursday Island for New Guinea on November 20, but the results were of little moment, owing to the impossibility of making extensive journeys through the near approach of the rainy season. The expedition was disbanded in December.

The special commissioner of the *Age*, Mr. G. E. Morrison, accompanied by two white companions, and some black boys as bearers, made a bold attempt to penetrate inland in a north-easterly direction from Port Moresby. From the first he encountered opposition from the natives, who were very numerous, treacherous, and inveterate thieves. The expedition resulted in failure, Mr. Morrison narrowly escaping with his life.

Later on Mr. Chalmers travelled over the same ground, to make peace with the natives, in which he was to some extent successful. His party consisted of the late Mr. F. Lawes (son of the Rev. Dr. W. G. Lawes), Messrs. Lawrie and Horsley, Ruatoka, native teacher of Port Moresby, Peter Lifu, one of the mission boatmen, and George Belford, late of the *Argus* expedition, besides carriers.

A second expedition was sent to New Guinea in 1884 by the proprietary of the *Age*. This, as regards exploration, was more successful, but in other respects, owing to the opposition of the natives, ended in disaster.

In 1884 the late Mr. Denis Gleeson visited New Guinea. He prospected Mount Belford and Mount Irving, and found quartz country, but no gold. He passed Professor Denton's grave, and with the assistance of natives fenced it round. About the same time Captain Williams claimed to have discovered a new river about twenty miles west of the Fly, navigable for forty miles from its mouth (probably one already mentioned by Dr. McFarlane). He describes it as being about a quarter of a mile broad all the way, deep water with a rocky bottom, and workable by any vessel drawing up to fourteen feet, with low banks, on which the sago palm grows in profusion. He named it the Tate River. The natives in the various villages were very friendly, their only weapons were bows and arrows; they said they had never seen white men before, and allowed some of the crew to sleep ashore unharmed.

In 1884 Mr. Theodore F. Bevan, F.R.G.S., went to New Guinea to inquire into its geographical features and industrial prospects. During the following three years he visited many portions of the coast, and also travelled inland. In 1887 Mr. Bevan successfully conducted two expeditions to the previously unexplored regions of the Papuan Gulf. Among the most important results were the discovery of two new rivers, viz., the Aird and Purari, which were traced into mountain ranges. The so-called Aird reported by Captain Blackwood, of H.M.S. *Fly*, in 1845, proved to be but one of many tidal estuaries in the delta. Sir William Macgregor says of the Purari that it is navigable by steam for at least 120 miles; is capable of supplying 40 gallons of pure fresh water per day to every person of the present population of the globe, and is infinitely more interesting and picturesque than any other river in the Possession. In his Official Report, dated 3rd May, 1893, Sir William Macgregor states:—"Mr. Theodore Bevan was the first to ascend, to examine in detail, and to map these deltaic arms; and to see, traverse, and chart any part of the Purari itself." In 1888 the New South Wales Government published an account of Mr. Bevan's expedition; and in 1890 his complete work, entitled "Toil, Travel, and Discovery in British New Guinea," was published in London by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

In September, 1885, Mr. H. O. Forbes, with a small party, consisting of Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Anderson, and twenty-four Malay carriers, started on a journey of exploration into the interior, principally with a view to investigate from what family the biological features of what seemed the more easily accessible of the higher mountains, the Owen Stanley Range, had derived their origin. At Sogere, about 50 miles from Port Moresby by road, though only 22 miles in a direct line, a camp was formed consisting of a dwelling-house, Malay quarters, trade and provision store, a plant-drying shed, and a meteorological observatory. Here the various plants and botanical specimens were dried, and six times daily for the space of six months meteorological observations were taken. But as the main object of the expedition was the ascent of Mount Owen Stanley, Mr. Forbes, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, made a great effort to accomplish this. Owing, however, to the defection of the natives the undertaking could not be accomplished, and the party had to return to Sogere and thence to Port Moresby.

Captain John Strachan, of the schooner *Herald*, left Sydney in September, 1885, with several members of a company for the purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of the country as regards trade and commerce. The schooner first called at the Island of Dauan (or Tuan), then at Biggs, after that ascending the river Maicussar (Pearl Shell River), mai being the native name for pearl shell, and cussar for river—passing up and through this stream into the Leopold River, anchoring at a distance of 56 miles from the river entrance. From that point some of the party proceeded upwards in a steam launch, exploring both sides of the river, finding much good land besides timber, especially on the ridges. The Tobio Cussar, a large tributary of the Mai Cussar running to the NE. was followed to the end of navigation, and explored on either bank.

In June, 1886, the Geographical Society of Australasia despatched a well-equipped expedition under the leadership of Captain H. E. Everill. The *Bonito* with the party on board, proceeded up the Fly River for about 250 miles, when a large affluent was discovered flowing south-east. The *Bonito* steamed up this branch, which was named the Strickland, after Sir Edward Strickland, for a distance of upwards of 250 miles, at which point the stream had a width of about 600 yards and a depth of from 2 to 2½ fathoms, but with many sand banks in the channel, on which the steamer frequently grounded, at last landing on one, on which she remained for about eight weeks. Other discoveries were also made. It may be added that the expedition was much hampered by instructions.

In the early part of 1887 an exploring expedition under the leadership of Mr. Bevan made some important discoveries.

Mr. Bevan claims that his chief work was to discover and explore the Aird river system and the great "Purari" (Queen Jubilee River); thereby proving the existence of two great "independent highways of commerce" into the interior, the notification of which (where they disembogue through a dozen great estuaries and channels into sixty miles of the littoral of the Gulf of Papua) had, up to the time of Mr. Bevan's explorations, been erroneously confused with, and conjectured to be affluents of the great Fly River, hundreds of miles to the west.

In 1887 the Roman Catholic missionaries at Yule Island in the course of their progress inland ascertained that the Ethel and Helda Rivers discovered by Captain Runcee were comparatively insignificant streams. They discovered a new river, which they named the San Joseph, and suggested that it ran almost due north, to the base of Mount Yule and to the western base of Mount Owen Stanley. They reported the country on the other bank of the river as exceedingly fertile, and very thickly populated. The natives were very friendly. The missionaries, in all, visited fifteen villages, some of them of great size, one containing 2,000 inhabitants. In August, Mr. Edelfelt, accompanied by the Rev. Father Couppé and the late Rev. Father Verjus, of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, Yule Island, set out to explore the Mekeo district—the priests, if possible, to find suitable places for the extension of their mission work, and he for geographical discoveries, and to make the ascent of Mount Yule. The party passed through several villages, among others, Inawabui, with 78 houses and 400 people, Eboa, 96 houses and 500 people, and Raral, and they were well received by the natives. Owing to the incessant rain and the refusal of the carriers to proceed, the attempt to reach Mount Yule was a failure.

About the middle of 1887 an exploring party, consisting of Mr. George Hunter and Mr. Hartmann, of Toowoomba, made a successful journey. They ascended the eastern branch of the Kemp-Welch River, and pushed forward with the intention of going to the top of the main range between Mount Obree and Mount Brown, a height of 5,000 feet or 6,000 feet, but did not succeed in this. They reported magnificent country

on the other side of the range, and brought back a large collection of specimens. The visit of Mr. Hartmann is likely to be attended with permanent good to the country, as he took over with him not only choice fruit trees and seeds, but also many economic plants, such as cinnamon, pepper, cinchona, &c., which would be distributed throughout the country. Two swarms of Italian bees were also introduced. From the hardships incurred on this journey Mr. Hartmann contracted a sickness, which soon after his arrival in Brisbane terminated fatally.

In July, 1887, Messrs. Cuthbertson and Sayer, accompanied by Mr. George Hunter, and having the use of the Government horses, set out on an exploring expedition with the intention of ascending Mount Obree, which they accomplished. After a most successful trip the party returned to Port Moresby in September. Later in the year Mr. Douglas fitted out an expedition, under Mr. H. O. Forbes, for the purpose of ascertaining if Mount Owen Stanley could be ascended from the head of the Goldie. Mr. Forbes met with much opposition from the natives, which culminated in his retreat, his camp being attacked and looted.

In August, 1887, Mr. Livesey, formerly on the Brisbane *Courier* staff, and a party of four, started from Port Moresby, and were said to have visited some of the villages on the south-western outliers of Mount Owen Stanley.

In the early part of 1888 Mr. Strode Hall made a flying survey of the Mai Cussa, and Wasi Kussa inlets. He arrived at the conclusion that the country in the immediate neighbourhood of these rivers is very sparsely populated. This is believed to be due to fear of the Tugeri pirates; the country is described as low lying open forest country, covered with long grass and in some places swampy—soil very poor generally.

In June, 1889, Sir William Macgregor ascended the highest point of the Owen Stanley Range (Mt. Victoria), attaining a point 13,121 feet in altitude. The Fly River has been ascended for 610 miles, and a new and important river has been discovered, since called the "Morehead," lying to the west of the Fly. He has made several voyages along the coast and visited many of the inland districts.

During 1891–92 he visited, among other places, the D'Entrecasteaux and Kiriwina groups of Islands, and made an examination of part of the coast of Fergusson Island. Starting from Samarai, the Maiwara district was traversed; also the Mekeo district. He inspected the coast east of Port Moresby, the island of Sanaroa (Welle Island), part of the Louisiades, Mabuduan, all the villages on the Omati River, and examined the Aird River. Since then he has made many journeys and voyages to other places in the possession. It has been said that the exploration of the island, so far as the coast line is concerned, is practically completed. Nearly every mile of the coast from the boundary of Dutch New Guinea to that of German New Guinea has been traversed, and all the rivers of any importance are now known.

On the 4th September, 1895, Mr. C. Kowald and party started on a visit to villages on the Mount Yule Ranges, and report that although no results of any commercial value attended the trip into the interior, yet they visited new tribes of four villages, and found a shorter and better road to Mount Yule. Mr. Kowald further says that if ever an expedition be undertaken there in the future, the natives will be friendly to any European who may pass their way, and give assistance; a most important item in travelling in this country.

An expedition fitted out in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and led by Herr Otto Ehlers, accompanied by Herr Piering, with forty-three coloured carriers and a creole servant, suffered great privations, meeting with no natives for sixty-seven days; more than half the number succumbed, including the leader, Herr Ehlers, who behaved with great fortitude up to the last, for it was owing to his directions that any of his followers reached the coast and escaped with their lives.

On July 1st, 1896, Mr. George Clark led a prospecting party, including Thomas Drislane, Samuel McClelland, Anthony Linedale, Edward Braddon, with two native Queensland blackboys. Starting from the mouth of the Mambare River; on about the 12th July, the leader was murdered whilst hauling the boat over a rapid. Accordingly the party having lost their leader, and being badly provided with firearms and trade, decided to return to the coast.

On August the 4th Mr. M. P. Cosgrove, leader of the prospecting party, sent out to New Guinea by an influential association, returned to Adelaide and reported the utter failure of the expedition. His party, though well equipped, failed to reach the interior. The native followers deserted them, and several men suffered from malarial fever. He condemned strongly New Guinea as a goldfield. Notwithstanding this unfavourable forecast the gold returns, although showing a considerably less output than is known to be the case, exhibit a steady yearly increase, and the development of the gold mining industry in the last year under review 1898–99 was of a highly encouraging character. The value of the increased production is stated at over £18,500, while the prospects for claimholders and prospectors in both the "Gira," and the "Murua" (Woodlark) Goldfields have been enhanced to an important degree.

Port Moresby is situated at latitude 9° 20′ 33″ S., and longitude 147° 8′ 56″ E., access to the port being obtained through the Basilisk opening in the New Guinea Barrier Reef. The distance from the reef to the entrance of the harbour is about five miles, and food anchorage is obtainable under the south head in about six fathoms of water, at a distance of a mile-and-a-quarter from the shore. Deep water is found close up to the eastern head. The entrance itself is about a mile-and-a-half wide. From the eastern head a native track runs round the harbour to the village of Hanuabada. A range of high mountains forms the backbone of the peninsula, and between these and the Port Moresby coast is first a stretch of level country and then a series of low hills, which at some places run down steeply to the sea, and at others are succeeded by a considerable stretch of comparatively level ground. These hills skirt the harbour from the eastern head to Hanuabada, where they lie back from the beach sufficiently far to give abundant room for a township. Opposite to Hanuabada, a range of hills, dividing the harbour from the sea, forms an effectual barrier against the north-west monsoons, and renders Port Moresby absolutely landlocked.

Port Moresby is the seat of Government, and, excepting Samarai and Daru, the only port of entry. Government House is built on a commanding site at the eastern side of the bay, about 130 feet above the beach. There is a church, an hotel, reading room, constabulary barracks, &c.

The other buildings at the settlement are the Mission house, Burns, Philp & Co.'s store, about 150 native houses or huts, and the church, a building about 66 feet by 24 feet, the frame and roof of native timber, neatly dressed, the sides and roof covered in with leaves of the pandanus. This building also serves as a schoolroom for the children on week-days, and is attended by about one hundred children twice every day. (About 4,000 children in all are under instruction in New Guinea.) There is also a building, known as the Training College, used as a place of instruction for young men and women—mostly from South Cape, New Guinea, who are being educated as native teachers. The class-room is fitted up exactly like a State school. A large building, 60 feet by 30 feet, suitable as a Government store and bonded warehouse, has been erected at Ela.

Mr. Douglas says: "Port Moresby, as the headquarters of the London Missionary Society, is the best known and most important point on the Coast of British New Guinea. It is a magnificent harbour, though a good deal cut up by coral patches, and it will require to be well buoyed and beaconed before it can take rank as a first-class port. The Inner or Fairfax Harbour is completely landlocked, with fairly even soundings giving four and five fathoms. The surrounding hills do not leave much level ground on the shores of the harbour, and the country has often been spoken of by visitors as dry and comparatively barren. . . . I am led to conclude that the climatic conditions of Port Moresby are not so unfavourable to cultivation as they have sometimes been represented to be. The native village of Hanuabada, built in the shallow water between the island of Elevara and the rising ground on which the Mission premises are situated, is a collection of somewhat fragile tenements built on piles. The native population numbers about 800 men, women and children."

Samarai.—A great field for capital exists in the Western Division of B.N.G. in the prosecution of natural industries. To the eastward of Port Moresby a fertile and diversified country extends for 250 miles to Samarai, the commercial entrepôt for the east end of the possession. In this interval are the stations of the Government at Rigo, several of the L.M. Society, and of traders and planters. Copra and rubber are the chief industries at present; but the scope for fresh enterprise is unlimited.

Samarai is a bustling place, and is most beautifully situated on a small island—one of a perfect archipelago—at the SE. extremity of the mainland of New Guinea. Samarai contains three or four stores, the same complement of hotels, shipwrights, &c. The island has been most tastefully planted with palm trees and other tropical vegetation by prison labour. The prosperity of this place is largely accounted for by the fact that it has enjoyed all the trade incidental to the various alluvial diggings of B.N.G.—Sudest, St. Aigans, and Woodlark Island, and the more recent ones on the mainland at the Mambare and Gira rivers. Quite lately great excitement was caused by fresh discoveries of alluvial gold at Milne Bay close to Samarai, but it is too soon yet to estimate the value or permanency of this new find. Altogether, from one field or another, a few hundred miners have drawn supplies from Samarai for several years past, and present appearances point to an increase in this direction.

Apart from gold mining Samarai has always been the centre for an extensive system of trading in raw products—such as pearl shells, bêche-de-mer, copra, rubber, &c. Traders in small vessels, by a system of bartering with calico, tobacco, tomahawks, beads, &c., secure these products from the natives and dispose of same to the storekeepers. It is a common sight to see thirty or more of these small vessels in Samarai at the one time, and when supplemented by contingents of diggers with gold to sell, and pearlshellers likewise with their booty to dispose of, business waxes brisk.

The Government Station at Tamata, about 250 miles up the NE. Coast from Samarai, is the centre for the Mambare-Gira Goldfield. A township of a primitive nature has been created, and stores there are regularly supplied from Samarai, and sell the necessaries of life at reasonable rates. Woodlark Island, about 160 miles NE. of Samarai, has been a first-class poor man's goldfield in the past, but a company has now been floated in Sydney to work the famous Koolamadow Lode. The gold was so fine that machinery was absolutely necessary in order to prevent great waste.

Sudest, about 100 miles east of Samarai, contains the only quartz battery so far erected in B.N.G. The results obtained with 10 head of stampers were considered good enough to warrant the placing of the mine on the London market lately.

The township of Granville has been formed on a site which is likely to prove much more healthy than the neighbourhood of the native village, where some European habitations have been erected. There is, moreover, deep water close inshore, and a jetty has been built which provides the requisite facilities for

landing. A building containing one large room, together with four smaller rooms, suitable for offices, has been erected close to the landing-place. The small rooms are utilized as shipping office, post-office, and store-rooms, the larger room is utilized as a reading room on week days, and as a place of worship on Sundays for the white people of Port Moresby.

A guest and accommodation house is available.

There are also a prison, a powder magazine, a stone jetty, and a substantial building used as quarters for the constabulary officers, and for the sittings of the Supreme court.

The township of Granville West, situated near Paga Point, extending from the Port Moresby Beach to Ela Beach, comprises about 50 acres. There are, including the beach roads, seven streets, the inner ones being 2 chains wide, the beach frontages averaging about 3 chains. The blocks are all cut up into quarter-acre allotments.

The township of Granville East lies about 80 chains north-easterly from Granville West, and is, so far, cut up into eight sections.

Land Settlement.—The Warirata plantation of Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., is the most interesting one in the country. It is situated on the summit of the Astrolabe Range. There are here some 20,000 growing plants of Arabian coffee ; in addition to these, the experiment of planting 16,000 holes with seed is being tried. Some crossbred and Lincoln sheep are depastured on the grassy hills.

The late Lt.-Governor, Sir William Macgregor, reserved the land now occupied by the natives, but in any part of the Possession, not required by the natives for the purpose of food production, areas may be taken up for settlement on the condition that they are to be improved. Persons are not allowed to possess themselves of large tracts of country and then go away, leaving the land to increase in value till they should either realize upon it or make other use of it.

Several blocks of land have been purchased from the natives on behalf of the Government, and other areas of land either have been, or are in course of being, purchased, partly for permanent occupation by officers of the Government, and partly for settlers.

In December, 1897, a provisional agreement was entered into between Sir William Macgregor, then Lt.-Governor, and "The British New Guinea Syndicate," by which the Company was to have had the right to purchase land suitable for agricultural and mining purposes up to 250,000 acres, the price to be 2s. per acre, payable 6d. per acre deposit on application, and the remainder in eight annual instalments of 2¼d. per acre. The Company were to spend on improvements 6d. per acre the first two years, and during the next six years a sum equal to 3d. per acre. When declared open the Company was to have the prior right of selection for six months, and the general right to acquire the 250,000 acres extends over eight years, provided that the total had not been offered to them in the meantime. The Company was to have sole property in all products of the land, a royalty of £2 10s. per cent. being payable on all gold, and metals of the platinum group. This concession met with very considerable opposition and was cancelled. Several applications for land have been received from syndicates, the areas ranging from a few thousand acres to 200,000. Personally, Mr. Le Hunte objected very much to deal with applications for large areas unless the applicants or their properly authorized agents were in the country, and the land was properly inspected. During 1899 the Lieut.-Governor visited the Premiers of the contributing colonies and discussed questions of future administration and land settlement. With respect to the alienation of lands, the Premiers concurred with the Lieut.-Governor's proposals for advertising for and dealing with applications for lands subject to the following additional conditions :—"(1) Applications for areas under 50,000 acres are to be dealt with by the Administrator of British New Guinea-in-Council directly; those of 50,000 acres and upwards are not to be finally dealt with until the Contributing Colonies have had an opportunity of considering whether they considered it expedient or otherwise to grant them, and for this purpose it was decided that notification of every such application, together with the recommendation of the Administrator-in-Council, should be sent to each of the Contributing Colonies, and that no decision should be given until after three months from the date of the Despatch or other communication from the Government of British New Guinea forwarding the application. (2) That freehold grants should for the present be limited to 50,000 acres to one grantee ; but that after the Ordinance which will be passed to amend the present Crown Land Ordinance has been in operation for six months, larger areas may be granted with the consent of the Contributing Colonies." The question of the reservation of minerals was considered, and it was decided that all minerals and mineral ores, except coal, were to be reserved to the Crown in all grants, the Legislature of British New Guinea to determine the conditions under which minerals may be worked by the proprietor of the land, or the amount of compensation to be paid to him should the Crown exercise its right of ownership of the minerals on his land. The general law of mining in the Possession will be governed by the Queensland Consolidated Mining Acts and Regulations, subject to such modification as local circumstances may necessitate. It was decided that coal should not be reserved to the Crown, but that the local Legislature should determine the amount of royalty to be paid upon it.

Land Laws.—On December 16th, 1890, an ordinance was issued by the Administrator and Legislative Council to regulate the dealing with Crown lands. This ordinance was superseded by the "Land Ordinance of 1899."

THE LAND ORDINANCE, 1899.

I. *Preliminary.*

II. *Dealings with Natives.*—Dealings in land with natives prohibited. No native may deal in land, but Administrator may purchase or lease land in the public interest which may not be required by natives, and he may transfer to private individuals such land, &c., &c.

III. *Acquiring and recording the acquisition of Crown Lands' Leases to the Crown.*—When an estate in fee simple in land in respect of which no Crown grant has ever been issued is acquired by the Crown, it shall be taken in the name of Her Majesty. The Administrator may from time to time claim for the Crown vacant lands not required by the natives, &c., &c.

IV. *Irregular settlement on Native, or Crown, or waste or vacant lands.*—No person other than a native born Papuan may settle on or occupy the land of any native tribe for agricultural or residential purposes without first obtaining a legal right to do so, and no person shall occupy, except for temporary purposes, any Crown land without obtaining a legal right, &c., &c.

V. *Alienation of Crown Lands in Fee Simple.*—The Administrator in Council may in Her Majesty's name, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, grant in fee simple any Crown land to only a natural born or duly naturalized British subject, but any person not being a British subject may hold land in trust for religious purposes. No Crown land will be given as a reward for exploration. Lands may be granted for religious purposes as missions. All grants not to be allowed before surveyance of the land in question. Fee payable for preparation of grant is to be £1 up to 1,000 acres, and 10s. for every additional or fraction of 1,000. The Administrator has power to sell land by private contract or public auction for building allotments, &c., &c.

VI. *Lease of Crown Lands, or of lands in which the Crown has a leasehold estate.*—Leases of land held by the Crown may be had for agricultural, pastoral, trading, or fishing, or for the planting of cocoanuts, &c., &c.

VII. *Reserves for public purposes.* — The Administrator may grant lands to be held in trust for public purposes.

VIII. *General.*

Land Grants. — Crown grants issued during the year ended June 30, 1899, amounted to 666 acres :—pastoral, 451 acres ; religious, 172 acres ; cocoanut planting, 24 acres ; residential, 18 acres ; mining, 1 acre. The largest area of land taken up during the year was some ten square miles on the Musa River, Dr. Vaughan being the local representative. The cultivation of indiarubber is one of the uses to which it is proposed to put the land.

Shipping.—The total number of merchant vessels that entered during the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, is given as 92, tonnage 19,583 ; cleared, 81; tonnage, 19,191 ; all the shipping being British. The existing shipping facilities of B.N.G. with Australia are as follows :—The ss. *Merrie England* visits Queensland as often as Government business requires ; Burns, Philp & Co.'s ss. *Moresby* makes a round six-weekly trip from Sydney *viâ* Port Moresby, Samarai, German New Guinea, and the Solomons ; this Company's schooner *Alice May* plies regularly between Port Moresly and Thursday Island, calling at the intervening ports of Yule Island and Daru ; and their brig *Ivanhoe* regularly trades between Cooktown and Samarai, Mambare, Woodlark and Sudest Island. Other vessels also trade at irregular intervals with Cooktown.

Postal.—Mail communication from Port Moresby, and from the portion of the Possession which lies to the eastward of Port Moresby, is with Cooktown, Queensland. Mail communication from the western portion of the Possession is chiefly with Thursday Island. The carriage of mails is now conducted by the British New Guinea Government steamer *Merrie England*, H.M.'s ships, and various sailing vessels owned by Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Limited, the London Missionary Society, and traders, &c.

Postal matters in the Possession are in practice administered as if it were a postal district of Queensland, and the same stamps, rates and regulations are in use. Such changes as became necessary in Queensland on account of that Colony joining the Postal Union also became necessary in New Guinea, which joined the Union at the same time, and an Act was passed in 1892 to enable postal affairs in the Possession to be still kept on the same footing as those of Queensland under the new conditions.

The postal rate on letters is therefore 2d. per half-ounce, the same as between the other Australian colonies.

During 1898–99 letters received, 16,045, despatched 11,529 ; packets received 584, despatched 1,102 ; newspapers received 10,609, despatched 2,337.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The £15,000 per annum contributed to the administration for the past ten years by the Australian Colonies, together with the Imperial Grant of £3,000 per annum, has nearly always covered expenditure, and the Accumulated Revenue Account of B.N.G. shows a credit balance of about £33,000. This Fund has always been treated as a reserve to cover deficiencies and provide for extraordinary expenditure. The Revenue Returns for the year 1898–99 were £11,682, made up as follows :—Customs Dues, £9,884 ; Goldfield Receipts, £317 ; Fees and Fines, £356 ; Licenses, £428 ; Miscellaneous, £696. The estimated revenue for 1899-1900 was £12,462.

The expenditure amounted to £15,583, made up as follows :—Civil list salaries, £3,180 ; other salaries, £3,684 ; vessels and boats, £1,572 ; allowances, £1,373 ; Buildings and works, £484 ; Agriculture, £130 ; Mail Service, *nil* ; Miscellaneous, £5,159. The estimated expenditure for 1899-1900 was £27,264 (including £7,000 for the ss. *Merrie England* and steam launches.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports entered at Port Moresby, Samarai and Daru for 1898–99 was £52,170. Total value of exports, £68,496. The principal exports and their value were—Gold, 12,012 ozs., valued at £44,185; Sandalwood, 307 tons, valued at £2,920; Indiarubber, 8 tons, valued at £1,935; Copra, 337 tons, valued at £2,907; Pearls, £345; Turtleshell. £1,274, &c. The principal imports were—Drapery, £4,810; Tobacco and cigars, £4.184; Hardware, £1,486; Bottled beer, £1,400; Boats, £3,213; Flour, £1,034; Preserved Meat, £4,079; Rice, £2,816; Timber, £1,631.

Native Labour Laws.—An Act intituled "The Native Labour Ordinance of 1892" was passed on the 23rd of the May of that year, and received the Queen's assent in the following August. It was superseded by "The Native Labour Ordinance of 1900," and is comprised within 13 parts and 12 schedules, as under:

Part I. Preliminary.
Part II. Restrictions on employment or removal of natives.
Part III. Engagements of natives under this ordinance.
Part IV. Cancelling or altering written agreements of services.
Part V. Permitted removal of natives within the possession.
Part VI. Permitted removal of natives beyond the possession.
Part VII. Obligations incurred by persons employing or removing natives.
Part VIII. Payment and recovery of wages.
Part IX. Inspection of vessels and of native labourers.
Part X. Offences by native labourers.
Part XI. Other offences.
Part XII. Nature of securities required by ordinance.
Part XIII. Records of and fees for documents.

Administration.—The Government comprises Executive and Legislative Councils composed of Officials, with the exception that the latter body contains one unofficial member. Ordinances framed by these bodies require the sanction of the Colonial Office in London, also of the Contributing Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, before they become Law. The Law is administered by the Chief Judicial Officer, Judge Winter, and by Resident Magistrates and Government Agents, who all travel a great deal throughout the Possession by both land and sea. Appeal to the Supreme Court of Queensland is provided for in the case of Europeans against the decisions of the Central Court, but up to the present the right has never been exercised.

The movable force at the disposal of the Government is represented by the ss. *Merrie England*, manned by Europeans, and by the efficient armed Native Constabulary, over 100 strong, composed of Papuans under a European Commandant. In addition there are over 200 village constables scattered throughout the Possession, who maintain good order in their respective localities.

GOVERNMENT.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Geo. Ruthven Le Hunte Esq., C.M.G., late Colonial Secretary of Mauritius.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Sir F. P. Winter, C.M.G., Anthony Musgrave, Hon. D. Ballantine, Hon. Dr. J. A. Blayney, and Hon. H. H. S. Russell.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Same as Executive, with the Hon. W. Gors as an unofficial member.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Capt. F. R. Barton.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Anthony Musgrave, £700 (including house allowance of £200).

TREASURER.—D. Ballantine. £350.

JUDICIAL.—Judicial Officer, His Honor Sir Francis Pratt Winter, C.M.G., £1,000; Resident Magistrate (Eastern Division), Hon. M. H. Moreton, £400; Resident Magistrate (South-Eastern Division), A. M. Campbell; Resident Magistrate (Central Division), Dr. J. A. Blayney; Resident Magistrate (Western Division), C. G. Murray, £500; Resident Magistrate (North Division), W. Earmit; Resident Magistrate (North-East Division), C. A. W. Monckton.

CHIEF GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR.—H. H. Stuart Russell.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER.—James Wood. £300.

GOVERNMENT AGENT (Rigo).—A. E. English. £250.

" " (Mekeo).—(Acting), A. Giulianetti. £250.

OVERSEER AND GAOLER.—J. MacDonald. £250.

COMMANDER OF GOVERNMENT STEAM YACHT *Merrie England*.—R. H. Harvey. £300.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF GOVERNMENT STEAM YACHT, W. Robertson. £252.

COMMANDANT OF ARMED CONSTABULARY.—Capt. A. W. Butterworth. £300.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Samarai, A. H. Symonds. £225.

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Daru, A. H. Jiear. £150.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

SCHEDULE. Passed in Council 19th of April, 1889.

If any of the following articles are imported in the form or shape of a bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing, marked, or labelled, or commonly sold as containing, or commonly reputed to contain a specific quantity of such article, such bag, package, box, tin, jar, bottle, or similar thing, shall as against the importer be deemed to contain such specific quantity.

PART I.—SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES.

	£ s. d.
Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, maizena, macaroni, starch, cornflour, per lb.	0 0 1
Aerated or mineral waters, per 12 pints	0 0 6
Beer, ale, porter, cider (in bottle), per 6 quarts or 12 pints	0 0 9
Beer, ale, porter, cider (in wood or jar), per gallon	0 0 6
Boots and shoes, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Biscuits (fancy or sweetened), per pound	0 0 1
Blue, per pound	0 0 1
Bacon, per pound	0 0 1
Brushware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Basketware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Blacking, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Bathbrick, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Baking powder, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Barley, split peas, per pound	0 0 1
Boxes and trunks of wood, leather, or metal, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Cordage and rope, per ton	0 10 0
Cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, per pound	0 4 0
Coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and chicory, per pound	0 0 2
Confectionery, including cakes, comfits, ginger, butterine, sweetmeats, and nuts of all kinds except cocoanuts	0 0 2
Caps (percussion), per 100	0 0 1
Cheese, per pound	0 0 1
Candles, per pound	0 0 1
Crockery ad valorem	10 per ct.
Cordials and syrups, not included under spirits, per gallon	0 1 0
Clocks and watches, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Cutlery, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Cartridges or cartridge cases, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Dynamite, per pound	0 0 3
Dates, figs, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits, per pound	0 0 1
Drapery, including apparel and all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen, wool, or other woven fabrics, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Drugs, including all articles of the kind and form used as medicines, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Earthenware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Fish, preserved, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Fruits, bottled, or in tins or jars, per 12 pints	0 1 0
Firearms, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Fuse and fireworks, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Floorcloth, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Glass and glassware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Glue, gelatine, isinglass, per pound	0 0 1
Guttapercha and indiarubber, or manufactures of, in whole or in part, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Hams and cured pork, per pound	0 0 1
Hardware and hollowware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Hops, per pound	0 0 1
Ironmongery, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Ink, stationery, and paper (writing and fancy), ad valorem	10 per ct.
Jewellery, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Jams, jellies, and honey, per pound	0 0 1
Kerosene, per gallon	0 0 6
Lead, including shot and bullets, per cwt.	0 2 4
Leather and leatherware, including all articles made wholly or in part of leather, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Methylated spirits, per gallon	0 2 0
Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	0 2 0
Malt, per bushel	0 0 6
Mustard, per pound	0 0 1
Matches and fusees ad valorem	10 per ct.

	£ s. d.
Matting, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Musical instruments, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Opium, or any article containing any of the active ingredients thereof, per pound	1 0 0
Oilman's stores, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Oils not otherwise enumerated, per gallon	0 0 6
Oils, perfumed, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Powder, sporting, per pound	0 0 3
Pepper, mace, and other spices, per pound	0 0 1
Pickles, including chutney and sauces, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Paper, brown, wrapping, and paper bags, per cwt.	0 2 0
Perfumery, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Potted meat and extract of meat, per pound	0 0 2
Printed forms, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Pipes (tobacco), ad valorem	10 per ct.
Pictures and picture frames, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Plated ware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Rice, per ton	0 10 0
Spirits of the strength of proof or of greater strength than proof by Sykes' hydrometer, per proof gallon	0 14 0
Spirits and spirituous compounds under proof or of which the strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, per gallon	0 14 0
Case spirits, reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged :—	
Two gallons and under as two gallons	
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons	
Over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons	
Soap, hard and soft, per pound	0 0 0½
Salt, saltpetre, and soda crystals, per ton	0 10 0
Sponges, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Sugar, per cwt.	0 2 4
Tobacco, manufactured, per pound	0 3 0
Tobacco, "trade" and unmanufactured, per pound	0 1 0
Tea, per pound	0 0 2
Turpentine, per gallon	0 1 0
Toys, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Tinware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Twine and lines for fishing, clothes, lead, and similar lines, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Umbrellas and parasols, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Varnish, per gallon	0 1 0
Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 6
Wines, sparkling, per gallon	0 6 0
,, Australian, per gallon	0 2 0
,, other kinds, per gallon	0 4 0
,, containing over 25 per cent. of alcohol, per gallon	0 12 0
Whiting, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Woodenware, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Wire rope, per ton	0 10 0
Zinc manufactures, or in sheets, rolls, or pipes, ad valorem	10 per ct.

PART II.—ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Agricultural and mining implements, machines, and tools, and parts thereof; animals alive, anchors, axles and wheels.

Biscuits, not fancy nor sweetened; ballast for ships; bêche-de-mer; boats and vessels and sails therefor; books and periodicals, including newspapers, photographs, maps, charts, globes, and models for school purposes; boilers, steam and boiler-plates; bags and sacks, casks, tanks and cases, or parts thereof for exporting produce.

Canvas for sails; cement; coin—gold, silver, and bronze; copper—sheet, plain, rods, tacks, nails; chains and cables; coal and coke; cocoanuts and cocoanut fibre, and copra; cotton, unmanufactured; curiosities, antique and "native."

Diving pumps and dresses and parts thereof; doors, windows, sashes, and shutters; drain pipes.

Engines—steam, gas.

Flour, including "seconds," "thirds," and "fourths"; furniture; fruit, green; fire engines; fish, salt or dried.

Garden seeds—bulbs, trees, shrubs, plants, flowers; grain—maize, wheat, oats, barley; galvanized iron, corrugated; gold, unmanufactured; grindstones.

Iron and steel rails and waggons for running thereon, including plates, bolts, and nuts therefor; iron and steel—plain, sheet, rod, scrap, hoop.

Luggage, personal of passengers; lining for chests, to export produce, lead, tin, zinc, paper, plain and medicated; living oysters; lithographic materials.

Machinery, agricultural, mining, sawing, steam engines, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, freezing, carpentering, paper-making, printing, ice-making, or parts thereof; meat, fresh, preserved, and salt; meals, maize, oats, barley, and peas; manures; metals, old, yellow for sheathing; matting for ships' dunnage and sugar.

Naval and military stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; nails and screws; nets for fishing.

Oakum; oars; outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained; ores.

Paints; paper, printing; powder, blasting; punts and lighters and materials for building the same.

Quicksilver.

Sandalwood; sewing machines; shell, tortoise and pearl; skins; slates for schools; silver, unmanufactured; specimens of natural history; sulphur.

Tar; type and printing machines and presses; tanks; tents; telegraph and telephone machinery and materials; timber dressed or undressed.

Vegetables, fresh, potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, cabbages, and beetroot.

Water pipes; wire (fencing) and wire netting (iron) for fencing and iron fencing materials.

PART III.—GENERAL DUTY.

On all goods not enumerated or comprised in the preceding lists or parts, an ad valorem duty of 5 per centum.

PEARL SHELL AND BÊCHE-DE-MER FISHERY.

Every vessel engaged in the fishery within the waters of the Possession must be licensed. This licence may be issued by a Resident Magistrate or by the principal Officer of Customs at Cooktown or at Thursday Island. Licenses expire December 31.

	£ s. d.
For a vessel of ten tons and under	1 0 0
For a vessel exceeding ten tons	2 0 0
For every boat	0 10 0
For each person in charge of vessel engaged in fishery	1 0 0
For each person employed as diver	1 0 0
For occupation license in connection with the fishery	5 0 0

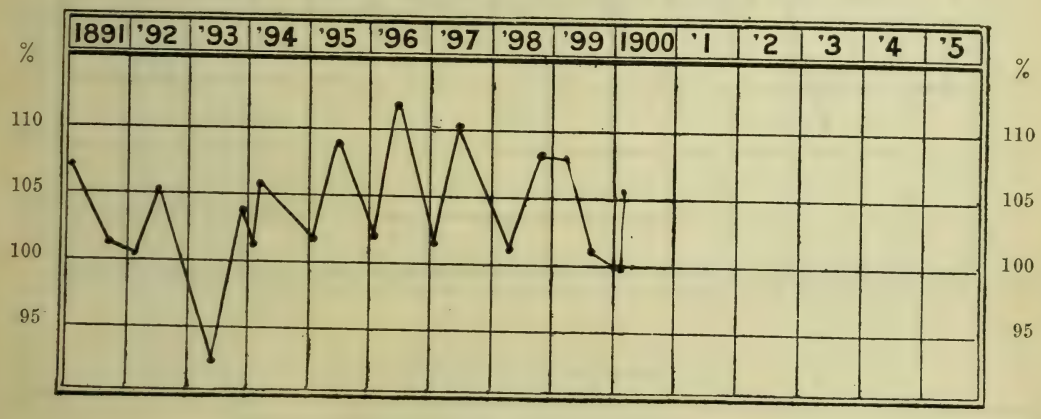
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

AUSTRALASIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following Diagrams and Particulars show in a comprehensive manner the highest and lowest Prices on the London Stock Exchange of some of the Australasian Loans since 1891, and the New Loans issued publicly in London since 1st January, 1882. In the Diagrams the highest and lowest points are given at the time of year when the quotations were reached.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Four per Cents. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Principal repayable not before 1903.



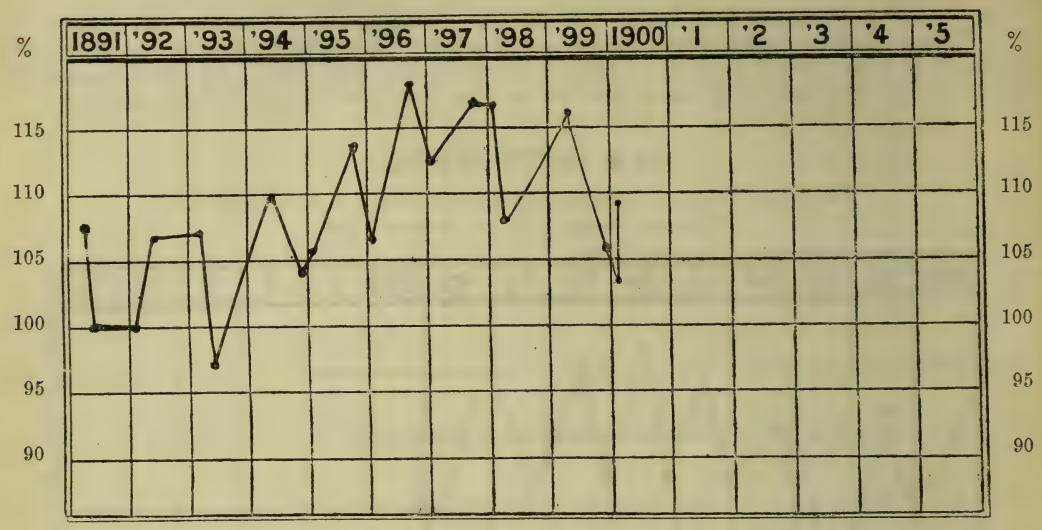
Loans raised in London:—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	%
June, 1882	4	2,000,000	4,206,000	£102	£102 0 0
July, 1883	4	3,000,000	3,140,000	100	100 0 0
Dec., 1883	4	3,000,000	7,593,000	100	100 12 6
Sept., 1884	3½	5,500,000	13,530,000	92	93 12 0
Oct., 1885	3½	5,500,000	12,380,700	91	91 11 6
July, 1886	3½	5,000,000	17,586,800	94	95 7 6
April, 1888	3½	3,500,000	7,049,600	102	103 10 0
July, 1889	3½	3,500,000	4,874,000	102	102 5 6
Mar., 1891	3½	Conversion of Five per Cents.			
Sept., 1891	3½	4,500,000	all	95	95 0 0
Jan., 1892	4	1,250,000	Treasury Bills sold privately in London at £99 10s.		
June, 1892	4	1,000,000	Treasury Bills sold privately in London at £100 5s.		
July, 1892	4¼	750,000	Treasury Bills sold to Saving's Banks of N.S.W. at £100.		
Nov., 1892	4	1,000,000	Funded Stock issued in Sydney at par.		
Dec., 1892 to Feb., 1893	4	1,000 000	Treasury Bills sold privately in London at par.		
April, 1893	4	500,000	Funded Stock issued in Sydney.		
Sept., 1893	4	2,500,000	6,465,100	98½	100 9 0
Oct., 1893	4	500,000	Funded Stock issued in Sydney.		
Oct., 1893 to May, 1894*	4	345,780	Funded Stock.		
Sept. 1894	3½	832,000	4,269,800	100	101 14 8
Oct., 1895	3	4,000,000	6,848,800	94	96 18 3
Jan., 1898	3	1,500,000	3,908,400	99	100 3 6
Feb., 1900	4	1,000,000	Treasury Bills sold privately in London.		
May, 1900	3½	500,000	5 years Treasury Bills placed in Sydney.		

Up to May, 1894, £2,345,780 Funded Stock had been issued.

NEW ZEALAND.

Four per Cents. Interest payable May 1 and November 1.
Principal repayable 1929.



Loans raised in London :—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	%
Jan., 1883	4	1,000,000	1,525,000	£98½	£98 11 0
Sept., 1883	Extensive Conversion of 4½ and 5 per cent. Loans into Four per Cents.				
Jan., 1884	4	1,000,000	5,073,000	98½	100 5 6
Jan., 1885	4	1,000,000	4,129,700	97½	99 6 6
May, 1885	4	1,500,000	6,800,000	97½	100 3 6
Feb., 1886	Extensive Conversion of 4½, 5, and 6 per cent. Loans into Four per Cents.				
Oct., 1886	4	1,567,800	2,094,000	97	97 0 0
June, 1888	4	2,000,000	8,024,300	96½	97 13 0
Oct., 1889*	4	2,700,000	4,942,100	95	95 8 6
Feb., 1891 / Nov., 1891	3½	Conversion of various Loans.			
Feb., 1894	3½	Conversion of various Loans, and to meet Bonds drawn for redemption.			
April, 1895	3	1,500,000	5,960,400	90	94 8 0
Nov. 1896	3½	500,000	Issued in the Colony	100	
Feb. 1899	3	†1,000,000	3,027,500	96	†96 9 0
Jan., 1900	4	300,000	2 years Treasury Bills placed in London.		

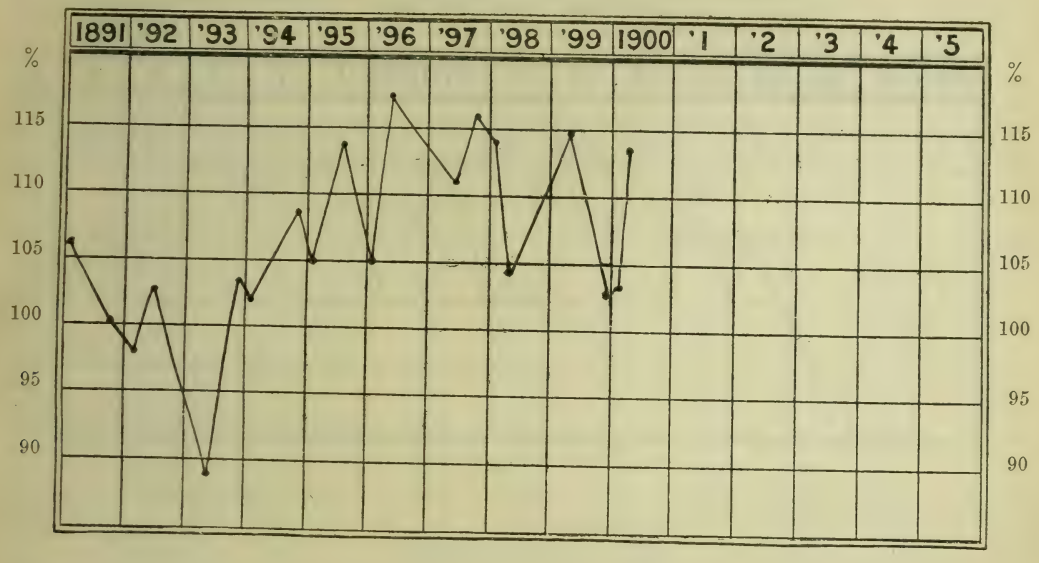
* To convert Five per Cents.

In 1893-4, £402,300 of Debentures were sold privately together with £280,000 Treasury Bills.

† Underwriter's Commission ½%.

QUEENSLAND.

Four per Cents. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Principal repayable 1915-24.



Loans raised in London :—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	%
May, 1883	4	2,500,000	2,634,000	£97	£97 0 0
May, 1884	4	2,672,000	8,925,000	98	99 8 0
May, 1885	4	2,500,000	3,933,200	97	97 9 6
Jan., 1886	4½	1,500,000	3,920,000	103	105 6 6
Feb., 1887	4	2,500,000	2,683,400	100	100 0 0
June, 1888	3½	2,500,000	6,152,500	94	94 16 6
Mar., 1890	3½	2,264,734	6,221,800	97	97 13 6
May, 1891	3½	2,500,000	*	94	*
April, 1892	4	370,000	4 year Treasury Bills issued in Colony.		
Oct., 1892	4	200,000	4 year Treasury Bills issued in London privately.		
Jan., 1893	3½	1,182,400	3,461,000	88	88 16 0
Oct., 1893	—	620,000	Treasury Bills authorized to be issued.		
April, 1895	3½	1,250,000	6,534,600	97½	101 12 6
June, 1897	3	†1,500,000	5,447,900	95	96 16 6
July, 1900	3	‖1,400,000	1,411,100	94	94 0 0

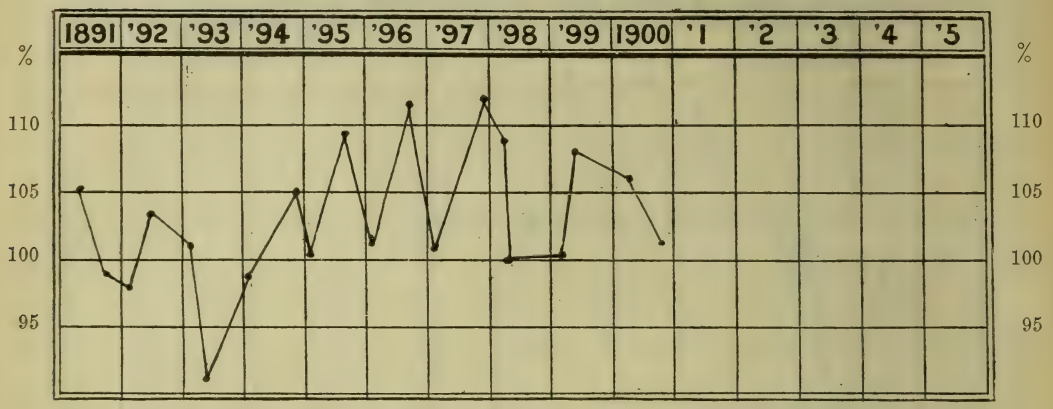
* Only £296,800 applied for. Loan sold at a "reduction in price."

† Part of an authorized issue of £2,324,488. The balance disposed of in the Colony.

‖ Part of an authorised issue of £2,725,680, to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the existing three per cent. stock.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Four per Cents. Interest payable April 1 and October 1.
Principal repayable 1916.



Loans raised in London :—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	%
Nov., 1882	4	1,000,000	*573,000	£100	£100 0 0
Sept., 1883	4	1,438,500	3,306,000	98½	98 17 0
May, 1884	4	1,651,300	2,739,700	100	100 1 6
June, 1885	4	1,560,400	3,800,000	98½	100 6 0
May, 1886	4	1,332,400	2,711,500	99	99 6 0
Jan., 1889	3½	1,317,800	*553,700	100	100 0 0
Jan., 1891	3½	†1,532,913	430,000 50,000	98 sold	98 0 0 93 0 0
Feb., 1896	3	839,500	3,737,700	94	97 3 0
May, 1897§	3	1,000,000	4,784,500	95	96 16 6
Feb., 1899	3	‖1,500,000	2,378,250	94½	‖94 11 6
April, 1900	3	1,000,000	1,298,700	94½	94 10 0
April, 1900	3	500,000	Placed locally to pay off £250,000 Treasury Bills, &c.		

* The balance afterwards sold at the minimum price.

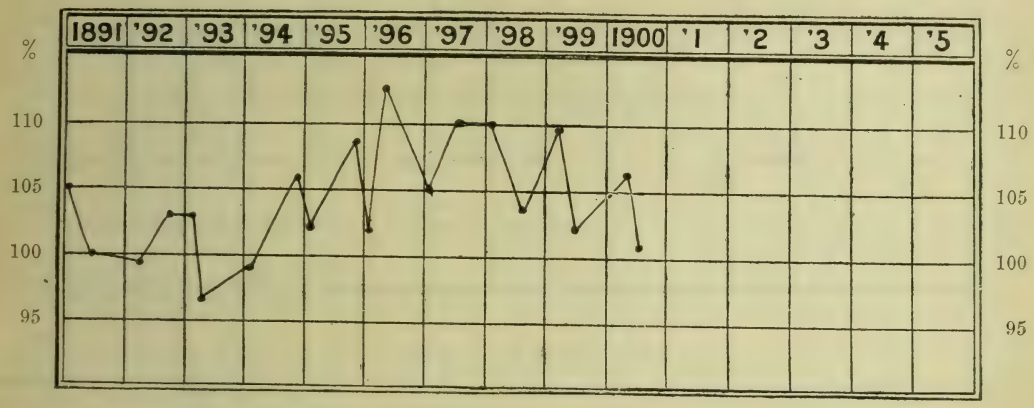
† £332,913 taken by the Savings Bank. Balance of Loan withdrawn at time, in August, 1893, £125,000 was privately placed in London at 93%; and in February, 1894, a further £200,000 was placed in Adelaide at 92%.

§ £560,000 of this loan taken by the Adelaide Savings Bank and others against Treasury Bills falling due.

‖ Underwritten at a charge of 1%.

TASMANIA.

Four per Cents. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Principal repayable not before 1908.



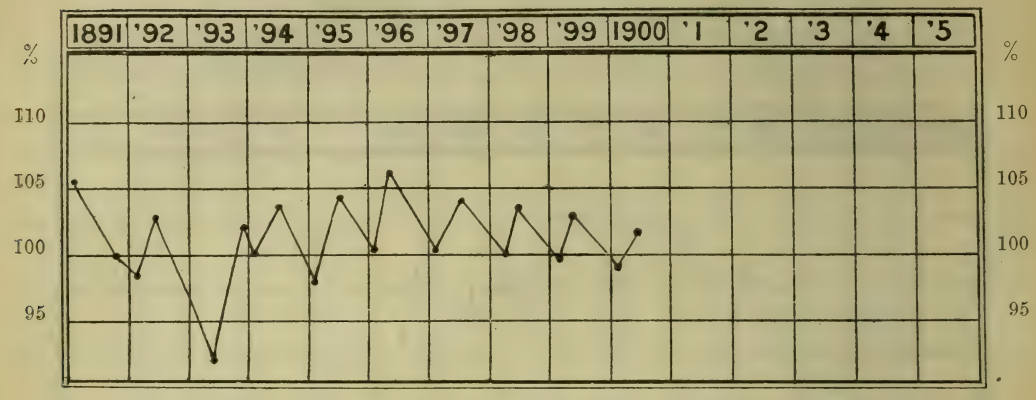
Loans raised in London :—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	£ %
April, 1883	4	500,000	500,000	£98	£98 0 0
April, 1884	4	800,000	2,248,900	98	100 4 0
July, 1886	4	1,000,000	2,092,000	99	99 13 6
April, 1889	3½	1,000,000	2,195,100	97	97 18 6
March, 1893	3½	800,000	600,000*	92	92 0 0
1893	4	109,800	2 years Treasury Bills placed in London.		
	4½	50,000			
	4¾	95,500			
	5	79,000			
Dec., 1893	3½	1,000 000	4,374,900	98	101 4 2
Jan., 1895	3½	750,000	2,438,650	96	97 18 0

* Applications only reached £600,000, and the Balance of £200,000 was withdrawn.

VICTORIA.

Four per Cents. Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Principal repayable 1899-1901.



Loans raised in London:—

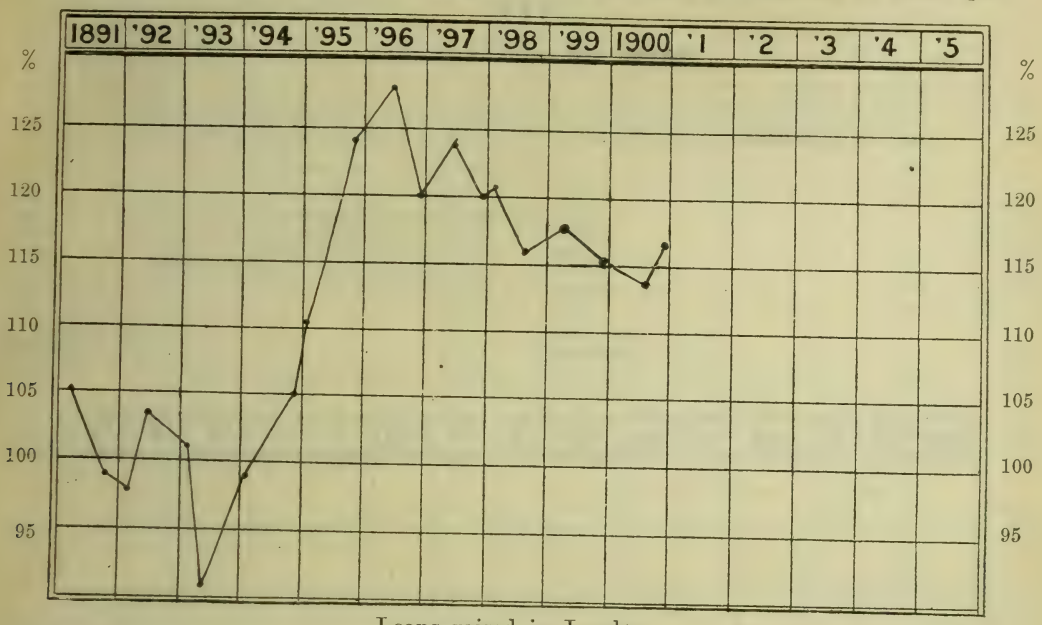
Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	£ %
Jan., 1883	4	4,000,000	600,700	£100	£100 0 0
Mar., 1883	4	same Loan.	8,993,000	100	100 2 0
June, 1883	4	2,000,000	5,162,000	98½	99 5 6
Jan., 1884	4	4,000,000	5,550,000	100	100 1 6
May, 1885	4	4,000,000	11,500,000	99	100 13 0
Jan., 1886	4	1,500,000	10,826,800	102	106 8 6
Jan., 1887	4	3,000,000	10,200,000	102	102 19 0
Jan., 1888	4	1,500,000	3,466,500	104	108 7 6
Jan., 1889	3½	3,000,000	6,558,500	100	103 2 0
April, 1890	3½	4,000,000	13,612,001	100	101 9 6
April, 1891	3½	3,000,000	*1,947,000	97½	97 10 0
Mar., 1892	4½	1,000,000	Treasury Bonds sold privately in London.		
June, 1892	3½	2,000,000	2,476,100	92	92 0 0
Jan., 1893	4½†	750,000	372,800	—	—
			327,200†	—	—
Sept., 1893	3½	2,107,000	Issue price 96.		
Oct., 1893	—	1,250,000	Treasury Bills authorized.		
1893	4	377,595	Debentures placed in the Colony.		
1893	4	300,953	Stock placed in the Colony.		
June, 1897	3	2,200,000	To convert 4 per cents.		
Nov., 1897§	3	120,000	107,575	102½	102 10 0
Nov., 1898§	3	250,000	292,750	100	100 0 0
Feb., 1899	3	‖1,600,000	3,568,500	‖95	95 2 0
Feb., 1899§	3	250,000	—	100	100 0 0

* Balance afterwards sold.
† £750,000 Treasury Bonds offered in Melbourne at 99, not all taken at first, finally realized £738,000.
§ Raised in the Colony.
‖ No Underwriting Commission paid.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Four per Cents. Interest payable January 15 and July 15.

Principal re-payable by drawings at par, or by purchase if obtainable at under par.



Loans raised in London :—

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Loan and Result.			
		Amount Offered.	Amount Applied for.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Lowest Price at which Allotments were made.
	%	£	£	%	%
July, 1883	4	254,000	*71,500	96½	£96 10 0
Mar., 1884	4	same Loan.	257,500	96½	97 1 0
June, 1885	4	525,000	*457,400	97½	97 10 0
Feb., 1889	4	Conversion.			
July, 1889	4	100,000	136,900	107½	108 11 6
July, 1891	4	250,000	365,000	100	101 1 0
Feb., 1892	4	250,000	*225,500	99	99 0 0
Nov., 1892	4	400,000	791,800	100	100 3 0
Oct., 1893	4	436,000	691,600	97½	100 10 0
June, 1894	4	540,000	1,332,200	102	103 6 1
April, 1895	3½	750,000	2,860,800	99	102 19 6
April, 1896	3	750,000	3,298,200	98	100 11 0
Jan., 1897†	3	1,100,000	§233,300	98	98 0 0
May, 1897	3	1,000,000	*768,600	95	95 0 0
Jan., 1898	3	1,000,000	2,891,250	95	96 4 0
July, 1898	3	1,000,000	‡550,000	94	94 0 0
Oct., 1898‖	4	1,000,000	—	98	—
Mar., 1900	3	1,000,000	1,570,000	93½	93 11 0
Nov., 1900	3½	880,000	—	¶ 100	—

* The balance afterwards sold at the minimum price.

† Offered for sale by the West Australian Land Company.

‡ The balance afterwards sold at the minimum.

§ Balance sold at £96 15s.%

‖ Borrowed on Treasury Bills in London for the purpose of retiring bills falling due in December and June, 1900.

¶ Issue Price.

AUSTRALASIAN BANKS.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

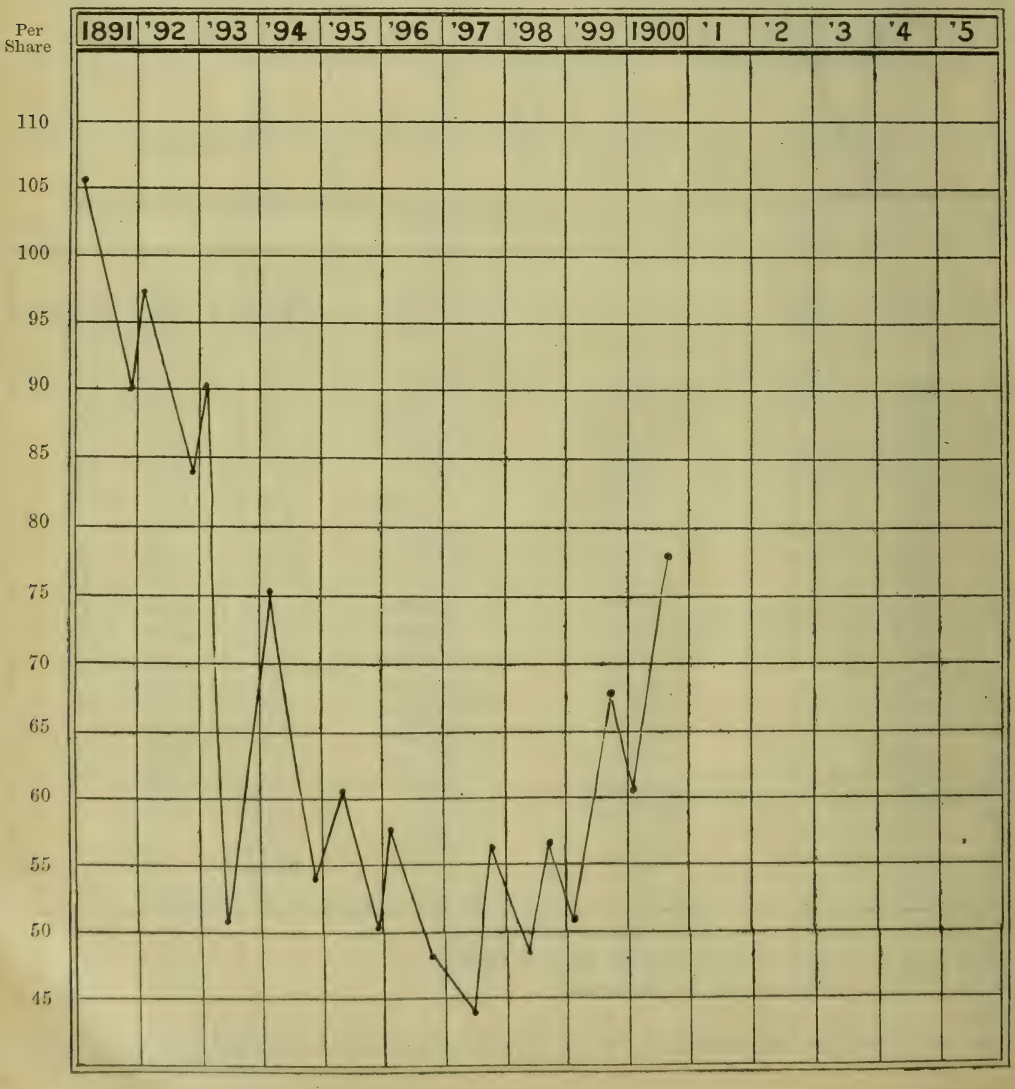
ESTABLISHED 1835. OFFICE in London: 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C. *Manager*—R. W. JEANS.

CAPITAL **£1,600,000,** in Shares of **£40** each, all paid-up, with a further liability of **£40** a Share.

Balance Sheet, April 16, 1900, *submitted to Meeting, October* 4, 1900.

DR.	£	CR.	£
Circulation	530,761	Specie, Bullion, and Cash	3,063,263
Deposits	14,108,277	Loans at Call and Notice	1,885,000
Bills Payable, &c.	2,822,374	British Government Securities	572,483
Capital	1,600,000	Indian and Colonial Government Securities	251,194
Guarantee and Reserve	875,000	Bills, Advances, &c.	13,822,940
Undivided Balance	84,575	Bank Premises	426,107
	£20,020,987		£20,020,987

The course of price of the £40 Shares on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

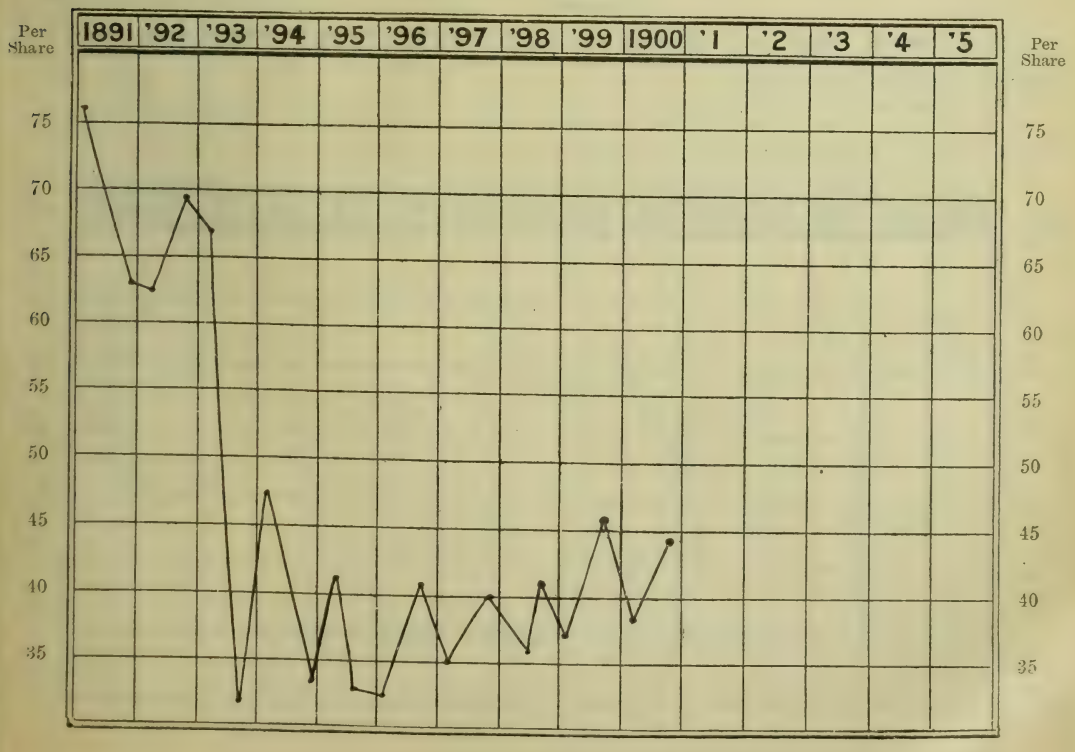
ESTABLISHED 1817. OFFICE in London: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. *London Manager*—DAVID GEORGE.

CAPITAL **£2,000,000**, in Shares of **£20**, fully paid, with a further liability of **£20** a Share.

Balance Sheet, September 30, 1900. *Submitted to Meeting at Sydney, November* 21, 1900.

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Capital	2,000,000	Coin, Bullion, and Cash	5,720,350
Reserve Fund	1,250,000	Money at Call in London	280,000
Notes in Circulation	890,837	Government Securities	1,122,793
Bills Payable, &c.	2,857,549	Advances to Governments	435,000
Deposits, &c.	20,987,103	Municipal and other Securities	139,975
Profit and Loss	133,929	Queensland Government Notes	133,679
Contingent Liabilities—Outstanding Credits, &c., as per contra.	235,047	Notes of other Banks	12,982
		Due by other Banks	98,163
		Bills Receivable, Bills Discounted, and Remittances in Transit	3,998,330
		Loans and Advances	15,528,146
		Bank Premises	650,000
		Liability of Customers on Letters of Credit, &c., per contra	235,047
	£28,354,465		£28,354,465

The course of price of the £20 Shares on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:



BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

ESTABLISHED 1861. OFFICE in London: 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *Manager*—C. G. TEGETMEIER.

At 31st March, 1895, the Paid-up Capital was **£900,000,** in 100,000 Shares of **£5 5s.** each, and 50,000 Shares of **£7 10s.** each, fully paid. The reserve liability was **£10** per Share. Of this reserve liability two calls each of **£3 6s. 8d.** per Share were made, the one in December, 1894, and the last in September, 1895, leaving the reserved liability **£3 6s. 8d.** per share. In September, 1895, the New Zealand Parliament ordered the assets of the Bank to be written down by **£1,340,000.** Parliament in September, 1895, authorised the creation of **£500,000** 3½ per cent. Preference Shares, guaranteed by the New Zealand Government, in addition to the **£2,000,000** of 4 per cent. Preference Stock guaranteed by the New Zealand Government, and issued in 1894. In November, 1895, the Bank of New Zealand took over the Colonial Bank of New Zealand.

At 31st March, 1900, the Capital consisted of the **£2,000,000** of 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, **£500,000** of Preference Shares. "Subscribed for by Government of New Zealand," and **£419,519** paid up on shareholders capital of **£500,000.**

Balance Sheet at March 31, 1900, *submitted to Meeting in Wellington, August* 17, 1900.

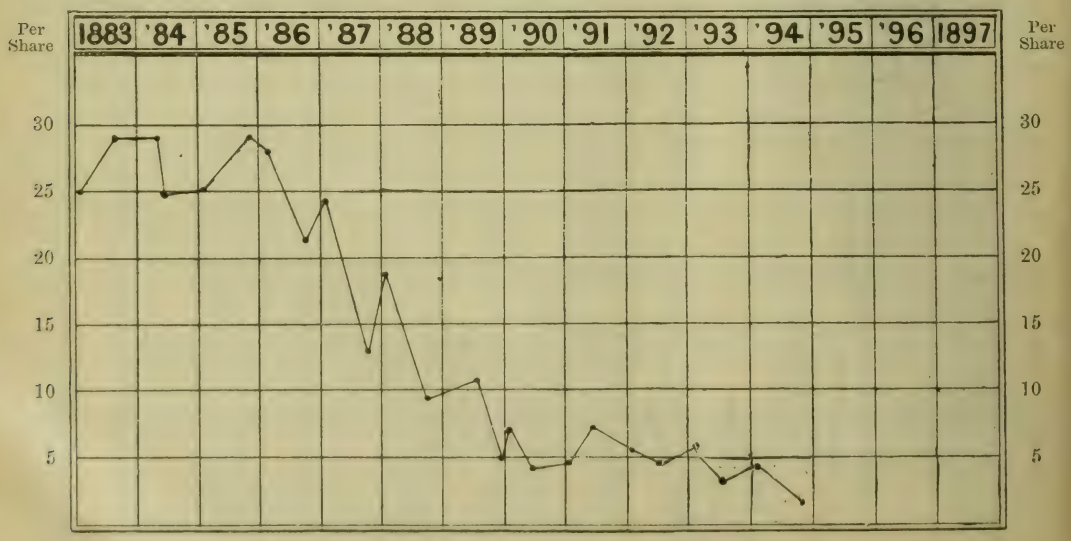
DR.	£
*Capital :—	
4 % Guaranteed Stock	2,000,000
Preference Shares Subscribed for by Government of New Zealand	500,000
Capital Called-up under "Bank of New Zealand and Bank Act, 1895," £500,000. Paid up ...	419,519§
Reserve Fund	23,474
Note Circulation	722,770
Bills Payable	770,348
Deposits, &c.	8,587,859
Other Liabilities	114,403
Profit and Loss	50,000
	£13,188,373

CR.	£
Coin and Cash	1,303,756
Bullion on Hand and in Transit	103,770
Money at Call and Short Notice, Bills Receivable, &c.	2,667,637
Investments :	
Colonial Government Securities	578,131
Assets Realisation Board Debentures	1,750,000
Municipal Securities	19,953
Other Securities	37,200
Bills Discounted	1,791,337
Advances and other Debts due to the Bank ...	3,961,689
Bank of New Zealand Estates Co., Limited, Shares (par value)	369,967
Do., Debenture Conversion Account	35,360
Landed Property, Premises, &c.	422,339
Colonial Bank Landed Property, &c.	87,234
Colonial Bank Purchase, Goodwill Account ...	60,000
	£13,188,373

* £300,000 Capital and £500,000 Reserve were written off in 1888, and £500,000 more Capital was issued in that year. And in 1890, after calling up £75,000 of uncalled Capital, a further £300,000 of Capital was written off as lost. In September, 1895, a further £1,340,000 was ordered to be written off.

§ Reserve Liability, £607,026.

The course of price of the £10 Shares to 1888, afterwards as £7 each, and later as £7 10s. fully paid, on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



The Shares of £5 5s. commenced to be quoted in November, 1891.

BANK OF VICTORIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1852. OFFICE in London: 28, Clement's Lane, E.C. *Manager*—A. E. WALLIS.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL **£3,240,000**; of which **£840,000** in Preference Shares, and **£2,400,000** in Ordinary Shares of **£10** each. CAPITAL paid-up, 30th June, **£1,477,477**, consisting of **£416,760** Preference Shares of **£10** each, fully paid **£1,060,717** in Ordinary Shares, **£5** paid. Calls in arrear, **£532**.

Balance Sheet at June 30th, 1900, including London Branch to May 28, 1900, submitted to Meeting at Melbourne, August 7, 1900.

Dr.	£
Capital Paid-up	1,477,477
Reserve Fund	100,000
Notes in Circulation	134,291
Bills in Circulation	394,375
Government Deposits	520,565
Other Deposits, &c.	4,126,229
Due to other Banks	18,675
Profit and Loss	53,290
Contingent Liabilities as per Contra	144,050
	£6,968,952

Cr.	£
Coin, Bullion, and Cash	949,687
Government and other Debentures	217,740
Bills and Remittances in Transitu	286,369
Notes and Bills of other Banks	76,323
Due from other Banks	41,268
Stamps	1,863
Real Estate	240,444
Other Real Estate	192,809
Shares in other Companies	4,050
Advances exclusive of provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	4,317,895
Bills of Exchange	496,454
Contingent Liabilities as per Contra	144,050
	£6,968,952

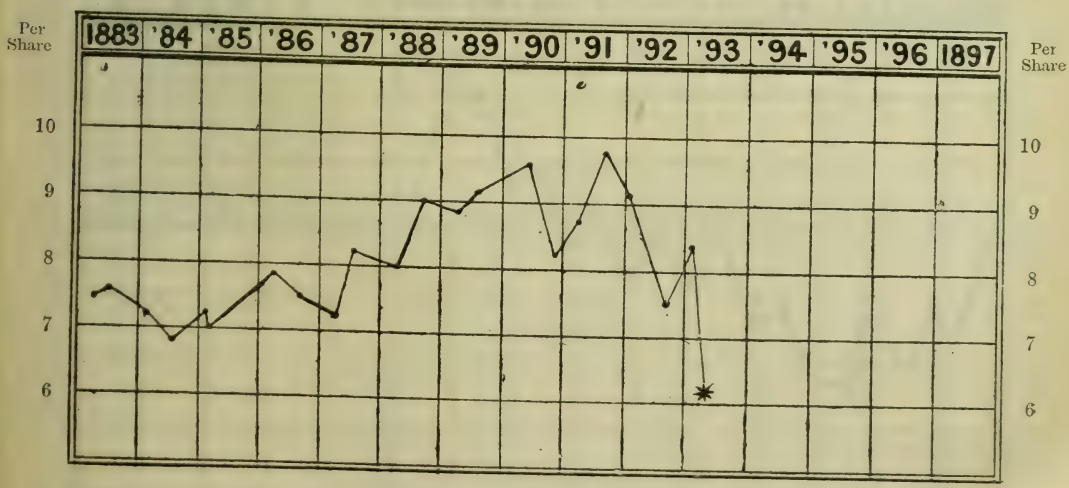
This Bank suspended payment on May 9, 1893, was reconstructed on the following basis, and was reopened June 19, 1893.

DEPOSITORS agreed to accept for, say, four-fifths of their deposits, negotiable deposit receipts bearing interest at present rate until due date, and thereafter at 4½ per cent., and repayable in equal amounts at the expiration of 5, 6, and 7 years from date of incorporation of new bank. For balance of one-fifth, 5 per cent (minimum) Preference Shares; or negotiable deposit receipts payable either at 12 years from date of incorporation bearing interest at 4½ per cent. for first 7 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, or at 7 years bearing interest at 4 per cent.

The Bank has paid four Instalments of 10 per cent. each and two of 20 per cent. on the Deferred Deposit Receipts. Of the balance of £1,556,000 an instalment of one-third was paid 13th March, 1899, a further third was paid on 12th September, and the balance was paid on the 13th March, 1900.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept two ordinary £10 shares, £2 10s. paid up, for every share (conditions above named) held in the old bank. £2 10s. payable by half-yearly instalments within 5 years, and the remaining £5 as the Directors may consider advisable.

The course of price of the Shares, on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows :—



From 1883 to 1889 the shares were £25. For these years one fifth of the quotation is given for purpose of comparison with the divided share of £5 paid.

* Suspended May 9, 1893, and dealings in the Shares ceased.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

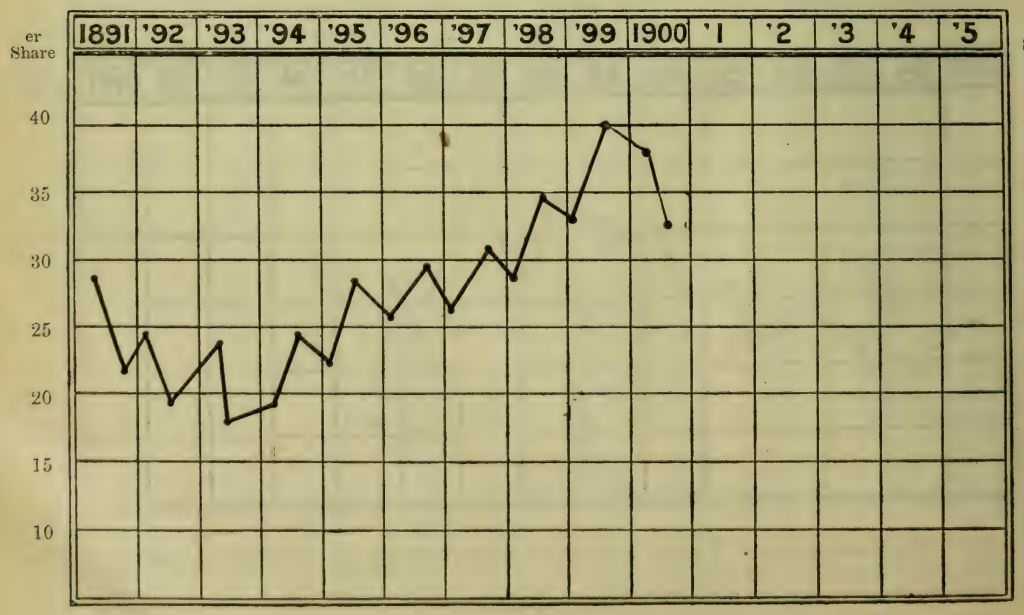
ESTABLISHED 1853. OFFICE in London: Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C. *Managers*—WILLIAM A. MAIN, CALEB LEWIS.

CAPITAL **£800,000** in Shares of **£20**, fully paid-up, with further liability of **£20** per Share.

Balance Sheet at December 31, 1898, *submitted to Annual Meeting in London, April* 19, 1899.

DR.	£	CR.	£
Capital Paid-up in full	800,000	Cash in hand and at Bankers	1,714,263
Reserve Fund	500,000	Bullion	733,040
Notes in Circulation	699,844	Government and other Securities	1,129,482
Current Accounts	4,069,235	Security against Note issue	285,950
Fixed Deposits	4,718,834	Bills Discounted and Loans	4,055,212
Bills Payable, &c.	2,011,899	Bills of Exchange	6,316,489
Loans Payable against Securities	1,632,500	Due by Agents, &c.	261,942
Due to Agents, &c.	939	Sundry Assets	23,285
Balance and Exchange Adjustments	61,624	Bank Premises, &c	145,889
Sundry Liabilities	82,392		
Profit and Loss	88,285		
	£14,665,552		£14,665,552

The course of price of the £20 Shares on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1866. RECONSTRUCTED 1893. OFFICE in London: 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. *London Manager*—GEORGE NIVEN.

REGISTERED CAPITAL **£4,800,000**, of which **£3,000,000** is in Preference Shares of **£10** each, and **£1,800,000** in Ordinary Shares of **£6** each. Paid-up Capital, **£3,202,323**, as below. Calls unpaid, **£373,892.**

Balance Sheet in Melbourne on June 30, 1900, *in London on April* 30, 1900, *and Port Darwin and Western Australian Branches to May* 30, 1900, *submitted to Meeting held at Melbourne, August* 2, 1900.

DR.	£
Capital paid:—	
211,707 Preference Shares at £10	2,117,070
278,684 Ordinary Shares	1,019,528
Calls paid in advance	65,725
Profit and Loss	42,108
Notes in Circulation	157,504
Bills in Circulation	178,168
Balances due to other Banks	4,662
Government Deposits	577,261
Other Deposits	2,994,929
Interest accured on Fixed Deposits	23,982
Contingent Liabilities as per Contra	69,526
	£7,250,463

CR.	£
Coin, Bullion, and Cash	1,097,772
Money at Call and Short Notice	460,000
Government, Municipal and other Debentures	123,350
Notes and Bills of other Banks	18,487
Balances due from other Banks	9,939
Remittances, &c., in Transitu	3,548
Advances exclusive of provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	3,357,325
Bills of Exchange, &c.	755,906
Furniture Account	19,631
Bank Premises and Real Estate	569,183
Contingent Liabilities as per Contra	69,526
Shares in other Companies	765,795
	£7,250,463

This Bank suspended payment on April 4, 1893, was reconstructed on the following basis, and was reopened May 10, 1893.

DEPOSITORS agreed to accept for, say, two-thirds of their deposits, deposit receipts repayable on the expiration of five years from the due dates of the old deposits, bearing interest until such due dates at the rate now payable, and thereafter at 4½ per cent. For the balance of one-third, 5 per cent. (minimum) Preference Shares.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept one ordinary £10 share, £4 paid up, for every £10 share, £4 paid, held in the old Bank. Calls of the remaining £6 payable by quarterly instalments in 6 years. The £4 per share paid up has since been written off reducing the £10 shares to £6.

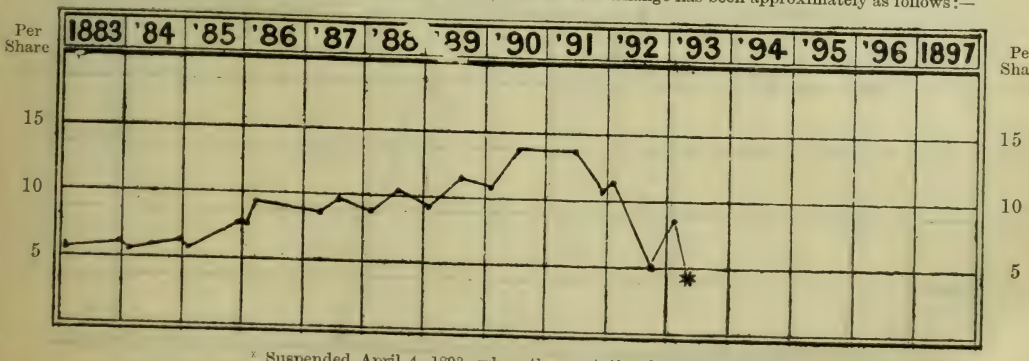
In 1896 it was found that the Bank could not carry out the plan of 1893, and the following plan was agreed to:—The new Bank to repay one-third (£1,924,600) of the Extended Deposits (£5,773,780) by instalments, one-tenth, 30th September, 1896; one-tenth, 30th September, 1897; and one-fifth each, 30th September, 1899, 1901, 1903 and 1906; the substituted Deposit Receipt to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. until 30th September, 1899, and thereafter 3½ per cent. (The Bank has the power of paying off all or any part of these Deposit Receipts, on giving three months notice). The balance of two-thirds of the Extended Deposits are to bear interest at 3 per cent., and to be repaid as the assets are realised.

The Preference Shares are to receive 4 per cent. dividends when earned, of which only 2 per cent. is cumulative up to 1899, and 3 per cent. thereafter.

Call of the last £3 on the Ordinary Shares was extended to twelve instalments of 5s. each, payable half-yearly instead of quarterly.

In October, 1897, the Special Assets Trust Co. was formed to take over the Deferred Deposits of the Old Bank, and these are now eliminated from the Bank's Balance Sheet. The specially assigned assets for the redemption of the deposits are held in trust by the Directors for the Assets Company.

The course of price of the Old Shares, £4 paid, on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



* Suspended April 4, 1893, when the quotation became nominal.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Formerly THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1852. RECONSTRUCTED 1893. OFFICE in London: 38, Lombard Street, E.C. *Secretary*—JOHN PATERSON.

Up to November, 1897, the AUTHORISED CAPITAL was **£1,575,000**, in **£35** Shares, and the PAID-UP CAPITAL was **£970,987**, being **£22 10s.** per **£35** Share.

In November, 1897, it was resolved to reduce the AUTHORISED CAPITAL to **£1,078,875**, divided into **£25** Shares with **£12 10s.** paid up, and an Uncalled Liability of **£12 10s.** per Share.

Balance Sheet in London and in the Colonies on June 30, 1900, *submitted at Meeting in London, November* 7, 1900.

DR.	£
Paid-up Capital	539,438
Reserve Fund	46,904
Capital Reserve Account	43,487
Debenture Stock, 4%	983,547
Preferred Inscribed Deposit Stock	889,418
Deferred „ „ „	869,293
Terminal Deposit Receipts due 1902–4	433,816
Deposits at Interest	693,849
Current Accounts	1,181,664
Notes in Circulation	33,305
Bills Payable, &c.	481,889
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss	36,915
	£6,233,525

CR.	£
Cash and Bullion	770,191
Cash at Bankers and at Short Notice	129,258
Security for Note Issue	39,851
Bills and Remittances	983,838
Advances, &c.	3,855,256
Bank Premises, &c.	455,131
	£6,233,525

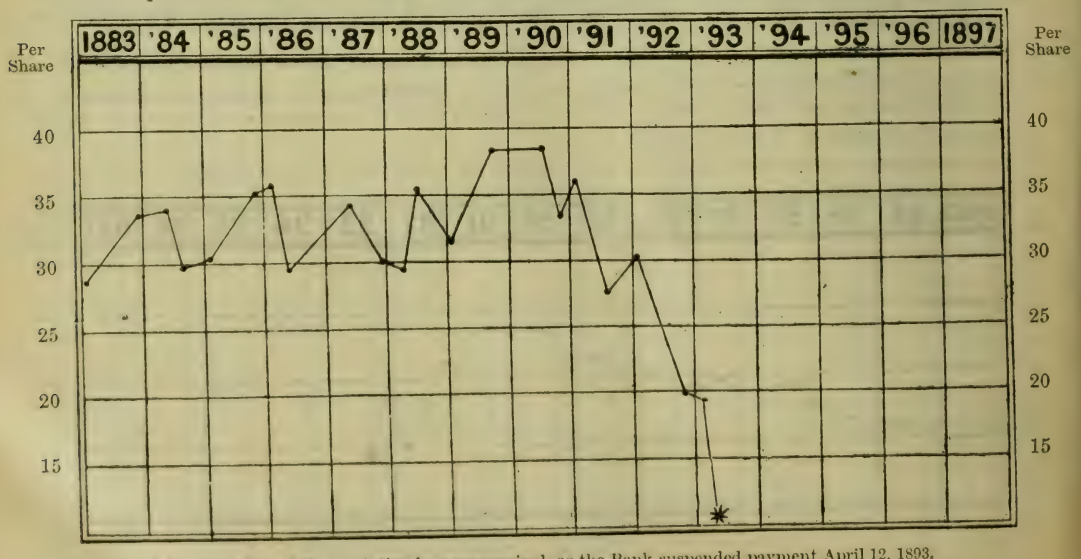
The old Bank suspended payment on April 12, 1893, was reconstructed under the title of "THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LIMITED," on the following basis, and was reopened August, 1893.

DEPOSITORS agreed to accept for one-half of their deposits, equal proportions of 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, and Terminable 4 per cent deposit receipts repayable in five equal annual instalments, beginning at the expiration of seven years from date of incorporation of new bank; and for the remaining half 4½ per cent. Cumulative Inscribed Deposit Stock.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept one Ordinary £35 share, £10 paid up, for every share (conditions above named) held in the old bank, of which £5 was called up at once. and £7 10s. was payable in three equal instalments at 6, 12, and 18 months. It is not intended to call up the remaining £12 10s. At the meeting in November, 1897, it was decided to write off £10 per share, thus reducing the amount paid up to £12 10s. per share.

At the end of 1895, the following amendments to the original reconstruction plan were put forward: (1) To pay off two-fifths of the 4 per cent. Terminable Deposit Receipts, and to convert the remaining three-fifths into 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock; (2) To split the 4½ per cent. Inscribed Deposit Stock into two halves, *viz.*: (*a*) 3 per cent. Perpetual Preferred Stock, with interest payable as a fixed charge; (*b*) 3 per cent. Redeemable Deferred Stock, with interest payable only out of net profits, subject to setting aside 25 per cent. of the sum declared by the Directors in any one year to be available for dividend on Ordinary Share Capital, towards augmenting the interest on the Deferred Stock, up to the full rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In the year ended June 30, 1897, the Terminable Deposit Receipts due in 1900 and 1901, amounting to £344,088, were paid off, and in 1897-8 the indebtedness was further reduced £117,545.

The course of price of the £20 Shares on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



* Touched £6 and the quotation became nominal, as the Bank suspended payment April 12, 1893.

LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

Formerly THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1852. OFFICE in London: 2, Old Broad Street, E.C. *Secretary*—F. J. CURTIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL **£1,645,020.** Paid-up **£742,985,** in Ordinary Shares of **£30** with **£15** paid, and **£171,930** 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of **£10** fully paid.

In 1899 £10 per share has been written off, reducing the amount paid on the Ordinary from £25 to £15 per share.

Balance Sheet on December 31, 1899, *submitted to Meeting in London, May* 21, 1900.

DR.	£	CR.	£
Note Circulation	155,533	Coin, Bullion, and Notes of other Bank	773,223
Bills Payable, &c.	888,263	Loans at Call, and Short Notice in London	145,000
Other Deposits	2,404,160	Investments and Bills Receivable	1,042,870
Transferable Deposits	*2,232,675	Bills Discounted, Loans, &c., in the Colonies	4,272,381
Capital Paid-up, Ordinary and Preference	914,915	Bank Premises	381,700
Profit and Loss	19,628		
	£6,615,174		£6,615,174

* Of this £318,953 were paid off on May 16, 1900, and a further £318,953 on January 1, 1901. The latter amount was not due till 1911.

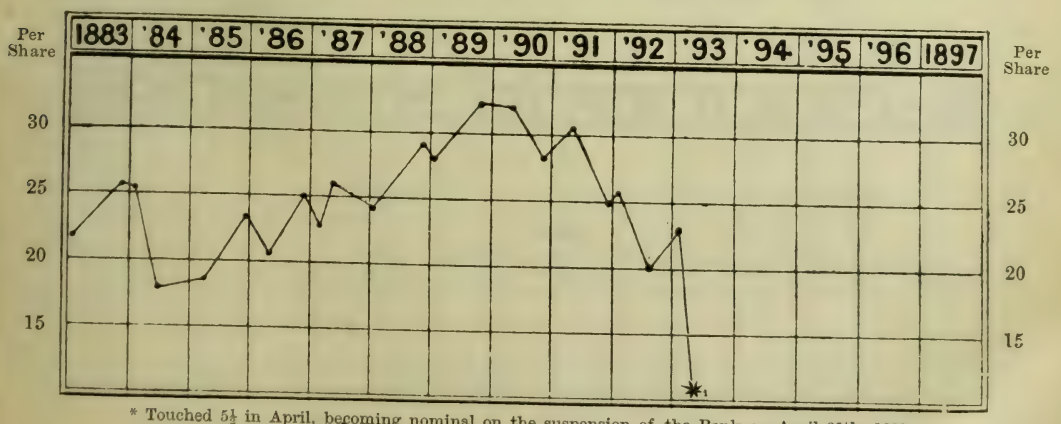
The old Chartered Bank suspended payment on April 25, 1893, was reconstructed under the title of "THE LONDON BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED," upon the following basis, and was reopened August 8, 1893.

DEPOSITORS agreed to accept 5½ per cent. (minimum) Preference Shares equal to amount of deposits or *pro rata*. For balance of deposits unexpended in taking up Preference Shares, 4½ per cent. deposit receipts were given. All these have now been paid off, except those falling due 1st July, 1911, for £638,000, and 1st July, 1917, for £957,000.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept one Ordinary £40 share, £15 paid up, for every £20 share, with a Reserve Liability of £20, held in the old bank. £10 payable by November 1, 1894, £2 10s. according to judgment of Directors, and £12 10s. only in the event of liquidation.

A modification of the 1893 plan, owing to the fall in the value of money in the Colony making it impossible for the Bank to pay 4½ per cent. on its Deferred Deposit Receipts, was sanctioned in July, 1897. The Bank now pays 3 per cent. fixed interest and a further 1½ per cent. if earned. The unpaid interest is placed to a contingent liability account and does not affect the current and new business of the Bank.

The course of price of the £20 Shares on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



* Touched 5½ in April, becoming nominal on the suspension of the Bank on April 25th, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

Formerly NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

ESTABLISHED 1858. OFFICE in London: 123, Bishopsgate Street Within. *London Manager*—A. W. CUNNINGHAM.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, **£3,407,904**, divided into **£1,907,904** Ordinary Shares of **£8** each, and **£1,500,000** Preference Shares of **£10** each. PAID UP CAPITAL, **£1,192,440** in Ordinary Shares, **£5** paid; **£305,780** in Preference Shares fully paid. Total Capital paid-up 30th September, 1900, **£1,498,220.**

Balance Sheet, September 30, 1900, *submitted to Meeting at Melbourne, November* 7, 1900.

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Note Circulation	305,515	Specie, Bullion and Cash	1,807,650
Bills in Circulation	812,741	Government and other Debentures	736,210
Government Deposits	513,693	Bills in Transitu	568,486
Other Deposits	5,416,220	Bills of Exchange, &c.	993,538
Interest accrued and Rebate on Bills	48,548	Due from other Banks	35,486
Due to other Banks	228,142	Notes of other Banks	6,491
Capital Paid-up	1,498,220	Loans and Advances	3,348,046
Reserve Fund	55,000	Bank Premises	454,454
Profit and Loss Account	37,268	Other Real Estate	462,241
		Duty Stamps	2,745
	£8,915,347		£8,915,347

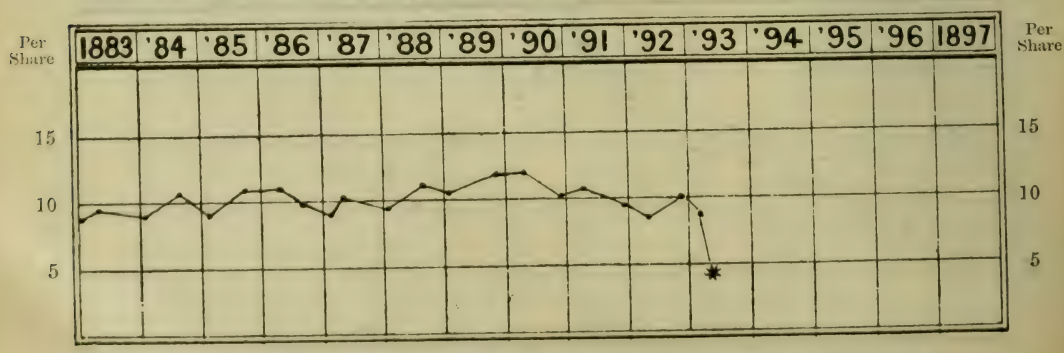
This Bank suspended payment on April 29, 1893, was reconstructed on the following basis, and was reopened June 26, 1893.

DEPOSITORS agreed to accept for, say, two-thirds of their deposits, 4½ per cent. deposit receipts repayable in equal amounts at the expiration of 5, 6, and 7 years from date of incorporation of new bank. For balance of one-third 5 per cent. (minimum) Preference Shares; or, a deposit receipt repayable in 12 years, and bearing interest at 4½ per cent. for first seven years, and thereafter at 4 per cent.; or 4 per cent. deposit receipts repayable in equal amounts in 5, 6, and 7 years.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept one Ordinary £10 share, £4 paid up, for every share (conditions above named) held in the old bank. £3 payable over 4 years in instalments of 5s., and the balance of £3 as the Directors may consider advisable.

The Deferred fixed deposits were finally paid off on March 13, 1900.

The course of price of the Shares of £4 paid on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



* Fell to 4½ in April, and became nominal on the suspension of the Bank on April 29, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LIMITED.

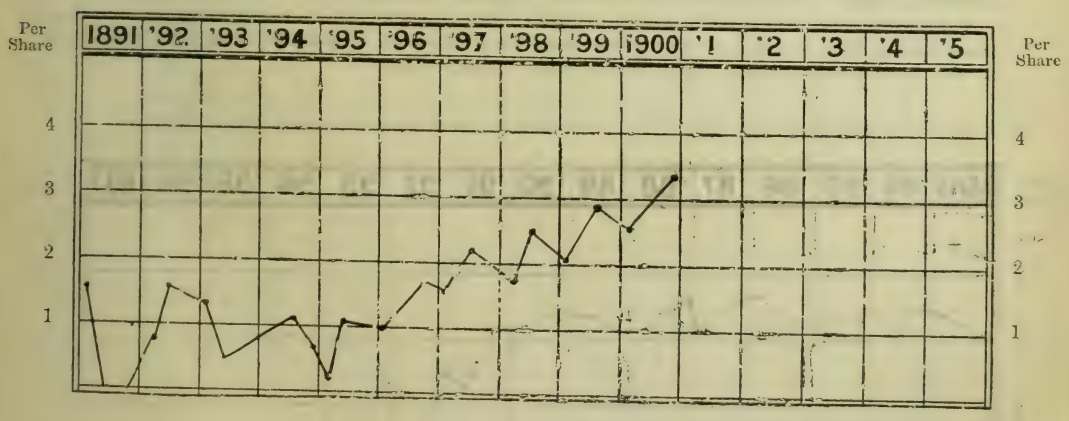
ESTABLISHED 1872. OFFICE in London: 15, Moorgate Street, E.C. *Secretary*—RICHARD MAXWELL.

CAPITAL **£750,000** paid-up **£250,000,** in Shares of **£7 10s.** each, **£2 10s.** paid-up.

Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31, 1900, *submitted to Meeting in London, July* 3, 1900.

DR.	£	CR.	£
Capital Paid-up	250,000	Coin, Bullion and Cash, and Money at Call	649,024
Reserve Fund	60,000	Investments	68,481
Note Circulation	211,605	Discounts, Advances, &c	2,741,453
Deposit and Current Accounts	2,510,755	Premises, &c.	92,231
Bills Payable, &c.	478,821		
Profit and Loss	40,008		
	£3,551,189		£3,551,189

The course of price of the Shares, £2 10s. paid, on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



The Shares, with £2 10s. paid, were in October, 1891, quoted on the basis of owners giving £2 11s. 3d. to purchasers to avoid liability. A further £1 10s. per Share has since been called up, and £1 10s. per Share has been written off the paid-up capital, making the Shares still £2 10s. paid.

QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1872. OFFICE in London: 8, Princes Street, E.C. *Manager*—J. W. Dickinson.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, **£800,000.** Paid-up, **£412,773** in **£8** Shares, **£6** called.

Balance Sheet for the Half-Year ended June 30, 1900 *(London Branch Accounts being included to March* 31, 1900*).*

Dr.	£
Capital Paid-up	412,773
Bills in Circulation	279,762
Treasury Notes Deposit	322,000
Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, Colonial	3,116,621
Deferred Payments to Government	1,746,326
Deposits, &c.	1,432,703
Reserve Fund	12,000
Profit and Loss	12,000
	£7,334,185

Cr.	£
Coin, and Bullion	779,943
Treasury Notes	181,184
Cash Balances	84,421
Money in London at Call and Short Notice	390,000
Bills Remitted, &c.	336,002
Advances	4,256,508
Bills Discounted	120,277
Past Due Bills	23,182
Loans against Deposit Stock	154,828
Property Accounts	60,158
Sundry Suspense Accounts	6,995
Debts in Suspense pending Realisation of Securities	662,101
Bank Premises, &c.	278,586
	£7,334,185

This Bank suspended payment on May 15, 1893, was reconstructed on the following basis, and was reopened August 2, 1893.

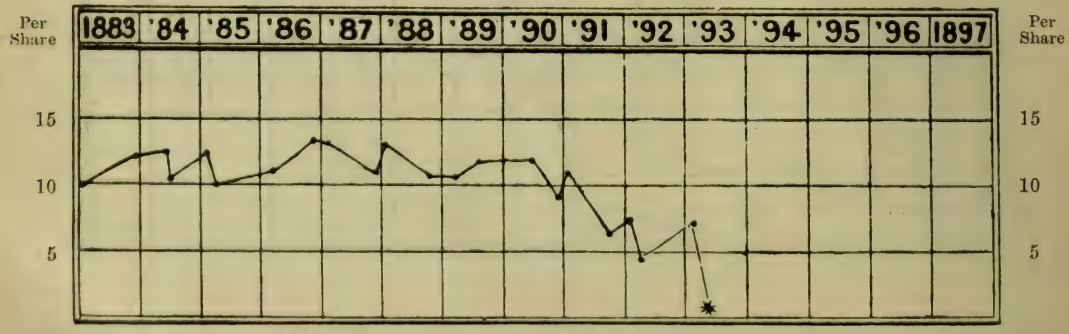
DEPOSITORS agreed to accept twelve deposit receipts in equal instalments of the amount due, bearing interest until due date at the rate now payable, and thereafter at 4½ per cent., repayable at intervals of six months, beginning at expiration of six years from the sanctioning of the scheme; or negotiable deposit receipts with coupons attached on similar terms to above; or Inscribed 4½ per cent. Deposit Stock, repayable only at the option of the Bank on six months' notice.

SHAREHOLDERS agreed to accept one share of £8, £3 paid, for every share (conditions above) held in old bank. £3 to be called up at the rate of £1 per annum.

In consequence of the renewed difficulties of the Bank, the Queensland Government, in August 1896, appointed a Committee of Investigation. This Committee revalued the property as follows:—

Total amount of securities examined, £7,791,693, amount of unproductive advances not returning interest at present, £3,000,000, of which it is estimated as bad, £2,435,423. Deducting Shareholder's Fund, £1,182,613, from the estimated losses, the deficit is £1,252,810. The Committee recommend that the private holders of deferred deposit receipts should convert their receipts into shares, and that the shareholders should surrender their equity of redemption in consideration for being released from the further liability of £2 per share, or £320,000 in all.

The course of price of the Shares of £5 paid, on the London Stock Exchange, has been approximately as follows:—



* Fell to 5s. per share in May, and became nominal on the suspension of the Bank on May 15, 1893.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. OFFICE in London: 71, Cornhill, E.C. *Manager*—W. E. CARBERY.

CAPITAL Subscribed **£4,500,000,** Paid-up **£1,500,000,** in Shares of **£75** each with **£25** paid-up.

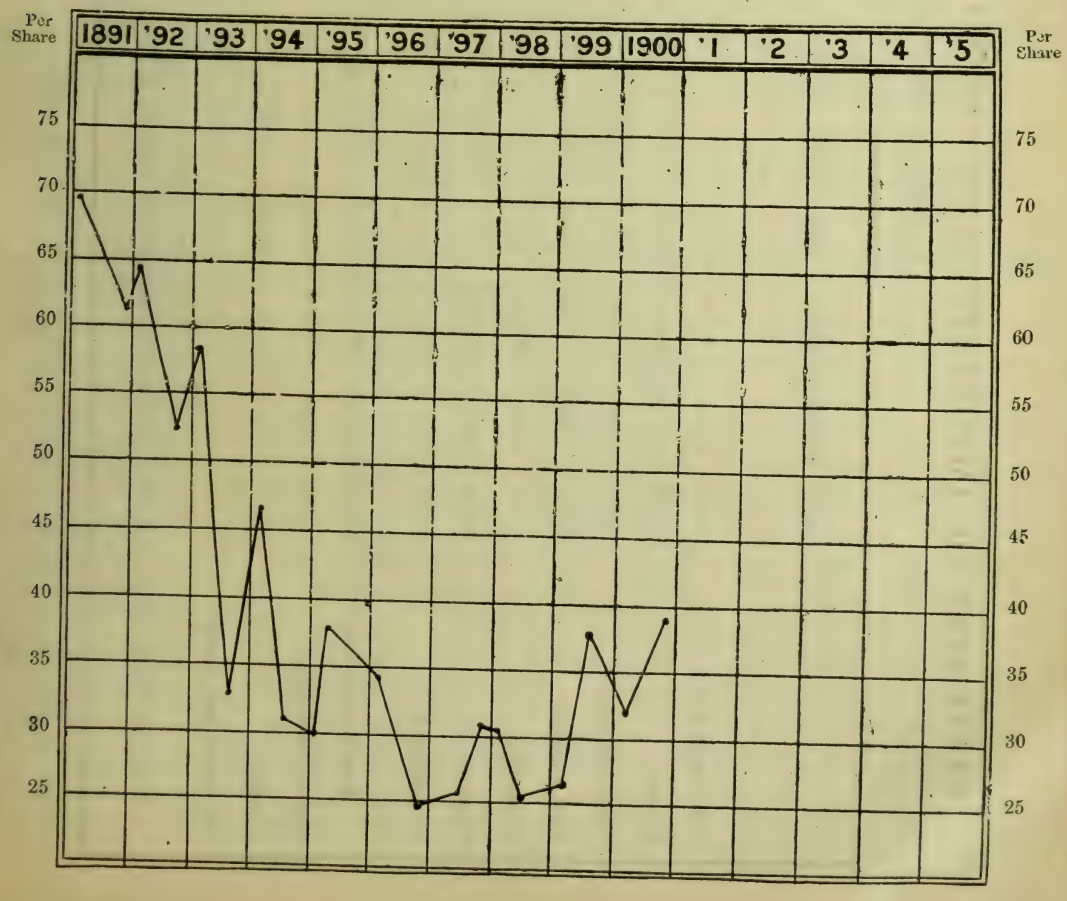
Balance Sheet, February 28, 1900, *submitted to Meeting in London, July* 23, 1900.

Dr.	£
Capital Paid-up	1,500,000
Reserve Funds	750,000
Contingent Account	250,000
Circulation	489,083
Deposits*	15,793,602
Bills Payable, &c. (including Reserves held against Doubtful Debts)	2,307,642
Undivided Profits	122,364
	£21,212,691

Cr.	£
Specie and Cash Balances	3,240,527
Bullion	97,973
Call Money and Short Notice in London	585,000
Government, Municipal, Indian Guarantee and Railway Securities	1,145,746
Bills, Loans, &c. London	3,682,150
Bills, Loans, &c. Branches	11,730,557
Bank Premises in the Colonies	601,603
London Premises	129,135
	£21,212,691

* Include Inscribed Stock Certificates, assured by the Bank, repayable 1905.

The course of price of the Shares of £25 on the London Stock Exchange has been approximately as follows:—



STATEMENT OF IMPORTATIONS OF COLONIAL WOOL INTO LONDON, 1887 TO 1900.

(According to Messrs. Gooch's Report.)

	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
New South Wales	351,904	321,154	306,091	273,835	353,407	369,619	309,150	327,570	367,367	284,391	291,821	269,418	258,279	229,561
Victoria	345,396	380,330	356,457	326,741	356,621	378,956	328,639	345,247	369,003	300,538	296,803	253,250	243,161	207,291
South Australia	106,403	115,849	111,236	98,249	120,665	110,271	102,000	101,885	113,407	114,596	81,206	58,522	57,665	50,720
West Australia	17,656	19,382	22,897	27,949	26,933	25,002	18,541	26,959	24,332	34,011	26,948	26,192	27,077	26,317
Queensland	—	122,867	126,637	144,093	173,558	247,330	196,481	190,372	221,972	210,970	209,784	180,095	148,548	124,401
Tasmania	22,261	20,167	22,035	23,537	25,855	23,644	20,794	22,458	22,655	22,567	20,495	18,917	15,770	18,225
New Zealand	272,918	265,684	277,726	292,724	315,055	319,615	348,560	378,949	377,934	355,257	386,635	403,397	400,137	395,693
Total Australasian ...	1,116,538	1,245,433	1,223,079	1,187,128	1,372,094	1,474,437	1,324,165	1,393,440	1,496,670	1,322,330	1,313,692	1,209,791	1,150,637	1,052,208
Cape of Good Hope	234,728	288,547	287,278	283,494	315,117	278,476	274,616	233,632	252,062	294,253	243,091	283,115	264,569	102,268
Foreign	—	—	—	64,000	77,650	80,347	69,323	64,715	80,668	52,686	89,251	74,461	56,445	52,248
East India and Persia ..	—	—	—	24,364	31,959	36,657	31,544	35,187	39,764	43,739	52,250	35,164	20,810	40,996
Total Bales Sheep's Wool	1,351,266	1,533,980	1,510,357	1,558,986	1,796,820	1,869,917	1,699,648	1,726,974	1,869,164	1,713,008	1,698,284	1,602,531	1,492,461	1,247,720

WOOL STATISTICS.

According to Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze & Co.'s Wool Report, the total Colonial supply which has reached the hands of the trade has been, during the last and two preceding seasons as follows :—

	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	21 Nov. 1899— 14 Sept. 1900.		22 Nov. 1898— 20 Nov. 1899.		20 Nov. 1897— 21 Nov. 1898.	
AUSTRALASIAN—		Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
Imports into England ... ... (For the Five Series)*		1,043,099		1,216,595		1,263,491
(of which for the London Market) ...	804,000		947,000		1,011,000	
,, forwarded to Interior)	168,000		204,000		201,000	
,, ,, Continent) ...	59,800		56,500		33,000	
,, ,, America)	11,200		8,500		18,000	
Imports into Continent†		398,032		424,079		417,066
,, ,, **America†**...		14,940		158		22,318
Total		1,456,071		1,640,832		1,702,875
CAPE—		Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
Imports into England ... ... (For the Six Series)*		113,597		264,799		270,378
(of which for the London Market) ...	52,600		49,000		64,000	
(,, forwarded to Interior)	13,000		44,000		58,000	
(,, ,, Continent) ...	46,400		169,000		146,000	
,, ,, America)	1,600		2,000		2,000	
Imports into Continent†		26,261		1,205		4,253
,, ,, **America†**...		—		1,250		4,185
Total		139,858		267,254		278,816

* Five series only in 1900.

† Direct imports only, exclusive of shipments *viâ* England.

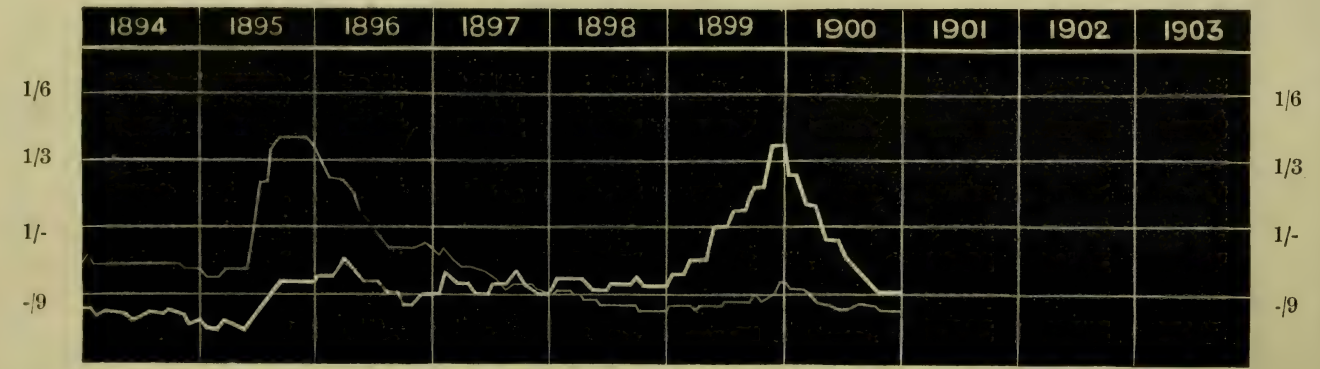
The quantity catalogued at each of the Five* Series of London Sales during 1900 is given below, together with the totals for 1899 and 1898 :—

Series.	New South Wales	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Cape of Good Hope.	Bales.
Jan. 16 to Jan. 26	22,420	8,235	20,430	15,126	7,595	32	22,345	10,032	106,215
Mar. 6 to Mar. 24	32,666	26,922	28,376	6,663	10,784	155	64,512	3,934	174,012
May 8 to May 25	22,973	14,834	20,157	3,160	2,464	2,531	67,017	4,730	137,866
July 3 to July 20	27,160	15,890	23,815	4,226	297	7,682	60,522	5,684	145,276
Oct. 9 to Nov. 3	69,096	23,056	33,297	8,501	3,759	6,116	94,000	15,167	252,992
Five Series, 1900	174,315	88,937	126,075	37,676	24,899	16,516	308,396	39,547	816,361
Six Series, 1899	245,188	153,382	144,604	43,142	27,014	15,367	379,564	45,905	1,054,166
Six Series, 1898	268,566	182,409	155,920	53,014	29,876	20,025	379,871	64,820	1,154,501

* As an exceptional measure to meet exceptional circumstances, it was decided not to hold the sixth series in 1900.

DIAGRAM SHOWING VARIATION IN PRICE OF WOOL

From 1894 to 1900.



The broad white line refers to Port Philip good average Grease, the thin white line to Lincoln Hogs.

COMPANIES, BANKS, DEBENTURES, POSTAL, &c.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN AND AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES IN LONDON.

Australian Alliance Assurance Company, 32, Great St. Helen s. Established 1861. Agents, Young, Ehlers & Co. General reserve fund, £75,000. Life Assurance fund, £260,172. Subscribed capital, £250,000; paid-up, £125,000, and balance forward, £18,570.

Australian Agricultural Company, 196, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. Founded 1824. Capital, £500,000; paid-up £430,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £21 10s. Dividends declared in London, February and July. Secretary, Charles Hall.

Australian and New Zealand Underwriters' Association, 29, Cornhill, E.C. Secretary, E. A. Pears.

Australian Explosives and Chemical Company, Limited, 15, King Street, Cheapside. Secretary, B. Worsley Chandler.

Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Limited, 13, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Founded 1863. Capital, £4,000,000; paid-up, £520,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; 80,000, £5 pd.; 40,000, £3 pd. Dividends declared in London, April and October. Reserve fund, £330,000. Secretary, C. U. Kingston.

Australian Meat Company, "Ramornie," 7, Mark Lane, E.C. Secretary, H. Kent.

Australian Mining Company, The. Incorporated under Royal Charter. 42, New Broad Street, E.C. Registered 1845. Capital, £366,300, in shares of £20 each, of which £7 7s. 6d. is paid-up. 18s. 3d. per share has been returned since the company ceased mining in 1858. Dividends are paid annually. It grants leases for farming and mining purposes.

Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, Edinburgh. Subscribed capital, £1,500,000; called-up, £900,000, consisting of 100,000 £8 shares, £2 paid, 50,000 £2 shares fully paid, £600,000 preference stock issued; on profit and loss account carried forward on 31st March, 1900, £25,718 8s. 0d. London Agents: Messrs. Leishman, Inglis & Co., 122, Cannon Street, E.C.

Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Company, Limited; Directors: Arthur Flower (Chairman), A Johnson, W. H. Loder, W. Murray, A. Ricardo, and A. C. Sandeman; Secretary, Gerald Young. Office, 22, Basinghall Street, E.C. Founded 1879. Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £1,000,000; called-up, £100,000. Shares, £10; called-up, £1. The sum of £16,740 has also been received on 1860 shares paid-up in advance of calls. £612,300, Debenture Stock, 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. and £156,610 Debentures, bearing interest, 3½ per cent., 4 per cent., and 4¼ per cent. Reserve fund, £21,500.

Australian Mutual Provident Society. Head Office, 87, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Agents, Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.

British and Australasian Trust and Loan Company, The, Limited 9, King William Street, E.C. Founded 1878. Capital, £2,000,000; paid-up, £200,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £2 10s. Dividends in London, May and November. Secretary, Chas. E. Collins. Reserve fund, £82,000. Contingent account, £71,642.

Colonists' Land and Loan Corporation, Limited, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, E.C. Capital, £250,000; paid-up, £78,000; debentures, £47,415. Secretary, Chas. D. Buckler.

Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Railway Company, Limited, Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C. Registered 1887. Capital, £60,000, 12,000 shares of £5 each and £150,000 4½ per cent. irredeemable Debenture Stock. £130,900 issued. Interest payable January and July. Dividends paid 1888, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; 1889, 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d; 1892, 6s. 0d; 1893, 4s. 0d; 1894, 2s. 0d.; 1897, 1s. 3d.; 1898, 5s.; 1899, 5s.; 1900, January to June, 2s. 6d. The railroad has been let on lease from October 1, 1897, at an annual rental of £10,000. Secretary, A. Studholme.

English and Australian Copper Company, Limited, 142-3, Palmerston Buildings, E.C. A copper smelting company. Founded 1851. Capital, 70,000 £1 10s. shares=£105,000; Price of shares, ½ to ⅝, fully paid. Dividends declared in London. W. R. Caldwell Moore, F.C.A., Secretary.

Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Limited, 27, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Melbourne Lloyd's Underwriters, 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Mount Kembla Coal and Oil Company, Limited (New South Wales), 30, Moorgate Street, E.C. John A. Russell, Secretary.

National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Incorporated 1873. Capital, £2,000,000; paid-up, £98,057. Reserve, £70,000. Manager, A. Hill Jack, London Branch Offices, 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand, Limited, 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C. Founded 1877. Capital, £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each, paid-up, £2. Dividends declared in London, July and February. Manager, Walter Brodie.

New Zealand Insurance Company, 29, Cornhill, E.C. Manager, F. J. Brassey. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £200,000. Re-Insurance and Reserve fund, £200,000.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. Secretary, J. Brander. Wool and produce manager, J. Pateson.

New Zealand Mortgage and Investment Association, Limited, (*In Liquidation.*) 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Capital, £48,520 (reduced by special resolution in 1894), called-up in 19,408 shares, £2 10s. each, fully paid. Liquidators, M. Townsend and H. B. Montefiore. Dividends amounting to 18s. 6d. per share have been paid by the Liquidators.

New Zealand Trust and Loan Company, Limited, 9, King William Street, E.C. Founded 1862. Capital, £200,000, in 40,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, fully paid. Dividends declared in London, December and June. Chas. E. Collins, Secretary. Reserve fund, £111,907. Contingent account, £92,844.

New Zealand and River Plate Land Mortgage Company, Limited, Leadenhall Buildings, No. 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Capital subscribed, £989,043; paid-up, £227,994; reserve, £125,000. Secretary, F. B. Weber.

New Zealand Thames Valley Land Company, Limited, 9, New Broad Street, E.C. Capital, £500,000; paid-up, £343,174. Secretary, Chas. D. Buckler.

North British Australasian Company, Limited, Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C. Secretary, J. E. Milles.

North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited (Marine). Capital, £250,000. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Limited, London Agents, 3 & 4, Lime Street Square, E.C. Underwriting Office, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

Otago and Southland Investment Company, Limited, 5, Adam's Court, E.C. Founded 1864. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £150,000. Shares, £5 each; paid-up, £1 per share. Affleck Duncan Fraser, Secretary.

Peel River Land and Mineral Company, Limited, Palmerston Buildings, 34, Old Broad Street, E.C. Founded 1853. Capital, £600,000; paid-up, £600,000. Dividends declared in London, July and January. Chairman, Sir R. G. W. Herbert, G.C.B. Directors: Fred. C. Fanning, Oscar de Satgé, A. E. Scott, E. M. Bovill, H. T. Whitty, and O. D. Parker. Managing Secretary, Edwyn A. Kemp.

Port Phillip Gold Company, Limited, 24 & 26, Basinghall Street, E.C. Ernest E. Webb, Secretary.

Queensland Collieries Company, Limited, 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. Secretary, S. Hayes.

Queensland Investment and Land Mortgage Company, Limited, 88, Cannon Street, E.C. Founded 1878. Authorised capital, £1,432,796; subscribed capital, £1,182,796 in 147,737 ordinary shares of £6 10s. each, and £216,816 (non-cumulative) preferred ordinary stock, and 3,793 preferred ordinary shares of £1 10s. each convertible into preferred ordinary stock when fully paid. Nominal price of shares, ordinary, £6 10s. with 10s. called-up. £6 per share paid in advance of calls on 19,749; such prepayments bearing interest at rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Secretary, R. W. Shire, Esq.

Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. Founded 1859. Capital, £250,000; all called-up. Nominal amount of shares, £1. Dividends declared in London, May and November. Reserve fund, £41,500. Secretary, Frederick William Turner.

Scottish Australian Investment Company, Limited, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. Founded 1840. Capital, £500,000 ordinary stock, fully paid-up; £200,000 6 per cent. pref. and £400,000 of 5 per cent. preference stock. All dividends declared in London — ord. stock, May and November; pref. stock, interest payable January and July. Secretary, Frederick William Turner.

South Australian Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited. Founded 1880. Capital, £1,400,000; called-up, £150,000. Subscribed capital, £1,050,000. Debentures, on September 30, 1900, £368,436. Nominal price of shares, £7; called-up, £1 per share. Secretary, George P. McCourt. Office, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.

South Australian Mining Association (Burra-Burra), 25A, Old Broad Street, E.C. Bedford McNeill, London manager.

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Incorporated 1872. Jerusalem Chambers, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E.C. Subscribed Capital, £1,227,932; paid-up, £64,628. Reserve and Reinsurance funds, £200,000. Resident Secretary, R. Hislop. Underwriter, Edward Hill.

Southern Coal Owners' Agency of Sydney, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Agents: Cheney, Eggar & Forrester.

Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, Jamaica Buildings, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. Manager H. J. Symons.

Sydney Meat Preserving Company Limited, 16, Rood Lane, E.C. Agent A. H. J. Baass.

Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Limited, 147, Cannon Street, E.C. Founded 1860. Subscribed capital, £1,750,000, in shares of £10, of which £875,000 is ordinary, with £1 per share called up, and £875,000 5 per cent. preference all paid. Besides the amount called up on the ordinary capital, £405,189 is paid in advance of calls, and bears interest in priority of dividend, free of income tax. Dividends declared in London, May and November, on the ordinary capital, and January and July, on the preference. The debentures now issued for three or more years are limited to the amount of the subscribed capital still unpaid, at present £382,311. Reserve, £192,000. Secretary, E. N. Senior. Assistant-Secretary, C. Bright.

Trustees, Executors and Agency Company, Limited, of Melbourne. Agents, St. Barbe Sladen, and Wing, Solicitors, 1, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W. Capital registered, £300,000; paid-up, £90,000 Reserve fund and undivided profit, £9,067. Reserve liability, £150,000.

Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, Limited, 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £600,000. Price of share, £10 at 10½; paid-up, £10. Secretary, C. H. Cooper.

United Insurance Company, Limited, 2, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C. Capital, £500,000. Secretary, William Rae.

Van Diemen's Land Company, Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C. Founded 1825. Capital, £250,000, in 10,000 shares, £25 each, of which 9,100 issued; paid-up, £227,500. 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Debentures, amount authorised, £100,000, issued, £22,500 Up to the 30th June, 1887, the profits of the Company were augmented by the working of the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Railway, which has since then been instituted a separate company, and is now being extended to the mining districts of Western Tasmania. Dividends declared in London, 1889, 1 1-5th per cent.; 1890, 1 1-5th per cent.; 1891, 1 1-5th per cent.; 1892, 1½ per cent. per annum; 1893, 1 1-5th per cent.; 1894, 1 per cent.; 1895, 1 per cent.; 1896, 1 per cent.; 1897, 1 1-5th per cent.; 1898, 1 3-5th per cent.; 1899, 2 per cent. Secretary, A. Studholme.

Victoria Ice Company, Limited. London Office: 148, Gresham House, E.C. Secretary to London Committee, John Sproxton.

Victoria Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Dalgety & Co., Limited, 52 Lombard Street E.C.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS AND BANKING AGENCIES IN LONDON.

Also see Diagrams on pp. 654–665.

Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Limited, 2, King William Street, City. Founded 1853. Authorised Capital, £3,000,000; Nominal value of shares, £10; paid-up to £7 10s. Dividends declared in Sydney, January and July.

Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street. E.C. Head Office: Adelaide, S.A. Incorporated 1865. Capital, £500,000, in 100,000 shares of £5, with power to increase to £1,000,000. Paid-up capital, £400,000. Reserve fund, £170,000. Reserve liability of shareholders, £600,000. London Manager, Percy Arnold. London Agents for the Western Australian Bank.

Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street, E.C. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835. *(See Chart.)*

Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. Founded 1817. *(See Chart.)*

Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Founded 1861. *(See Chart.)*

Bank of Victoria, Limited, 28, Clement's Lane, E.C. Founded 1852. *(See Chart.)*

City of Melbourne Bank, Limited. *(In Liquidation.)* Dividends aggregating 5s. 7d. in the £ have been paid in the liquidation, and the remaining unrealised assets of the Bank have been taken over by the Melbourne Assets Co., Limited, which has issued debenture stock and shares in satisfaction of creditors' claims in the liquidation.

Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. *(See Chart.)*

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, 18, Birchin Lane, E.C. Founded 1834. Incorporated 1893. Capital subscribed, £2,000,000. Reserve fund, £1,010,000. Shares £25, £12 10s. paid-up, £1,000,000. Last price in Sydney, £30½, for shares with £12 10s. paid-up. Dividends declared in Sydney, July and January. Last dividend 10 per cent. per annum. Manager, Nathaniel Cork.

English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Limited, 38, Lombard Street, E.C. *(See Chart.)*

London Bank of Australia, Limited, late London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C. William Noel Tomkins, Secretary. *(See Chart.)*

National Bank of Australasia, Limited, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890." W. W. Oswald, Manager. *(See Chart.)*

National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, 15, Moorgate Street, E.C. Established 1872. *(See Chart.)*

Queensland National Bank, Limited, 8, Princes Street, E.C. *(See Chart.)*

Union Bank of Australia, Limited, 71, Cornhill, E.C. *(See Chart.)*

The following Australian Banks have no London branches:

Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank, Limited, Melbourne Agent in Edinburgh, Leslie M. Balfour, 4, Thistle Court, Edinburgh. Authorised capital, £1,200,000 in £600,000 Ordinary, and £600,000 3½ per cent. non-cumulative Preference shares of £5 each. Paid-up capital, £905,697.

Bank of North Queensland, Limited. Authorised capital, £700,000. Subscribed, £350,000; paid-up, £100,000. Reserve fund, £6,000. Head office, Brisbane. London agents, London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

City Bank of Sydney. Subscribed capital, £500,000 in 50,000 £10 shares. Capital paid-up, £400,000. Reserve Fund and undivided profits, £109,596. Reserved liability of proprietors, £540,000. Agents in London, London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes Street, Bank.

Colonial Bank of Australasia, The, Limited. Authorised Capital £737,931 10s. Uncalled Capital, £193,195. 10s. per share called but not yet due, £16,671. Paid-up Capital, £420,919 10s. Reserve Fund (used in the business of the bank) £15,000. London Agents, The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Princes Street, E.C.

Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Capital, £600,000, in 60,000 shares of £10 each. Subscribed, £565,970; paid-up, £141,492 10s. Reserve Fund, £100,000. Agents, Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, Limited, Head Office 289, Collins Street, Melbourne. Founded 1864. Re-incorporated 1886. Capital, £1,250,000; paid-up, £390,002 17s. 6d. Nominal amount of shares, £5; paid-up, £1. A further call of £1 has just been paid to the extent of £140,002 17s. 6d. Dividends declared in January and July in Melbourne (no dividend paid since 1892 on Ordinary Shares). Registrars for £692,605 outstanding 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock (on which 3½ per cent. is paid), Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

National Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Authorised capital, £240,000; paid-up, £152,040. Reserve fund, £22,500. Agents, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, 62, Lombard St., E.C.

Royal Bank of Australia, Limited, 43, Queen Street, Melbourne, Authorised capital, £2,400,000; subscribed, £600,000; paid-up, £150,000; Reserve, £10,000. London Agents, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, 62, Lombard Street, E.C.

Royal Bank of Queensland, Limited. Authorised capital, £1,425,000; subscribed capital, £630,306; called-up, £385,187 at 30th June, 1900. Reserve fund, £48,000. London Office, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. London Bankers, London Joint-Stock Bank, Limited, Princes Street, E.C.

Western Australian Bank. Head Office: Perth, W.A. Established 1841. Authorised capital, £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each; paid-up capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10. Reserve fund, £200,000; reserved profits, £21,367 11s. General Manager in the Colony, H. D. Holmes. London Agents, The Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, AND OTHER DEBENTURES.

Also see Diagrams on pp. 647–653.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Five per Cent. Debentures, Railway Loans, &c.: Outstanding £774,200; repayable 1901–1902; date of porti on last issued 1871: issue price, £99; net ex. interest, £98; interest, 5 per cent. payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July.

Four per Cent. Debentures, Railways, and Public Works: £8,239,600 Four per Cents.; due 1903–10. Issued, £1,000,000 in 1874, at £90, £89 12s. 6d. net ex. interest; £901,500 in 1875, at £92½, £91 2s. 6d. net ex. interest; £3,249,500 in 1879, at £98 9s. net ex. interest: £2,050,000 in 1881, at £103 8s.; interest 1st January and 1st July; £2,000,000 issued in 1882 at £102, afterwards allowed to be inscribed at the Bank of England, which privilege was availed of to a large extent.

Four per Cent. Inscribed Stock. Railways and Public Works: £9,686,300 Four per Cents., issued as follows: As stated above, £1,186,300 was created in exchange for a similar nominal amount of debentures. In July, 1883, £3,000,000, due, 1933, average price obtained, £100 0s. 8d. In September, 1893, for redemption, &c., purposes, £2,500,000; average price obtained, £100 11s. 11d., minimum price, £98 10s.; redeemable 1st July, 1933. In December, 1883, £3,000,000, also due in 1933; average price obtained £100 12s. 6d. Interest 1st January and 1st July.

Treasury Bills about £4,000,000. £1,000,000 four per cents., sold in London, June, 1892, at par; £750,000 Four and a-quarter per cents. issued to New South Wales Savings Banks, July, 1892; and £1,000,000 Four per cents. issued in London, December, 1892, and February, 1893, at par, For 1893 a deficiency of about £1,200,000 in the revenue was met by an issue of Treasury Bills. In January, 1900, £1,000,000 of two year bills were placed in London at £99 10s. per cent.; interest, 4 per cent. In May, 1900, £500,000 were placed in the Colony; currency, five years; interest, 3½ per cent.

Four per Cent. Funded Stock, Act of 1892 (November), £3,900,000. £2,300,000 of the total had been sold.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £16,500,000, issued as follows: £5,500,000, 1884, net ex. interest £92; £5,500,000 1885, net ex. interest, £91; £5,500,000, 1886, net ex. interest £94. Redeemable 1924. Interest payable 1st April and 1st October. Purpose of loan: Railways and Public Works.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £12,826,200; issued as follows: £3,500,000, 1888; net ex. interest, £102; £3,500,000, 1889, net ex. interest, £102; £289,000, March, 1891, conversion at par; £4,500,000, September, 1891; average price of issue, £95 0s. 5½d. Purpose of loan: Railways and Public Works, and Repayment of Five per Cent. Loan for £1,782,000, due 1891. £832,000, September, 1894; conversion Five per Cent. Debentures, maturing January, 1894; average price of issue, £101 14s. 8d.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £4,000,000, October 1895; to redeem Five per Cent. Debentures, falling due in 1896, and Treasury Bills; average price obtained, £96 18s. 3d.; minimum price, £94. Interest 1st April, 1st October. Redeemable 1st October, 1935.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,500,000, January, 1898, average price obtained, £100 8s. 4d., minimum price, £99. Interest, 1st April and 1st October. Redeemable, 1st October, 1935.

MUNICIPAL, &c.

City of Sydney Loan: £258,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1884, at £109 5s. net. Interest, 1st January and 1st July; redeemable 1904. £330,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1887, at £101 5s. 11d.; net ex. interest, £100; £35,000 Four per Cents.,

issued 1889, at £105 11s. 7d. ; £25,000, issued 1890, minimum price, £104. £250,000, issued 1892, minimum price £99. Interest, last three loans, 1st January and 1st July; redeemable 1912-13. £300,000 Four per Cents., issued February, 1894; minimum price, £100 per Cent.; average price, £102 15s. 2d. Interest 1st January and 1st July. Redeemable 1919.

Australian Gas Light Company of Sydney Loan; £300,000 Five per Cents., issued 1887, at £106 14s.; net ex. interest, £103. Interest 1st January and 1st July; repayable 1902.

Borough of Balmain (Sydney) £59,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued February, 1894; price £108. Redeemable, 1914. Interest, 1st April, 1st October.

City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures, £80,000. £5,000 at 6 per cent., repayable 1901; £25,000 at 6 per cent., repayable 1902; £20,000 at 5 per cent., repayable 1904; £30,000 at 4 per cent., repayable 1912.

City of Newcastle £16,000 Five per Cents; guaranteed by New South Wales Government. Issued 1886; average price, £108 19s. 2d.; redeemable 1901; interest 1st June and 1st December.

Borough of Redfern (Sydney) £50,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1887. Minimum price £91. Redeemable 1912. Interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of Ashfield (Sydney) £15,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1888. Minimum price £100. Redeemable 1903. Interest 31st March and 1st October.

Borough of Orange £25,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1889. Minimum price, £100. Redeemable 1918. Interest 30th June and 31st December.

Borough of Paddington (Sydney) £50,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1891. Minimum price of issue, £95. Redeemable 1911. Interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of Newcastle £74,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1891. Minimum price £95. Redeemable 1921. Interest 1st April and 1st October. Only £5,800 applied for on tenders.

VICTORIA.

Railway Loan, £3,000,000 issued 1876, at £96¼; ex. interest £94 18s. 4d.; due 1st July, 1901.

Railway Loan, 1878, £5,000,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; due 1904; interest 1st January and 1st July; £3,000,000, issued 1879, at £89; minimum price realised £99 1s., or £97 17s. 6d. ex. interest. £2,000,000, in 1880, at £104 12s., or £103 2s. net ex. interest. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bills, £1,000,000, sold in London, March, 1892, at a small premium.

Railway Loan of 1881: £4,000,000 Four per Cents.; due 1907; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued in 1882; £600,000 at £100 = £99 12s. 6d. net ex. interest; £3,400,000 at £100 3s. 6d. = £98 12s. 6d., net ex. interest. Either bonds to bearer or stock inscribed at London and Westminster Bank, Limited, London. £590,700 bonds to bearer, £3,409,300 inscribed.

Redemption Loan: £2,000,000 Four per Cents.; due 1908; interest 1st April and 1st October; issued in 1883 at £99 10s. 10d. = £97 16s. net ex. interest. Either bonds to bearer or stock inscribed at London and Westminster Bank, Limited, London. £597,100 bonds to bearer, balance inscribed.

Railway and Redemption Loan, Inscribable or Inscribed: £4,000,000 Four per Cents.; due 1913; interest 1st April and 1st October; issued in 1884 at £100 1s. 6d. = £100 net ex. interest.

Railway and Redemption Loan, Inscribable or Inscribed; £4,000,000 Four per Cents.; due 1919; interest 1st April and 1st October; issued in 1885 at £100 13s. = £99 net ex. interest.

Railway Loan, Inscribed: £6,000,000 Four per Cents.; due 1920; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1886, £1,500,000; 1887, £3,000,000; 1888, £1,500,000.

Railway Loan, Inscribed: £3,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; due 1923; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1889, at £103 6s.

Railway Loan, Inscribed: £4,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; due 1924; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1890, at £101 10s. 5d.

Railway and Redemption Loan, Inscribed: £3,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1891; average price of issue £97 11s. 4d.; redeemable 1921; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Railway and Public Works Loan, Inscribed: £2,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; minimum price, £92; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1892; due 1926.

Railway and Public Works Loan: Three per Cent. Loan of £250,000 issued in the Colony, November, 1898. A further £250,000 was offered in February, 1899, at par, and was subsequently offered in amounts of £5 at a premium of 10s. per Cent.

Redemption Loan, Inscribed £2,107,000 Four per Cents.; due January, 1911; issued September, 1893, issue price, £96; interest 1st January and 1st July. £377,595 Four per Cent. Debentures and £300,953 Four per Cent. Stock was also disposed of locally.

Conversion Loan of £2,200,000 Three per Cents.; issued June, 1897, in exchange for local Four per Cent. Inscribed Stock.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock for £1,600,000; issued February, 1899, to pay off Four per Cent. for £1,500,000 of Four per Cents., which matured 1st July, 1899; minimum price, £95; average price, £95 3s.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOANS.

City of Melbourne Loan of £85,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1878, at £102 = £100 10s. ex. interest; redeemable 1898-1907; payable 1st May and 1st November.

City of Melbourne Loan of £25,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued at par, plus accrued interest in 1882; redeemable 1908-12; coupons 1st May and 1st November.

City of Melbourne Loan of £200,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; due 1908–1927; interest 1st May and 1st November; issued 1883, at £100 19s. = £100 12s. net ex. interest.

City of Melbourne Loan of £150,000 Four per Cents.; due 1915; interest 1st May and 1st November; issued 1886 at £104 = £103 net ex. interest.

City of Melbourne £450,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1890; minimum price £103; redeemable 1920; interest 1st May and 1st November.

City of Melbourne Loan of £250,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1892; issue price £98; redeemable 1922; interest 1st May and 1st November.

City of South Melbourne Loan of £80,000 Five per Cents.; due 1915; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1885, at £104 16s. 8d. = £100 net ex. interest.

City of South Melbourne £128,700 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1889, at £106 3s. 6d., minimum price £104; redeemable 1919; interest 1st January and 1st July.

City of Fitzroy (Melbourne) Loan of £60,000 Five per Cents.; due 1916; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1886, at £105 19s. 6d.

City of Fitzroy £20,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1888; minimum £108; redeemable 1918; interest 1st January and 1st July. £39,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1889; minimum £109; redeemable 1919; interest 1st January and 1st July.

City of Collingwood (Melbourne): £40,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1886; minimum, £103; redeemable 1916; interest 1st April and 1st October.

Borough of Brunswick (Melbourne); £28,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1887; minimum £104; redeemable 1916; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of Brunswick (Melbourne): £45,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1890; minimum £103; redeemable 1920; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of St. Kilda (Melbourne): £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1888; minimum £104; redeemable 1918; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of St. Kilda (Melbourne): £25,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued 1891; minimum £100; redeemable 1921; interest 1st January and 1st July.

City of Bendigo Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan for £34,750; issued April, 1900; average price, £100 1s. 4¾d.: redeemable 1925; interest 1st May and 1st November.

City of Prahran (Melbourne): £75,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1887; minimum £107 10s.; redeemable 1917; interest 1st April and 1st October.

City of Prahran (Melbourne): £60,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1890; minimum £95; redeemable 1919; interest 1st April and 1st October.

City of Richmond (Melbourne): £65,000 Five per Cents.; issued 1887; minimum £107; redeemable 1917; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works £1,000,000 Four per Cent. Debentures; issued 1892; issue price £95; redeemable 1921; interest 1st April and 1st October.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Loan, £500,000 offered in the Colony in 1893, first as a Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, at the minimum price of £99 per cent, but this proved a failure, and the unsubscribed balance was offered as a Five per Cent. Loan, at the minimum price of £98.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Loan: £500,000 Four-and-a-half per Cents. issued in the Colony, April, 1894; minimum £98 per cent. (Subscribed three times over).

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Four per Cent. Loan for £500,000, offered in the Colony at par, in August, 1895.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works £750,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued February, 1897; minimum price par; average price, £100 9s. 8½d.; redeemable 1917; interest, 1st April and 1st October.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works £500,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued October, 1897; minimum price par; redeemable 1927; interest 1st April and 1st October.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works loan for £500,000; authorised December, 1898; minimum price par: redeemable in thirty years.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of £500,000; issued locally January, 1899, at par; redeemable 1929.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Loan, Three-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued in Colony, February, 1900; payable 1935; minimum price £99, average price £99 9s. 4d.; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Melbourne Harbour Loan of £500,000 Five per Cents.; due 1908–9; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1883–4, at £104 0s. 1d. = £101 6s. 9d. net ex. interest.

Melbourne Harbour Loan of £250,000 Four-and-a-half per Cents.; due 1915; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1885, at £105 7s. 8d.

Melbourne Harbour Loan of £250,000 Four per Cents.; due 1918; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1888.

Melbourne Harbour Loan of £500,000 Four per Cents.; due 1919; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1889.

Melbourne Harbour Loan of £500,000 Four per Cents.; issued 1891; repayable 1921; minimum price £95; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Melbourne Tramways Trust Debentures: £1,450,000 Four-and-a Half per Cents.; due 1914; payable 1st January and 1st July; issued 1884–7.

Melbourne Tramways Trust: £250,000 Four-and-a-Half per

Cents. ; issued 1888 ; minimum price £107 ; redeemable 1916 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Melbourne Tramways Trust ; £50,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ; issued 1889 ; minimum price £108 ; redeemable 1916 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Melbourne Tramways Trust : £130,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ; issued 1891 ; minimum price £108 ; redeemable 1916 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Metropolitan (Melbourne) Fire Brigades Board : £100,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures ; due 1921 ; interest 1st April and 1st October ; issued 1892 ; issue price £103.

Metropolitan Gas Company of Melbourne £560,000 Five per Cent. Debentures ; due 1908–12 ; interest 1st April and 1st October ; issued 1883–7, at £101=£100 net ex. interest.

Metropolitan Gas Company of Melbourne : £250,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ; redeemable 1918-22-24 ; interest 1st April and 1st October.

Town of North Melbourne : £60,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ; issued 1891 ; minimum price, £102 10s. ; redeemable 1921 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Six per Cent. Loans under various Acts 1856 to 1870 : Outstanding debentures, £604,700 ; date of issue, 1870 ; price, £108 ; interest, 6 per cent. payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July ; debentures redeemable 1901–1918. Under the same Act further debentures to the amount of £468,800 (outstanding, £73,400) ; same interest, and payable at the same time ; redeemable 1900.

Five per Cent. Loans under Acts 1871 : Outstanding debentures, £240,000 ; issued £140,000 in 1871, at £102 3s. 6d. net ex. interest ; the rest in 1873 ; price of issue, £105 ; interest, 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July ; principal and interest payable in London ; debentures payable 1911–1920.

Four per Cent. Loans under Acts 1873, 1876, and 1878 : Outstanding debentures, £6,586,700 ; date of issue, 1874, 1880 ; last price of issue, £93 18s. 9d. ; price, net ex. interest, £93 10s. ; interest, 4 per cent., payable 1st January and 1st July ; debentures due 1901 to 1916.

Four per Cent. Loans under Acts 1879 and 1880 : Outstanding debentures, £1,365,300 ; date of issue, 1881, at £102 18s. ; £101 18s. 8d. net ex. interest ; interest, 4 per cent., payable 1st April and 1st October ; debentures due 1916.

Four per Cents., £1,314,200, Railways and Public Works : due 1917 ; interest 1st April and 1st October ; issued in 1882 at £100 5s. = £99 15s. net ex. interest. Bonds to bearer or stock. Inscribed at Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

Four per Cents., £1,438,500, Railways and Public Works : due 1918 ; interest 1st April and 1st October ; issued 1883, at £98 17s. = £98 10s. net ex. interest. Bonds to bearer or stock. Inscribed at Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

Four per Cents., £1,651,300 Public Works ; due 1924 ; interest April and October ; issued in 1884, at £100 1s. 6d. Bonds to bearer or stock. Inscribed at Glyn's.

Four per Cents., Inscribed Stocks, £1,560,400, Railways and Public Works : due 1916–35 ; interest 1st April and 1st October ; issued in 1885, £100 6s. = £98½ net ex. interest.

Four per Cents., Inscribed Stock, £1,332,400, Railway and Public Works : issued in 1886, £99 6s. = £99 net ex. interest ; due, 1917 to 1936.

Four per Cents., £850,000, Public Works ; due 1917 to 1936 ; April to October ; issued in 1887 at £102 18s. Inscribed Stock. The total Four per Cent. debt inscribed in December, 1900, amounted to £7,773,300. Interest payable 1st April, 1st October. Redeemable 1916–1936.

Three-and-a-Half per Cents., £1,517,800, Public Works : due 1939 ; January and July ; issued in 1889 at par. Inscribed Stock.

Three-and-a-Half per Cents., Inscribed Stock, £1,532,913 ; of which £332,913 taken by the Savings Bank ; £1,200,000 offered January, 1891 ; minimum price, £100 ; only £455,400 applied for. Subsequently in 1893, £125,000 was placed in London, and in January, 1894, a further £475,600 was disposed of, and in February, 1894, £200,000 was sold in Adelaide at 92 per cent. ; redeemable 1939, interest 1st January and 1st July. Objects of loan : Railway, Waterworks, and Public Purposes.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £839,500 ; minimum price of tender, £94 per cent ; average price £97 4s. 11d. ; interest 1st January, 1st July ; repayable 1926 ; issued February 1896.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; minimum price of tender £95 per cent., average price £97 13s. 8d. ; interest, 1st January and 1st July ; repayable, 1st July, 1916 ; issued May, 1897.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Stock was issued in February, 1898, to redeem Treasury bills.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock, £1,500,000 : minimum price of tender, £94 10s. per cent. ; average price, £94 19s. ; interest, 1st January and 1st July ; repayable 1st July, 1916. The loan was issued partly to redeem £1,080,000 of Four per Cent. Debentures, falling due 1st July, 1899.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; issued April, 1900 ; minimum price of tender, £94 10s. ; average price £94 10s. 9d. ; redeemable 1916 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Treasury Bills, £500,000, issued in the Colony, April, 1900, partly to pay off maturing Treasury Bills.

QUEENSLAND.

Four per Cent. Loans of 1872–84 : debentures, £10,267,400 : redeemable 1913–1915 ; £20,100 ; 3½ per cent.

Four per Cent. Loan of 1884 (Inscribed Stock) : £2,927,900 ; redeemable 1915.

Four per Cent. Loans of 1884–7 (Inscribed Stock) : £7,939,000 ; redeemable 1924.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loans of 1888–90 (Inscribed Stock) : £4,764,734 ; redeemable 1924.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1891 (Inscribed Stock) : £2,500,000 ; minimum price, £94. Loan disposed of at a reduction in price ; redeemable 1930 ; interest 1st January and 1st July. Object of loan : redemption of £1,170,950 Six per Cent. Debentures, due 1891 ; and for railways, harbours, and rivers, loans to public bodies, &c.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1893 (January) (Inscribed Stock) : £1,182,400 ; minimum price, £88 ; average price realised £88 16s. 4d. ; redeemable 1930 ; interest 1st January, and 1st July.

Also £121,250 debentures issued by the Municipal Council of Brisbane, but for which the Government is responsible under the "Victorian Bridge Act" of 1877.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1895 (Inscribed Stock), £1,250,000 ; minimum price, £97 10s. per Cent ; average price, £101 12s. 7d. Repayable 1st January, 1945. Interest 1st January, 1st July. Issued April, 1895.

Three per Cent. Loan of 1897 (Inscribed Stock) £2,324,488, of which £1,500,000 was offered in London and the balance in the Colony. Minimum price of issue £95 ; average price obtained £96 16s. 6d. ; repayable 1922–47 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; issued June, 1897.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,400,000 : issued July, 1900 ; minimum price of issue, £94 ; average price obtained, £94 0s. 1d. ; repayable 1922–47 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

MUNICIPAL, &c.

South Brisbane Three-and-a-half per cent. loan of £35,000 was offered in January, 1898, repayable 1st January, 1923.

TASMANIA.

Consolidated Loan 1867, 31 Vict., No. 9, £100,000 ; 1st January and 1st July ; debentures payable in 1898–1901.

41 Vict., No. 3, £300,000 Four per Cents. ; due 1908 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July ; issued 1881 at £99 11s., or £98 ex. interest.

44 Vict., No. 34 ; £300,000 Four per Cents. ; due 1920 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July ; issued in 1879, at £102 15s. ; £101 10s. net ex. interest.

Public Works and Redemption Loan : 46 Vict., No. 45, £523,750 Four per Cents. ; due 1913 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; issued 1883, at £98 10s. = £97 3s. 4d. net ex. interest ; £1,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents. : issued 1889, at £98 5s. 8d. ; due 1940 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

47 Vict., No. 47, Loan of £800,000 Four per Cents. ; issued 1884, at £100 4s. = £98 ; due 1914.

49 Vict., No. 54, Loan of £1,000,000 Four per Cents. ; issued 1886, at £99 13s. 6d. = £99 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; due 1911.

52 Vict., No. 68, £1,000,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents. ; due 1940 ; Inscribed Stock.

54 Vict., No. 1, £1,106,500 Three-and-a-Half per Cents., due 1940 ; Inscribed Stock.

55 Vict., No. 82 ; £800,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cents. (Inscribed Stock). Repayable 1st January, 1940, or at option of Government after 1920 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; £600,000 placed, £200,000 withdrawn ; minimun price, £92 per cent.

55 Vict., No. 82, and 56 Vict., No. 56, £1,000,000 Four per Cents. (Inscribed Stock), repayable 1st January, 1940, or at option of Government, after 1920 ; interest payable 1st January and 1st July ; average price, £101 4s. 2d. per cent.

58 Vict., No. 40, £750,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock. Minimum price, 96 per Cent. Average price, £98 6s. 1d. Interest 1st January, 1st July. Repayable 1st January, 1940. Issued January, 1895.

MUNICIPAL, &c.

City of Hobart Five per Cent. Loan, 1880, £100,000 (interest guaranteed by Government) ; price of issue, £103 7s. 6d. = £101 12s. 6d. net ex. interest ; repayable 1930 ; coupons 1st May and 1st November.

City of Hobart Five per Cent. Loan, 1888 ; amount, £50,000 (interest guaranteed by Government) ; price of issue, £110 13s. 9d. repayable 1918 ; coupons 1st May and 1st November.

City of Hobart Four per Cent. Loan, 1890 ; amount, £50,000 (interest guaranteed by Government) ; average price of issue, £100 9s. 9d. ; redeemable 1940 ; interest 1st May and 1st November.

Town of Launceston Loan : £150,000 Four per Cents. ; issued in 1887, price £97 1s. 6d. ; net ex. interest £97 : interest 1st June and 1st December ; repayable 1916. Interest guaranteed by Government of Tasmania.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Public Works Acts of 1878–1879 : £200,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ; coupons payable 1st April and 1st October ; issued 1879, at £97 17s. 6d., and £96 15s. net ex. interest ; redeemable (by one per cent. cumulative sinking fund) by annual drawings after March, 1885, or by purchase at option of Government ; amount outstanding, £77,800.

Public Works Act of 1881 : £404,000 Four per Cents. ; coupons 15th January and 15th July ; issued 1881, at £96 17s. 6d. ; repayable as Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, commencing June, 1887 ; amount outstanding, £110,200.

Loan of £975,230 (Inscribed Stock) Four per Cents. ; issued in 1885, and since in exchange for bonds of previous loans, and in July 1889, £100,000 was offered for tender ; minimum price 107½ per cent. ; average £108 15s. 3d. ; interest 15th January and 15th July ; redeemable 1934.

Four per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,876,000 ; first instalment £250,000 ; issued July, 1891. Minimum price, £100 ; second instalment, £250,000, issued February, 1892, minimum price, £99 ; third instalment, November 1892, £400,000 ; minimum, £100 ; fourth instalment, October 1893, £436,000 ; minimum price £97 10s. ; average obtained £98 5s. 2d. ; fifth instalment, June, 1894, £540,000 ; minimum price £120 ; average price £103 6s. 1d. ; redeemable 1931 ; option to redeem after 1911 at par on twelve months' notice ; interest 15th April and 15th October. Purpose of Loan : Public Works.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £750,000. Minimum price, £99 per Cent. ; average price, £103 1s. 4d. Interest 1st May, 1st November. Repayable 1st May, 1935. Issued April, 1895.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £880,000 ; issued November, 1900, at par ; interest payable 1st May and 1st November ; repayable 1935, or on and after May 1, 1920, on giving twelve calendar months' notice.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £750,000 ; minimum price, £98 per cent. ; average price, £100 16s. 8d. Interest, May 1st, November 1st ; repayable, May 1st, 1935 ; issued May, 1896.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000. Minimum price, £95 per cent. ; interest, 1st May and 1st November ; repayable, 1915–35 ; issued, May, 1897.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,100,000. Minimum price £98 per cent. ; interest, 1st June and 1st December ; repayable, 1916–36 ; issued, January, 1897.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; minimum price, £95 ; average price, £96 6s. 4d. ; issued January, 1898 ; interest 15th January and 15th July ; repayable, 1927.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; minimum price, £94. Applications reached only £550,000 ; average price, £94 3s. 4d. ; balance subsequently sold at £94 4s. ; interest payable 1st May and 1st November ; repayable 1st May, 1935.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; issued March, 1900 ; minimum price, £93 10s. ; average price, £93 12s. 9¾d. ; interest 1st May and 1st November ; repayable 1st May, 1935.

NEW ZEALAND.

Loan, 1863 (part of War Loan), £266,300 outstanding ; Five per Cents. ; issued 1864, at £81 ; interest payable 15th January and 15th July ; due 1914.

Five per Cent. Consolidated Loan, Yearly drawings : Outstanding debentures, £339,300 ; date of issue (last portion), 1873 ; price £102 10s. ; net ex. interest, £102 10s. ; interest payable 15th January and quarterly ; debentures payable over thirty-six years, commencing 1871, by 1 per cent. accumulative yearly drawings.

Four per Cents. Inscribed : £29,150,302 ; issued at various dates ; interest payable 1st May and 1st November : redeemable 1929.

Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock, £6,161,167 ; interest payable 1st January and 1st July ; redeemable 1940.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,526,620, part of £3,000,000 authorised by "The Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894." Issued April, 1895. Minimum price, £90 ; average price, £94 8s. 9d. Interest 1st April, 1st October. Repayable at par 1st April, 1945.

Three per Cent. Inscribed Stock, £1,000,000 ; issued February, 1899. Minimum price, £96 ; average price, £96 11s.

Three-and-a-Half per cent. Debentures for £500,000, redeemable in twenty-five years, were offered in the Colony in November, 1896.

There are also £750,000 Fours guaranteed by the Imperial Government, issued as follows : £50,000 redeemable in 1894 by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. ; £500,000, issued in 1865 ; coupons 1st May and 1st November ; redeemable by 1 per cent. sinking fund in 1915 ; £200,000 issued in 1874 ; coupons 1st June and 1st December ; redeemable, 1907, by 2 per cent. sinking fund. The amount in the hands of the public is now only £200,000. "The unsold debentures are used for the purpose of obtaining temporary advances from time to time."

Bank of New Zealand 4 per Cent. Stock, £2,000,000, guaranteed by New Zealand Government ; issued July, 1894 ; issue price, £101 5s.

New Zealand Assets Realisation Board, 3½ per cent. loan of £750,000 ; guaranteed by New Zealand Government ; issued October, 1897 at par.

Treasury Bills, £300,000, were placed in London in January, 1900 ; currency two years ; interest 4 per cent ; issue price, £100 7s. 6d.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Canterbury Provincial Government Loan : amount, £22,800 ; issued in 1867 ; price, £94 ; interest 6 per cent., payable 30th June and 31st December ; redeemable in 1915.

MUNICIPAL AND OTHER LOANS.

Auckland Harbour Board Six per Cent. Loan : Outstanding amount, £89,700 ; issued in 1875-77 ; last price of issue, £105, or £103 10s. net ex. interest ; interest 10th January and 10th July ; redeemable by drawings, by 1 per cent. accumulative sinking fund, commencing 1879.

Auckland Harbour Board : Five per Cent. Loan of £150,000, issued 1882, at £101 12s. 6d. net ex. interest ; coupons 10th April and 10th October ; redeemable 1917. Five per Cent. Loan of £100,000, 1887 ; coupons 10th May and 10th November ; redeemable 1936.

Bluff Harbour : Loan of £50,000 Six per Cents. ; issued at £95 and above in 1879 ; coupons 30th June and 30th December ; repayable 1913.

Borough of Hastings (Napier) : £25,000 Five per Cent. Debentures, issued 1887 ; minimum price £100 10s. ; redeemable 1911 ; coupons 1st June and 1st December.

Borough of Invercargill, N.Z. : £150,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures ; created 1886. £80,000 being for conversion of existing issues ; outstanding, £89,700 ; minimum price £98 ; redeemable 1936 ; coupons 1st April and 1st October.

Borough of Napier : issued 1879, at £98 10s. net ex. interest ; Six per Cent. Loan of £70,000 ; repayable 1914 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of Napier : Five-and-a-half per Cent. Loan of £35,000, issued May, 1894 ; issue price, £108 ; repayable 1914 ; interest 1st January and 1st July.

Borough of Oamaru : Five per Cent. Consolidated Loan, £173,800 ; issued for an equivalent amount of 7 per Cent. Loans ; interest payable 1st January and 1st July ; redeemable 1920.

Borough of Palmerston North : Loan of £50,000 Five per Cent. Debentures ; issued 1886. Minimum price £98 ; redeemable 1915 ; coupons 1st June and 1st December.

Borough of Timaru : Waterworks, Seven per Cent. Loan for £60,000 ; issued 1880, at £102 = £101½ net ex. interest ; repayable 1910 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July.

Church Property Trustees (Canterbury, N.Z.) Loan of £50,000 Six per Cents. ; due 1910 ; issued 1879 ; coupons 5th January and 5th July.

City of Auckland : Six per Cent., Act 1872 ; present amount, £34,600 ; interest 20th May and 20th November ; redeemable 1904–1924. Six per Cent. Consolidated Loan, Act 1879 ; present amount, £182,300 ; interest 1st May and 1st November ; due 1930. Five per Cent. Debenture Loan Account, 1883 ; present amount, £200,000 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; due 1934–7.

City of Christchurch : Six per Cent. Drainage Loan of £200,000 ; last issue 1879, at £106 7s. 6d. = £106 2s. 6d. net ex. interest : repayable 1926 ; coupons 30th June and 31st December.

City of Christchurch : £25,000 Five per Cent. Loan ; issued 1888 ; minimum price, £102 ; redeemable 1935 ; coupons 1st April and October 1st.

City of Dunedin : Six per Cent. Loan ; outstanding amount, £109,100 ; issued 1875, at £99 ; net ex. interest, £97 10s. ; repayable 1925 ; interest 1st January and 1st July. Further Loan of Six per Cents., repayable 1906 ; outstanding amount, £95,600 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; issued 1876, at £102, or £100 10s. ex. interest. Consol. Loan (1878) of Five per Cents. ; repayable 1908 ; outstanding amount, £312,200 ; coupons 1st April and 1st October ; issue price, 1878, £95. In addition to these there is a Six per Cent. Gas Loan of £8,000 ; repayable 1906 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July ; and a Mortgage Loan for £19,100, at 6 and 7 per cent. ; due 1898 to 1905.

City of Wellington : Six per cent. Consolidated Loan of £200,000 ; issued 1877, at £101 17s. 6d. ; net ex. interest £101 7s. 6d. ; repayable 1907 ; coupons 30th June and 31st December. Six per Cent. Improvements' Loan of £100,000 ; issued 1879, at £104 ; repayable by drawing 35, 40 and 45 years from date of issue and balance in 1929 ; coupons 1st March and 1st September. Six per Cent. Waterworks Loan of £130,000 ; issued 1880, at £103 15s. 6d. ; net ex. interest £103 5s. 6d. ; repayable as Improvements' Loan ; coupons 1st March and 1st September, 1929.

Four and a-half per cent. Debentures, £165,000 ; minimum price, £99 ; average, £99 10s. 2d. Repayable, 1st May, 1933. Coupons, 1st May and 1st November.

Gisborne Harbour : Loan of £200,000 Five per Cents. ; issued 1885 at £100 ; net ex. interest, £97 17s. 6d. ; interest May and November ; repayable 1915.

Greymouth Harbour : Loan of £100,000 Four per Cent. Debentures, issued 1885 ; minimum price £95 ; redeemable 1925 ; coupons 1st March and 1st September. Interest guaranteed by New Zealand Government.

Lyttelton Harbour : Six per Cent. Loan of £200,000 ; issued 1879 at £102 ; £101½ net ex. interest ; principal due 1929 ; coupons 1st January and 1st July.

Napier Harbour : Five per Cent. Loan of £300,000 ; issued 1885 ; minimum price £100 ; interest 1st January and 1st July ; redeemable 1920.

Five per Cent. Loan of £200,000, issued July, 1893. Minimum price, £98 ; interest, 1st January and 1st July. Redeemable 1st January, 1928.

New Plymouth Harbour : Six per Cent. Loan of £200,000 ; debentures redeemable 1909 ; interest payable half-yearly, 1st May and 1st November, at the Bank of New Zealand ; issued 1879, at £95 net.

Oamaru Harbour Board : Six per Cent. Harbour (1st Mortgage) Loan of £65,000 ; outstanding debentures, £48,400 ; issued 1877, at £100 10s. = £99 17s. 6d. net ex. interest ; redeemable by annual drawings of 1 per cent., accumulative, commencing 1879 ; interest 1st February and 1st August.

Oamaru Harbour Board : Six per Cent. (2nd Mortgage) Loan of £100,000 ; issued 1880, at £96. = £93 net ex. interest ; principal repayable 1919 ; interest 1st May and 1st November. (Interest 1st November, 1892, not met.)

Oamaru Harbour Board : Five per Cent. Loan ; outstanding debentures, £50,000 ; issued 1884, at £101 19s. 7d. net ex. interest ; coupons 1st June and 1st December ; repayable 1913.

Otago Harbour Board : Six per Cent. 1st Mortgage Loan ; outstanding amount, £71,800 ; issued 1876 and 1877 ; last issue price

£102½, or net ex. interest £102; interest 1st January and 1st July; debentures repayable at £100 by annual drawings at 1 per cent. accumulative, commencing 1880.

Otago Harbour Board: £96,800 Six per Cents.; issued in 1881, at £106 11s.; present amount £96,800; coupons 1st January and 1st July; repayable 1921.

Otago Harbour Board Loan of £200,000 Five per Cents.; due 1921; interest 1st January and 1st July; issued 1883, at £96 6s. 11d. = £94 2s. net ex. interest; present amount £103,500.

Otago Harbour Board Five per Cent. Loan of £408,400; interest 1st January and 1st July; redeemable 1934; issued 1886, at £107 8s. = £99 12s. net ex. interest. This is a portion of an authorised issue of £699,000.

Otago Dock Trust Loan of £75,000 Five per Cent. Debentures; issued 1888; minimum price £94; redeemable 1937; coupons 1st January and 1st July.

South Waimakiriri River Board: Loan of £21,000 at 5 per cent.; interest 1st January and 1st July; redeemable 1906; issued in 1886, at £104.

Timaru Harbour: Five per Cent. Harbour Loan of £100,000; issued 1883, at £98 2s. 11d.; interest payable 1st January and 1st July; principal repayable 1914. Five per Cent. Loan of £100,000; interest 1st January and 1st July: redeemable 1916; issued in 1886, at £105 15s. 6d.

Wanganui Harbour: Six per Cent. Loan of £60,000; issued 1880, at £95 = £94 5s. net ex. interest; repayable 1905; coupons 1st June and 1st December.

Wellington Harbour: Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of £100,000; interest 28th February and 28th August; redeemable 1907; issued in 1886–7, at £103 1s. 2d. = £95 10s. net ex. interest.

Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company; Capital £1,530,000 = £850,000 in 170,000 shares of £5 each, £1 paid; £400,000 in Five per Cent. Debentures; due 1908; interest 1st June and 1st December; issued in 1883; £40,000 privately; £360,000 at £100 net ex. interest. Second debentures, £160,000; third debentures, £120,000.

Westport Harbour Board: £150,000 Four per Cent. Debentures; issued 1885; minimum price £95; redeemable 1925; coupons 1st March and 1st September.

FIJI.

Loan of £150,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; issued March, 1881, at £99 10s. 6d.; £99 net ex. interest; coupons 15th March and 15th September; principal repayable by accumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. by purchase, or repayment of debentures in rotation any time after 1886. Amount outstanding, £109,500.

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Galbraith, J. H. (Light & Galbraith), 32, Victoria Street, S.W., Commissioner for the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Geare, H. C. (Geare, Son & Pease), 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, Supreme Court, Fiji.

Gedge, Sydney (Gedge, Kirby & Millett), 11, Great George Street, S.W., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.

Girling, William B. (Blair & W. B. Girling), 1, Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales.

Glasier, Wm. Bedford, Commissioner for oaths and affidavits, &c., for New South Wales, 47, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

Godfrey, Edward (Godfrey & Robertson), 40, Chancery Lane, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria and New South Wales.

Godfrey, J. Perry, Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and West Australia, 6, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Gordon E. J., 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits &c., for Supreme Court, New South Wales.

Greenfield, John, 37, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia.

Griffen, George Herbert, 36, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand.

Harper, F. B. (Lumley & Lumley), Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

Harris, Wilmer M. (Scorer & Harris and Harrison Bros.), Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and 53-54, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Harston, E. F. B., 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., Solicitor, Supreme Court, New Zealand, and Commissioner for affidavits for Western Australia and New Zealand.

Harvey-Samuel, F. H., Commissioner for acknowledgments for Western Australia, 1, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Hepburn, W. A., Leathersellers' Hall, St. Helen's Place, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand.

Herbert, W. H., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, 10, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W.

Hewlett, Richard, 31, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.

Heywood Benj. Arthur (Bridges, Sawtell, Heywood & Co.), 23, Red Lion Square, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.

Hill, Frederick, Commissioner for affidavits for Tasmania, 73, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Hind, J. (Hind & Robinson), Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, 8, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Hodges, Oliver Thos. (Hodges & Pike), Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, 60, Mark Lane, E.C.

Humphreys, Charles (C. O. Humphreys, Son & Kershaw), Gilt-spur Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.

Jennings, Cecil F. J., Commissioner for affidavits and acknowledgments, New South Wales, 27, Walbrook, E.C.

Jones, Charles Edward (Young, Jones, & Co.), 2, St. Mildred's

Court, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.
Joseph, George S., B.A. (Tamplin, Tayler & Joseph), 165, Fenchurch Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Joseph, Jerrold Nathan (Joseph & Hyam), Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand and New South Wales, 17, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Jupp, E. H., Official Assignee of New South Wales, 7, St. Mildred's Street, Mansion House.
Keen, Grinham (Keen, Rogers & Co.), 24, Knightrider Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Kennedy, C. F. (Paddison, Chapell & Kennedy), Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and New South Wales, 110, Cannon Street.
Kent, Frederick (F. Kent & Co.), Law Agent for South Australia and Brisbane, 97, Cheapside, E.C.
Kimbers, Henry, M.A. (Kimbers & Boatman), 79, Lombard Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales and Queensland.
Knapp, W. R., F.R.H.S., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia, 38, Walbrook.
Langham, A. C., Commissioner of Supreme Court of Victoria, 10, Bartletts Buildings, and 174, Blackfriars Road.
Leathley, D. W. B. (Leathley & Willes), 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Western Australia.
Leefe, Octavius (Leefe & Leefe), Commissioner for affidavits for Fiji, 1, Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
Letts, H. (Wedlake, Letts & Wedlake), 3, Serjeants' Inn, Temple, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Lewis, Sir G. H., Kt. (Lewis & Lewis), Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, 10, 11, 12, Ely Place, Holborn.
Light, Geo. M. (Light & Galbraith), Commissioner for affidavits and acknowledgments for New South Wales, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.
Lovibond, Henry (Lovibond & Co.), Barrister and Solicitor for Supreme Court of Victoria, 20, Gt. Eastern Road, Stratford, E.
Mander, Charles John (Mander & Watson), 9, New Square, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales.
Mason, R. S., Commissioner for acknowledgments and affidavits for Western Australia, 70, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Massey, W. T. (Shaen, Roscoe, Massey & Co.), 8, Bedford Row, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.
Masterman, Henry Chauncey (Hughes & Masterman), 59, New Broad Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.
Minchin, J. G. C. (Minchin & Co.), 22 and 23, Lawrence Pountney Lane, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Tasmania and New Zealand.
Munns, Arnold S. (Munns & Longden), 8, Old Jewry, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.
Musgrave, J. V., 44, Gresham Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Western Australia.
Nash, E. H. (Wood, Bigg & Nash), 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Queensland.
Negus, Wm., Commissioner for oaths and affidavits for Western Australia and New Zealand, 36, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Nicol, Geo. (Nicol, Son & Jones), 39, Lime Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Nisbet, H. C. (Nisbet, Daw & Nisbet), 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Tasmania and Victoria.
Ommanney, C. H. (Sutton, Ommanney & Rendall), 3 and 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits &c. for Western Australia and South Australia.
Parish, Frederick (Parish & Hickson), 23, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Fiji.
Paterson, W. H., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Pearce, Joseph, Devereux Buildings, Devereux Court, Strand, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, and Western Australia and Tasmania.
Peddar, S. H., Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, E.C., Commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.
Phelps, Thomas (Phelps, Sidgwick & Biddle), 22, Aldermanbury, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria and New Zealand.
Pollock, H. F., M.P., (Paine, Son & Pollock), 11, St. Helen's Place, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.
Rawlinson, C. J., Commissioner for affidavits and acknowledgments of married women for Western Australia, 47, New Broad Street.
Reffe, R. W., Official Assignee of New South Wales, 14, Finsbury Circus.
Richardson, Frank (F. Richardson & Sadler), 28, Golden Square, W., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Rivington, Chas. Robert (Rivington & Son), 1, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Queensland.
Roberts, Thos. V. (Young, Jones & Co.), 2, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Rogers, G. R. (Chas. Rogers, Sons & Russell), 13, Victoria Street, S.W., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania.
Rubinstein, J. S. (Leggatt, Rubinstein & Co.), Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, South Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tasmania, 1, Gray's Inn, W.C.
Shaw, Samuel, junr. (Shaw & Son), Commissioner for affidavits for Western Australia, 52, Queen Victoria Street.
Shaw, J. E., Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand and Queensland, Arundel Street, Blackheath.
Simpson, J. P., B.A., Oxon., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, 4, New Court, Carey Street.
Sladen, St. Barbe (Sladen & Wing), 1, Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W., Commissioner for affidavits for New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.
Snell, F. A. (Snell & Sons), Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand, 112, Great George Street, Mansion House.
Snow, W. E. (Snow & Fox), 7, Great St. Thomas Apostle, Queen Street, E.C.
Solomon, G. E., Commissioner of oaths and affidavits for New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, 8 & 9, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Stanley, Frederick (Stanley, Woodhouse, & Hedderwick), 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C., Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria.
Steele, Harmer, B.A., Cantab, Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, 21, College Hill.
Sykes, John William, Commissioner for affidavits for Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, 7 and 8, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Trinder, A. (Trinder, Capron & Co.), Commissioner for affidavits for Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, 47, Cornhill.
Warren, G. F. (Scorer, T. Harris & Harrison Bros.), Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand and South Australia, 53 and 54, Chancery Lane.
Warren, H., Commissioner for affidavits for New Zealand, 32, Bedford Row.
Watkin, J. W., Commissioner of affidavits, &c., New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, Fiji and Tasmania, 11, St. Thomas Street, E.C., and 22, Abington Street, S.W.
Watts, C. J. (Duff & Watts), Commissioner for affidavits for Victoria, 4, Nicholas Lane.
Western, Edward Young (Western & Sons), 35, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., Commissioner for affidavits for South Australia.
Wild, G. L. (Kisch, Wake & Wild), 148, Aldersgate Street, E.C., Commissioner for Supreme Court of Victoria, affidavits for Western Australia.
Woodhouse, John (Stanley, Woodhouse & Hedderwick), 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C., Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with the Australian Colonies was established on Tuesday, October 22, 1872, when the first congratulatory telegram was received by the Lord Mayor of London from the Mayor of Adelaide.

In April, 1869, a submarine cable was laid between Tasmania and Victoria. In 1876, a cable was successfully laid between New South Wales and New Zealand, and in the course of 1877 the telegraph line viâ Eucla, connecting Western Australia with South Australia, was finished, thus linking the whole of the Australian group in telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

The telegraphic service to Australia is under the control of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, in conjunction with the Eastern Company, Limited, whose offices are at Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Messages marked "*viâ* Eastern" may be forwarded from the Eastern Telegraph Company's Station, No. 11, Old Broad Street, or they may be sent through the Indo-European Telegraph Company, Limited: offices, 18, Old Broad Street. In the latter case the messages should be marked with the words "*viâ Teheran*," or "*viâ Indo*." Messages can be sent from any of the Post Office stations. The route and length of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies' cables and land lines are as follows:—

LENGTH OF CABLES AND LAND LINES FROM LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

	Miles.
London to Porthcurno	*316
Porthcurno to Gibraltar	1,188
Gibraltar to Malta	1,118
Malta to Alexandria	925
Alexandria to Suez	256
Suez to Aden	1,445
Aden to Bombay	1,851
Bombay to Madras	*720
Madras to Penang	1,497
Penang to Singapore	398
Singapore to Banjoewangie	920
Banjoewangie to Port Darwin	1,139
Banjoewangie to Roebuck Bay, W.A. ...	890
Port Darwin to Adelaide	*2,543
Sydney to Nelson	1,283
Victoria to Tasmania	180

Exclusive of duplicate and triplicate cables.
* Land lines.

From Port Augusta to Adelaide, S.A., the length of line is 196 miles. From Port Augusta the overland wire stretches eastwards to Sydney, N.S.W., a distance of 650 miles. The connec-

tion here takes place with New Zealand, the submarine cable commencing at Botany, and terminating at Wakapuaka, a distance of 1,283 miles. From Wakapuaka the overland wire is carried to White's Bay (88 miles), thence by cable to Wellington (41 miles), from which centre all the towns and cities of New Zealand are communicated with. The Tasmanian Cable starts from Flinders, near Cape Schanck, Victoria, and terminates at Low Head (Tamar), Tasmania; length, about 180 miles. In November, 1886, a cable was laid from the extreme northern point of Queensland to Thursday Island.

In order to avoid interruption, every section of the Eastern Extension Co.'s lines has been duplicated—some triplicated—and there are two steamers kept fully equipped, and ready to proceed to sea on a very short notice to restore communication on any cable that is interrupted; a continuous service is therefore, as far as possible, assured. The following is the number of cables laid over each section between Australia and England:—

Australia-Banjoewangie-Singapore	3
Singapore-Penang	3
Penang-Madras	2
Bombay-Aden	3
Aden-Suez	4
Suez-Alexandria (land lines)	2
Suez-Port Said (land lines)	2
Port Said-Alexandria (cable, duplicate) ...	1
Alexandria-Malta	4
Malta-Gibraltar	3
Malta-Marseilles (alternative)	2
Gibraltar-England	4

From Singapore there is an alternative route *viâ* Siberia, and from Bombay there are alternative routes *viâ* Persia, Turkey, and *viâ* South Africa, so that in the event of the whole of the European routes being closed—an unlikely occurrence—messages could be sent *viâ* South Africa.

Tariff of Charges.—The Eastern Extension Company's charge for a message between London and the various Australian colonies, or *vice versâ*, is as follows:—

	s.	d.	
To South Australia	4	9	per word.
,, Victoria	4	10	,,
,, New South Wales	4	11	,,
,, Western Australia	4	9	,,
,, Queensland	5	1	,,
,, Tasmania	5	5	,,
,, New Zealand	5	2	,,

The maximum length of a word in plain language is fixed at fifteen letters, any additional letters being counted as extra words at the rate of fifteen letters to the word.

In code language and in plain language (if code used in telegrams) the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters. Code words containing more than 10 letters, and words not belonging to any of the languages admitted for international correspondence, are charged for at the rate of five letters to the word.

Reductions have been made in the case of Press messages, to 1s. 4d. per word for South and Western Australia and Tasmania, 1s. 10d. for Victoria and New South Wales, 1s. 11d. for Queensland, and 2s. for New Zealand. For Government messages, 2s. 6d. per word for South and Western Australia and Tasmania, 3s. 7d. for Victoria, 3s. 8d. for New South Wales, 3s. 10d. for Queensland, and 3s. 11d. for New Zealand.

Reuter's Telegram Company (Offices, 24, Old Jewry) undertakes the transmission of messages at the foregoing rates. The Company will register names and addresses free of charge.

The Sender's and Receiver's name and address, when registered, is charged as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	And for each additional word. s.	d.
To South Australia ...	0	9	6	4	9
,, Western Australia ...	0	9	6	4	9
,, Victoria	0	9	8	4	10
,, New South Wales ...	0	9	10	4	11
,, Tasmania	0	10	10	5	5
,, Queensland (*Viâ* Sydney)	1	1	0	5	3
,, New Zealand	0	10	4	5	2

The Company undertakes to remit money by cable to Australasia free of commission.

Passengers to Australia and New Zealand can have their arrival announced by telegraph to their friends or relatives at a charge of 10s. (from Queensland, £1). Reuter's Company has Agencies at Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, Brisbane, Charters Towers, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hobart, Invercargill, Napier, Perth, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Launceston, and Newcastle, N.S.W. With the view of affording facilities for the economical transmission of private telegrams to and from India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the Company has introduced a feature in its telegraphic business, viz., to place its codes at the service of senders, by means of which telegrams may be sent at a considerable saving on the cost of their transmission in plain language. Telegrams so coded will in all cases be translated before delivery to the receiver, to whom a copy in plain language only will be handed. A fixed commission is charged on all messages in addition to the ordinary tariff rate. By this small payment, senders will enjoy the entire benefit of the saving resulting from the use of the Company's codes.

With a view to providing an efficient alternative service to Australia, the Eastern Extension Company, in conjunction with the Eastern Telegraph Company, have arranged with the Governments of South and West Australia and Tasmania to extend the new Cape Cable (*via* Gibraltar, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena) to Perth and Adelaide without any subsidy or guarantee, and to reduce the tariff between Great Britain and those Colonies to 4s. per word, from May 1st, 1900, to be followed by further reductions on a sliding scale down to 2s. 6d. per word as the traffic responds to the reductions. The only condition attached to the proposal is that the Company shall be accorded the same freedom of dealing directly with the public in Australia as prevails in this country and elsewhere.

The arrangement has been very favourably received by the Press, Chambers of Commerce, and mercantile communities generally in Australia, and it is expected that the new cables will be laid and opened for traffic early in 1902.

In 1893, an agreement was signed by the Government of Queensland and a French Company for the construction of a cable service between Queensland and New Caledonia, a distance of 900 miles. The French Government guaranteed a subsidy of £8,000, the Government of Queensland, £2,000, and the Government of New South Wales, £2,000. In consideration of this sum Queensland and New South Wales are entitled to the use of the cable for transmission of Government messages free of cost, up to the extent of the guarantee. The service is understood to be the first section of a proposed main Pacific cable, which is to connect Australia with Vancouver. The section was completed on October 16, 1893.

The question of a Pacific Cable to be constructed entirely under British control was one of the chief items considered by the delegates at the Conference which took place at Ottawa in 1894, and the Canadian Government afterwards obtained tenders for several different routes.

Pacific Cable.—About four years ago an Imperial Pacific Cable Board affirmed the practicability, and urged the advisability, of laying an all British Pacific cable between Vancouver and Australasia. A second representative cable board reported favourably upon the scheme during last year, and the colonies concerned—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Canada—and the Imperial Government have all declared that they are prepared to proceed with it as proposed by the two boards.

The route decided upon is from Vancouver *via* Fanning or Palmyra Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island, with branches from the last-named station to Auckland, New Zealand, and Queensland. The length of the cable over this route would be, allowing 10 per cent. for "slack" actually used, 7,986 nautical miles, viz., Vancouver to Fanning Island, 3,561, Fanning Island to Fiji, 2,093, Fiji to Norfolk Island, 961, Norfolk Island to New Zealand, 537, and Norfolk Island to Queensland, 834. Thereafter cablegrams would be dependent upon Canadian land lines and trans-Atlantic cables. Some 1,900 soundings over 500 fathoms in depth have been made, which relate directly to the route along the bed of the ocean, the greatest depth being 3,200 fathoms, but the general average is much less.

The original board made the following estimate of the annual expenses of the Cable:—

	Interest at 2¾ Per Cent. £	Interest at 2½ Per Cent. £
Interest	49,500	45,000
Sinking Fund	17,173	18,464
Working Expenses	22,000	22,000
Maintenance	70,000	70,000
Totals	158,673	155,464

Great Britain and Canada have agreed to defray five-ninths of the total cost—£1,800,000—New Zealand, one-eighth, and New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria have pledged themselves to contribute the remainder between them.

The revenue to be derived from the cable cannot be more than guessed at. The Imperial Cable Board of 1896-7 selected 750,000 words as the basis for its calculation, and it further estimated that the existing Australasian traffic would increase at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. On the assumption that the cable would come into actual use four years later, it anticipated that the returns for the first year, on a tariff of 2s. a word, would be £109,807, and that by the fourth year of its working the cable would become a payable concern. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed the Postmaster-General that it was proposed to charge 3s. a word for messages right through—that is, crossing Canada and the Atlantic, in addition to the Pacific—and 2s. for the Pacific cable section. He also intimated that he thought about five-twelfths of the Australasian traffic would go to the new cable, and as this amounted to nearly half a million of money last year, the revenue would be, on this basis, some £208,000, but the present rate of 4s. 10d. would be reduced by almost a half, and this would leave the probable receipts at £110,000 for the first year. No allowance has, of course, been made for the opening up of a possibly large cable traffic with America.

The Pacific Cable Committee have accepted on behalf of the Governments concerned the tender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. for the manufacture and laying of the cable. Amount of tender is £1,795,000. The contract is to be completed by the end of 1902.

THE AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

The routes by which correspondence and other mail matter is transmitted to and from the Colonies and Great Britain, under contracts or arrangements entered into by the respective Colonial Governments, are:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, taking mails to and from Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Fiji, and Victoria, *viâ* Suez and Colombo fortnightly, alternating with the Orient Company, thus making a weekly mail.

The Orient Company's line of steamers, taking mail matter for all the Colonies every fortnight.

The British India Company's Service (Queensland Royal Mail Line), conveying mails *viâ* Suez Canal, and Torres Strait, to and from Queensland, every four weeks.

The Californian Service, taking mails *viâ* San Francisco to and from New Zealand and New South Wales, every four weeks, alternating with the New Zealand Shipping Company, making a fortnightly mail.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, taking monthly mails direct to New Zealand, and alternating with the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's Service. Letters by this line must be marked "per New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamer."

The Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's Line, taking mails direct to New Zealand every month, thus forming with the New Zealand Shipping Company a fortnightly service to New Zealand. Letters by this line must be marked "by Shaw, Savill Co."

To the above may be added the French Mail Service, worked by the Messageries Maritimes Company *viâ* Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo, which carries mails regularly to the Colonies; also the German Mail Service, worked by the North German Lloyd's Company from Bremerhaven, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney; and a further line from Singapore *viâ* Batavia to New Guinea; and the Australian-Canadian Pacific mail service between Vancouver and Sydney.

DESPATCH AND ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MAILS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

MAILS for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji, are made up in London every Friday, and despatched *viâ* Italy to the above colonies.

The mail *viâ* Italy closes at 6.0 for letters and post cards, and at 5.30 for newspapers, book packets, patterns and samples, on Friday evenings at most of the central London offices. In the suburbs the time varies between 4 and 5 p.m.; in the country it is, as a rule, the preceding day. By payment of an extra fee letters can be posted at the St. Martin's-le-Grand Post Office up to 7.15 p.m. The homeward mails from Victoria, N. S. Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, *viâ* Brindisi and *viâ* Naples alternately, are due in London every Sunday throughout the year.

Letters to Australia, if specially addressed, by French Packet, are forwarded on the first of the month (previous evening when the date falls on Sunday); by German Packet, to Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, every fourth Monday (morning).

OTHER MAILS FOR QUEENSLAND.

Mails for Queensland *viâ* Torres Straits are made up about once a month on a Friday; *viâ* Vancouver every fourth Thursday; *viâ* San Francisco every fourth Saturday. By French packet, on the first of every month.

Letters, &c., to be forwarded by French packet *viâ* Vancouver, or *viâ* San Francisco, and for South Queensland *viâ* Torres Straits, must be specially so addressed.

The homeward mails are delivered in London every Tuesday, *viâ* Brindisi and *viâ* Naples alternately. *Viâ* Torres Straits the dates are unfixed, and *viâ* Vancouver uncertain. *Viâ* San Francisco every fourth Wednesday. By French packet four times monthly.

OTHER MAILS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Mails for New Zealand (*viâ* San Francisco) are made up on the afternoon of Saturday, January 13, 1900, and thenceforward on the afternoon of every fourth Saturday; *viâ* Vancouver, every fourth Saturday, commencing with December 30th, 1899; and by French packet on the first of every month.

Letters, &c., to be forwarded *viâ* Vancouver or by French packet must be specially so addressed.

The homeward mails *viâ* Brindisi and *viâ* Naples, alternately, are due in London every Tuesday; *viâ* San Francisco every fourth Wednesday; *viâ* Vancouver on uncertain dates, and by French packet, four times monthly.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

The Australasian Colonies entered the Postal Union on October 1, 1891.

LETTER RATES *viâ* BRINDISI, NAPLES, SAN FRANCISCO, or TORRES STRAIT.

	s.	d.
Half-ounce	0	2½
Above half, but under one ounce	0	5
Above one, but under one-and-a-half	0	7½
Above one-and-a-half, but under two	0	10

Advancing 2½d. for every half-ounce or part of half-ounce.

Post Cards, 1d. each.

Book Packets, ½d. every 2 ounces; the parcel must not exceed 18 inches in length by 1 foot in width or depth, but if in roll form the limit is 30 inches length and 4 inches diameter; the weight must not exceed 5 pounds.

NEW ZEALAND.

	s.	d.
Half-ounce	0	1
Post card	0	½
Reply card	0	1
Newspapers	0	½

REGISTRATION Letters and Book Packets are charged a fee of 2d. for each letter or packet.

Letters for Passengers on board Mail Packets for P. & O. Steamers from Brindisi, and Orient Steamers from Naples may be posted in any part of the United Kingdom, up to the time at which ordinary Registered letters, to go by the same Packets are received, but they must be Registered. The postage and registration fee must be fully prepaid, and they must be addressed to the care of the Commander of the packet.

NEWSPAPERS, ½d. not exceeding 2 ounces, and every additional 2 ounces ½d.

Insufficiently prepaid letters for the Australasian Colonies are chargeable on delivery with double the deficient postage.

CARRIAGE OF PARCELS TO AUSTRALIA.

THERE are several agencies in London through which parcels can be sent to Australia and New Zealand. The tariffs of all are about the same. Parcels can also be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Co., the Orient Steam Navigation Co., and by the British India Company's line to Queensland ports. Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the respective offices.

Senders of parcels should attend to the following regulations:—To furnish a general description of the contents and value of their packages for Customs purposes, and to state whether they are to be insured.

When the contents of a package consist of books, stationery, hardware, or glass, the net weight is required; of china or earthenware, the number of pieces; of liquids, the number of gallons; of calico or woollen goods, the number of yards. *Letters must not be enclosed in parcels under any circumstances*, as it is contrary to Post-office regulations.

Articles of value, and goods liable to injury from damp, should be packed in tin or zinc, and if above one cubic foot measurement, enclosed in wooden cases iron-hooped.

Insurance is recommended in all cases; the premium varies somewhat according to destination and season. It averages about 6s. to 20s. for every £100.

It should be borne in mind that the Colonies, except New South Wales, have imposed duties on most imported goods, and that consequently an advice of the estimated value of the articles sent should be forwarded to the consignee, to enable him to pay the legal duty on them.

PARCEL POST.

PARCELS are despatched every Thursday morning to *New South Wales* (including Norfolk Island), *Victoria*, *South Australia*, *Western Australia*, *Tasmania*, and to *Queensland* except to the northern parts of the Colony and to British New Guinea, when they are sent about once a month *via* Torres Straits. They are despatched fortnightly to *New Zealand*. Parcels not exceeding 11lbs. in weight, and greatest length 3ft. 6in., greatest length and width combined 6ft., will be received at any post-office in the United Kingdom. The rates are—Parcels not exceeding 1 lb., 1s.; for each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional to 11 lb. 6d. To the *Fiji Islands* the rates are—For the first lb., 1s; for each lb. or fraction of a lb., 8d.

Insurance of parcels not exceeding £50 in value may be effected at the following rates:—To secure compensation up to £12, 5d.; up to £24, 7½d.; for £36, 10d.; for £48, 1s. 0½d.; and for £50, 1s. 3d. Insurance for a sum above the real value of the contents is prohibited.

The parcel should bear the words "Parcels Post" in the upper left hand corner and the sender will be required to make a customs declaration, furnishing an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties are collected on delivery. The transmission of letters in parcels is strictly forbidden.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA.

SMALL sums of money can be sent to almost any part of Australia and New Zealand by Post-office order. The rates of commission are:—Sums of £2, and under, sixpence; sums under £5, one shilling; sums under £7, one shilling and sixpence; sums under £10, two shillings. No Post-office order is granted beyond £10, and all orders issued in the United Kingdom on the Colonies must be presented for payment within twelve months of the month of issue. If a larger amount than £10 has to be sent two or more orders will be required. Larger sums can be sent by bank drafts, payable either at sight, or 30 or 60 days after sight or be remitted by cable. These can be obtained at any of the Colonial banks, whose addresses will be found in the Directory. An hour or two's notice is generally required for the preparation of the draft. The rates for remitting money from Australasia to any part of Great Britain will be found under the postal information given in each colony.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Postal and Telegraphic Conference held at Sydney in January, 1896, upheld the resolution expressed by the Hobart Conference in 1895—that white labour only should be employed in manning the ships which carry the mails between Australia and Great Britain, although it was pointed out by the Imperial

Government that to exclude coloured labour would be to discriminate between various classes of British subjects.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company.

The contract for the conveyance of mails between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies expired on January 31, 1898, gave place to a new contract entered into by the Imperial Government for a period of seven years ending on January 31, 1908, by an agreement dated May 25, 1897. The particulars of the contract are as follow :—A weekly service is to be performed by the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient Steamship Companies alternately, each of the Companies' steamers sailing fortnightly. Mails to be conveyed by P. & O. Company between Brindisi and Adelaïde, and Adelaide and Brindisi in 28 days 14 hours, except during the S.W. Monsoon period, when the time would be Adelaide to Brindisi 29 days 14 hours, also from Naples to Adelaide, and *vice versâ*, by the Orient Company, in 29 days, except during the S W. Monsoon period when the time would be Adelaide to Naples, 30 days 12 hours. By the terms of the present contract, each Company has to call at Colombo on both the outward and homeward journey. Provision is made to convey mails between London and Adelaide by the long sea route. The subsidies amount to £170,000 (£85,000 to each company), on the assumption that the P. & O. Company's Australian line receives the same payment as the Orient Company, for the P. & O. contract is one which covers the India and China services as well as the Australian. The Imperial Post Office pays £95,000, and the contracting colonies £75,000, each despatching country or colony retaining postages and defraying the cost of mails to destination. The penalty for late arrival is £100 per day, there being no premium, for the early delivery of a mail. Payment by the Colonies is made on the basis of their respective populations, adjusted each year.

During the year 1900 Fremantle was substituted for Albany as a port of call for the mail steamers.

The P. & O. Company give a bond of £60,000 (as their contract embraces the India and China mail service), and both Companies are under obligation to proceed to Adelaide by way of Cape of Good Hope, should it be deemed expedient by the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom that the mails should be so conveyed.

All the Australasian Colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from October 1, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided among the other contributing Colonies.

The earliest delivery of mails at Adelaide was by the *Himalaya*, in 24 days 2 hours 9 minutes from Brindisi, and 26½ days from London, and in London from Adelaide in 30 days, or to Brindisi 27 days 13 hours and 29 minutes by the *Victoria*.

The P. and O. Company also maintain, in connection with the Australian services, communication with Bombay, Calcutta, Burmah, Persian Gulf, the Straits, China, and Japan, under a contract with H.M. Government for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East.

The time occupied in conveying the letters from Brindisi to London is about 50 hours, and from London to Brindisi 48 hours.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Are official contractors to the Imperial Government for a fortnightly mail service (alternating with the P. & O.) for the carriage of mails between London *viâ* Naples and Adelaide. A new contract has been entered into from February 1st, 1898, for a period of seven years. The time allowed for the voyage between Naples and Adelaide is 29 days, and the subsidy is £85,000 per annum. There are no premiums for any acceleration of speed, but the contractors are liable to a fine of £100 a day for delay in delivery of the mails within the contract time.

The Orient Company have one or more of their steamers engaged in pleasure cruising to different parts of the world, thus affording exceptional facilities to Australians at home to see such places as Athens, Constantinople, the Riviera, Norway, West Indies, &c.

The cruises are arranged to occupy from a month to six weeks.

Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand.

In 1885 tenders were invited for alternative services between San Francisco and Auckland, with a branch service between Auckland and Sydney, and a three years' agreement with this company was signed on October 9, 1885. The contract was renewed for another year, and in October, 1889, was further renewed on the basis of the contract providing that a steamer should leave Sydney every fourth Thursday, and Auckland the following Tuesday, for San Francisco, and that a steamer should leave San Francisco every fourth Saturday (or on arrival of London mails there) for Auckland and Sydney. The boats were not to be detained at San Francisco more than six days, and steamers on both voyages were to call at Honolulu. (This was subsequently modified). The contract time was twenty-five days between Sydney and San Francisco, and twenty days between Auckland and San Francisco. The penalties and bonuses were the same as before, except that bonuses were limited to thirty-six hours in any one trip. There were adequate provisions for detention of vessels for mails, and one that for the first thirty-six hours of such detention no demurrage should be payable. There were also provisions made for duly loading and unloading mails, cargo, and passengers. The payment was to be £30,000, less two-thirds of £4,000 that the United States were to contribute. New South Wales was to pay £10,000 of the amount, less one-third of the United States contribution, and New Zealand £20,000, also less one-third of that contribution. In other words the £4,000 was to be divided equally between New Zealand, New South Wales, and the contractors. The through service practically took the place of the one contracted for, which provided for transhipping at Honolulu. The negotiations for placing the through service between New Zealand and San Francisco on a permanent basis, and avoiding the Honolulu break, at an additional cost of £7,000 a year, were concluded about the middle of 1886 ; by this arrangement New Zealand paid two-thirds and New South Wales one-third of the extra subsidy.

The service is still in active operation.

The Queensland Line.

In 1880 a provisional contract was entered into by Sir Thos. McIlwraith, then Premier of Queensland, with the British India Steam Navigation Company for a through four-weekly steam service *via* Torres Strait, between London and Brisbane, for a term of eight years, for the yearly sum of £55,000. In 1886 this contract, with the consent of the Queensland Government, was transferred from the original parties to it, to a Company called the British India Associated Steamers, Limited. The steamers employed were to average 220 knots a day exclusive of stoppages, a penalty of £50 per diem being incurred for time over contract time, and a bonus of the like amount for every day under 56 days. The ports of call were to be Naples (if required), Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Batavia or Singapore, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Brisbane (Naples was afterwards abolished as a port of call, but the steamers occasionally take coal at Colombo). The service commenced on February 11, 1881.

The Queensland Government accepted (November, 1889,) another tender of this Company, for a four-weekly ten-knot mail service by steamer between London and Brisbane and *vice versâ*, *viâ* Torres Strait, at the rate of £19,800 per annum, reserving to the Government the right of altering the contract to a fortnightly ten-knot service, at the rate of £32,500 per annum, after giving six months' notice. The contractors in either case to have the privilege of carrying all emigrants brought out by the Government at the rate of £16 per head, according to the rules and regulations for the time being. The term of the contract was for five years. The Government has the right of chartering any of the mail steamers as armed cruisers if required. A Penalty of £5 is incurred for every hour beyond the time specified for delivery of mails.

A new contract was entered into on June 19th, 1896. The agreement provided for vessels calling at Queensland ports up to ten in number, but excluding any port in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Service was to be four-weekly as hitherto, and the boats were to manned with white crews, and fitted with not less than 100,000 cubic feet of refrigerating space. The Government has power to increase this space up to 160,000 cubic feet, (equal to about 16,000 tons), if the expansion of trade demands it. The refrigerating machinery was to be duplicated, rendering the cargo a first-class insurable risk, and special provision was to be made for dairy produce. The amount of the subsidy is £19,800 per annum as hitherto. The maximum rates of freight on beef, mutton, butter, &c., are fixed, but these are reducible to the current rates charged for similar cargo from Sydney and Melbourne by any regular line of steamers.

This service has since been amended, and the steamers still run in connection with the Queensland Government though without subsidy.

French Postal Service to Australia and New Caledonia.

The steam postal service from Marseilles to New Caledonia, was inaugurated on November 23, 1882, by the Messageries Maritimes de France. Steamers are despatched from Marseilles every 28 days, calling at Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Melbourne, and Sydney. Rate of passage money from Marseilles : To Australian Ports—1st class, £65 ; 2nd class, £40 ; 3rd class, £20. To New Caledonia—1st class, £70 ; 2nd class, £46 ; 3rd class, £23. Special return tickets issued for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, available for 12 months—1st class, £100 ; 2nd class, £68 ; 3rd class, £36. These rates are for the sea journey from Marseilles only (and include the Suez Canal dues on passengers, and table wine). For the convenience of passengers travelling from London, through railway tickets to Marseilles are kept and sold at the Company's London Offices, 97, Cannon Street, E.C., for £5 1st class, and £4 2nd class. Pasengers securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their baggage to Marseilles by steamer from London, as follows :—1st and 2nd class passengers 3 cwt., children from three to ten years of age 1½ cwt., and 3rd class passengers 1½ cwt. Company's Offices :—PARIS : Company's Head Office and Booking Office for passengers, 1, Rue Vignon (Boulevard de la Madeleine) ; Booking Office for goods, 10, Place de la Republique. MARSEILLES : General Offices, 2, Quai de la Joliette ; Passenger Office, 16, Rue Cannebiere. BORDEAUX : 20, Allées d'Orléans.

Mail Service between Germany, England, and Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

In the early part of 1885 the German Reichstag agreed to a Bill for the establishment of a steam service between Germany and Australia, with a branch service between Australia and Samoa and Tonga. The contract was secured by the North German Lloyd Company, and the steamers commenced running on the 1st of July, 1886, the Australian service being from Bremerhaven and Antwerp (calling at Southampton for passengers), Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, with a branch line running *viâ* Tonga to Apia, and back to Sydney. The Asian and Australian services were four-weekly, while the Mediterranean line running between Brindisi and Pt. Said was fortnightly. The vessels for the Australian service were to be of at least 3,000

tons, and those in the Pacific of 1,000 to 1,500; but the Company are now running steamers of 5,000 to 10,700 tons upon the Australian service. The mails were to take the Brindisi route, both outwards and homewards, being transferred at Port Said. The company are under contract to employ at least five steamers on the main line to Australia. Any new steamers built for this service are to be constructed by German shipbuilders, and of German materials. The coal taken in at Antwerp is to be German coal, and the agents appointed by the North German Lloyd in the various ports are to be, as far as possible, of German nationality. The German Reichstag granted an annual subsidy for fifteen years of 4,400,000 marks (about £220,000), *i.e.*: 4,000,000 marks for the Asian and Australian services, and 400,000 marks for the Mediterranean.

In the spring of 1893, the German Government agreed to the proposals made by the North German Lloyd, that the Brindisi–Port Said fortnightly mail service should be discontinued, and that the China and Australian mail steamers should call at Naples both outwards and homewards to receive and land the mails. At the same time it was further agreed that the four-weekly service to Samoa should be abandoned, and an eight-weekly service from Singapore *viâ* Batavia to New Guinea substituted.

In 1896 the North German Lloyd mail steamers commenced also calling at Albany, Western Australia, but in 1898 Fremantle was substituted for Albany as a regular port of call outwards and homewards.

During the autumn of 1896 two new twin-screw mail steamers of over 10,500 register tons each, namely, the "Friedrich der Grosse" and the "Barbarossa" were despatched upon their maiden voyages to Australia, and in 1897 the "Bremen" and "Konigin Luise" of the same tonnage were added to the service. These four vessels are remarkable as being the largest vessels hitherto sent to Australia.

The Pacific Mail Service.

The all British route from Great Britain to Australasia was completed in 1893 by the establishment of a 15 knot mail service between Vancouver and Sydney, New South Wales, calling at Victoria, British Columbia, Honolulu and Suva. In April, 1898, Brisbane, Queensland, was included in the itinerary, and the call at Fiji abandoned. The Canadian-Australian Co. is now under contract with the Governments of Canada, New South Wales and Queensland.

PARTICULARS OF PASSAGES BY THE MAIL COMPANIES' STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Line of Steamers,—Rates from London to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, £60 to £70, first saloon; £35 to £40, second saloon. Brisbane, £61 10s. to £70 first saloon; £37 to £42, second saloon. Port Chalmers (for Dunedin), Bluff Harbour (for Invercargill), Lyttelton (for Christchurch), Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Auckland, Napier, Taranaki, Gisborne, Greymouth or Hokitika, Manukau, Russell, and Westport, £65 to £73, first saloon; £39 to £42 second saloon. From Marseilles or Brindisi to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, £55 to £65, first saloon; £32 to £37, second saloon (except from Brindisi). There is a surtax of 10 per cent. on all passage money.

These charges include stewards' fees and table, and also bedding, linen, and all cabin requisites, and the attendance of experienced surgeons, stewards and stewardesses, but are exclusive of wines, spirits, and beer, which can be purchased on board.

In cases where a return ticket has not been taken at first, an allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to Australia (or *vice versâ*), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of 10 per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances must be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Company issue special return tickets from London, Marseilles, or Brindisi to Fremantle; Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmania, or Brisbane, and back, or *vice versâ*, available for twelve months from date of departure to that of return, from London, first class, £110; second saloon, £65; to New Zealand, first saloon, £115; second saloon, £70. Only first saloon passengers are conveyed from Brindisi in the express steamers.

The P. & O. Company's Australian steamers from London now call at Marseilles outwards in lieu of Brindisi, the mails going from Brindisi in special express steamers, performing the journey to Port Said in about 48 to 50 hours. Overland passengers are thus able to join the steamers at Marseilles, or if preferred they can travel by rail to Brindisi and change steamers at Port Said. These Brindisi–Port Said express steamers convey first saloon passengers only.

The steamer leaves London every alternate Thursday or Friday as soon after noon as tide will permit. The Company have arranged for the dispatch of special trains from the Liverpool Street station of the Great Eastern Railway to Tilbury or Royal Albert Docks, according to circumstances: hour of departure to be ascertained at the Company's offices. Fares, to Tilbury, 2s. 6d., first class; 2s., second class. Return for friend, 3s. 3d., first class; 2s. 9d., second class. To Royal Albert Docks, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d.; friends, 2s. and 1s. 6d. When the tide serves, vessels are dispatched from the Royal Albert Docks direct to sea. On the homeward trip the steamers call at Plymouth, where passengers can land and travel to London by rail. On the voyage to Port Said, Gibraltar and Marseilles are generally touched at, but the stay of the steamer is limited to a few hours. To Port Said 11 or 12 days in all are occupied.

Passengers proceeding to Australia by the Brindisi route can obtain their railway tickets at the P. and O. Co's office. Fare: first class, £12 0s. 0d.; second class, £8 7s. 1d. Either route, *viâ* Dover and Calais, or Folkestone and Boulogne, can be taken. Passengers can break the journey at Dover, Calais, Folkestone, Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris, and after leaving Paris, if travelling by ordinary trains, at any three principal stations *en route*.

The "P. and O. Brindisi express" runs between London and Brindisi. A special train leaves London (Charing Cross Station, South Eastern Railway), at 9 p.m., every Friday evening, connecting at Calais with the Peninsular Express proceeding direct to Brindisi. The train proceeds direct without calling at Paris, and is timed to arrive at Brindisi at 4.35 p.m. on Sunday, there being no change of carriage throughout the whole distance between Calais and Brindisi. It consists of a restaurant car, fitted with all necessary appliances for cooking, hot meals being served in the dining saloon, during the transit, in the same manner and style as in the best continental service, and there is ample sleeping accommodation provided, with every convenience for the journey. A similar train leaves on the arrival of the homeward steamer at Brindisi. The fare, including railway ticket and sleeping berth, is £17 11s. 11d. Full information can be obtained at the Company's offices. No passengers are conveyed by the evening Indian Mail Train.

An attractive route to Brindisi is open, *viâ* Dover, Calais, Paris, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Taranto, which gives passengers an opportunity of visiting some of the most interesting places in Italy. Railway fares, £13 0s. 3d., first class; £9 0s. 5d., second class.

As the "express" mail steamer leaves Brindisi about 9 or 10 p.m. on Sundays, passengers travelling by ordinary trains, and intending to join the steamer at Brindisi, must leave London on or before the following Thursday evening after the London steamer has left (unless travelling through by the P. and O. special train above mentioned, tickets for which can only be purchased of the P. and O. Company, 122, Leadenhall Street). No passengers are allowed to travel with the mails. The distance is about 1,391 miles. The P. and O. steamers start from Brindisi on the Sunday evening immediately the mails (which have left London on the previous Friday) are on board, and the overland passengers embarked. The steamer reaches Port Said on the following Tuesday night.

The vessels go through the Suez Canal, and touch at Aden *en route* to Ceylon.

Colombo is called at by the steamers. The Grand Oriental Hotel, situated in the Fort, is the leading hotel. The cinnamon gardens here are worth seeing. The distance from Suez to Colombo is 3,401 miles. From Colombo to Fremantle is about 3,126 miles, the time occupied in transit being about ten days. Another four days are required to steam to Adelaide (1,353 miles). The steamer anchors off the Semaphore, and passengers and the mail are landed by steam tenders at the expense of the Company. If the vessel arrives during daylight, there is usually sufficient time to allow of a brief visit to Adelaide, trains running at frequent intervals during the stay of the steamers. Thirty-six hours are generally sufficient to pass over the intervening 500 miles to Melbourne, where the steamer berths at the railway pier, Port Melbourne, continuing the voyage to Sydney after the lapse of about a day, and on arrival, after a passage of about forty hours, going alongside the Company's wharf at the Circular Quay. If the passengers wish they can leave the steamer at Adelaide and travel overland to Melbourne and Sydney. A map in the mail tables shows the mail route. The offices of the Company are at 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., and Branch Office at Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C. The Australian agents of the Company will be found mentioned in the "Colonial Buyers' Guide," *post*.

The British India Steam Navigation Company.

—This company has the largest and most efficient fleet of steamships in the world. The route followed by the Queensland line of steamers, which is an offshoot of the British India Company, is through seas of (generally speaking) exceptional quietude, and scenery of the most picturesque character, affording the most agreeable contrast to the monotony and roughness of the Southern route. Passengers are conveyed by this line to all Australian ports, transhipping at Brisbane to the swift and commodious steamers of the A. U. S. N. Co., which proceed three times a week to Sydney and Melbourne. The steamers which leave London every three weeks, call at Port Said, Suez, Batavia, Thursday Island, Townsville, Rockhampton—Brisbane being the terminal port. Through tickets can be secured at the London Office (Messrs. Gray, Dawes and Co., 23, Great Winchester Street, and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., at the following rates:—from London to Queensland Ports and Batavia, first class, £52 10s., plus 10 per cent. surtax; second class, £37, plus 10 per cent. surtax. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the return passage is made to passengers returning within six months from the date of their arrival, or 10 per cent. within twelve months.

After leaving Batavia (hotels: Hotel de Nederlander and the Marine Hotel, both centrally situated in the European quarter), the voyage is interesting and beautiful in the extreme; the sea is generally calm, with a refreshing breeze, and a total absence of the dead, dull calm and hot glare so often experienced in tropical latitudes. The Straits of Bali or Lombok are studded with charming island scenery, some of the islands having magnificent mountains towering to great altitudes: Bali Peak, for example, on Bali Island, which rises to a height of 10,080 feet, and which presents range after range and sweeping terrace after terrace of sloping hills, until it culminates in one lofty central point, the lower slopes of the mountain being generally in a high state of cultivation. In fact

he cultivation of the lower portion of these ranges seem to be pretty general on all these islands, and they present, in consequence, a very beautiful appearance from the sea; the light green and yellow of the trees and crops being relieved by the darker shades of the ravines and cocoa groves, and standing out in bright contrast to the gloomy hues of the barren rocky summits higher up. As Bali fades from the view, the large island of Lombok, with its volcano, Lombok Peak, 12,375 ft. high, comes in sight, and is passed. This island centains several towns, and produces sandal-wood, and horses of a very hardy breed. The mountain peaks nearly all contain craters, although whether extinct or merely dormant it would be difficult to say. Both European ships and Chinese junks, with numerous fleets of catamarans and fishing-boats, may frequently be met with about here. The next island passed is Sumbawa. Leaving this island to the westward, the vessel passes through Flores Strait, keeping the large island of Flores, with its active volcano at Appi Head, to the south, and three days brings her to the island of Timor Laut, or Timor of the Sea, so called to distinguish it from the much larger island of Timor, which lies to the south-west. This island is one of extreme natural beauty, and is only a day's steaming from Port Darwin in the Northern Territory. Timor Laut is the last land seen until Australia comes in sight, the first land made being Booby Island, with the high land of Cape York and its adjacent islands in the distance, and the vessel anchors off Thursday Island, this place being the Government depôt and also the rendezvous for the numerous fleets of pearl and bêche-de-mer fishing craft which visit these seas. New Guinea is about 70 miles north of Thursday Island. After a stay of a few hours the steamer proceeds onward, passing Shelburne, Temple, Weymouth, Lloyd's, and Princess Charlotte Bays and Lizard Island to Townsville, which is touched at to land passengers and cargo, and the mail, and where cargo for Cooktown, Cairns, Bowen and Mackay is transhipped. Thence to Rockhampton (Keppel Bay), is twenty hours, and after a few hours' delay the steamer proceeds onward to Moreton Bay (thirty-six hours).

As soon as the tide serves, the steamer enters the Brisbane River, and in about three hours is moored at her wharf in the centre of the town.

The special feature of this route is the extremely fine weather and smooth seas which may be confidently expected for the greater part of the homeward voyage during most months of the year.

The British India Company has upwards of 120 steamers, many of them of very large tonnage, and is, besides, closely connected with the Australian United Steam Navigation Company. Passengers and cargo can be booked for all ports in the Dutch East Indies, Burmah, India, Persia, and Arabia; also for the principal European and American ports.

Orient Line of Mail Steamers.—Managers, F. Green & Co., and Anderson, Anderson, & Co. Head Offices: Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. Branch Office: 16, Cockspur Street, S.W. Manager in Australia, David Anderson, 43, Pitt Street, Sydney. Australian Branch Offices: Melbourne, Branch Manager, J. N. Marshall; Adelaide, Branch Manager, M. G. Anderson; Perth, Branch Manager, Thomas Day.

Fares from London to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.—First Class—£60 to £70; Second Class, £35 to £40. (First and Second Class Passengers embarking at Marseilles or Naples pay £5 and £3 respectively less than the above rates.) Third Class passengers are also carried at cheap fares. Through tickets are issued to and from all ports in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Return tickets from London to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Launceston, Hobart, and Brisbane and back, or *vice versâ*, are issued for £110 first class and £65 second class, and to New Zealand and back for £115 first class, and £70 second class, available for 12 months, from departure to arrival on return. These tickets entitle the holder to break the journey if desired. Special round-the-world tickets are also issued for the journey from Europe to Australia, by Orient Line steamer, and back *viâ* San Francisco or Vancouver, and the continent of America, for £130. Passengers not holding Return Tickets, who may nevertheless return by the line within 12 months after landing, will, if they return within six months after landing, obtain a reduction of 20 per cent. off their fare for the return passage, according to the Company's then existing tariff, and if more than six months after landing, a return of 10 per cent. These abatements must be applied for at time of re-booking.

N.B.—To meet increased cost of working a surtax of 10 per cent. will be charged on all fares until further notice.

The steamers leave London every alternate Friday, Plymouth one day later, and proceed by way of Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo to Australia. Passengers joining at Tilbury are conveyed from London to Tilbury Pier by special train, leaving St. Pancras Station, the Midland Railway terminus, on the day of embarkation, and to the ship by steam tender from Tilbury Pier.

Plymouth.—Passengers are embarked here by steam tender, from Millbay Pier. Vouchers for travelling at reduced fares from Paddington or Waterloo Stations to Plymouth, are issued by Anderson, Anderson & Co. on application. The Agents at Plymouth are Messrs. W. Leaman & Co., 2, Millbay Road.

Marseilles.—Passengers can join the steamer at Marseilles seven days later than in London. The railway journey from London to Marseilles occupies 24 hours.

Passengers from London to Ports east of Suez will be granted railway tickets from London to Marseilles at the following rates:—First class £5, second class £4. Second saloon passengers, requiring first class railway tickets, will be charged £6. Sleeping car, Paris to Marseilles, £1 18s. 2d. in addition to first class fare. The Agents at Marseilles are Messrs. Worms & Co., 16, Rue Beauvau.

Passengers taking the Naples route can purchase railway tickets from London to Naples, *viâ* Dover and Calais or Folkestone and Boulogne, with the ocean ticket if desired. Fares—£11 2s. 7d., first class; £7 14s., second class.

The Orient Line is one of the most popular lines trading and carrying passengers between Great Britain and Australia, and a brief description may here be given of the arrangements for securing the comfort of passengers, and of the route to and from Australia. The Orient Line have been pioneers in all that concerns the comfort of the ocean-going traveller. Their last boat, the twin screw s.s. *Ortona* 7945 tons register, 10,000 horse power, is a striking example of the most recent developments of marine architecture, both in respect of the safety of the passenger, and the comfort—even luxury—of his surroundings. The route of the Orient steamers is *viâ* Suez Canal both out and home, the stay at Naples, Gibraltar, and Colombo being, as a rule, long enough to allow time for visiting some of the sights ashore. The following description of a homeward journey gives a fair idea of the voyage either way:—The last glimpse of Australia is off Fremantle, and in a few days the smooth waters of the trade winds are entered. A run of 3,140 miles from Fremantle brings the steamer to Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, where the visit ashore amidst luxuriant tropical vegetation will be appreciated. Leaving Colombo and passing the island of Socotra and Cape Guardafui, Aden, distant from Colombo 2,104 miles, is sighted. At a distance of ninety miles from Aden, the Red Sea is entered, and after a voyage past some historical places, the steamer anchors in the Suez roadstead. From Suez begins the Canal journey. On the way, Ismalia, the basis of Lord Wolseley's operations in 1882, is sighted. Here passengers for Cairo disembark. The canal has only an average width of twenty-five yards, while its depth is but twenty-six feet. At its north end is situated Port Said, an active coaling station, the Arabs performing the work. From this port the steamer ere long passes through the Straits of Messina then crossing the Gulf of Salerno and rounding the Isle of Capri, enters the Bay of Naples—where the mails for Europe are landed. Two days later the steamers call at Marseilles whence passengers can travel overland to London in 24 hours. From here the next point of interest is Gibraltar. The steamer then follows the Spanish coast line, passing on the way many places of note, till rounding the Berlingas, following the straight coast of Portugal, passing Oporto, the Douro, Vigo, and Cape Finisterre, it enters the Bay of Biscay, and after calling to land such passengers as wish to do so, at Plymouth, proceeds to the Thames and Tilbury. The Orient Company issue a magnificent guide to these routes, called the "Orient Guide" (Sampson, Low & Co., 2s. 6d.). It is a luxurious and valuable cyclopædia of travel and of sea lore, which should be in the possession of every passenger—whether by the Orient or any other line. The book, of which a fifth edition has recently been issued (45th thousand), may also be read with interest by the stay-at-home reader.

In addition to the foregoing, there are other lines of steamers running between the United Kingdom and Australia.

Bethell, Gwyn & Co., and Trinder, Anderson & Co., despatch a steamer monthly from London, and at intervals from Glasgow, to Fremantle, the Port of Perth, Western Australia. The same firms have, in conjunction with Alfred Holt of Liverpool, also a fortnightly line of steamers from English and Continental ports *via* Singapore, these steamers calling at Derby, Broome, Cossack, Onslow (Ashburton), Carnarvon (Gascoyne), Sharks Bay, and Geraldton, and going alongside the Wharf at Fremantle. Bethell, Gwyn & Co., Trinder, Anderson & Co., and W. Marden, also despatch sailers to Fremantle and Geraldton, Western Australia, from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Hamburg, at frequent intervals.

The North German Lloyd's Company despatch first-class mail steamers every four weeks between Bremerhaven and Sydney, calling at Antwerp for cargo and Southampton for passengers. The steamers also call at Albany, King George's Sound, on both outward and homeward voyages.

The Colonial and Sydney Line of Steamers leaves London monthly. The Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company despatch steamers once every four weeks to New Zealand, calling at Hobart; the New Zealand Shipping Company despatch large swift steamers, carrying mails and passengers, monthly to New Zealand, and cargo steamers at regular intervals, supplemented by sailing vessels as required; the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, in conjunction with the Oceanic Company, also carry mails and passengers monthly between San Francisco and New Zealand.

The White Star Line, English agents, Ismay, Imrie & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C., have commenced a monthly steamship service from Liverpool to Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, calling at Cape Town.

Direct communication has also been established between Manchester and Australia for some years, the Gulf Line of Steamers sailing about once a month for Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, from Glasgow, calling at Liverpool; also sailing boats ply from Glasgow and Liverpool, as freight demands.

FLEET OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Persia, 7,951 tons, 11,000 h. p.; *Egypt*, 7,912 tons, 11,000 h. p.; *China*, 7,912 tons, 11,000 h. p.; *India*, 7,911 tons, 11,000 h. p.; *Arabia*, 7,903 tons, 11,000 h. p.; *Caledonia*, 7,558tons, 11,000 h. p.; *Sobraon*, 7,382 tons, 6,500 h. p.; *Assaye*, 7,376 tons, 6,500 h. p.; *Plassy*, 7,240 tons, 6,500 h. p.; *Australia*, 6,901 tons, 10,000 h. p.

Himalaya, 6,898 tons, 10,000 h. p.; *Oceana*, 6,603 tons, 7,500 h. p.; *Arcadia*, 6,603 tons, 7,500 h. p.; *Sicilia*, 6,600 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Somali*, 6,600 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Soudan*, 6,600 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Syria*, 6,600 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Victoria*, 6,527 tons, 7,500 h. p.; *Britannia*, 6,525 tons, 7,500 h. p.; *Candia*, 6,482 tons, 4,000 h. p.; *Malta*, 6,064 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Socotra*, 6,069 tons, 4,000 h. p.; *Banca*, 5,995 tons, 3,500 h. p.; *Nubia*, 5,914 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Simla*, 5,884 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Rome*, 5,545 tons, 6,000 h. p.; *Peninsular*, 5,287 tons, 6,000 h. p.; *Oriental*, 5,284 tons, 6,000 h. p.; *Carthage*, 5,198 tons, 5,250 h. p.; *Massilia*, 5,026 tons, 5,250 h. p.; *Valetta*, 5,023 tons, 5,250 h. p.; *Mazagon*, 4,997 tons, 2,500 h. p.; *Ballaarat*, 4,890 tons, 5,000 h.p.; *Parramatta*, 4,886 tons, 5,000 h. p.; *Palawan*, 4,686 tons, 3,000 h.p.; *Sunda*, 4,674 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Bengal*, 4,656 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Coromandel*, 4,652 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Chusan*, 4,636 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Sumatra*, 4,607 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Borneo*, 4,573 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Shannon*, 4,362 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Japan*, 4,319 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Thames*, 4,258 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Manila*, 4,210 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Clyde*, 4,099 tons, 4,500 h. p.; *Ceylon*, 4,094 tons, 3,500 h. p.; *Java*, 4,093 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Formosa*, 4,045 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Malacca*, 4,045 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Nankin*, 3,960 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Pekin*, 3,957 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Tientsin*, 3,950 tons, 3,000 h. p.; *Canton*, 3,317 tons, 2,500 h. p.; *Shanghai*, 3,315 tons, 2,500 h. p.; *Bombay*, 3,168 tons, 2,500 h. p.; *Isis*, 1,728 tons, 6,500 h. p.; *Osiris*, 1,728 tons, 6,5200 h. p.

FLEET OF THE ORIENT LINE.

Omrah, twin-screw, 8,500 tons register, 10,000 horse power; *Ortona*, twin-screw, 7,945 tons, 10,000 h. p.; *Ophir*, twin-screw, 6,910 tons, 10,000 h. p.; *Orizaba*, 6,297 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Oroya*, 6,297 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Ormuz*, 6,387 tons, 8,500 h. p.; *Orotava*, 5,857 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Oruba*, 5,857 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Austral*, 5,524 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Orient*, 5,365 tons, 7,500 h. p.; *Cuzco*, 3,898 tons, 4,000 h. p.; *Lusitania*, 3,912 tons, 4,000 h. p.

FLEET OF THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Sierra, twin-screw, 6,000 tons register; *Sonoma*, twin-screw, *Ventura*, twin-screw, 6,000 tons.

FLEET OF THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Africa, 2,030 tons; *Amra*, 518 tons; *Aska*, 450 tons; *Assyria*, 1,495 tons; *Avoca*, 5,324 tons; *Baghdad*, 1,271 tons; *Bancoora*, 2,880 tons; *Beerala*, 5,001 tons; *Bhundara*, 2,899 tons; *Booldana*, 2,823 tons; *Bulimba*, 2,510 tons; *Byculla*, 1,464 tons; *Camorta*, 2,097 tons; *Canara*, 1,902 tons; *Chanda*, 2,022 tons; *Chilka*, 1,944 tons; *Chindwara*, 1,983 tons; *Chupra*, 1,944 tons; *Commilla*, 2,663 tons; *Coluba*, 1,460 tons; *Chyebassa*, 872 tons; *Culna*, 1,984 tons; *Dilwara*, 5,441 tons; *Dumra*, 1,694 tons; *Dunera*, 5,413 tons; *Dwarka*, 1,651 tons; *Ellora*, 1,970 tons; *Ethiopia*, 2,035 tons; *Fazilka*, 4,152 tons; *Fultala*, 4,156 tons; *Goa*, 1,903 tons; *Goalpara*, 2,114 tons; *Golconda*, 5,874 tons; *Goorkha*, 4,107 tons; *Henzada*, 2,078 tons; *Huzara*, 2,078 tons; *India*, 4,074 tons; *Indwara*, 5,400 tons; *Islanda*, 5,400 tons; *Ismailu*, 5,400 tons; *Itaara*, 5,400 tons; *Itinda*, 5,400 tons; *Itola*, 5,400 tons; *Itria*, 5,4000 tons; *Java*, 1,477 tons; *Jelunga*, 5,186 tons; *Jumna*, 5,191 tons; *Kangra*, 1,958 tons; *Kapurthala*, 1,122 tons; *Karagola*, 1,168 tons; *Kasara*, 1,195 tons; *Katoria*, 1,127 tons; *Kerbela*, 1,961 tons; *Khandalla*, 2,040 tons; *Kilwa*, 1,552 tons; *Kistna*, 1,182 tons; *Kola*, 1,192 tons; *Lalpoora*, 3,269 tons; *Landaura*, 3,271 tons; *Lawala*, 3,269 tons; *Lindula*, 3,346 tons; *Loodiana*, 3,269 tons; *M. Meanatchy*, 2,111 tons; *Madura*, 1,951 tons; *Malda*, 1,951 tons; *Manora*, 4,697 tons; *Matiana*, 5,264 tons; *Megna*, 1,181 tons; *Mergui*, 244 tons; *Merkara*, 3,099 tons; *Mombassa*, 4,662 tons; *Muttra*, 4,644 tons; *Nerbudda*, 2,977 tons; *Necassa*, 2,950 tons; *Nowshera*, 2,962 tons; *Nuddea*, 2,964 tons; *Obra*, 5,456 tons; *Okhla*, 5,287 tons; *Okara*, 5,500 tons; *Onda*, 5,500 tons; *Onipenta*, 5294 tons; *Oolobaria*, 5,294 tons; *Orissa*, 5,435 tons; *Pachumba*, 867 tons; *Palamcotta*, 3,413 tons; *Palitana*, 2,998 tons; *Patna*, 1,797 tons; *Pemba*, 1,536 tons; *Pentakota*, 3,418 tons; *Pandua*, 3,305 tons; *Purnea*, 3,306 tons; *Purulia*, 1,554 tons; *Putiala*, 2,998 tons; *Rajpootana*, 2,030 tons; *Ramapoora*, 910 tons; *Rangoon*, 547 tons; *Rasmara*, 892 tons; *Rewa*, 3,922 tons; *Scindia*, 2,680 tons; *Secundra*, 2,610 tons; *Simla*, 1,615 tons; *Sirdhana*, 2,698 tons; *Sirsa*, 2,610 tons; *Ugonda*, 5,300 tons; *Ujina*, 5,300 tons; *Ula*, 5,300 tons; *Umballa*, 5,300 tons; *Unta*, 5,300 tons; *Upala*, 5,300 tons; *Urtana*, 5,300 tons; *Vadala*, 3,334 tons; *Vasna*, 904 tons; *Virawa*, 3,333 tons; *Vita*, 904 tons; *Wardha*, 3,917 tons; *Warora*, 3,920 tons; *Waroonga*, 2513 tons; *Zaida*, 4,507 tons; *Zamania*, 4515 tons; *Zayathla*, 4202 tons; *Zibenghla*, 4163 tons.

FLEET OF THE NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.

Otarama, 3,992 tons; *Papanui*, 7,789 tons; *Paparoa* (twin-screw), 7,819 tons; *Rakaia*, 6,801 tons, *Tongariro*, (twin-screw), 9,160 tons; *Rimutaka* (twin screw), 9,160 tons; *Tekoa*, 4,240 tons; *Waikato*, 4,792 tons; *Waimate*, 6,949 tons; *Wakanui*, 7,003 tons; *Whakatane*, 7,067 tons; *Ruapeha*, building (twin screw), 9,160 tons.

FLEET OF THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

(Australian and New Caledonian Line.)

Armand-Behic, 6,537 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Polynesien*, 6,506 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Australien*, 6,507 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Ville de la Ciotat*, 6,531 tons, 7,000 h. p.; *Pacifique*, 2,000 tons, 1,500 h. p.

FLEET OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

(Imperial German Mail to Australia.)

From Southampton to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Prinz-Regent Luitpold (twin-screw), 6,500 tons; *Friedrich der Grosse* (twin-screw), 10,500 tons; *Barbarossa* (twin-screw), 10,750 tons; *Bremen* (twin-screw), 10,500 tons; *Königin Luise* (twin-screw), 10,500 tons; *Gera*, 5,300 tons; *Karlsruhe*, 5,300 tons; *Darmstadt*, 5,300 tons.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

GOVERNORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from 26th January, 1788, to 10th December, 1792.

Captain F. Grose, Lieutenant-Governor, from 11th December, 1792, to 12th December, 1794.

Captain Paterson, N.S.W. Corps, Lieutenant-Governor, from 13th December, 1794, to 1st September, 1795.

Captain Hunter, R.N., from 7th September, 1795, to 27th September, 1800.

Captain P. G. King, R.N., from 28th September, 1800, to 12th August, 1806.

Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from 13th August, 1806, to 26th January, 1808.

During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson, from 26th January, 1808, to 28th December, 1809.

Major-General L. Macquairie, from 1st January, 1810, to 1st December, 1821.

Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from 1st December, 1821, to 1st December, 1825.

Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment of Buffs, Lieutenant-Governor, from 6th December, 1825, to 18th December, 1825.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Darling, from 19th December, 1825, to 21st October, 1831.

Colonel P. Lindsay, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, from 22nd October, 1831, to 2nd December, 1831.

Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from 3rd December, 1831, to 5th December, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass, Lieutenant-Governor, from 6th December, 1837, to 23rd February, 1838.

Sir George Gipps, from 24th February, 1838, to 11th July, 1846,

Sir Maurice C. O'Connell, from 12th July, 1846, to 2nd August. 1846.

Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, from 3rd August, 1846, to 17th January, 1855.

Sir William Thomas Dennison, K.C.B., from 20th January, 1855, to 22nd January, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Kempt, Administrator, from 23rd January, 1861, to 21st March, 1861.

Right Hon. Sir J. Young, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 22nd March, 1861, to 15th May, 1861; Governor-in-Chief, from 16th May, 1861, to 24th December, 1867.

Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., Administrator, from 25th December, 1867, to 7th January, 1868.

Right Hon. Earl of Belmore, from 8th January, 1868, to 22nd February, 1872.

Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.B., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 23rd February, 1872, to 2nd June, 1872.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., from 3rd June, 1872, to 19th March, 1879.

Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator, from 20th March, 1879, to 3rd August, 1879.

Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus, G.C.B., from 4th August, 1879, to 9th November, 1885.

Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator, from 10th November, 1885, to 11th December, 1885.

Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., frym 11th December, 1885, to November, 1890.

The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.M.G., from November, 1890, to March 1, 1893.

Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice, Administrator, from March 2, 1893, to May 28, 1893.

Sir Robert William Duff, G.C.M.G., from May 29th, 1893. Died March 15, 1895.

Viscount Hampden, from November 21st, 1895, to March, 1899.

Earl Beauchamp, from July, 1899 to Nov. 1st, 1900.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Captain Lonsdale, Police Magistrate, from 1st October, 1836, to 30th September, 1839.

Charles Joseph Latrobe, Superintendent of the district of Port Phillip, 30th September, 1839; Lieutenant-Governor, 15th July, 1851, retired 5th May, 1854.

John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster, Officer administering Government, 8th May, 1854; retired 22nd June, 1854.

Sir C Hotham, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, 22nd June, 1854; died 31st December, 1855.

Major-General Edward Macarthur, Officer administering Government, 1st January, 1856; retired 26th December, 1856.

Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, 26th December, 1856; retired 10th September, 1863.

Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, 11th September, 1863; recalled 14th April, 1866; retired 7th May, 1866.

Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B., Officer administering Government, 7th May, 1866; retired 15th August, 1866.

Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, 15th August, 1866; retired 2nd March, 1873.

Sir William Foster Stawell, Knt., Officer administering Government, from 3rd March to 19th March, 1873.

Sir Redmond Barry, Officer administering Government, from 20th March to 30th March, 1873.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., 31st March, 1873 retired 22nd February, 1879.

During Sir George Bowen's absence in England, the Officers administering Government were Sir Redmond Barry, from January 3 to January 10, 1875; Sir W. F. Stawell, from January 11, 1875, to January 14, 1876.

The Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., Administrator, February 27, 1879; Governor from April 29, 1879, to April 18, 1884.

Sir W. F. Stawell, Officer administering Government, from April 18th, 1884, to July 14th, 1884.

Sir Henry B. Loch, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Loch), from July 15, 1884, to November 28, 1889. During Sir Henry Loch's absence in England Sir W. F. C. Robinson, G.C.M.G., was the acting Governor.

Earl of Hopetoun, from November 28, 1889, to March 26, 1895.

Sir John Madden, Chief Justice, Officer Administering Government, from March 26, 1895, to October 25, 1895.

Lord Brassey, from October 25, 1895 to January 13th, 1900.

Sir John Madden (acting) from January 13th, to October, 1900, when he was apointed Lieutenant- Governor.

GOVERNORS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., from 28th December, 1836, to 16th July, 1838.

George Milner Stephen, Officer administering Government, from 16th July, 1838, to 17th October, 1838.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler, K.H., from 17th October, 1838, to 15th May, 1841.

George Grey, from 15th May, 1841, to 25th October, 1845.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Holt Robe, from 25th October, 1845, to 2nd August, 1848.

Sir H Edward Fox Young, Knt., from 2nd August, 1848, to 20th December, 1854.

Boyle Travers Finniss, Officer administering Government, from 20th December, 1854, to 8th June, 1855.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonell, Knt., C.B., from 8th June, 1855, to 4th March, 1862.

Sir Dominick Daly, Knt., from 4th March, 1862; died 19th February, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Gilbert Hamley, Officer administering Government, from 20th February, 1868, to 16th February, 1869.

Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., from 16th February, 1869, to 18th April, 1873.

Sir Richard Davies Hanson, Chief Justice, Officer administering Government, from 7th December, 1872, to 8th June, 1873.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., from 9th June, 1873, to 29th January, 1877.

Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice, Officer administering Government, from January 29, 1877, to March 24, 1877.

Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., from March 24, 1877, to May 17, 1877.

Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice, Officer administering Government, from May 17 to October 2, 1877.

Sir Wm. Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from October 2, 1877, to January 8, 1883.

Hon. S. James Way, Chief Justice, Officer administering Government, from February 14 to August 15, 1878; was Deputy-Governor from September 8 to October 2, 1879, and Administrator from January 9 to February 19, 1883, during Sir William Jervois absence.

Sir Wm. Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G., from February 19, 1883, to March, 1889.

Hon. S. James Way, Chief Justice, Officer administering Government, from March 6, 1889, to April 10, 1889.

Earl of Kintore, P.C., from April 11th, 1889, to January 16, 1895.

Hon. S. James Way, Chief Justice, administering Government, from January 17, 1895, to October 29, 1895.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, from October 29, 1895, to 1899.

Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G., from April, 1899.

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from December 10, 1859, to January 4, 1868.

Colonel Maurice Charles O'Connell, Administrator, from January 4, 1868, to August 14, 1868.

Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, from August 14, 1868; died, January 2, 1871.

Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Administrator, from January 2, 1871, to August 12, 1871.

Marquis of Normanby, from August 12, 1871, to November 12, 1874.

Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Administrator, from November, 2, 1874, to January 23, 1875.

Sir William Wellington Cairns C.M.G., from January 23, 1875, to March 14, 1877.

Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Administrator, from March 14, 1877, to April 10, 1877.

Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator, from April 10, 1877, to July 20, 1877; Governor, from July 20, 1877, to May 2, 1883.

Hon. Joshua Peter Bell was the Officer administering Government during Sir A. Kennedy's absence in England, March 19, 1880, to November 22, 1880.

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, from May 2, 1883, to November 6, 1883.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G., from November 6, 1883; died October 9, 1888.

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, from October 9, 1888, to May 1, 1889.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.M.G., from May 1, 1889, to November 14, 1895.

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G., Administrator, from November 15, 1895, to April 9, 1896.

Lord Lamington, from April 9, 1896.

GOVERNORS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Captain James Stirling, Lieutenant-Governor, from 1st June, 1829, to September 30, 1832.

Captain Irwin, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1832, to September, 1833.

Captain Daniell, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1833, till 11th May, 1834, when Captain Beete, R.N., became acting Lieutenant-Governor, and continued to administer the Government until the 24th May, 1834.

Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, Governor, from August, 1834 to December, 1838.

John Hutt, Governor, from January 2, 1839, to December, 1845.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, Governor, from February, 1846, to February, 1847.

Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, Governor, from February, 1847, to July, 1848.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., Governor, from August, 1848, to June, 1855.

Arthur Edward Kennedy (afterwards Sir Arthur E. Kennedy), Governor, from June, 1855, to February 17, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from 17th to 27th of February, 1862.

John Stephen Hampton, Governor, from February 27, 1862, to November, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from November, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq. (afterwards Sir F. A. Weld), Governor, from 30th September, 1869, to December 11, 1873.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Douglas Harvest, Officer administering Government, during the absence of Governor Weld in New Zealand, from December 12, 1873, to April 8, 1874; and from December 11, 1874, to January 11, 1875.

Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor, from 11th January, 1875, to September 6, 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Douglas Harvest (Officer administering Government, from September 7, 1877, to November 12, 1877.

Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor, from 12th November, 1877, to April 6, 1880.

Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G., from April 7, 1880, to February, 17, 1883.

Chief Justice Henry Thomas Wrenfordsley, Administrator from February 17, 1883, to June 1, 1883.

Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor, from June 5, 1883, to October, 1890.

Alexander C. Onslow, Esq., Administrator, from November, 1884, to June, 1885.

Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Administrator, from December 21, 1889, to October 20, 1890.

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., from October 20, 1890, to March 15, 1895.

Colonel Sir Gerard Charles Smith, from December 24th, 1895, to March 22nd, 1900.

Sir Alexander Onslow from March 23, 1900.

GOVERNORS OF TASMANIA.

Colonel David Collins, R.M., Lieutenant-Governor, from February 19, 1804; died March 24, 1810.

Lieutenant Edward Lord, R.M., Commandant, and Captain Murray, 73rd Regiment, Commandant, from March 24, 1810, to February, 1812.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geils, 73rd Regiment, Commandant, from February, 1812, to February 4, 1813.

Colonel Thomas Davey, R.M., Lieutenant-Governor, from February 4, 1813, to April 9, 1817.

Colonel William Sorell, Lieutenant-Governor, from April 9, 1817, to May 14, 1824.

Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor, from May 14, 1824, to December 3, 1825.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Darling, Governor-in-Chief, from December 3, 1825, to December 6, 1825.

Colonel C. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor, from December 6, 1825, To October 30, 1836.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from October 31, 1836, to January 5, 1837.

Sir John Franklin, Knt., R.N., Lieutenant-Governor, from January 6, 1837, to August 21, 1843.

Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor, from August 21, 1843, to October 13, 1846.

Charles Joseph La Trobe, Administrator, from October 13, 1846, to January 25, 1847.

Sir W. T. Denison, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor, from January 26, 1847, to January 8, 1855.
Sir Henry E. Fox Young, Knt., Governor-in-Chief, from January 8, 1855, to December 10, 1861.
Col. T. Gore Browne, C.B., Administrator, from December 11, 1861, to June 16, 1862, Governor-in-Chief, from June 16, 1862, to December 30, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Trevor, C.B., 14th Regiment, Administrator, from December 30, 1868, to January 15, 1869.
Charles Du Cane (afterwards Sir Chas. Du Cane), Governor-in-Chief, from January 15, 1869, to November 28, 1874.
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt., C.J., Administrator, from March 26, 1874, to June 2, 1874.
Sir Francis Smith, Knt., Administrator, from November 30, 1874, to January 13, 1875.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, C.M.G. (afterwards Sir F. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.), Governor, from January 13, 1875, to April 5, 1880.
Sir Francis Smith, C.J., Administrator, from April 6, 1880, to October 21, 1880.
Lieut-General Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Administrator, from October 21, 1880, to December 6, 1881.
Major Sir George C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G., from December 7, 1881, to October 28, 1886.
W. L. Dobson, Acting C.J., Administrator, from April 21, 1884, to May 19, 1884.
William R. Giblin, Acting C.J., Administrator, from October 29, 1886, to November 18, 1886.
Sir W. L. Dobson, Knt., C.J., Administrator, from November 18, 1886, to March 11, 1887.
Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., Governor, from March 11, 1887, to November 30, 1892.
Sir W. Lambert Dobson, Administrator, from December 1, 1892, to August 8, 1893.
Viscount Gormanston, from August 9, 1893, to Nov. 9, 1900.
Chief Justice Sir John S. Dodds appointed Administrator of Colony until a new Governor is appointed.

GOVERNORS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Captain W. Hobson, R.N., from January, 1840, to September 10, 1842 (died).
Lieutenant W. Shortland, R.N., Administrator, September 10, 1842, to December 26, 1843.
Captain R. Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Governor, December 26th, 1843, to November 17th, 1845.
Captain Grey (became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848), from November 18, 1845, to 31st December, 1853.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Wynyard, C.B., Officer administering Government, January 3rd, 1854, to September 6th, 1855.
Colonel Thos. Gore Browne, C.B., from September 6th, 1855, to October 2, 1861.
Sir George Grey, Administrator, October 3rd, 1861, to December 4, 1861, Governor to February 5th, 1868.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., February 5, 1868, to 19th March, 1873.
Sir G. A. Arney, Administrator, March 21st, 1873, to 14th June, 1873.
Sir James Fergusson, 14th June, 1873, to December 3, 1874.
Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., Administrator, December 3, 1874; Governor, January 9, 1875, to February 20, 1879.
Jas. Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, February 21, 1879, to March 27, 1879.
Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G. (now Lord Rosmead), Administrator, March 27, 1879, Governor, April 17, 1879, to September 8, 1880.
James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, September 9, 1880, to November 29, 1880.
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., from November 29, 1880, to June 24, 1882.
James Prendergast, C.J., Administrator, June 24, 1882, to January 20, 1883.
Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from January 20, 1883, to March 22, 1889.
Sir James Prendergast, Administrator, March 23, 1889, to May 2, 1889.
Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., from May 2, 1889, to February 24, 1892.
Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from February 25, to June 6, 1892.
Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., from June 7, 1892, to August 10, 1897.
Earl of Ranfurly, from August 10, 1897.

GOVERNORS OF FIJI.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., August 19th, 1875; transferred to New Zealand, 1880.
Sir George William des Vœux, C.M.G., from December, 1880, to November, 1886.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, from January 2, 1887, to January, 1888.
Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., from January, 1888, to February, 1897.
Sir G. T. Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G., from July 10, 1897.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF NEW GUINEA.

Geo. Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G.

AUSTRALASIAN MINISTRIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Donaldson, from June 6, 1856, to August 25, 1856.
Cowper, from August 26, 1856, to October 2, 1856.
Parker, from October 3, 1856, to September 7, 1857.
Cowper, from September 7, 1857, to October 26, 1859.
Forster, from October 27, 1859, to March 8, 1860.
Robertson *cum* Cowper, from March 9, 1860, to October 15, 1863.
Martin, from October 16, 1863 to February 2, 1865.
Cowper, from February 3, 1865, to January 21, 1866.
Martin, from January 22, 1866, to October 26, 1868.
Robertson, from October 27, 1868, to January 12, 1870.
Cowper, from January 13, 1870, to December 15, 1870.
Martin, from December 16, 1870, to May 13, 1871.
Parkes, from May 14, 1872, to February 8, 1875.
Robertson, from February 9, 1875, to March 21, 1877.
Parkes, from March 22, 1877, to August 16, 1877.
Robertson, from August 17, 1877, to December 17, 1877.
Farnell, from December 18, 1877, to December 20, 1878.
Parkes, from December 21, 1878, to January 5, 1883.
Stuart, from January 7, 1883, to October 7, 1885.
Dibbs, from October 7, 1885, to December 22, 1885.
Robertson, from December 22, 1885, to February 25, 1886.
Jennings. from February 26, 1886, to January 19, 1887.
Parkes, from January 20, 1887, to January, 1889.
Dibbs, from January 15, 1889, to March 7, 1889.
Parkes, from March 7, 1889, to October 17, 1891.
Dibbs, from October 23, 1891, to July 30, 1894.
Reid, from August 3, 1894, to September 12, 1899.
Lyne, from September 14, 1899.

VICTORIA.

Haines, from November 29, 1855, to March 11, 1857.
O'Shanassy, from March 11, 1857, to April 29, 1857.
Haines, from April 29, 1857, to March 10, 1858.
O'Shanassy, from March 10, 1858, to October 27, 1859.
Nicholson, from October 27, 1859, to November 26, 1860.
Heales, from November 26, 1860, to November 14, 1861.
O'Shanassy, from November 14, 1861, to June 27 1863.
M'Culloch, from June 27, 1863, to May 6, 1868.
Sladen, from May 6, 1868, to July 11, 1868.
M'Culloch, from July 11, 1868, to September 20, 1869.
Macpherson, from September 20, 1869, to April 9, 1870.
M'Culloch, from April 9, 1870, to June 19, 1871.
Duffy, from June 19, 1871, to June 10, 1872.
Francis, from June 10, 1872, to July 31, 1874.
Kerferd, from July 31, 1874, to August 7, 1875.
Berry, from August 7, 1875, to October 20, 1875.
M'Culloch, from October 20, 1875, to May 21, 1877.
Berry, from May 21, 1877, to March 5, 1880.
Service, from March 5, 1880, to August 3, 1880.
Berry, from August 3, 1880, to July 9, 1881.
O'Loghlen, from July 9, 1881, to March 8, 1883.
Service *cum* Berry, from March 8, 1883, to February 18, 1886.
Gillies *cum* Deakin, from February 18, 1886, to November, 1890.
Munro, from November 5, 1890, to February 10, 1892.
Shiels, from February 15, 1892, to January, 19, 1893.
Patterson, from January 20, 1893, to September 25, 1894.
Turner, from September 27, 1894, to December 5, 1899.
McLean from December 5, 1899, to October, 1900.
Turner from November, 1900.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Finniss, from October 24, 1856, to August 21, 1857.
Baker, from August 21, 1857, to September 1, 1857.
Torrens, from September 1, to September 30, 1857
Hanson, from September 30, 1857, to May 9, 1860.
Reynolds, from May 9, 1860, to May 20, 1861.
Reynolds, from May 20, 1861, to October 8, 1861.
Waterhouse, from October 8, 1861, to October 17, 1861.
Waterhouse, from October 17, 1861, to July 4, 1863.
Dutton, from July 4, 1863, to July 15, 1863.
Ayers, from July 15, 1863, to July 22, 1864.
Ayers, from July 22, 1864, to August 4, 1864.
Blyth, from August 4, 1864, to March 22, 1865.
Dutton, from March 22, 1865, to September 20, 1865.
Ayers, from September 20, 1865, to October 23, 1865.
Hart, from October 23, 1865, to March 27, 1866.
Boucaut, from March 28, 1866, to May 2, 1867.
Ayers, from May 3, 1867, to September 23, 1868.
Hart, from September 24, 1868, to October 12, 1868.
Ayers, from October 13, 1868, to November 2, 1868.
Strangways, from November 3, 1868, to May 12, 1870
Strangways, from May 12, 1870, to May 30, 1870.
Hart, from May 30, 1870, to November 10, 1871.
Blyth, from November 10, 1871, to January 22, 1872.
Ayers, from January 22, 1872, to March 4, 1872.
Ayers, from March 4, 1872, to July 21, 1373.
Blyth, from July 22, 1873, to June 3, 1875.
Boucaut, from June 3, 1875, to March 25, 1876.
Boucaut, from March 25, 1876, to June 6, 1876.
Colton, from June 6, 1876, to October 26, 1877.
Boucaut, from October 26, 1877, to September 27, 1878.
Morgan, from September 27, 1878, to June 24, 1881.
Bray, from June 24, 1881, to June 15, 1884.
Colton, from June 15, 1884, to June 15, 1885.
Downer *cum* Bray, from June 15, 1885, to June 7, 1887.
Playford, from June 9, 1887, to June 26, 1889.
Cockburn, from June 26, 1889, to September 2, 1890
Playford, from September 2, 1890, to June 17, 1892.
Holder, from June 21, 1892, to October 13, 1892.
Downer, from October 15, 1892, to June 14, 1893.
Kingston, from June 16, 1893.

QUEENSLAND

Herbert, from December 10, 1859, to February 1, 1866.
Macalister, from February 1, 1866, to July 20, 1866.
Herbert, from July 20, 1866, to August 7, 1866.
Macalister, from August 7, 1866, to August 15, 1867.
Mackenzie, from August 15, 1867, to November 25, 1868.
Lilley, from November 25, 1868, to May 3, 1870.
Palmer, from May 3, 1870, to January 8, 1874.

Macalister, from January 8, 1874, to June 5, 1876
Thorn, from June 5, 1876, to March 8, 1877.
Douglas, from March 8, 1877, to January 21, 1879.
McIlwraith, from January 21, 1879, to November 13, 1883.
Griffith, from November 13, 1883, to June 13, 1888.
McIlwraith, from June 13, 1888, to November 30, 1888.
Morehead, from December 1, 1888, to 1890.
Griffith, from 1890, to March 11, 1893.
McIlwraith, from March 25, 1893, to November 3, 1893.
Nelson, from November 3, 1893.
Byrnes, from April 30, 1898, to September 30, 1898 (died).
Dickson, from September 30, 1898, to December 1, 1899.
Dawson, from December 1 (Ministry overthrown same day).
Philp, from December 7, 1899.

TASMANIA.

Champ, from November 1, 1856, to February 26, 1857.
Gregson, from February 26, 1857, to April 25, 1857.
Weston, from April, 25, 1857, to May 12, 1857.
Smith, from May 12, 1857, to November 1, 1860.
Weston, from November 1, 1860, to Aug 1st 2, 1861.
Chapman, from August 2, 1861, to January 20, 1863.
Whyte, from January 20, 1863, to November 24, 1866.
Sir Richard Dry, from November 24, 1866, to August 4, 1869.
Wilson, from August 4, 1869, to November 4, 1872.
Innes, from November 4, 1872, to August 4, 1873.
Kennerly, from August 4, 1873, to July 20, 1876.
Reibey, from July 20, 1876, to August 9, 1877.
Fysh, from August 9, 1877, to March 5, 1878.
Giblin, from March 5, 1878, to December, 20, 1878.
Crowther, from December 20, 1878, to October 30, 1879
Giblin, from October 30, 1879, to August 15, 1884.
Douglas, from August 15, 1884, to March 8, 1886.
Agnew, from March 8, 1886, to March 28, 1887.
Fysh, from March 29, 1887, to August 17, 1892.
Dobson, from August 17, 1892, to April 11, 1894
Braddon, from April 12, 1894, to April 30. 1898.

NEW ZEALAND.

Bell-Sewell, from May 7, 1856, to May 20, 1856.
Fox, from May 20, 1856, to June 2, 1856.
Stafford, from June 2, 1856, to July 12, 1861.
Fox, from July 12, 1861, to August 6, 1862.
Domett, from August 6, 1862, to October 30, 1863.
Whittaker-Fox, from October 30, 1863, to November 24, 1864.
Weld, from November 24, 1864, to October 16, 1865.
Stafford, from October 16, 1865, to June 28, 1869.
Fox, from June 28, 1869, to September 10, 1872.
Stafford, from September 10, 1872, to October 11, 1872.
Waterhouse, from October 11, 1872, to March 3, 1873.
Fox, from March 3, 1873, to April 8, 1873
Vogel, from April 8, 1873, to July 6, 1875.
Pollen, from July 6, 1875, to February 15, 1876.
Vogel, from February 15, 1876, to September 1, 1876.
Atkinson, from September 1, 1876, to September 13, 1876.
Atkinson, from September 13, 1876, to October 15, 1877.
Grey, from October 15, 1877, to October 8, 1879.
Hall, October 8, 1879, to April 21, 1882.
Whittaker, April 21, 1882, to September 25, 1883.
Atkinson, from September 25, 1883, to August 18, 1884.
Vogel, from August 18, 1884, to August 28, 1884.
Atkinson, from August 28, 1884, to September 3, 1884.
Stout *cum* Vogel, from September 3, 1884, to October 8 1887.
Atkinson, from October 8, 1887, to January 24, 1891.
Ballance, from January 24, 1891, to May 1, 1893.
Seddon, from May 1, 1893.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Forrest, from December 22, 1890.

SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS IN AUSTRALASIA.

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1899, TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.

1899.

NOVEMBER.

1. Embarkation of New South Wales and Queensland troops for service in South Africa.

2. Captain Lorraine, aeronaut, lost his life at Christchurch, New Zealand, owing to the parachute becoming detached from balloon.

3. Lord and Lady Brassey gave their first official ball of the season in Government House, Melbourne, 2,200 guests invited. The Chief Justice of New Zealand, Mr. J. Thompson, had the title of Honourable conferred on him by H.M. Queen Victoria.

5. West Australian troops for South Africa joined the *Medic* at Albany.

6. Councillor Samuel Gillot elected unopposed to the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

7. Merriwee won the Melbourne Cup, at Flemington; Voyou, second; Dewey, third.

8. The Government of Victoria and Lady Brassey entertained 800 guests at a second Viceregal ball in Government House.

9. Councillor McEacharn installed Mayor of Melbourne for the third year in succession.

10. Major-General Sir Holled Smith entertained at a farewell dinner by the Mayor of Melbourne on his leaving for England.

14. Annual matches of Victorian Rifle Association commenced.

15. The first Intercolonial Manufacturers' conference closed after a sitting of eight days duration. Large fire in Sydney, McLean Bros. and Riggs's premises destroyed.

16. Disastrous storm in Queensland, doing much damage in Longreach district. Sir Charles Holled Smith left Melbourne for London.

17. Major-General Downes assumed office as military commander in Victoria in succession to Sir Charles Holled Smith. Annual meeting of Perth city ratepayers held, when the Mayor gave satisfactory report of progress.

18. The Queen's Prize at annual meeting of Victorian Rifle Association won by Mr. C. W. Prott of New South Wales. Eight-oared race between Victoria and New South Wales; won by Victoria.

20. Mr. A. Forrest re-elected Mayor of Perth. The New Zealand Farmers Association urged Government to bring the question of federation before the people.

21. South Australian Government accepted the proposals of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Dr. Bevan of Melbourne lectured on Federation in Auckland.

22. Mr. R. Scott appointed Under-Secretary Post and Telegraph Department for Queensland.

23. Mr. Dickson, Premier of Queensland, announced his resignation.

24 Colonel Gordon resumed command of South Australian military forces after eighteen months absence.

25. Queensland Government tendered their resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor.

26. Miners demonstrate at Kalgoorlie in connection with alluvial dispute.

27. Australian troops arrived in South Africa.

28. The South Australian ministry defeated by one vote.

29. Victoria won in cricket match with New South Wales. Fire at Warren, New South Wales, great damage done.

30. Sir J. S. Fairfax, President of Young Men's Christian Association, Sydney, presented with an illuminated address.

DECEMBER.

1. Victorian "Turner" ministry defeated by 11 votes on a motion of Mr. M'Lean.

2. Mr. Dawson, Queensland Premier, resigned. Mr. Ed. Visick and his clerk robbed of about £2,000 by highwaymen at North Prentice, Victoria.

3. Disastrous fire at Nathalia, £3,000 damage.

4. Grass fires in Riverina district, New South Wales.

5. A new ministry formed in Victoria by Mr. M'Lean.

6. South Australian (Solomon) ministry resigned. Mr. Lyne, New South Wales Premier made his budget speech.

7. Philp ministry, Queensland, sworn in.

8. Drowning fatality in Murrumbidgee at Tass, New South Wales, four men lost.

9. Alderman Davies elected Mayor of Hobart. Alderman Pantor elected Mayor of Launceston. Sir Matthew Harris, re-elected Mayor of Sydney.

11. Select Committee of New South Wales Legislative Assembly took evidence re Tichborne estates.

12. Mr. S. Manger elected member for Footscray in the Victorian Legislative Assembly.

13. Rich find of gold made at Cobar, New South Wales.

14. Mr. Russell elected member of New Zealand Parliament for Riccarton by majority of one vote. Destructive fire at Kiama, New South Wales, £7,000 damage.

15. South Australian parliament took over Glenelly R.Rd. property.

16. Australian troops in South Africa took part in their first engagement under Major-General French.

17. The board to arrange preliminaries of the laying of Pacific cable commenced its sittings in London.

18. At the City of Melbourne Council meeting Councillor M'Eacharn (Mayor) moved "that a valedictory address be presented to Lord Brassey by the Council on his departure from the Colonies.

19. The parliaments of Australian Colonies agree to send a second contingent for service in South Africa. New South Wales eleven scored 807 runs in their first innings in match against South Australia.

20. Mr. McKay defeated at Castletown by Mr. Lawson.

21. Portfolios in New Zealand ministry rearranged.

22. The miners who were arrested in connection with mining dispute in West Australia acquitted. Hobart Marine Board elections.

24. Bush fires raged in Victoria and near Queenstown, Tasmania.

27. Steamer *Australien* from New Caledonia quarantined at Melbourne on account of bubonic plague.

29. Mr. Carty Salmon, Member Legislative Assembly, sworn in Minister of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Customs, Victoria.

30. "A" battery of New South Wales contingent left Sydney by SS. *Warrigal* for duty in Transvaal. Mr. J. M. Davies, Victorian Solicitor General, returned for province of Melbourne as Member of Legislative Council.

1900.

JANUARY.

1. Railroad accident at Bendigo, train ran into picnic party, killing three.

2. New South Wales eleven defeated Tasmania by four wickets. Highest sun temperature registered in Melbourne for past 17 years.

3. Coach accident near Hobart, five persons injured.

4. German steamship *Sonneberg* towed into Port Adelaide after drifting about a week in Great Australian Bight with broken shaft. Bendigo engine drivers' strike settled, increase of wages granted.

7. Mr. Wykeham Bayley appointed Assistant Metallurgist under Victorian Government.

8. Western Australian engine drivers struck. Fire in Auckland, 18 shops and hotel destroyed, damage, £12,000.

9. An arrangement entered into between Government of Queensland and Australian United Steam Navigation Company for a bi-weekly mail service between Brisbane and the Northern ports, a subsidy of £6,000 per annum to be paid to the Company for three years.

10. West Australian strike settled.

12. Lord Brassey held his final executive meeting at Government House, Melbourne. A remarkable storm of wind and rain passed over Sydney.

13. Second contingent of Victorian and Tasmanian troops left for Transvaal. Departure of Lord and Lady Brassey from Victoria on board the *Sunbeam*.

15. The motion in Western Australian Parliament by Mr. Leake for dissolution lost by 22 votes to 7.

16. Petition prepared to be sent to Queen Victoria asking that the goldfields should be separated from West Australia, and formed into a distinct colony.

18. Destructive bush fires in the Ballan district, Victoria, 50,000 acres of grass and miles of fencing destroyed. Annual exhibition Victorian Artists' Association, opened in Melbourne.

19. Public meeting held at Warnambool to protest against disloyal speech made by Mr. Murray, Member of Legislative Assembly, Victoria.

21. Departure from Wellington of the second contingent of New Zealand troops for South Africa.

22. Adelaide declared an infected port owing to bubonic plague scourge.

23. The Governor of New Zealand decided to introduce the Westinghouse brake on the railroads.

24. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stuart appointed chief staff officer in South Australian military forces.

25. A large deputation from Victorian Chamber of Commerce waited on the Postmaster-General to oppose the Cape cable project of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

26. Australian natives celebrated foundation day in Melbourne.

28. Viscount Gormanston suddenly taken ill. 106·9 degrees heat registered in shade at Melbourne Observatory.

29. Shocking boating accident at Walhalla, six persons drowned.

31. New South Wales won Inter-Colonial Cricket Match with Victoria.

FEBRUARY.

1. Serious fire at Echuca. The free traders in New Zealand inaugurated a crusade in favour of free trade for federated Australia.

2. Colonel Finn selected by the War Office for the post of Commandant of Queensland military forces. Mr. Barton, Federation Delegate, entertained by Mayor of Sydney.

3. The Premier of Tasmania addressed his constituents at Hobart, and explained Government policy.

4. Disastrous bush fires in Warrnambool district, 50,000 acres of grass burnt, damage £15,000.

5. The proposal of Eastern Telegraph Company to lay an all British cable to England, via Perth and Cape of Good Hope, practically accepted by Australian Government.

7. Intense heat in Sydney, thermometer 124 degrees in the shade.

9. Want of confidence motion in Victorian Goverment tabled by Mr. Higgins.

10. Alderman J. N. Robinson elected Mayor of Brisbane.

12. Mr. Barton placed his resignation as Member for Hastings and Macleay in hands of Speaker.

13. Mr. A. E. Wallis appointed London manager of Bank of Victoria.

14. Heavy thunderstorms in Sydney.

15. Landsborough poisoning case concluded, prisoner sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

16. The Premier of New Zealand stated that the Government had recorded its protest to Imperial Government against any interference with arrangements arrived at regarding Pacific Cable by previous conferences.

18. Appeal dismissed by Privy Council in the claim of New Zealand Midland Railway Company for compensation by Government for the seizure of the line.

19. Mr. Alfred Joseph, of Melbourne, presented with an address by numerous sportsmen and friends before taking a trip to England.

20. At a largely attended meeting in Adelaide Town Hall it was decided to form an Irish defence rifle corps.

22. Deputation representing Municipal Association, New South Wales, waited on the Premier asking that an amended municipalities bill be introduced into Parliament.

23. Serious fire in Flinders Lane, Melbourne. Fatal case of bubonic plague in Sydney. Further protestation by Queensland Government to Mr. Chamberlain against the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable scheme.

24. The Primitive Methodist Conference of New South Wales opened at Goulburn.

26. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria entertained some leading men at Melbourne Club.

28. Send-off of the Bushmen's Corps from Sydney to South Africa.

MARCH.

1. Ladysmith relieved. Welcome fall of rain in Victoria.

2. Fresh cases of bubonic plague discovered in Sydney.

6. La Carabine won the Australian Cup at Victoria Racing Club's Autumn Meeting.

7. The Mayor of Melbourne presided over a conference on the desirability of the purchase of the Metropolitan Gas Company by the municipalities interested.

8. Sir Thomas Fitzgerald's offer to proceed to South Africa, and act as surgeon to the Imperial Forces, accepted by British authorities.

9. General elections in Tasmania, Hare system of voting used.

11. Bushmen's Corps embarked from Melbourne for South Africa.

13. Arrival in London of Mr. Deakin, Member Legislative Assembly, Victoria, and Mr. Kingston, South Australia, as Federation Delegates. The Annual Conference of Australian Natives' Association commenced in Geelong Town Hall.

14. Arrival in London of Mr. E. Barton, New South Wales, and Mr. J. R. Dickson, Queensland, as Federation Delegates.

15. Mr. Walter Skelton elected President of Australian Natives' Association.

17. The Hon. Henry Copeland appointed Agent-General of New South Wales in London in succession to Sir J. Salomons. Mr. Denny returned as member for West Adelaide to West Australian Legislative Assembly.

19. Daring highway robbery at Kalgoorlie, railway officials robbed of £860.

20. The Governor of West Australia and Lady Smith entertained by the Mayor of Perth, receiving farewell addresses from Executive Council and Anglican Church.

21. Sydney and Adelaide declared infected with bubonic plague.

23. Sir Alex. Onslow sworn in as Administrator of West Australian Government.

26. Mr. Wallis, Cashier of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, entertained by officials of bank before leaving for London.

27. Robbery at Hughendon Post Office, Queensland, £338 taken from the safe. Federation Delegates and their wives visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

28. The Jubilee of Ordination of the Rev. D. D. McEacharn celebrated at Carlton.

30. Five cases of bubonic plague certified in Sydney, bringing the total to 53.

APRIL.

2. A complimentary farewell given to Mr. Frank Davies, Managing Director of Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne, in supper room of town hall, before his visit to Europe. The Hon. Henry Copeland entertained by his political associates and friends in Sydney on the eve of his departure for London as Agent-General of New South Wales.

3. Mr. Oliver, the Federal Capital Commissioner continued his inquiry as to the suitability of Albury for the Federal capital.

4. Lieutenant Kelly appointed to take command of Victorian contingent in South Africa.

5. The collection of pictures owned by Mr. Winfield Attenborough sold *en bloc* to Mr. Casey.

6. A Victorian branch of the Australian Free Trade and Liberal Association formed in Victoria.

7. Mr. D. O'Connor elected to New South Wales Legislative Assembly by majority of 34 votes, as successor to Mr. Copeland.

9. Terrific cyclone passed over central Queensland, causing considerable damage.

11. Mr. J. T. Sadler returned Member of Victorian Legislative Assembly by a majority of 662 votes over Mr. Mendell. The Annual Easter Show of New South Wales Agricultural Society opened in Sydney.

12. Extensive fire in Bathurst Street, Sydney, damage £24,000.

14. Melbourne Hospital Bazaar opened by Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

16. La Carabine won Sydney Cup at the Australian Jockey Club races.

17. Dinner given in honour of Mr. Brake, Member of Legislative Assembly, Victoria, before his visit to England and America.

21. Conference of Premiers in Melbourne decided to accept amendments to Commonwealth Bill.

23. The New South Wales portion of Australian Imperial Regiment left Sydney for South Africa.

24. Tasmanian Parliament opened by Lord Gormanston.

25. The Government of New Zealand decided to hold aloof from Cape Cable proposals.

26. Lord and Lady Lamington arrived in Brisbane after their extended holiday.

27. Mr. T. B. Blyth appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Tasmanian House of Assembly.

28. Public farewell accorded to Australian Imperial Regiment by people of Melbourne before their departure to South Africa.

30. Annual Meeting of Melbourne Chamber of Commerce held.

MAY.

1. Victorian members of Australian Imperial Regiment embarked for South Africa amidst great popular enthusiasm.

2. Bendigo Horticultural Show opened by Sir John Madden.

4. Mr. William Williams of Adelong Crossing, New South Wales attained his 100th year.

6. A cordial "welcome home" given to Mr. Donald Macdonald in Freemason's Hall, Melbourne.

7. The Australian Federation Delegates in London entertained to dinner at Constitutional Club.

8. Lady McEacharn left Melbourne for London.

9. Mr. Anderson appointed Town Clerk of Sydney.
10. Colliery accident at Gunnedale, New South Wales, eight persons injured.
12. At the South Australian Jockey Club's Autumn Meeting Veneda won the Handicap. The Collingwood police discovered complete spurious coining plant in Rokeby Street, Melbourne.
14. Mr. Holden returned as Member for Warrenheip in Victorian Legislative Assembly. Commonwealth Bill read first time in House of Commons.
17. Federation Enabling Bill read first time in West Australian Parliament.
18. A great Maori meeting held at Waihi, New Zealand, attended by chiefs of high rank, to arrive at decisions concerning the native land administration. Mafeking relieved.
19. A compromise arrived at on points at issue in Commonwealth Bill, with Imperial Government. Rejoicings throughout Australia on relief of Mafeking.
21. A large and influential deputation waited on Mr. Shiels, treasurer of Victoria, to ask for the re-institution of penny post, but met with no success.
22. Second reading of Commonwealth Bill in House of Commons.
23. Half yearly meeting of Bank of New South Wales, 9 per cent. dividend announced.
24. The ceremony of unveiling statue of Queen Victoria, erected at Ballaarat as a Diamond Jubilee celebration, performed by Sir John Madden. The Federal Delegates and Agents-General in London entertained at a banquet by the Colonial Club at Hotel Cecil.
25. At a conference of the members of the Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers a discussion was entered into and adjourned, "That a 10 per cent. allowance be made on amount of duty chargeable under Federal Tariff on all goods manufactured in H.M.'s dominions imported in vessels registered in the said dominions.
26. At Adelaide Racing Club's Meeting Fleet Admiral won the City Handicap.
29. A deputation waited on South Australian Commissioner of Public Works asking him to raise if possible the minimum wage from 6s. to 7s. per day.
30. The Sixth Annual Dog Show opened in Sydney.
31. Mr. Adye Douglas, Tasmania's oldest public man celebrated his 85th birthday.

JUNE.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stanley appointed Commander of Western Brigade, Victorian Garrison Artillery.
3. Disgraceful scenes between Sydney defence forces and larrikins.
4. Discussion of the Cables question by Geelong Chamber of Commerce.
7. Federal Enabling Bill carried through all its stages in Western Australia Legislative Council. Terrific weather experienced in New South Wales.
8. Select committee sat to inqiure into charges brought by Mr. Robson against Western Australian Parliament.
9. Mr. Sydney Smith returned Member for Canterbury in New South Wales Legislative Assembly by a majority of five votes more than Mr. Taylor, the Government candidate.
10. The Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers waited on the Premier to protest against the appointment of Mr. Peacock, Member Legislative Assembly, as chairman of Royal Commission on Factories and Shop Act, but met with no success.
12. Sir J. P. Abbott resigned his position as Speaker of New South Wales Legislative Assembly.
13. Mr. Reid moved amendment to the address to the Governor of New South Wales.
14. The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of LL.D. on Sir Walter Lawry Buller, K.C.M.G., of New Zealand.
15. Federal campaign opened in Perth, Western Australia. Satisfactory settlement arrived at over clause 74 in Commonwealth Bill.
16. Cable message received that Mr. F. B. Chalmers, M.A., of he Sydney University, placed 13th in Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.
18. The Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society Annual Meeting held at Hobart.
20. His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, gave his annual dinner at Government House on the anniversary of H.M.'s accession.
21. Twenty-ninth Annual Festival of Y.M.C.A. held in Town Hall, Melbourne.
22. The New Zealand Parliament opened by the Governor.
25. Mr. W. W. Young returned Member of New South Wales Legislative Assembly for Ballaarat.
26. Resignation of Mr. J. McKenzie, Minister of Lands, New Zealand.
28. Annual Show of New South Wales Sheep Breeders' Association opened in Sydney.
24. The Writ for Referendum in Western Australia issued. Second reading of Commonwealth Bill carried in House of Lords.

JULY.

2. Annual Sale of stud rams and ewes commenced in Sydney.
3. The Very Rev. William Cowper, Dean of Sydney, celebrated his 90th year. Commonwealth Bill taken through committee stage in House of Lords.
4. At Sydney Sheep Sales the merino ram Loyalty II. realized 600 guineas. The Government of New Zealand introduced a bill to abolish the trading stamps system.
5. Exceptionally heavy storms experienced in Colony of New South Wales. Commonwealth Bill read third time, and passed in House of Lords.
7. Victoria Racing Club's Grand National Meeting opened at Flemington. Grand National Hurdle Race won by Aquarius.
9. Farmers and Settlers Association of New South Wales met in conferenee. H.M. Queen Victoria gave her assent to Commonwealth Bill.
11. Sir John Madden forwarded message from Victoria to Mr. Chamberlain congratulating him on successful issue of Commonwealth Bill.
13. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria and Lady Madden entertained a large company at a Viceregal Ball. Lord Hopetoun appointed first Governor-General of Australia.
14. At Victoria Racing Club's winter meeting Rosebud won the Grand National Steeplechase.
16. Mr. Deakin, Member of Legislative Assembly, Victoria, returned from London, reception given in Queen's Hall, Melbourne.
18. Welcome given to Mr. Deakin at Essendon.
19. The Bill introduced in New Zealand House of Representatives to allow women to be members of parliament and other public bodies defeated by 30 votes to 25.
20. In New Zealand House of Representatives Mr. Seddon made an important speech as to the defences of Australasia. Terrible tragedy at Gilgandra, New South Wales, four persons murdered and two injured by blacks.
23. Severe storm off Fremantle.
24. Continued outrages by blacks, mother and child murdered.
25. Annual Show of Victorian Poultry and Kennel Club opened in Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne.
26. Another outrage by Aboriginals, an old man shot.
27. Detective O'Donnell shot in Carlton Gardens, Melbourne.
29. In Inter-Colonial Lacrosse Match Victoria had a decisive win. King Humbert of Italy assassinated.
31. Referendum on Commonwealth Bill taken in Western Australia. Death of Duke of Saxe Coburg.

AUGUST.

1. The annual gathering of the Salvation Army Samaritan and Social Agencies held in Town Hall, Melbourne, "Commandant" Booth presiding.
2. The Tasmanian House of Assembly cordially acknowledged the courtesy shown to all lasses by Lord Gormanston during his Governor-Generalship.
3. The Premier of New Zealand notified to the House of Representatives that as soon as British manufacturers were in a position to supply all requirements of the Colony within a reasonable time, a preferential rate would be fixed.
4. Lord Gormanston was presented with addresses from Tasmanian Houses of Parliament, Hobart Corporation, and Roman Catholic Church on the eve of his departure for England.
5. At the Victoria Amateur Turf Club's Grand National Meeting Redeemer won the hurdle race.
6. Lord Gormanston left Launceston en route for England.
7. The Premier of Victoria, Mr. McLean, met with an accident through the bracket of the mantelpiece falling on his foot. In New South Walss Legislative Assembly a Bill to prevent smoking by juveniles read a second time.
9. Shocking railway accident near Kew, three men killed and six injured.
10. Rich find of gold in nuggets at Gundagai valued at £3,000.
11. At Victoria Amateur Turf Club's meeting Chelsea won the steeplechase.
13. The Orient mail steamer *Ormuz* the first to make Fremantle port of call. Sir John Dodds sworn in as Administrator of Tasmania. The Premier of Victoria delivered his Budget Speech.
14. Mr. Willett Bevan, M.A., ordained in Collins Street, Melbourne, as missionary for China.
15. Heavy weather in Tasmania, Penguin breakwater destroyed.
16. Mr. Pierse placed his resignation as Commissioner of Railroads in hands of Premier. The financial statenent for year ending June 30 made in New Zealand House of Representatives, showed a surplus of £605,000.
19. Appalling fire at Ballaarat, seven persons burnt to death.
20. Mr. J. R. Dickson, Queensland Federal Delegate entertained at a banquet in Brisbane.
21. Victorian Government Loan of £500,000 debentures, largely over applied for, average price £96.
22. The Executive Council of Queensland approved of a contract being entered into with the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails to the northern ports, contract price for five years at £16,750 per annum.
23. Municipal elections over the Colony of Victoria.
24. The Ven. Archdeacon White consecrated Bishop of Carpentaria, Northern Queensland.
25. Complimentary dinner given at Scott's Hotel to Mr. J. P. Lonergan prior to his departure for London to take a seat on Directorate of North Mount Lyell Company.
27. The Annual Show of Australian Sheepbreeders' Association opened in Melbourne by Lieutenant-Governor. Tenders opened for laying Pacific Cable from Canada to Australia, lowest tender £1,886,000 for completion in 18 months.
28. The Poster Ball, given in aid of Children's Hospital, Melbourne, crowded to excess.
29. At Annual Sheep Sales by Messrs. Powers, Rutherford & Co. held in Melbourne, the merino ram, Royal Esk, made 800 guineas.
30. Queensland Budget Speech delivered by Mr. Philp, £47,789 surplus.
31. Sir Henry Wrixon, in the Trades Hall, Melbourne, made a strong speech against the Women's Suffrage Bill.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At the Children's Hospital Bazaar in Melbourne, £2,275 realized first day.
2. Boating fatality in Sydney Harbour, four men drowned.
3. Miltiades won South Australian Jockey Club's Derby.
4. Victorian Royal Agricultural Show opened at Flemington. New members of Victorian Legislative Council sworn in.
5. First Annual Meeting of Victorian Chamber of Agriculture held in Equitable Buildings, Collins Street.
6. The Commissioner of Railroads for South Australia made his annual report, showing a credit balance on the year of £53,588.
8. Mr. B. C. Wood, Member of Legislative Assembly, appointed Commissioner of Roads in Western Australia. At Australian Jockey Club's Spring Meeting Maltster won Derby.
10. The Roman Catholic Congress opened in Sydney.
12. In West Australian Legislative Assembly first reading agreed to of a Bill to abolish duty on live stock and frozen meat.
13. The Ballaarat Sheep Show opened. Annual Show of Royal Agricultural Society of South Australia opened.
14. Outrage in Dandenong district by armed burglars, an hotel keeper bailed up.
15. The Annual Ten Mile Handicap of Victorian Amateur Athletic Association at the Caulfield Racecourse, East Melbourne Harriers being the winning team, G. Blake, champion.
17. His Excellency the Governor of Victoria entertained 100 members of both houses to a dinner at Government House.
18. The Chief Justice of New South Wales, Sir F. Darby, reached his 70th year.
20. Failure of conference between both Houses New South Wales Parliament over Municipal Bill.
23. Mr. C. C. Kingston elected Member of New South Wales Legislative Council in South Australia.
24. Hotel at Boort stuck up by armed burglars.
25. Lord Richard Neville, private secretary to Lord Tennyson, Governor of South Australia, reached Adelaide.
27. The Rev. E. S. Hughes, B.A., inducted to St. Peter's, East Hill, Melbourne.
28. Message sent from Tasmanian Legislative Assembly to congratulate Lord Roberts on attaining his 68th birthday.
29. Anniversary Banquet of Locomotive Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association held at Masonic Hall, Melbourne. Sir Richard Baker, President South Australian Legislative Assembly met with an accident.

OCTOBER.

1. Church of England Assembly met in Chapter House of Melbourne Cathedral.
2. The Premier of New Zealand presented a petition from Fiji, praying for incorporation with New Zealand.
3. Lord Hopetoun (Governor-General) entertained at a banquet at Hotel Cecil, London.
4. The New South Wales Premier delivered his budget speech.
6. Lord Richard Neville entertained by Melbourne Hunt Club at a farewell dinner.
8. Animated discussion in the Church Assembly, Melbourne, on ritualism.
9. Councillor S. Gillot, Member Legislative Assembly, unanimously elected Mayor of Melbourne.
11. Sir John Forrest intimated to West Australian Legislative Assembly his intended retirement.
12. Colonel Bell, United States Consul in Sydney, entertained before leaving his post.
13. At Caulfield Meeting Kinglike won The Guineas.
16. The Session of South Australian Congregational Union opened in Adelaide.
17. Notification by Premier of New Zealand that the Cook group of islands would be annexed.
18. The late Premier of Victoria, Mr. McLean, unfolded the policy of his party.
20. Caulfield Cup won by Ingliston.
22. Sir F. Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales, presented with his portrait in commemoration of his 70th birthday.
23. Daring robbery of gold at Bendigo.
24. Sir M. and Mrs. McEacharn fêted at Melbourne Town Hall.
25. Mayor's Ball in Melbourne.
26. Pacific Cable Bill passed through New South Wales Legislative Assembly.
28. Bushranger "Jimmy" Governor captured.
30. Captain Wallington, secretary to Lord Hopetoun, reached Adelaide.

OBITUARY.

1899.

NOVEMBER.

2. Mr. John McPhee, of Woodstock, Victoria, aged 67, an old colonist. George Lane, of Bacchus Marsh.
3. Mr. Charles Simmonds, of Beechworth, Victoria, aged 82.
4. Mr. Alexander Campbell, J.P., Glenorchy, aged 42.
5. Mr. James Backhouse Walker, Vice-Chancellor of Tasmanian University.
6. Mr. David Fitzpatrick, J.P., Ballaarat, aged 70.
8. Lieut.-Col. McDonnell, of Wanganui, holder of New Zealand Cross.
9. Mr. M. Stapleton, member Legislative Assembly, Victoria, aged 45.
10. Mr. Francis Stewart, of Carisbrook Victoria, aged 64.
18. Mr. John Beaty, of Toolern aged 95. Mr. A. E. Butler, late City Treasurer of Richmond, Victoria, aged 72.
21. Mr. Lachlan McGowan, actor, aged 68. Mr. Henry Frood Stockman, Moonambel, Avoca, aged 66.
22. Mr. John Hancock, Member Legislative Assembly, Victoria, aged 53.
23. Mrs. Barker, of Cape Schank, Victoria, aged 80.
25. Mr. F. H. Wise, J.P., of Tasmania.

DECEMBER.

5. Mr. W. F. Wathen, of Launceston, aged 60.
8. Mrs. Affleck, of Harden, New South Wales, aged 100.
10. Mr. Walker Jones of Albury, Sydney, aged 73.
13. Mr. Ed. Hodges, of Beaconsfield, aged 81.
15. Mr. J. A. Hawkes, M.B.B.S., of St. Arnaud, aged 33.
16. Mr. Ed. Stace Symonds, of Kew, formerly Under Treasurer of Victoria, aged 84.
21. Mr. James Edwards, of Elsternwick.
26. Mr. William Gathwaite, of Invercargill, New Zealand.
27. The Hon. James Martin, Member of Legislative Council, South Australia, aged 79. The Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, of Sydney (Wesleyan) aged 85.
30. Thomas Burrows, of Port Albert, Victoria.

1900.

JANUARY.

3. Mr. Francis Scott, of St. Kilda, aged 76, a colonist of 60 years.
4. Robert Chirrside, of Skipton.
5. Mr. John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald, a Member first Victorian Parliament, aged 82 (in London). The Rev. John Wilkes Simmons, of Hobart, aged 69.
7. Mr. Joseph Fisher, of Dimboola, Victoria.
8. Mr. James T. Parker, of South Yarra, aged 78. Mr. John James, of Armidale, Victoria, aged 83.
9. Major Adolphus W. P. Haman. aged 36.
10. Mr. John Bennie, of Carlton, Victoria, aged 75.
18. Major-General Rritomarte Ryland, of Castlemaine, aged 73.
19. Mr. J. L. Murray, of Auckland.
20. Mr. W. M. Smith, of St. Kilda.
21. Mr. F. C. Goyder, of Kaloomba, New South Wales, aged 73.
25. Mr. J. C. Young, of Hawthorne, Victoria, aged 79.
28. Mr. John Perry, of Ballaarat.
31. Mr. J. J. Drew, of Sale, Gippsland, aged 66.

FEBRUARY.

4. The Rev. W. W. Lindsay, of Wesleyan Mission, Fiji.
6. Mr. William Fairclough, manager Bank of Victoria, London.
8. Mr. Leonard Hodson, of Maryborough, aged 55.
11. Mr. Moylan, of Loddon Vale, Victoria, aged 100.
12. Mr Thomas Craike, of Bendigo, aged 66.
14. Mr. George M. Robertson, of Auburn.
18. Mr. Charles Gibson Millar, a West Australian contractor.
19. Mr. T. Prettejohn, of East Murchison, aged 67, a colonist of 46 years. Mr. Edward Stace White, of Tyers, Gippsland, aged 82.
21. Lieutenant Ward, Victorian Navy (R.N.), of Alexandra, buggy accident.
22. Mr. William Ross, of Penshurst.
26. Mr. Henry Winks, of Castlemaine, aged 71.
27. Captain James Deane, of Williamstown, aged 71.

MARCH.

2. Mr. John Francis Edgar, of "Melbourne Argus," aged 38. Commander M. J. Keating, of Bathurst, New South Wales.
5. Mr. Angus McKay, of Kilmore, Victoria.
9. Mr. F. Bool, J.P., of Tarnagulla.
12. Mr. E. W. Mills, of Wellington, New Zealand.
14. Mr. Henry Dodds, J.P., of Toorak, aged 67.
17. Mr. William Carheek, of Albany, J.P., aged 58.
18. Dr. Corry, of Kingston, aged 50.
22. Dr. H. M. Madden, of Franklin, Tasmania. Mr. Carl Schmidt, of Auckland, New Zealand.
25. Signor Achille Simmetti, sculptor, of Sydney. Colonel Phillips, Commissioner of Police, West Australia, aged 64.
29. Mr. Henry Bolton, of Mackay, Queensland.

APRIL.

5. Mr. James Turner, well-known musician, aged 42.
6. Mr. Henry Jemmeson, pioneer of Gippsland district, aged 63.
8. Mr. E. Murphy Member of Legislative Assembly, Victoria.
9. Councillor Kneebone, of Eaglehawk, Victoria. Mr. James Coldwell, J.P., aged 63.
10. Mr. Robert Russell, surveyor of original city of Melbourne.
11. Mr. Frederick Wright, of Adelaide.
19. Mr. James Dawson, of Camperdown, aged 94.
20. Mr. Stuart Blacker Bolton, of Horsham, Victoria, aged 66.
24. Mr. Robert Rose, of Auckland, New Zealand.
30. Mr. George Wilbers, Superintendent Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Canon Glennin, of Brisbane, aged 88.

MAY.

1. Mr. Francis Grey Smith, Manager National Bank of Australia.
3. Mr. Joseph Dickens, of Kyneton, Victoria, aged 77. Mr. M. O. Shanassy, Camberwell. aged 54.
6. Mr. George Watt, Urana, New South Wales. Mr. George Peacock, of Sydney, aged 75.
7. Robert Omay, Hobart.
8. Mr. George Mills, J.P., of Glenmorrapark, Bung Bong, aged 70.
10. Mr. R. Bulcock, Brisbane, Member of Legislative Council, Queensland.

14. Lady Hall, wife of Sir John Hall, ex-Premier New Zealand.
17. Mr. Duncan McKinnon, of Gundagai.
18. Mr. G. W. Osborn, of Port Fairy, Victoria, aged 61. Mr. W. J. Eastgate, of Hokitika, New Zealand.
21. Mr. W. E. Nott, organist, Melbourne.
26. Mr. Angus Cornish, of Castlemaine, aged 67. Mr. G. H. T. Ulrich, Professor, Otago School of Mines, death caused by accident.
27. Mr. Donald Wallace, of Ballan.
28. Mr. W. R. Wilson, of Geelong, aged 50. Mr. A. H. Jacobs, Member of Legislative Council, New South Wales.
30. Councillor J. C. M. Cowan, Essendon.
31. Mr. R. Blackwood Sibley, aged 68. Mr. W. M. Hutchinson, J.P., Elmore, aged 74.

JUNE.

4. Mr. E. Lucas, of Brighton, aged 72.
7. Mr. Thomas Bland, of Inglewood, aged 66. Mr. W. R. Looker, of Mentone, aged 77. Mr. John Morrissey, of Wahring, aged 63.
12. Mr. J. C. Ryrie, of Trangie, New South Wales.
13. Dr. Lanigan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Goulburn, aged 81.
14. Mr. A. S. Murray, of Casterton, aged 53.
18. Alderman Thrower, Launceston.
21. Lord Loch, a former Governor of Victoria, aged 73.
23. Mr. N. Blencowe, J.P., of Kyneton. The Rev. John Gregson, of Elsternwick, aged 77.
25. Mr. Henry White, of Carisbrook, aged 75.
26. Mr. George Hogg, of Toorak, aged 79, a colonist of 62 years.
28. Mr. James Jackson, of Bairnsdale.
30. Mr. Donald Cameron, of North Fitzroy, aged 80.

JULY.

2. Mr. William Roberts, of Sydney, aged 79. Mr. Joseph Chandler, of Dandenong, aged 81.
3. Mr. H. T. Howard, of Geelong, aged 55.
4. Mr. A. J. Baker, of Adelaide, aged 83.
5. Mr. J. W. Drevermann, of Bairnsdale.
10. The Ven. Francis Hales, Archdeacon of Launceston, aged 77. Mr. A. Helmrich, formerly Postmaster-General of Western Australia, aged 76.
15. Sir Thomas McIlwraith, formerly Governor of Queensland, aged 65.
16. Mr. W. Tracy Tracy, of Gippsland.
19. Mrs. Ann Gateland, of Launceston, aged 96.
20. Mr. Edward Byam Wight, of Kensington, Victoria, aged 85.
22. The Rev. Patrick Dunne, of Newtown, Albury, aged 82.
23. Mr. Thomas King, of Warrnambool. Mr. W. D. Hodgkinson, editor "Queensland Mining Journal." Mr. Jonathan Newton, of Castlemaine, Victoria.
24. Mr. Samuel Rowley Peel, of Williamstown, aged 64.
27. Mr. William Hemming, of Bendigo.
29. Mr. John Sargent Turner, Member Queensland Legislative Council.

AUGUST.

1. Mr. Alfred Joseph, a well-known Australian sporting man.
7. C. D. Smith, of Carlton.
8. Canon Handfield, of St. Peters Eastern Hill, Melbourne, aged 71.
13. Mr. John Woodburn, of Ballaarat.
15. Mr. Denis Devoy, aged 76.
16. Mr. John Dixon. sen., Government Inspector of Collieries, New South Wales.
17. Mr. Lloyd Tayler, F.R.I.B.A., of Brighton, aged 68. Mr. William North, of North Richmond, aged 86.
18. Mr. William Glendell, of Richmond, J.P.
19. Mr. James S. Scott, of Adelaide, aged 72.
22. Mr. Charles Kent, of Launceston, Tasmania, aged 76.
25. Mr. Edward Richardson, of Nathalia, aged 60.
26. Mr. Curtis Drummond, of Berrigan, New South Wales.
27. Captain Bowen Russell.
28. Mr. Thomas John, Kurragong, New South Wales, aged 100.
29. Sir Saul Samuel, New South Wales Agent-General from 1880 to 1897, aged 80.
30. Mr. Samuel Tomkinson, Member of Legislative Council, South Australia, aged 84.
31. Mr. Samuel Sherlock, sen., of Mornington.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Mr. Walter Griffiths, sen., Member of South Australian Parliament.
5. Mr. Robert Dyce Reid, of Toorak, aged 71. Mr. Robert Sellar, of Malvern, aged 72.
7. Mr. Henry Mort, Member of Legislative Council, New South Wales, aged 81.
10. The Hon. and Rev. Father Plunkett, aged 76.
11. Mr. George Letts, of Horsham, aged 68.
14. Mr. John Lyne, father of Premier of New South Wales, aged 91.
16. Mr. Duncan McLean, of Kilmore, aged 77.
20. The Rev. James Cook (Presbyterian), of Sydney, aged 62.
26. Mr. James McHaig, of Brighton, Victoria. Mr. Angus Urquhart, of Larpent, near Colne, aged 52
27. Henry W. Piddington, Member New South Wales Legislative Assembly, aged 44.

OCTOBER.

8. Mr. Alexander Falconer of Bright, aged 82.
9. Mr. John Connall, of Walcha, Victoria.
10. Mr. John Field, of Tasmania, aged 81.
12. Mr. R. Y. Sibbald, of Melbourne, aged 70.
14. Mr. Thomas Kissock, of Hawksburn, Victoria, aged 94.
15. Mr. William Garlin, of Jolimont, aged 50.
18. Mr. William Ireland, of South Melbourne.
20. Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Creswick.
21. Mr. McPhail, of West Maitland, aged 101.
26. Mr. John Cross, of Minnimay, aged 85.
29. Mr. Thomas Gough, of Narandera.
30. Mr. R. H. D. White, Member Legislative Council, New South Wales, aged 63.

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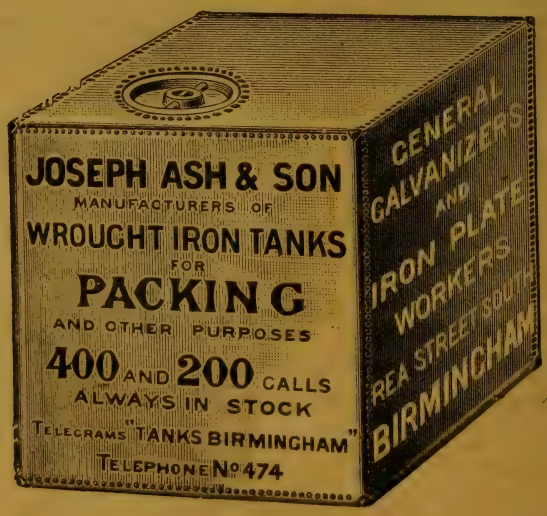
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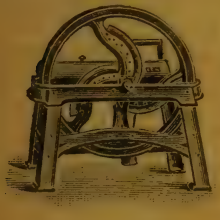
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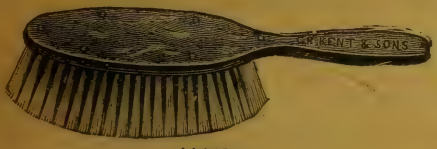
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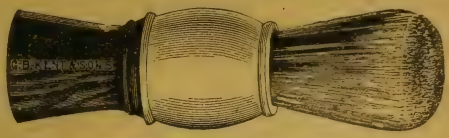
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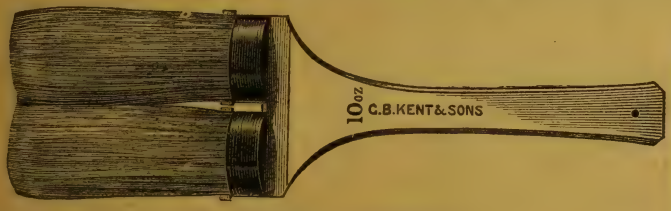
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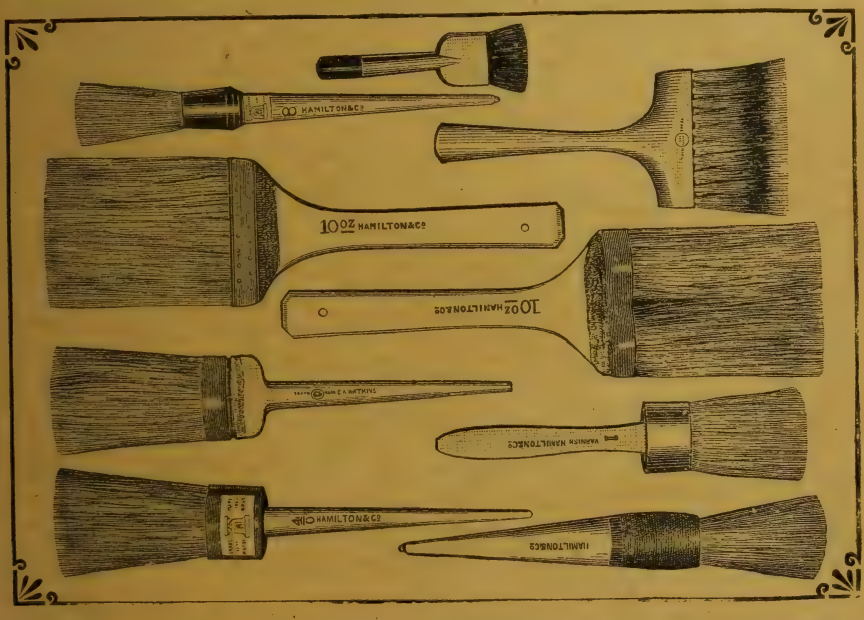
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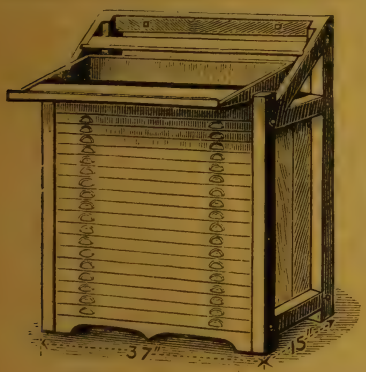
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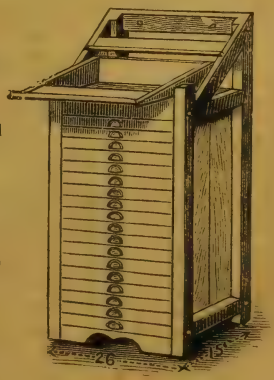
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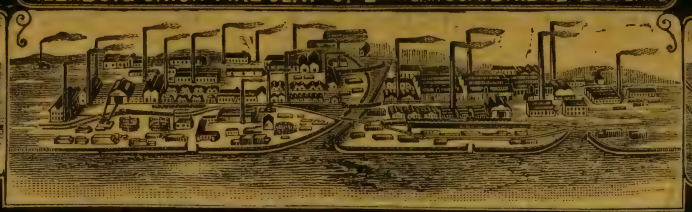
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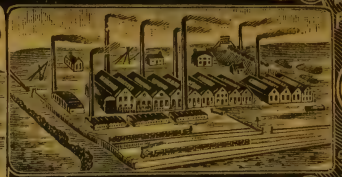


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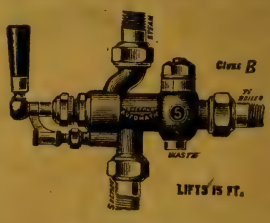
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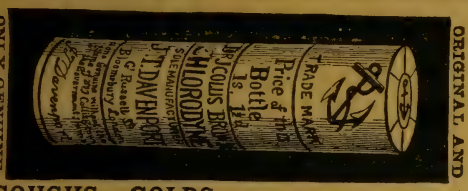
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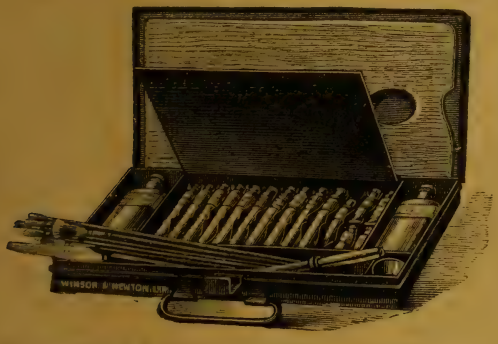
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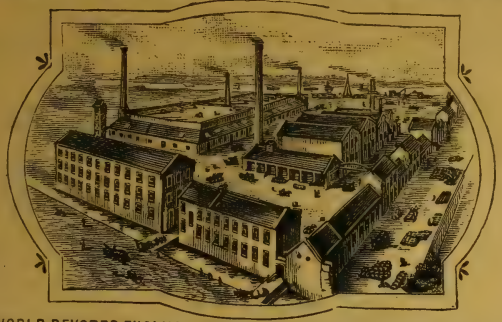
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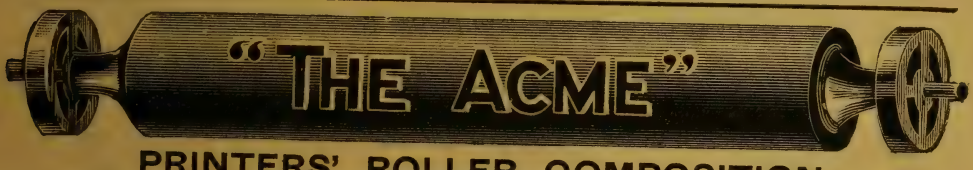
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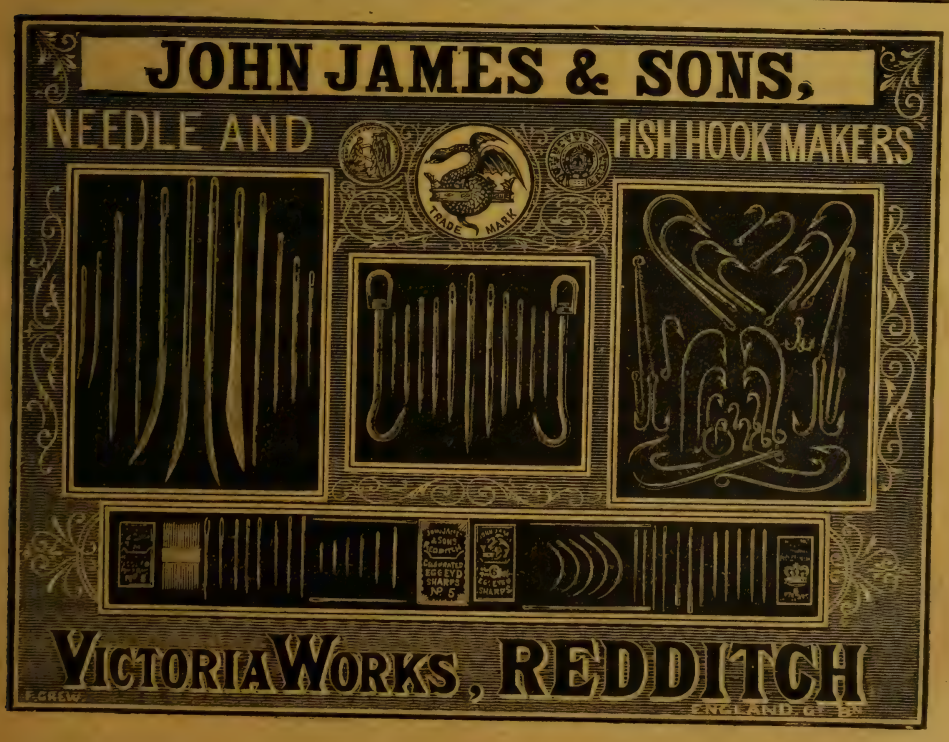
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Terrey & Son, 339, Sussex Street.
Tillock & Co., Kent & Liverpool Streets.

HARDWARE, METAL, MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

SYDNEY.

Blackwood, J., & Son, 45, Sussex Street.
Briscoe, Drysdale & Co., 56, York Street.
Felton & Nock, 194, George Street.
Friend, W. S., & Co., York and Clarence Streets.
Henkels, O., 40, Market Street.
Holdsworth, Macpherson & Co., 252-6, George Street.
Keep, John, & Son, 177, Clarence Street.
Kirkland, John, & Co., 277, Sussex Street.
Lassetter, F., & Co., Limited, 417, George Street and York Street.
McEwan, Jas., & Co., Ltd., 85, Pitt Street.
Macintosh, John, & Sons, 307, Pitt Street.
Macpherson, T., & Son, 493, Kent Street.
Martin, James, & Co., 249, Clarence Street.
Milne Brothers, 163, Sussex Street.
Neave & Co., 335, Pitt Street.
Nelson, A. D., & Co., Darling Harbour.
Park & Lacey, Limited, 189, Clarence Street.
Plummer & Owen, 422, George Street.
Robinson, F. R., & Son, 243, Castlereagh Street.
Scharff, J., 18, York Street.
Scrutton, R. L., & Co, 97, Clarence Street.
Tangye, Limited, Hay Street.
Triggs & Marr, 49, Miller Street, Pyrmont.
Wright, J., 377, Sussex Street.

ALBURY.

Hunter, G.

CLARENCE RIVER.

Page, C., Grafton.
Sault, H. F., Grafton.

WEST MAITLAND.

Great Northern Hardware Co.
Wolfe & Co.

NEWCASTLE.

Ash, F., Limited, Brown Street.
Campbell & Co., Hunter Street.
Capper Bros. & Co., Hunter Street.
Fuller & Rogers, Hunter Street West.
Gibson, R.
Hammond & Co., Brown Street.
Hewit Bros., Hunter Street.
Morison & Bearby, Carrington.
Rodgers, J. S., & Sons, Hunter Street.

HOPS AND MALT.

SYDNEY.

Toohey, J. T. & J., 284, Elizabeth Street.
Tooth & Co., Ltd., George Street West.
Waverley Brewery, Charlotte Place.

HYDRAULIC COMPANIES.

SYDNEY.

Nicholson, Jas. B., Barker's Lane.
Sydney & Suburban Hydraulic Power Co., Ltd., Hay Street.
Waygood Elevator Co., Ltd., Barker's Lane.

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SYDNEY.

Austral Freezing Works, Ltd., 3, Bent Street.
Budge, James, Balmain.
Camperdown Cold Storage Chambers, Newtown.
Fresh Food and Ice Co., Darling Harbour.
Heaton, S. J., Newtown.
Macdonald, C. A., Importer, 63, Pitt Street.
Metropolitan Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., 263, Harris Street.
North Shore Cold Stores and Ice Works, North Sydney.
Williams, J. S., Newtown.

INDIARUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS.

SYDNEY.

Blackwood, J., & Son, Ltd., 45, Sussex Street.
Colonial Rubber Co., The, Paddington.
Grear, H. & W., representing Moseley & Son, 333, Kent Street.
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., 283, George Street.
Perdiau & Co., 270, George Street.

IRON AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

SYDNEY.

Bennie, Teare & Co., Hay Street.
Briscoe, Drysdale & Co., 56, York Street.
English and Colonial Patent Trading Co., Clarence Street.
Gibson, Battle & Co., 85, Pitt Street.
Goodall, T. M., & Co., 271, Kent Street.

NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD,

BOLTON STREET, NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.

8 LARGE PAGES DAILY. 12 and 16 ON SATURDAYS. PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE NEWCASTLE HERALD is the largest and most popular Morning Newspaper printed in the Colony (outside of Sydney), and ranks as the Premier Provincial Journal of Australia. It is circulated extensively amongst all classes of the community, and is devoted principally to the Commercial, Shipping, and Mining Interests. It is the recognised Advertising Medium for the whole of the populous and important District of Newcastle and Neighbourhood, and the northern part of the Colony (from the seaport to the borders of Queensland) generally. As there are from 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants within the police district of Newcastle, and upwards of 300,000 in close connection with it, Advertisers will find it much to their advantage to make use of the columns of the HERALD.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The ADVOCATE is the best Advertising Medium for the Western District of New South Wales. No effort is spared to popularise the Paper, and the effect is seen in a rapidly increasing circulation and continuously expanding list of Advertisers.

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Established 1874.

Is published at WELLINGTON, on the Western Slopes of the Interior of NEW SOUTH WALES.

The District includes **Stuart Town, Hill End, Burrendong, Bodangord,** and other Mining centres and there are large Agricultural Areas under cultivation. Yield of wheat last season about half-a-million bushels.

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Jaffray, John W., & Co., Equitable Buildings.
Kirkland, John, & Co., Druitt Street.
Lassetter, F., & Co., Ltd., Clarence Street.
Lysaght, John, Ltd., 10, Bligh Street.
Macintosh, J., & Sons, Pitt Street.
Martin, James, & Co., 161, Clarence Street.
McLean Bros. & Rigg, Ltd., George Street, W.
McPherson, Thos., & Son, 493, Kent Street.
Parke & Lacey, 60, Clarence Street.
Reid, J. R., & Sons, 412, Kent Street.
Scrutton, R. L., & Co., Clarence Street.
Tangye's, Ltd., Hay Street.
Watkins, R. G., & Co., 109, Kent Street.
Worthington Pumping Engine Company, Clarence Street.

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SYDNEY.

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Cornforth, Samuel, Camden Chambers.
Friend, W. S., & Co., 113, York Street.
Hill, Dickenson & Co., 99, York Street.
Keep, John, & Sons, Ltd., Clarence Street.

JAM MANUFACTURERS.

SYDNEY.

Cuthbert, W. M.
Dyason Bros. & Co., Forest Lodge.
Hoadley, A., & Co., 313. Kent Street.
Johnson Bros. & Co., Glebe.
Peacock Jam Co., The.
Peacock's "OK" Jam Co., Glebe.
Sydney Jam Co.
Taylor Bros., Annandale.

LAW PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

SYDNEY.

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Maxwell, C. F. (Hayes Bros.), Ltd.

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SYDNEY.

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Australian Tannery Co., Struth's Lane.
Birdsall Bros., North Botany.
Dennis, Jeffery & Co., Ashfield.
Dunn, E. W. T., Circular Quay.
Farleigh, E. M., 31, Market Street.
Farleigh, Nettheim & Co., 80, Clarence Street.
Forsyth, James, & Son, George Street West.
Forsyth, T. T., & Sons, Chatswood.
Gavin, Gibson, & Co., Ltd., Clarence Street.
Johnson, G., & Sons, Castlereagh Street.
Johnston Bros., Chatswood.
Kennon, J., & Sons, 51, Pitt Street.
Kron, F. R., 65, Macquarie Street.
Ludowici, J. C., & Son, 162, York Street.
Radke, A., & Sons, North Sydney.
Sydney Tannery Co., Waterloo.
Wilson & Findlay, Newtown.

NEWCASTLE.

Bryant, R.

MAKERS OF PIANOS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.

SYDNEY.

Albert & Son, 118, King Street.
Bell Organ & Piano Co., 6, Bridge Street.
British Pianforte Depot, 335, George Street.
Elvy & Co., 335a, George Street.
French Musical Instrument Depot, 325, George Street.
Glen, W. H., & Co., George Street.
Hess & Co., Clarence Street.
Howard & Co., 80, Queen Street, Woollahra.
Johnstone & Co., Haymarket.
London Music Publishing Co., 616, George Street.
Nicholson & Co., 348, George Street.
Paling, W. H., & Co., Limited, 338, George Street.
Young, G. E., 335, George Street.

CLARENCE RIVER.

Jordan, H., Grafton.

WEST MAITLAND.

Paskins, H.

NEWCASTLE.

Paling, W. H., & Co., Ltd., Hunter Street.

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Cunningham, J., 28, Market Street.
Oddling, A., & Sons, 13, Queen's Place
Patten Bros., 302, Pitt Street.
Taylor, H., & Son, 255, Elizabeth Street.

NEWCASTLE.

Lock, G. P.

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SYDNEY.

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Australian Glue and Gelatine Works, Alexandria.

Biddell, Walter V. H., & Co. (Baking Powder), Waverley.

Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Co., Ltd., 80, Pitt Street.

Brady, Richard (Revolving Shutters), Glebe.

Brodie, J. H. (Oatmeal Wheat Foods), Pyrmont.

Chamber of Manufactures, N.S.W., Pitt Street.

Champion, A. A. (Baking Powder).

Channon, James (Baking Powder), Kent Street.

Chown Bros. & Mulholland (Trunk), Ultimo

Crowley, C., & Sons (Window Fittings and Show Stands), George Street.

Dirlam J., & Sons (Cutlery), George Street.

Fludder, J. H. (Venetian Blind), Petersham.

Ford, A. (Trunk), 438, Harris Street.

Forster, S., & Sons (Iron Bedstead), Ultimo

Freeman, S., & Sons (Condiments, &c.), Ultimo.

Glenfield, J. W., & Co., 268, George Street.

Green, T., & Sons (Bone Dust).

Heiron & Smith (Billiard Tables), Clarence Street.

Herbert, H. J., & Co., 9, Hamilton Street.

Holbrook & Co. (Sauce and Pickles), 80, Pitt Street.

Hunt, A. M., & Co. (Baking Powder).

Hunt, W. A., & Co. (Baking Powder), Hamilton Street.

Hyndman & Craig (Zinc Founders), Newtown.

Imperial Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Clarence Street.

Jago Co., The W. F. (Condiment).

Johnson, R., Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 76, Pitt Street.

Konig, F. (Condiment).

Lackersteen & Co. (Jam and Sauce).

Lewis, William, Tower Manufacturing Novelty Co., 232, Clarence Street.

Monk, D. J. (Vinegar Works).

Moran, Robert (Billiard Tables), 117, Castlereagh Street.

Munn's Maizena Works, 352, Sussex Street.

Natural Food Manufacturing Co., Ultimo.

O'Riordan, M. (Bone Dust).

Pugh, Ed., & Co. (Hollow Ware), 280, George Street.

Reckitt & Sons (Starch, Blue, and Blacklead), Kent Street.

Row, E., & Co. (Cordials), George Street North

Salisbury, F. J., & Co. (Bag and Portmanteau Makers), 28, Pine Street.

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Southan, W. M. (Pickle, Sauce, &c.), Waterloo.

Stuart Turner Manufacturing Co. (Perfumery, Essences, Baking Powder, Cordials, &c.), 32, Erskine Street.

Sydney Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., The.

Sydney Lead Works Co., Pyrmont.

Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Co. of New York, Clarence Street.

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Watt & Owen.

Wearne, J. H., & Co.

Wunderlich Patent Ceiling and Roofing Co., Ltd. (Zinc), 56, Pitt Street.

Wade, J. (Baking Powder), Sussex Street.

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Creak & Ford.

MacFarland, S. & A., & Custer.

Odling, Anselm & Sons, Ltd.

Train, J., & Co.

Taylor, H., & Son, 255, Elizabeth Street.

MARINE SURVEYORS.

SYDNEY.

Banks & Colonna, Captains.

Hall, Captain John Vine, Bond Street.

Pollock, Robt.

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SYDNEY.

Austral Meat Co., Ltd.

Barnes, J.

Birt & Co., Ltd.

Fresh Food and Ice Co.

Goldring, E. A.

Graziers' Meat Export Co. of Queensland.

New South Wales Freezing Companies' Association.

Pastoral Finance Association, Ltd.

Preston, W. D.

Rosewarne Packing Co., Ltd.

Sydney Meat Preserving Co., Ltd.

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SYDNEY.

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Briscoe, Drysdale & Co., 56, York Street.

Felton & Nock, 194, George Street.

Friend, W. S., & Co., York and Clarence Streets.
Holdsworth, Macpherson & Co., 252-6, George Street.
Keep, John, & Son, 177, Clarence Street.
Kirkland, John, & Co., 277, Sussex Street.
Lassetter, F., & Co., Ltd., 417, George Street, and York Street.
McEwan, Jas., & Co., Ltd., 85, Pitt Street.
Macintosh, John, & Sons, 307, Pitt Street.
Macpherson, T., & Son, 493, Kent Street.
Martin, James, & Co., 249, Clarence Street.
Milne Bros., 166, Sussex Street.
Neave & Co., 335, Pitt Street.
Nelson, A. D., & Co., Darling Harbour.
Park & Lacey, Ltd., 189, Clarence Street.
Plummer & Owen, 422, George Street.
Robinson, F. R., & Son, 243, Castlereagh Street.
Scharff, J., 18, York Street.
Scrutton, R. L., & Co., 97, Clarence Street.
Tangye, Ltd., Hay Street.
Triggs & Marr, 49, Miller Street, Pyrmont.
Wright, J., 377, Sussex Street.

WEST MAITLAND.

Cohen, D.
Great Northern Hardware Co.
Wolfe & Co.

NEWCASTLE.

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Campbell & Co., Hunter Street.

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SYDNEY.

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Crago, F., Newtown.
Gillespie, Bros., & Co., Anchor Roller Flour Mills, Bathurst Street.
McCorquodale Bros., 282, Sussex Street.
Morris, J., & Co., Ashfield.
Murrumbidgee Co-operative Milling Co., Ltd., Clarence Street.
New Caledonia Flour Mills, Newtown.
Pemell, James, & Co., 76, Engine Street.
Scott, Mungo & Co., Bathurst Street.
Wearne, J. & J., Goulburn Street West.
Wise Bros., 76, Pitt Street.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS, WALL PAPERS, &c.

SYDNEY.

Angwin, G., Wynyard Lane.
Ariell, W. H., & Co., 335, Kent Street.
Borthwick, A. & G., Waterloo.
Docker Bros, Representative, 280, George Street.
Gilkes, Massey & Co., George Street.
Groth, H. H., Jun., & Co., 529, George Street.
Harland, Wm., & Son, 82, Pitt Street.
Hibble's "Champion" Metallic Paints Depot, Annandale.
Sandy, James, & Co., 271, George Street.
Sissons Bros., & Co., Ltd., 47, Market Street.
Standard Paint Co., Cooper Wharf.
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark.
Williamson, Croft & Co., 53, York Street.

OIL COMPANIES AND REFINERS.

SYDNEY.

Alderson, Fred., & Co., 1, Bulletin Lane.
Australian Kerosene Oil Co., Gresham Street.
Fell, A. M., & Sons, Darling Harbour.
Lever Bros., Ltd., Balmain.
Maclean, R. J., Reliance Co., 375, Kent Street.
Mineral Oil Co., 119, Pitt Street.
Morrison, James, & Co., Newtown.
New South Wales Shale and Oil Co., Ltd., Ultimo Road.
Universal Grease and Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co., 289, Pitt Street.

OPTICIANS' GOODS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

SYDNEY.

Cocks, Arthur, & Co.
Esdaile, E., 54, Hunter Street.
Greenfield & Barraclough, 371, George Street.
Kopsch, C. T. G., 8, Bridge Street.
Osborn & Jerdan, 438, George Street.
Wiesener, S. F., 334, George Street.
Woods, W., 299, George Street.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SYDNEY.

Brooks, Wm. & Co., 17, Castlereagh Street.
Firth, Peter J., Castlereagh Street, N.
Fuerth & Nall, 2, Dean's Place.

PATENT AGENTS.

SYDNEY.

Griffith, Arthur, M.L.A., 169, Phillip Street.
Hepburn & Spruson, 169, King Street.
Newton, Manfield, 95, Elizabeth Street.
Waters, Edward, 23, Elizabeth Street.

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SYDNEY.

Baker & Rouse, 375, George Street.
Empire Works Co., 525, Kent Street.
Harrington & Co., Ltd., 63, King Street.
Small, J. W., & Co., 373, George Street.
Squire, J. H., & Co., 116, King Street.

PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, &c.

SYDNEY.

Barnett, Leopold, & Co., 44, Carrington Street.
Bernard, D., 430, George Street.
Callan, H. W., & Son, 318, George Street.
Carter, A., & Co., 397, Pitt Street.
Young Bros., 37, Elizabeth Street.

PRINTERS' BROKERS.

SYDNEY.

Cowan, Alex., & Co., 49, York Street.
Edwards, Dunlop & Co., Ltd., Clarence Street.
Gordon & Gotch, 123, Pitt Street.
Imperial Printing Ink Co., 74, Pitt Street.
Wimble, F. T., & Co., 87, Clarence Street.

ALBURY.

Adams, Cooper & Adams.
Affleck, T., & Co., Dean Street.

CLARENCE RIVER.

Varley, G. H., Grafton.

WEST MAITLAND.

Tucker, Thompson & Eipper.

PUBLISHERS.

SYDNEY.

Brooks & Co., Castlereagh Street, North.
Bruck, L. (Medical), Castlereagh Street North.
Gordon & Gotch, 123, Pitt Street.
Hayes Bros., Ltd. (Law), 161, King Street.
Thompson, Robt. A., & Co., 180, Pitt Street.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS.

SYDNEY.

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Jewell, W. F., Newtown.

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SYDNEY.

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Brush, J., Son, & Co., 403, George Street.
Butler, Edward, & Sons, 205, Clarence Street.
Gregory, A., & Co., 35, Market Street
Grimly, Frank, 263, Clarence Street.
Lukey & Nicklin, 227, Clarence Street

ALBURY.

Davidson, W.

CLARENCE RIVER.

Maxted, H., Grafton.

WEST MAITLAND.

Barden & Ribee.
Post, J.
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Plummer & Owen, George Street.
Shorter, John (Doulton's), Clarence Street.
Tylor, J., & Sons, 335, Pitt Street,

SEEDSMEN, &c.

SYDNEY.

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Austen, G., & Co., 191, Hay Street.
Ferguson & Co., 19, Royal Arcade.
Gelding, J. & W., George Street.
Horton, E., & Co., 734, George Street.
Little, Robert, & Co. (Agricultural), 156, Sussex Street.
Milner & Co., 29, Pitt Street.
Purchase, Samuel, Parramatta.
Royal Nurseries, Rookwood.
Shepherd, P. L. C., & Son, 202, Pitt Street.
Yates, A., & Co., 337, Sussex Street.

CLARENCE RIVER.

Volckers, H. A., Grafton.

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SYDNEY.

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Farleigh, Nettheim & Co., 30, Clarence Street.
Gavin, Gibson & Co., Ltd., Queen Victoria Markets.
Johnston, J. W., & Co., Haymarket.
Singer Manufacturing Company, Wynyard Square.
Wells, G. J., 1, Hunter Street.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Depot, Queen Victoria Markets.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

SYDNEY.

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Buzacott & Co., 23, Wharf Street.
Corrigan, B. M., 31, Sussex Street.
Gray & Gray, 62, Sussex Street.
Mitchell & Co., 1a, Macquarie Place.
Mort's Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., 33, Pitt Street.
Potts & Paul, 7, Erskine Street.
Smith, Kopson & Co., 68, Clarence Street.

SMELTING COMPANIES.

SYDNEY.

Icke, C., & Co., Newtown.
Smelting Company of Australia, Ltd.
Sydney Smelting Co., Hunter's Hill.

SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SYDNEY.

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Alston Soap and Candle Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Balmain.
Cahill, J., & Co., Newtown.
Carrington Soap Co., Petersham.
Hunter, James, & Sons.
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Lucasia Soap and Candle Works, Balmain.
New South Wales Magic Soap Co., Petersham.
Pearson Bros.
Southern Cross Soap Co., Newtown.
Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Kent Street.
Upton & Co., Newtown.

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SYDNEY.

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Colonial Paper Co., Ltd., 313, Kent Street.
Cowan, Alex., & Sons, Ltd., 37, Wynyard Square.
De la Rue Co., Ltd., Thos.
Detmold, William, Limited, Hoffnung's Chambers.
Edwards, Dunlop & Co., Limited, 123-9 Clarence Street.
Gordon & Gotch, 123, Pitt Street.
Penfold, W. C., & Co., 183, Pitt Street.
Sands, John, 374, George Street.
Spicer, James, & Sons, Clarence Street.
Sydney Paper Mills Co., Liverpool.
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Ward, Marcus, & Co., Ltd., Agent, Pitt Street.
Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ash Street.

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SYDNEY.

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Freeman & Sons, Carrington Street.
Harper & Co., Empire Chambers.
Reckitt & Son, Limited, 425, Kent Street.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SYDNEY.

Atkins, W., & Co., 451, Kent Street.
Newbould, Samuel & Co., Ltd., 16, Castlereagh Street.

SUGAR COMPANIES.

SYDNEY.

Colonial Sugar Refining Co.
Millaquin and Yengarie Sugar Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SYDNEY.

Bruck, Ludwig, 37, Castlereagh Street.
Guyatt, G., 495, George Street.
Hentsch, W. W., & Son, 43, Park Street.
McLennan, Colin, & Son, 122, Bathurst Street.
Schmidlin, F., 54, Elizabeth Street.

TEA MERCHANTS AND BROKERS AND EASTERN GOODS.

SYDNEY.

Amoy & Ceylon Tea Co., 108, Pitt Street.
Angus, A. Forbes, J.P., 18, Bridge Street.
Atcherley & Dawson, Ltd., 257, George Street.
Banks, Chas., & Co., 85, Clarence Street.
Black, R., 528, Kent Street.
Bowden & Huxtable, 376, Sussex Street.
British Tea Co., Hamilton Street.
Bull, J. A., & Co., Ltd., Hamilton Street.
Callaghan, L. C., & Co., 18, Bridge Street.

ILLAWARRA MERCURY.

Established 1855. Published at WOLLONGONG every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The Leading Journal of the South Coast.

SPLENDID ADVERTISING MEDIUM, having an Extensive Circulation.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

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THE YASS COURIER, N.S.W.

ESTABLISHED 43 YEARS.

Published every Tuesday and Friday Morning. Subscription, 12s. per annum in advance.

The YASS COURIER is the best Advertising Medium in the Electorate of Yass Plains, having an extensive circulation in all parts of the District, as well as throughout New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand. The population of Yass is over 2,000, and of the District, 8,000.

LONDON AGENTS: Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH.
AGENTS: GORDON & GOTCH, in Europe and Australasia.

A. C. WOOD,
Proprietor.

THE YASS TRIBUNE,

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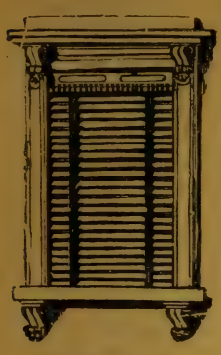
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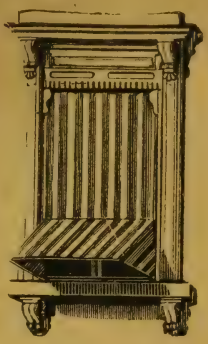
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New Australian Electric Co., Russell Place.

Siemens Bros., Market Street.

SLATER, JOHN, & CO., 466, Collins Street.

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTAPERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., Ltd., 274, Flinders Street (late 586, Collins Street).

EXPLOSIVES.

MELBOURNE.

Australian Explosives and Chemical Co., Limited, 356, Little Collins Street. (See Advt.).

Colonial Ammunition Co., Footscray.

Guthridge, N., Ltd., 489, Collins Street.

National Explosives Co. (The), Ltd., 31, Queen Street.

FANCY GOODS.

MELBOURNE.

Edments & Co., Bourke Street.

Falk, P., & Co., Little Collins Street.

Gerson, Jacob, Lonsdale Street.

Schutze, Steffens & Co., 299, Little Collins Street.

Welsford, S. J., 209, Swanston Street.

GEELONG.

Jones, W. S., Moorabool Street.

BALLARAT.

Davies, H., & Co., Sturt Street.

Owen, W., Sturt Street.

Snow & Co., Sturt Street.

Summerscales, J., 6, Sturt Street.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

MELBOURNE.

Brooks, McGlashan & McHarg, 269, 271, 273, Little Flinders Street.

Nott, Henry, & Co., 271, Flinders Lane.

FELLMONGERS' MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Atlas Works, Richmond.

GEELONG.

Jowett & Sons, Breakwater.

FENCING WIRE.

MELBOURNE.

De Goey, J. C., 22, Market Street.

FIBRE, KAPOK, &c.

MELBOURNE.

Catherwood, Welsby & Co., 322, Little Collins Street.

Laycock, Son & Nettleton, Normanby Road, Yarra Bank, South Melbourne.

Tolson, H., & Co., Collins Street.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance Co., 103, William Street.

Blain & Co., 317, Collins Street.

Buchan, J., & Co., 91, Queen Street.

Capper, D. P., 317, Collins Street.

DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.

Ferdinando & Co., 7, Elizabeth Street.

Forbes, R. A., & Son, 364, Collins Street.

Howden & Co., Proprietary Ltd., 98, Elizabeth Street.

Lyell, Butler & Densham, 349, Collins Street.

Martin, T. Jaques, & Co., 423, Collins Street.

Pleasance, Graham & Styles, Elizabeth Street.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO., Ltd.—Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., William and Collins Streets.

FISHING TACKLE.

MELBOURNE.

Angler's (The) Depot, 364 Bourke Street.

Case, S. A., 377, Little Collins Street.

Oxley, W. C., 344, Little Collins Street.

FLANNEL.

GEELONG.

Hirst & Co., Corio Terrace, Barwon River.

FURNITURE.

MELBOURNE.

Cohen Bros. & Co., 111, Lonsdale Street.

Craig, Williamson Proprietary Ltd., 12, Elizabeth Street.

Dellit, J., & Sons, 35, Wreckyn Street, N. Melbourne.

Nunan Bros., 258, Swanston Street.

Robertson & Moffat, Bourke Street.

Simpson, W. T., Victoria Street, N. Melbourne.

Tye & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., 104, Bourke Street.

Wallach, Limited, 244, Elizabeth Street.

GEELONG.

Davies, A. E., James Street.
Dent, F. G., Malop Street.

BENDIGO.

Carolin & Co., Mitchell Street.
Morley, Johnston, Mitchell Street.
White & Co., View Point.

BALLARAT.

Susman & Co., 53 and 55, Bridge Street.
Tunbridge & Son, Lydiard Street.

FUSE MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Australian Explosives Co., Little Collins Street.

BENDIGO.

Jackson, Henry, View Point.
Perry, H., & Co., Forest Street.

GALVANISED IRON.

MELBOURNE.

Currie & Richards, 473, Elizabeth Street.
Ellis, Joseph, & Sons, 210, Flinders Lane.
Galvanized Iron and Wire Co., 26, Queen Street.
Lysaght Bros. & Co., Limited, 24, Queen Street.
Warburton, T., 384, Bourke Street.

GEELONG.

Freeman, B., Malop Street.

BALLARAT.

Ballarat Hardware Co.
Cant, A., 18, Armstrong Street.
Eyres Bros., Sturt Street.
Hare, D., Armstrong Street.
Holway & Sons, Armstrong Street.

GASFITTINGS, &c.

MELBOURNE.

Danks, John, & Son, 391, Bourke Street West.
Dempster, A., 266, Little Bourke Street.
Frazer & Mountain, 64, Swanston Street.
White, George, & Co., 716, Drummond Street, Carlton.

GEMS.

MELBOURNE.

Littlewood, G., & Co., 240, Collins Street.

GENERAL AGENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Adams, G. H., & Co., 235, Little Flinders Street.
Arthur & Co., Limited, 236, Little Flinders Street.
Connell, J., & Co., Bourke Street.
Cushing & Co., 493, Collins Street.
Newell & Co., 17, Queen Street.
Samuel, E., & Co., 376, Little Flinders Street —London House : 79, Coleman Street, E.C. Birmingham : 1, Temple Row West.
The National Agency Co. (W. Ramsay) 80, Swanston Street.

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MELBOURNE.

BORSDORFF & Co., 257, Flinders Lane.
Taylor, Ferguson & Co., late Jno. McGee & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., 318 and 320, Flinders Lane.

GLASS (PLATE), &c.

MELBOURNE.

Brooks, Robinson & Co., 65, Elizabeth Street—London Office : Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate.
Newing, T. R., 154, Elizabeth Street.
Sniders, J. & B., 50, Little Flinders Street.

GRAIN BROKERS.

MELBOURNE.

Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Co., Ltd., 555, Collins Street.
THE AUSTRALASIAN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., Ltd., Australian Wool Stores, Collins Street.

GRAIN MERCHANTS.

MELBOURNE.

Bell, James, & Co., 9, Queen Street.
Black, H. B., & Co., 464, Collins Street.
Brunton, T., & Co., 531, Collins Street.
DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
Darling, J., & Son, 44, King Street.
Gillespie, G., & Co., 368, Flinders Street.
Kickham, L. (The) Flour Milling Co., Ltd., 475, Collins Street.
Love, H. E., & Co., 603, Little Collins Street.
McDonough, Henry, 516-518, Flinders Street.
Pratt, J., & Co., 453, Elizabeth Street.

Robinson, R., Grime & Co., Ltd., 354, Flinders Street.

THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES & MORTGAGE CO., LTD. Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., William and Collins Streets.

GRINDERY.

MELBOURNE.

Holder, Horton & Co., Bourke Street.

Lloyd Bros. & Maginnis, Flemington.

Ullathorne & Co., 269, Lonsdale Street—London House: 9, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

GEELONG.

Munday, J., Moorabool Street.

BENDIGO.

Abbott, J. H., & Co., Pall Mall and Market Square.

Anderson, D., corner of Mitchell and Hargreaves Streets.

Davey, High Street,

Harper, G. H., High Street.

Taylor, J., Hargreaves Street.

GROCERIES.

MELBOURNE.

Dunlea & Co., 151, Elizabeth Street.

Fletcher, Chester & Co., 69, Elizabeth Street.

Foy & Gibson, Smart Street, Carlton.

George & George, Collins Street.

Moran & Cato, Head Office: 277, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, and 50 branches.

The Mutual Store, Flinders Street.

Walker, R., 41, Swanston Street.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

MELBOURNE.

ROSIER, JAMES W., Clarke Buildings, 432, Bourke Street (a few doors above Kirk's Bazaar). Est. 1850.

BENDIGO.

Baker, Hargreaves Street.

Bucholz, J., Hargreaves Street.

Frigerio, A., Mitchell Street.

Jackson, Henry, View Point.

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Langley, H., Union Hat Mills, Amess Street, Carlton.

Denton Hat Mills, Collingwood.

Turner, James H., 176, Flinders Lane.

HATS AND CAPS.

MELBOURNE.

Buzolich, W., & Co., Bourke Street.

Smith, Thomas, 127, Swanston Street.

Wallworth, S., 270, Bourke Street.

BENDIGO.

Hill, J. T., Pall Mall.

Miller J., Bath Corner.

HEMP.

GEELONG.

Donaghy & Sons, Packington Street.

HOPS.

GEELONG.

Volum Brewing Co., Brewers, Corio Street.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Carolin & Co., Ltd., 191, Collins Street.

IMPORTERS & INDENTORS.

MELBOURNE.

HANNA, R. & CO., Patentees of Vapour Stoves and Lamps. Sole Agents for Gearhart's H.S. Knitting Machines. Pittsburgh Cooking Stoves. Salt Lake City Alfalfa and Sorghun Seeds, Gasoline, Naptha, and Motor car oils always in stock. Sherwood's Steel Harness. American goods a speciality. Fay's Patent Manilla Roofing and Insulating Paper. 18, Market Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

MELBOURNE.

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTAPERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., Ltd., 274, Flinders Street.

INDIAN PRODUCE.

MELBOURNE.

Chaleyer, Fisher & Co., 497, Collins Street.

INSURANCE PUBLICATIONS.

MELBOURNE.

Ross, J. Howlett, "Australian Financial Gazette and Insurance Chronicle" Office, 129b, Queen Street.

IRONMONGERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

MELBOURNE.

Agnew, A., & Co., 270, Latrobe Street.
Bennie, Teare & Co. 48, A'Beckett Street.
Black, J. G., 366A, Bourke Street.
Briscoe & Co., 396, Little Collins Street.
Caro Bros., 366, Little Collins Street.
Chambers & Seymour, 223, Collins Street.
Cohen, S., Sons & Co., 380, Lonsdale Street.
Cooper, John, & Sons, 287 & 289, Elizabeth Street.
Danks, John, & Son, 391, Bourke Street.
Duckett, Edward, 374, Lonsdale Street.
Harrison & Tims, 443, Bourke Street.
Harvey, Shaw & Co., Lonsdale Street. London House: 72, Gracechurch Street.
Henderson, C. R., 385, Elizabeth Street.
Johnson, H., Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 231, Elizabeth Street.
Keep, Edward & Co., 100, Franklin Street.
McEwan, James, & Co., Limited, corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets—London Office: 27, Lombard Street, E.C.
McLean Bros. & Rigg, Limited, 113, Elizabeth Street—London Office: 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
MITCHELL, THOMAS, & Co., 355 & 357, Lonsdale Street.
Morris & Meeks, 372, Little Collins Street.
Reid Bros. & Russell, 533, Elizabeth Street.
Walker, James, 380, Little Collins Street.
White, George & Co., 716, Drummond Street, Carlton.

GEELONG.

Daniel, John, Moorabool Street.
Hawkes Bros., Clare Street.
Humble & Nicholson, Little Malop Street.
Scott & Hodgkins, Ryrie Street.

BENDIGO.

Central Foundry, Mount Korong Road, Ironbark.
Connelly, T. J., & Co., High Street.
Faul, J. W., Hargreaves Street.
Harkness & Co., Victoria Foundry.
Jackson, H., View Point.
Roberts & Sons, Wills Street.
Stilwell Bros., Hargreaves Street.

BALLARAT.

Ballarat Hardware Co., Armstrong Street.
Cant, A., Armstrong Street.
Cohen, Son & Co., Sturt Street.
Dawson, Wm., Sturt Street.
Eyres Bros., Sturt Street.
Maidment, S., Sturt Street.
Ramsey, R., Bridge Street.

JEWELLERY.

MELBOURNE.

Benjamin, A., 290, Little Collins Street.
Catanach, G. W., & Co., 310, Little Collins Street.
Crownson, S., 11, Elizabeth Street.
Denis Bros., Bourke Street.
Drummond, W., & Co., Collins Street.
Falk, P., & Co., 287, Little Collins Street.
Kilpatrick & Co., Collins Street.
Larard Bros., Howie Place, 279, Little Collins Street East.
McBean, John M., 256, Collins Street.
Rosenthal, Aronson & Co., 275-281, Lonsdale Street—London House: 26, Fore Street, E.C.
Rowland, John, 226, Collins Street.
Willis, T., & Co., 277-279, Little Collins Street.

GEELONG.

Band, F., Moorabool Street.
Page, H., Gheringhap Street.

BENDIGO.

Bennett's, View Street.
Edwards, J. B., Pall Mall.
Knowlton, James, Charing Cross.
Melrose & Son, View Street.
Prescott, F. N., Mitchell Street.
Welch, C., Mitchell Street.

JEWELLERS' AND DENTISTS' TOOLS.

MELBOURNE.

Burmeister Bros., Carson Place, 287, Little Collins Street.

KID GLOVES.

MELBOURNE.

Lazarus, Siegfried, 236, Flinders Lane.

LAMP WARE.

MELBOURNE.

Brandt Bros., 422, Elizabeth Street.
Notman, Jno., 275, Little Collins Street.

LEATHER.

MELBOURNE.

Gavin, Gibson & Co., Ltd., Importers of Boots, Leather, Grindery, etc., 405 & 407, Lonsdale Street; and at 203, Clarence Street, Sydney, & 8, Finsbury Square, London. Indents executed on liberal terms. Agents for English and American Shoe and general Machinery, also Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.

Hardie, Jas., 584, Little Collins Street.

Holder, Horton & Co., Bourke Street.

Michaelis, Hallenstein & Co., 384, Lonsdale Street—London Office: 17 and 18, Basinghall Street.

Thomson, Hugh, 207-209, Elizabeth Street.

Ullathorne & Co., Lonsdale Street.

BALLARAT.

Parker, George, Armstrong Street.

Rehfisch, H., Mair Street.

LIME AND CEMENT.

MELBOURNE.

Victoria Lime and Cement Co., 458, Little Flinders Street.

LITHOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Mason, Firth & McCutcheon, Little Collins Street.

Sands & McDougall, Ltd., 365, Collins Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MELBOURNE.

Blair, L. S., & Co., City Road, South Melbourne.

Campi, A., 182, Russell Street.

Fisher Bros., 222, Russell Street.

Meadows & Co., 337, Latrobe Str et.

MACHINERY.

MELBOURNE.

Bennie, Teare & Co., 69, A'Beckett Street.

Campbell, A. L., & Co., 33, William Street.

Gregory, H. P., & Co., 499, Bourke Street.

Hornsby, R., & Sons, Limited, Spencer Street.

McPherson, Thomas, 610, Collins Street.

Noyes Bros., 15, Queen Street.

Sutherland, Alexander, & Co., 120, King Street.

Tangyes, Limited, A'Beckett Street.

Welch, Perrin & Co., Moray Street, South Melbourne — London House: 10, Eastcheap, E.C.

GEELONG.

Collins, W. H., & Sons, Union Woollen Mills.

Gray, Alex., & Co., Albion Woollen Mills.

BALLARAT.

Cameron & Sutherland, Lydiard Street.

Miller & Co., 14 to 20, Dana Street.

Morey, E., & Co.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

MELBOURNE.

Rowan, C., & Son, 271, Collins Street.

Webster, George, & Co., 245, Little Flinders Street.

BENDIGO.

Whiteside, R., & Co., Hargreaves Street.

MANURE IMPORTERS.

MELBOURNE.

Cumming, Smith & Co., 65, William Street.

Renard Fertilizer Co. Proprietary, Ltd., The, C. W. Renard, Managing Director, St. James Building, Little Collins Street. European House: Renard, Lorimer & Co., Antwerp, Belgium.

MANTELPIECES.

MELBOURNE.

Cox, F. K., & Co., 161, Queen Street.

Corben, H. B., 634, Smith Street, Clifton Hill.

Huxley, Parker & Co., 144, Exhibition Street.

Wilson, Corben & Co., Kavanagh Street, South Melbourne.

Woodhead & Hook, Budd Street, Collingwood.

MEDICAL AGENTS.

(For Sale and Purchase of Medical Practices)

MELBOURNE.

Ramsay, W. (The National Agency Co.), 80, Swanston Street, and at 82, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

MERCHANTS.

MELBOURNE.

DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.

RENARD, LORIMER & Co. (George Lorimer and George Fethers), 11, St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street. European House: Renard, Lorimer & Co., Antwerp, Belgium.

Service, James, & Co., 460, Collins Street. London Agents: Laughland, Mackay & Baker, 50, Lime Street.

Grondona & Co., 60-70, Queen Street.

METALS.

MELBOURNE.

McIlwraith, John, 48, Little Collins Street.

Slater, John, & Co., 466, Collins Street.

MILLING.

MELBOURNE.

Brunton, T., & Co., Collins Street.

GEELONG.

Harvey, Dann & Co., Ryrie Street.
Reid, W., & Co., Little Malop Street.

MONUMENTAL STONE.

MELBOURNE.

Ballantine, A. & G., 330, Swanston Street.
Chambers & Clutten, corner of Lonsdale and Exhibition Streets.
Jagers & Son, Sydney Road, Parkville.
Wright, W., & Sons, corner of King Street and Flinders Lane.

BALLARAT.

Commons, F. W., Creswick Road.
Macdonald, J., Creswick Road.

GEELONG.

Wilcox, Chas., & Bros.
Nash, C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Allan & Co., Collins Street.
Chapman, G., 155, Swanston Street.
Glen, W. H., & Co., Collins Street.
Sutton Bros., Bourke Street.

BENDIGO.

Butler, J., Arcade.
Flight, O., View Street.
Sutton Bros., Pall Mall.

OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.

MELBOURNE.

Adams, Wm., & Co., 523, Collins Street.
Cole Bros., 112, Gertrude Street, Fitzroy.
Dean, Clark & Co., 350, Elizabeth Street.
Gray, Potter & Co., 528, Collins Street.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., 306, Flinders Lane.
Yencken, E. L., & Co., 304, Flinders Street.

GEELONG.

Bradley & Wiggs, Market Square.
Gardiner, G., Marshalltown.
McRorie Bros., Malop Street
Nash, W., Malop Street.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Carter & Werner, 86, Elizabeth Street.
Gaunt, T., & Co., 337, Bourke Street.
Jennings, J., Queen Street.
Husbands, William S., 454, Bourke Street.
Nott, Alf., 183, Collins Street.
Pugh, C. W., 13, Gertrude Street, Fitzroy.
Watson, W., & Sons, 78, Swanston Street.
Wood, Equitable Building, Elizabeth Street.

BENDIGO.

Edwards, J. B.
Prescott, Napoli, Mitchell Street.

BALLARAT.

Carter & Werner, Lydiard Street.

PAPERHANGING IMPORTERS.

MELBOURNE.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., 306, Flinders Lane.
Yencken, E. L., & Co., 304, Flinders Street.

BALLARAT.

Donaldson, J., Sturt Street.
Ruddock, A., Sturt Street.
Stansfield & Smith, Lydiard Street.

PAPER, PRINTING MACHINERY, &c.

MELBOURNE.

Cooke, S., & Co., 330, Little Flinders Street.
Cowan & Sons, 395, Little Flinders Street West (James Cook, General Manager).
Detmold, William, 126-132, Flinders Lane.
GORDON & GOTCH, LTD., 124 & 126, Queen Street—London House: 15, St. Bride Street, E.C. (See Advt.)
Jack, Andrew, & Co., 347-349, Flinders Lane.
Mason, Firth & McCutcheon, 391, Little Collins Street.
Spicer, James, & Sons, Flinders Lane.
Schuhkrafft, S., & Co., 130-132, Flinders Street.

GEELONG.

Australian Paper Mill Co., Fyansford.

BENDIGO.

Bolton Bros., Williamson Street.
Brockley, Bros., Mitchell Street.
Cambridge, Thos., Market Square.
Hull, E., Hargreaves Street.
Mackay & Co., Market Square.
Walker, D., "Evening Mail" Office.

BALLARAT.

Anderson & Co., Armstrong Street.
Berry, Anderson & Co., Lydiard Street.
Niven, F. W., & Co., 40, Sturt Street.

PASTORAL AGENTS.

MELBOURNE.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE, LAND AND FINANCE CO., Ltd., 103 and 105, William Street. Manager for Australia: J. J. Falconer, Esq.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

MELBOURNE.

Bodycomb, Bedlington, Fel. Austr. Inst. P.A., Oxford Chambers, 473, Bourke Street.
Hanna, R., & Co., 18, Market Street.
Sachse, The Hon. A. O., corner of Collins and William Streets.
Furri, G. G., & Co., 154, Queen Street.
Waters, Ed., & Son, 133, William Street.

PAVEMENT LIGHT.

MELBOURNE.

Barnett Bros., Flinders Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

MELBOURNE.

Baker & Rouse, 260, Collins Street.
Foster & Martin, Collins Street.
Kodak Ltd., "The Block," Collins Street.
Reid Bros., 366a, Bourke Street.
Stewart & Co., Bourke Street.
Small, J. W., & Co., 270, Little Collins Street.
Talma Co., Swanston Street.
Watson, W., & Sons, 78, Swanston Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MELBOURNE.

Allan & Co. (late Wilkie, Webster, and Allan), 284 & 286, Collins Street.
Anderson & Co., Dorrit Street, Carlton.
Beckett, A., 240-242, Collins Street.
Brasch, Marcus & Co., 108, Elizabeth Street.
Carnegie & Sons, 106, Elizabeth Street.
Crawford & Co., Collins Street.
Glen, W. H., & Co., 274, Collins Street.
Moreau, H., & Co., 330-332, Flinders Lane.
Sutton Bros., Bourke Street.
Sykes, A. P., 227, Little Collins Street.
Wertheim, H., 173, William Street.

BALLARAT.

Ewins, J., Sturt Street.
Herbert, G. & F., Sturt Street.
Sutton & Co., Sturt Street.

PICTURE FRAMINGS.

MELBOURNE.

Bernard, D., & Co., 343, Bourke Street.
Cole, E. W., Arcade, Collins Street.
Dimond Bros., 77, Bridge Road, Richmond.
Freedman, Barnett, 99, Little Collins Street.
Norman, W. J., Elizabeth Street.
Stevens, W. R., 33, Elizabeth Street.
Tiller, W. J., Little Collins Street.

PIPES.

MELBOURNE.

Vuillermoz & Cayron, 368, Little Collins Street.

PLOUGH-SHARE MANUFACTURERS.

MELBOURNE.

Cooper, John, & Sons, 287 & 289, Elizabeth Street.

PLUMBING MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Danks, John, & Son, Bourke Street.
ELLIS, JOSEPH, & SONS, 210, Flinders Lane.
Fraser & Mountain, 66, Swanston Street.

PRODUCE BROKERS.

MELBOURNE.

DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO., Ltd. Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., William and Collins Streets.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

MELBOURNE.

Barrow Brothers, 522, Little Collins Street.
Bourne, James, 464, 468, Elizabeth Street.
Coffey, P., & Sons, 217, Burwood Road, Hawthorn.
Dunn, Ch., & Co., 168, Flinders Street.
Export Co. of Australia, William Street.
Hammand, Polsue & Co., Flinders Street.
Melbourne (The) Chilled Butter and Produce Co. Proprietary, Ltd., 460, Flinders Lane.
Tolson, H., & Co., Collins Street.
Woods, John, North Fitzroy.

GEELONG.

Clarke, R., & Co., Ryrie Street.
Price, J. & A., Malop Street.
Whitelaw & Co., Malop Street.

SADDLERS' MATERIALS.

MELBOURNE.

Box, H., & Son, 444, Chancery Lane.
Day, W., & Son, Rankins Lane, off Little Bourke Street.
Guthridge & Co., 415, Lonsdale Street.
Loader, T., & Co., 501, Bourke Street West.
Moore, Thomas, & Sons, 330, Elizabeth Street.
Power, T. P., & Co., 400, Little Bourke Street.

GEELONG.

Lucas, W., Ryrie Street

BALLARAT.

Allchin & Morrell, Doveton Street.
Purdue, T. P., Lydiard Street.

SAFES.

MELBOURNE.

Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Company, Limited, 27, William Street.
Jennings, W. P., 278, Little Bourke Street.
Pitt, T., & Co., 29, Bedford Street, North Melbourne.
Willis, W., & Co., Little Collins Street.

SALT.

MELBOURNE.

Berry, Henry, 186, Spencer Street.
Corben, J. S., & Co., Courtney Street, North Melbourne.
Thomson & Co., 264, Latrobe Street.
Wild, Joseph, & Co., North Melbourne.

GEELONG.

Cheetham & Co., Little Malop Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

MELBOURNE.

Johnson & Co., New Home Sewing Machine, 222, Swanston Street.
Singer Manufacturing Co., 238, William Street.
Ward Bros., 252, Smith Street, Collingwood.
Wertheim, Hugo, 173, William Street.
Wheeler & Wilson, 72, Bourke Street.

SHIPPING AGENTS.

MELBOURNE.

Crosby, W., & Co., 517, Collins Street.
Currie, A., & Co., 40, William Street.
DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
Ellerker, J. B., 372, Flinders Street.
Gibbs, Bright, & Co., 34, Queen Street.
Gill, James, & Co., 477, Collins Street.
Orr & Phillips, 587, Little Collins Street.
Pfaff, Pinschoff & Co., 312, Flinders Lane.
Service, James, & Co., 460, Collins Street, London Agents: Laughland, Mackay & Baker, 50, Lime Street.
Tate, Frederick, & Co. Proprietary, Ltd., Market Street.
THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO., Ltd. Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., William and Collins Street.
Virgoe, Son & Chapman, 191, William Street.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

MELBOURNE.

Burroughs, T. M., & Co., 7, Queen Street.
Coulson, Hay & Co., 552, Flinders Street.
Inglis, Smith & Co., 520 and 522, Flinders Street.
Schreuder & Svenson, Yarra Bank.

SILKS.

MELBOURNE.

Ball & Welch, Flinders Street.
Stainer & Co., Swanston Street.
Wright & Neill, Bourke Street.

SKIN, HIDE & TALLOW BROKERS.

MELBOURNE.

DALGETY & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Ltd., Bourke Street.
New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co., Ltd., 555, Collins Street.
The Australasian Mortgage and Agency Co., Ltd., Australian Wool Stores, Collins Street.
THE AUSTRALIAN ESTATES AND MORTGAGE CO., Ltd. Union Mortgage and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., William and Collins Streets.
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Wadelton, C., Ryrie Street.

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Dongara
Esperance
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Greenbushes
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Menzies
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The Jarrahdale Jarrah Forests and Railways, Limited,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THIS company has a concession of 250,000 acres right in the heart of the best Jarrah country, from which the famous Jarrahdale Jarrah is supplied, second to none in quality. This company has sixty miles of private railway line connected direct with the port of Rockingham, thus giving it shipping facilities to all parts of the world. It also connects with the Western Australian Government Railways at Jarrahdale Junction, enabling the Company to load timber at its mills, and send it direct in the same wagons to any station on the Western Australian Government line.

There are five well equipped mills on this property, capable of an output at the present time of 30,000 to 40,000 loads per annum.

Jarrahdale Jarrah is the best of its kind, and is well suited for street paving, harbour works, railway building — including sleepers — and all other building purposes.

The London Office of this Company is at 110, Cannon Street, E.C., Secretary, W. D. GOATLY, and the Board of Directors there being :—

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COLONEL ALAN GARDNER, J.P., D.L.
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The Local Board of Directors are :—

NEIL MCNIEL, Esq., *Chairman.*
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RICHARD SPEIGHT, Esq.

The Manager of Jarrahdale Mills, Mr. A. C. MUNRO; the local Secretary, MR. JAMES AINSLIE; and the Resident Director, RICHARD SPEIGHT, Esq. Western Australia address, Moore Street, Perth.

A large business has been established with England, Europe, Africa, and China, and Islands in the Eastern Seas in all classes of Jarrah timber, as well as locally in Western Australia, in mining and building material.

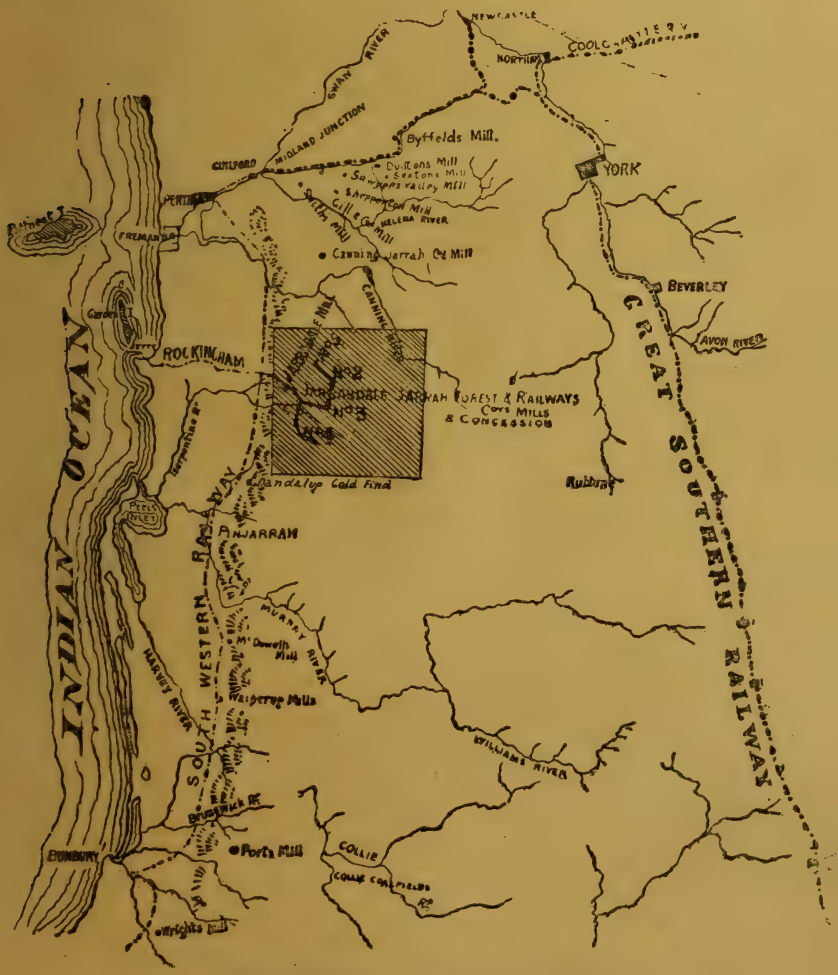
Locally the Company makes a speciality of seasoned boards, and do the majority of the trade in seasoned Jarrah Flooring, of which they have at the present time nearly two and a-half million feet lying seasoned at Jarrahdale Junction.

They also have at their Perth yard large stocks of Jarrah in wide boards for cabinet work, &c. It has been thoroughly proved that Jarrah when properly seasoned is equal to Mahogany.

In the Perth yard, all the dressed timber, including Flooring, Moulding, &c., is turned out, and it is always considered that when a contractor has Flooring from Jarrahdale, it is well seasoned and good.

The map on this page shows the private railways of the Company, their connection with the Government line, and the facilities possessed by the Company for their export trade at the port of Rockingham.

Any enquiries addressed to the London or Perth office will receive prompt and careful attention.



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PERTH.

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Less Paid-up Capital on Forfeited Shares	46,477	5 11		
			412,772	12 2
Uncalled Capital	320,000	0 0		
Less Uncalled Capital on Forfeited Shares ...	43,168	0 0		
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Richmond
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Roma
Sandgate
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South Australia...	The National Bank of Australasia, Ld.
Western Australia	The National Bank of Australasia, Ld.
New Zealand & Fiji	Bank of New Zealand.
Tasmania	The Bank of Australasia.
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Burns, Philp & Co., Limited, Mary Street.
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Civil Service Co-Operative Co., Edward Street.
Frankel, Philip, & Co., Edward Street.
Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.
Heindorff Bros., Elizabeth Street.
Hertzberg, A. M., & Co., Charlotte Street.
Hoyer, Tiegs & Co., Elizabeth Street.
Hoffnung, S., & Co., Ltd., Charlotte Street.
Markwald, H., Eagle Street.
Moreheads, Limited, Mary Street.
Murray, D. & W., Ltd., Creek and Elizabeth Streets. And at Townsville, Rockhampton, Adelaide, Melbourne, Perth, and Launceston. Head Office, 28, Finsbury Street, London.
New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, Eagle Street.
Parbury, Chas., & Co., Eagle Street—London Representative: Chas. Parbury, 39, Lombard Street, E.C.
Queensland Agency Co., Ltd., Charlotte Street.
Rich, E., & Co., Ltd., Creek Street.
Webster & Co., Mary Street.

BUNDABERG.

Curtis, W. E., & Co., Ltd. (See Advt.)

IPSWICH.

Bennett, Thos., Brisbane Street.
Cribb & Foote, Brisbane and Bell Streets.
Rose, Joseph, Brisbane Street.
Wilson, G. H., & Co., Limestone and East Streets.

MACKAY.

Paxton, W. H., & Co., Victoria Wharf.

MARYBOROUGH.

Corser & Co., Bazaar Street.
Graham & Gataker, Kent Street.
Warry, T. S., & Co., March Street.
Webster & Co., Kent Street.
Williams W. H., Richmond Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Bolton, M., & Co., Allenstown.
Butcher, Mrs., Yaamba Road, North Rockhampton.
Clewett & Thompson, Quay Street.
Curtis, G. S., Denham Street.
Davis, R., East Street.
Denham Bros, Derby Street.
Egan & Sons, William Street.
Foreman, E., East Street.
Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Quay Street.
Higson, W. K., & Co., East Street.
Kelly & Sons, East Street.
Miller & Co., East Street.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, Quay Street.
People's Cash Store, East Street.
Power, F., Bridge Street, North Rockhampton.
Reid, Walter, & Co., Quay Street.
Reid, Walter, & Co., Wilton House, East Street.
Sharples, R., Bolsover Street.
Union Mortgage and Agency Company of Australia, Limited, Quay Street.
Webster & Co., Quay Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Laidlaw & Peak, Ruthven Street.
Marwedel, F., & Co., Russell Street.
O'Brien Bros., Russell Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Allen, S., & Sons, Limited.
Aplin Bros. & Co., Limited.
Aplin, Brown & Crawshay, Ltd., Flinders Street.
Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., Flinders Street.
Cummins & Campbell.
Welch & Co.

WARWICK.

Barnes & Co., Limited, Palmerin Street.
De Conlay, James, Albion Street.
Johnson, W. G., Palmerin Street.
Warwick Exchange Co., Palmerin Street.

GINGERBEER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Gilchrist Bros., Kent Street.
Kellaway, J. E., & Co., Denison Street.
McClelland, R., Campbell Street.
Murphy, A., Kent Street.

GLASS.

BRISBANE.

Campbell, J., & Sons, Limited, Creek Street.
Gough & Co., Queen Street.
Exton & Co., Queen Street.
Lang, J., & Co., Queen Street.
Maxwell, S., & Sons, Albert Street.
Queensland Glass and File Co., Edward Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Ellwood, H. H., Kent Street.
Fairlie & Son, Richmond Street.
Horsburgh, G., & Co., Ltd., Kent Street.
Hockley & Co., Adelaide Street.

GLASS, COLOUR, AND PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

BRISBANE.

Campbell, J., & Sons, Ltd., Creek Street.
Exton, R. S., Queen Street.
Gough, G., Albert Street.
Maxwell, S., & Sons, Albert Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Westwood, G. W., Ruthven Street.
Wheateroft & Co., Margaret Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Bell, James, & Co.

GRAINS.

BRISBANE.

Barnes & Co., Ltd., Roma Street.
Little, R., & Co., Creek Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Welch & Co.
Wright, Heaton & Co.

GRINDERY.

BRISBANE.

Bird, Graves & Co., Edward Street.
Cox, Thomas, Albert Street.
Hunter, John, Ann and Albert Streets.
Johnson & Sons, Elizabeth Street.

GROCERIES.

BRISBANE.

Barter, G. & W., Stanley Street.
Civil Service Co-operative Co., Edward Street.
Grimes, S. & G., George Street.
Heaslop, T. & J., Stanley Street.
McMaster, John, Ann Street.
Thurlow, R. W., & Co., Queen Street.
Young, J., Albert Street.

IPSWICH.

Bennett, Thos., Brisbane Street.
Cribb & Foote, Brisbane Street.
Hooper, H. T., & Co., Nicholas Street.
Johnston, William G., Brisbane Street.
Keogh, Mrs. D. T., Brisbane Street.
Lee & Reid, Brisbane Street.
Real, M., Brisbane Street.
Reid & Dalton, Brisbane Street.
Reilly, H., North Ipswich.
Shine, D., Brisbane Street.
Siemon, William, Brisbane Street.
Stoodley, H., North Ipswich.
Ware, George, North Ipswich.
Wilson, G. H., & Co., Limestone and East Streets.

MACKAY.

Black, F., Sydney Street.
Davies Bros., Victoria Street.
Dutaillis, C. H., Victoria Street.
Hodge, George, Victoria Street.
Kennedy, James, Victoria Street.
Lambert, S., Victoria Street.
Marsh & Webster, Sydney Street.
Michelmore & Co., Sydney Street.
Peterson & Tait, Wood Street.
Thornben, J. H., Victoria Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Barbeler, V., Bazaar Street.
Brennan, M., Walker Street.
Brennan & Geraghty, Lennox Street.
Campbell, A., Adelaide Street.
Donnelly, J., March Street.
Eadie, J., Walker Street.
Eales & Co., Newtown.
Hall, J. W., Vulcan Street.
Hanley Bros., Bazaar Street.
Hanley & Son, Adelaide Street.
Hetherington, J., Adelaide Street.
Hutchinson, J., & Co., Walker Street.
Miller J. E., Adelaide Street.
Mungomery & Hall, Adelaide Street.
Murray, J., & Son, Adelaide Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Bolton & Co., Allenstown.
Charlton, W., Bolsover Street.
Colonial Stores Co., Derby Street.
Davis, R., William Street.
Foreman, Edward, East Street.
Higson & Co., East Street.
Kelly, T., & Sons, East Street.
Langston, F., East Street.
McAdam, T., Bolsover Street.
Miller & Co., East Street.
People's Cash Store, East Street.
Sharples, R., Bolsover Street.
Tait, W., Murray and South Streets.

TOOWOOMBA.

Bain & Sydenham, Russell Street.
Laidlaw & Peak, Ruthven Street.
Lightbody & Brazier.
McLeish, J. P., & Co., Ruthven Street.
Nihill, J., Ruthven Street.
Solley, W., Ruthven Street.
Stevens, H., & Co., Ruthven Street.

WARWICK.

Barnes & Co., Palmerin Street.
Cantwell, John, Palmerin Street.
De Conlay, James, Palmerin Street.
Grayson, H., Palmerin Street.
Healy, John, Palmerin Street.
Hewell, Mrs. Albion Street.
Hyslop, W. K., Grafton Street.
Johnson, W. G., Palmerin Street.
McDonald, William, Guy Street.
Shilladay R. J., Dragon Street.
Warwick Exchange, Palmerin Street.

GUNS, &c.

BRISBANE.

Gartside & Co., Edward Street.

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

MACKAY.

Lewell, E. R., Victoria Street.

HARDWARE.

BRISBANE.

Foster & Foster, Queen Street.
Gargett, R. T., Queen Street.
Heaslop, J. & T., Stanley Street.
Hicks, John, Ltd., George Street.
Hoyer, Tiegs & Co., Elizabeth Street.
Noble, J. A., Queen Street.
Perry Bros., Queen and Elizabeth Streets.
Reid, John, Edward Street.
Robertson, Tait & Co., Adelaide Street.
Ruthning, J., Stanley Street.
Shaw, A., & Co., Creek and Adelaide Streets.
Shaw & Sons, Queen Street.
Wilson, B. G., & Co., Queen Street.
Wilkins, Russell, Queen Street.

IPSWICH.

Ipswich Hardware Co., Nicholas Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Brennan & Geraghty, Lennox Street.
Brennan, M., Walker Street.
Elwood, H. H., Kent Street.
Hockley & Co., Adelaide Street.
Horsburgh, G., & Co., Ltd., Kent Street.

HATS.

BRISBANE.

Austin & Co., Courier Buildings, Queen Street.
Axon, H. F., Queen Street.
Bostrom, Chas. M., Wickham Street.
Mountcastle, B., & Son, Queen Street.
Pike Bros., Queen Street.
Ryder, G. R., Queen Street.

HEMP.

BRISBANE.

Forsyth & Co., Manilla Street, E. Brisbane.

IPSWICH.

Weise, G. R., West Ipswich.

IRON AND MACHINERY.

BRISBANE.

Clark & Fauset, Eagle Street.
McLennan & Co., Albert and Alice Streets.
Robertson, Tait & Co., Adelaide Street.
Shaw, A., & Co., Creek and Adelaide Streets.
Smellie & Co., Edward & Alice Streets.

IRON.

MARYBOROUGH.

Hansen & Walton, Kent Street.
Hockley & Co., Adelaide Street.
Horsburgh, G., & Co., Ltd., Kent Street.
Tooth & Co., Richmond Street.
Walkers, Ltd., Bowen Street.

IRONMONGERY.

BRISBANE.

Cox, T., Albert Street.
Fleming, P., & Son, Albert Street.
Foster & Foster, Queen Street.
Gadsby, E., & Co., Edward Street.
Hoffnung, S., & Co., Ltd., Charlotte Street
Lassetter, F., & Co., Ltd., Elizabeth Street.
Noble, James A., Queen Street,
Perry Bros., Queen and Elizabeth Streets.
Robertson, Tait & Co., Adelaide Street.
Ruthning, J., Stanley Street.
Shaw, Alfred, & Co., Creek Street.
Shaw & Sons, Queen Street.
Smellie & Co., Alice and Edward Streets.
Wilson, B. G., & Co., Queen Street.

MACKAY.

Fleming, Robert, Sydney Street.
Shepherd, D., & Sons, Brisbane and River Streets.
Wilson, Hart & Co., River Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Brennan & Geraghty, Lennox Street.
Brennan, M., Walker Street.
Ellwood, H. H., Kent Street.
Hockley & Co., Adelaide Street.
Horsburgh, G., & Co., Ltd., Kent Street.
Murray, Jonathan, & Son, Adelaide Street.
Tooth & Co., Vulcan Foundry, Richmond Street.
Walkers, Limited (Union Foundry), Bowen Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Burns & Twigg, East Street.
Breckels & Co., East Street.
Kelly & Sons, East Street.
People's Cash Store, Eagle Street.
Williams & Co., East Street.
Williams & Graham, East Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Aland, Robert, Ruthven Street.
Laidlaw & Peak, Ruthven Street.
Tanner, W. M., & Co., Ruthven Street.
Wyeth, H., Ruthven Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Kirk & Macpherson, Flinders Street.
Mather, S., Flinders Street.
Rodgers, J. H.
Rooney & Co., Flinders Street.
Shaw, Alfred, Ltd., Flinders Street. London Office, 9 & 10. Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Wilkins, Russell, Flinders Street.

WARWICK.

Barnes & Co., Ltd., Palmerin Street.
De Conlay, Jas., Palmerin Street.
Rowland, J. E., Palmerin Street.

JAMS.

BRISBANE.

Dyason & Co., Leichhardt Street.
Reis Bros., Woolloongabba.
Verney & Sons, Mary Street.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

BRISBANE.

Flavelle, Roberts & Sankey, Limited, 103, Queen Street.
Goldsmiths' Hall Co., Queen Street.
Hardy Bros., Queen Street.
Hertzberg, A. M., & Co., Charlotte Street.
Hoffnung, S., & Co., Ltd., Charlotte Street. London House: 102, Fore Street, E.C.
Hollander, Paul & Co., Albert Street.
Parkes, A. J., Adelaide Street.
Rosenthal & Co., Edward Street.
Smith, H. F., Queen Street.
Snow, C. W., Queen Street. London House: 7, Thavies Inn.
Snow J. T., Queen Street.

IPSWICH.

Muncaster & Sons, Brisbane Street.
Pratt, T., Brisbane Street.
Smith, H. F., Brisbane Street.

MACKAY.

Grant, W. L., Victoria Street.
Jones, W., Sydney Street.
Riechelmann, F., Victoria Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Ebneter, A., Kent Street.
Fevre, H. J., Adelaide Street,
Gillhespy, T. J., Kent Street.
Jenkins, C. R., Kent Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Bates, R. H., East Street.
Edgar, W. G. J., East Street.
Flavelle, Roberts & Sankey, East Street.
Hillyard, W., Denham Street.
Howard, W., William Street.
Howard & Co., East Street.
Kingel, T., Denham Street.
Noller & Laity, East Street.
Sale, S., East Street.
Wolff, S., & Co.

TOOWOOMBA.

Blomgren, Ruthven Street.
Chrissen, P., Ruthven Street.
Law, J. H., Ruthven Street.
Snow, W. J., Ruthven Street.
Walker, H., Ruthven Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Horn & Petersen.
McAllister, Bros.
Rye, T. C.
Trantum, T.

WARWICK.

Appel Brothers, Palmerin Street.
Greiner, J. W., Palmerin Street.

LAPIDARY.

BRISBANE.

Hyde, H. W., 145, Queen Street.

LEATHER AND SADDLERS' GRINDERY.

BRISBANE.

Butler Bros., Adelaide Street.
Butler, Ed., & Son, Ltd., Edward Street. (See Advt.)

MARYBOROUGH.

Campbell, J., Bazaar Street.
Cane, D., Kent Street.
Tappenden, G., Ellena Street.
Walker, Jas., & Son, Adelaide Street

LIME WORKS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Etna Lime Works.
Glenmore Lime Works. Manager, E. K. Ogg.

LOCKSMITHS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Hausen, P., Denham Street.
Wilson, J., East Street.

MEAT PRESERVERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Central Queensland Meat Export Co., Ltd., Lake's Creek.

MERCHANTS.

BRISBANE.

Brydon, Jones & Co., Eagle Street.
Collin, William, Collin's Wharf.
Moxon & Co., Eagle Street.
Musson, Claude, & Co., Elizabeth Street.

MERCERY AND OUTFITTING MATERIALS.

BRISBANE.

Clark, J. A., Queen Street.
Gilbert, C., Queen Street.
Mountcastle & Sons, Queen Street.
Pike Bros., Queen Street.
Rothwells, Ltd., Queen Street.
Ryder, G. R., Queen Street.

IPSWICH.

Parlane, J. M., Brisbane Street.
Queensland Woollen Co., Brisbane Street.
Sparks, J., Nicholas Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Allan & Stark, Ruthven Street.
Clark, John A., Ruthven Street.
Lamb, T. K. & Co., Ruthven Street.
Polglass, W., Ruthven Street.

METALS AND MACHINERY.

BRISBANE.

Clark & Fauset, Eagle Street.
Evans, Anderson, Phelan & Co., Kangaroo Point.
Hipwood Bros., Eagle Street.
Reid, J., Edward Street.
Robertson, Tait & Co., Adelaide Street.
Sachs, E., & Co., Ann Street.
Sargeant & Co., Alice Street.
Shaw, A., & Co., Creek Street.
Smellie & Co., Edward & Alice Streets.
Smith, Faulkner & Co., Alice Street.
Watson Bros., Margaret Street.

IPSWICH.

Hurst, J., North Ipswich.
Phœnix Engineering Co., North Ipswich.
Shillito, D., & Son, East Street.

MACKAY.

Cameron, George, Peel Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Hansen & Walton, Albion Foundry, Newtown.
Tooth & Co. (Vulcan Foundry), Richmond Street.
Walker's, Limited, Union Foundry, Bowen Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Burns & Twigg, Campbell and East Streets.
Little & Bruce, Quay Street.
Read, W. G., Bolsover street.
Williams, Sydney & Co., East Street.
Williams & Graham, East Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Brand & Dryborough, Cleveland Foundry.
MacBriar Bros. & Co., Flinders Street.
Robertson & Co.

MONUMENTAL MASONRY, MARBLE, &c.

BRISBANE.

Downes, F. M., Wickham Street.
Prout & Thumm, George Street.
Simmonds, J., Ann Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Fenwick & Melrose.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRISBANE.

Beale & Co., Queen Street.
Christmas, T. C., Queen Street.
Heindorff Bros., Elizabeth Street.
Kaye & Sons, Queen Street.
Paling, W. H., & Co., Limited, Queen Street.
Pollard, H. J., & Co., Creek Street.
Poole, W. C., Albert Street.
Sleath, Henry, & Son, George Street.
Whitehouse & Marlor, George Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Carter & Sons, East and William Streets.
Cowie & Cowland, East Street.
Mellor, J., East Street.
Munro, W., & Co., East Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Beale & Co., Limited, Russell Street.
Burnell, G., & Co., Margaret Street.
Harston & Co., Ruthven Street.
Muller Bros., Ruthven Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

McCullagh Bros.

NEWSPAPERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

"Capricornian," Weekly, Saturday. Props. McIlwraith & Blair.

"Morning Bulletin." Props, McIlwraith & Blair.

"The Daily Record," Evening, daily. Managing Director, S. W. Hartley.

"The People's Newspaper," the Labour Organ of Unions.

OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

BRISBANE.

Flavelle, Roberts & Sankey, Ltd., Queen Street.

Greenfield, A. P., & Co., George Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Edgar, W. G. J., East Street.

Flavelle, Roberts & Sankey, East Street.

Wolf, S., East Street.

OUTFITTING MATERIALS.

BRISBANE.

Smith, G., 91, Edward Street.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

WARWICK.

Cameron, R., Fitzroy Street.

Frank, L., Guy Street.

Rowland, J. E., Palmerin Street.

PAPER, TYPE, AND PRINTING MATERIALS.

BRISBANE.

Biggs & Morcom, Ltd., Eagle Street.

Brisbane Newspaper Co., Ltd., Queen and Edward Streets. (See Advt.)

Brooks, Wm., & Son, Eagle Street.

Edwards, Dunlop & Co., Limited, Edward Street.

Gordon & Gotch, Queen Street.

Imperial Printing Ink Co., Ltd., Elizabeth Street.

Keid & Co., Adelaide Street.

Muir, Alexander, & Co., Queen Street.

Outridge Printing Co., Ltd., Queen Street.

Pole, H., & Co., Elizabeth Street.

Sapsford & Co., Adelaide Street.

Telegraph Newspaper Company, Ltd., Queen and Elizabeth Streets. (See Advt.)

Webster & Co., Mary Street.

Wendt, W. H., & Co., Edward and Elizabeth Streets.

IPSWICH.

Parkinson & Co., Ellenborough Street.

MACKAY.

Black, H. B., & Co., Sydney Street.

Chataway, J. V., Wood Street.

Williams & Co., Victoria Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Alston & Co., Bazaar Street.

Keith, W., Bazaar Street.

Lambert, W. S., Wharf Street.

Maryborough Newspaper Co., Limited, Kent Street.

Patriot Co., Adelaide Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Central Queensland Printing Works, William Street.

McIlwraith & Blair, East Street.

People's Newspaper Co., Bolsover Street.

Record News Co., East Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Groom, W. H., ("Toowoomba Chronicle") Margaret Street.

Robertson, J. H., & Co., Ltd., Ruthven Street.

Robinson, Tolmie & Co. ("D. D. Gazette"), Margaret Street.

Stone, Job, Ruthven Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Adlam, Thomas P. ("Evening Star") Flinders Street.

Hastings, D. W., & Co.

Jones, E. A., Flinders Street.

Townsville News Co., Ltd., Flinders Street.

Webster & Co., Sturt Street.

Willmett & Son, Flinders Street.

WARWICK.

Irwin, S.

Morgan, Arthur, Palmerin Street.

PAWNBROKERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

McKean, J., William Street.

Orbell, J. C., William Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Goode, H., East Street.

"Tosca" Studio, East Street.

Walker, P. M., East Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, &c.

BRISBANE.

Baker & Rouse, Ltd., Queen Street.
Fraser, Murray, Charlotte Street.
Harrington & Co., Queen Street.
Poulsen, P. C., Queen Street.

MACKAY.

Holyoake, W. W., Victoria Street
Morley, C., Sydney Street.

MARYBOROUGH.

Fosbrooke, A. R., Bazaar Street.
Poulsen, P. C., Kent Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Bain, James, Ruthven Street.
Muller, Ruthven Street.
Perroux, W., Margaret Street.
Roggenkamp, Ruthven Street.

PIANO AND ORGAN WAREHOUSES.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Carter & Sons, East and William Streets.
Cowie & Cowland, East Street.
Monro, W., & Co., East Street.
Mellor, J., East Street.

PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

BRISBANE.

Knights, C., Queen Street.
Wehner, Williams & Co., Ann Street.

PRODUCE.

BRISBANE.

Barnes & Co., Limited, Roma Street.
Howes Bros., Eagle Street.
Jackson, J., Eagle Street.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

BRISBANE.

Overend, A., & Co., Margaret & Albert Streets.
Willcocks, G. C., Edward Street.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Bridle, D., William Street.
Central Queensland Printing Works, William Street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN & SCOTCH MINERAL OILS.

BRISBANE.

Kitchen & Sons, & Apollo Co., Ltd., Eagle Street.
Vacuum Oil Co., Eagle Street.

SADDLERY.

BRISBANE.

Brace, Windle, Blyth & Co., Limited, Edward Street.
Butler Bros., Adelaide Street, Petrie's Bight. English House: Walsall.
Butler, Edward, & Sons, Queen Street. Head Office: Walsall, England. (See Advt.)
Cundith, H., Queen Street.
Smith, J., Edward Street.
Phillips, S., Queen and George Street.
Uhl, L., Petrie's Bight.

IPSWICH.

Fleischmann, J., & Co., Nicholas Street.
Goleby, F., Brisbane Street.
Hemsworth, E., Nicholas Street.
Wilce, F. W., West Ipswich.
Wilson, R., & Son, East Street.

MACKAY.

Barnes, H., Victoria Street.
Beck, F., Victoria Street.
Neilson, H., Victoria Street.
Swanson Bros., Sydney Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Donaghey, J., East Street.
Edgar, Jno., William Street.
Holroyd & Barnes, William Street.
Scanlan, J., Alma Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Barr, R., Margaret Street.
Barr, Thomas, Russell Street.
Callaghan & Gilbert, Ruthven Street.
Gaydon, A., Ruthven Street.
Hamwood, W., Russell Street.
McDonald & Quinn, Russell Street.

TOWNSVILLE.

Chandler, H.
Hopkinson, C. R.

WARWICK.

Barth, C., Palmerin Street.
Gorry, John A.
Healy, J. M., Albion Street.

SEEDS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

BRISBANE.

Eaves, S. H., Queen Street.
Hockings, A. J., Albert Street.
Rigby & Co., Queen Street.
Summerlin & Co., George Street.
Wood, T. H., George Street.

IPSWICH.

Ball, James, Nicholas Street.
Hooper, H. T., & Co., Nicholas Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Breckels, W., & Co., East Street.
Burns & Twigg, East Street.
Cowie & Cowland, East Street.
Hopkins, F., William Street.
Seed & Dodge, East Street.
Williams & Graham, East Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Anderson & Co., Ruthven Street.
Field, P., Ruthven Street.
Searle, Geo., Ruthven Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

BRISBANE.

Beale & Co., Limited, Queen Street.
Lawson & Johnston, Queen Street.
Singer Manufacturing Company, Queen Street.

IPSWICH.

Beale & Co., East Street.
Joice, H., & Co., Nicholas Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Cowie & Cowland, East Street.
Mellor, J., East Street.
Singer Manufacturing Co., East Street.
Williams & Graham, Ltd., East Street.

TOOWOOMBA.

Beale & Co., Russell Street.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Margaret Street.

SHIPPING AND CUSTOMS' AGENTS.

BRISBANE.

O'Reilly, Chas., Felix Street. (See Advt.)
Moss, T. W., Eagle Street.
Wright, Heaton & Co., Elizabeth Street.

SHIPS' CHANDLERY.

BRISBANE.

Martin, R., & Co., Edward Street.
Perry Bros., Queen Street.
Potts & Paul, Eagle Street.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Johnstone, J. C., William Street.
Swain, H., William Street.

SOAP MAKING CHEMICALS.

BRISBANE.

Apollo Co., & Kitchen & Sons, Eagle Street.
Baynes Bros., Stanley Street.
Ross, P., Breakfast Creek.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Boldeman, G. A., Upper Dawson Road.

STATIONERY.

BRISBANE.

Edwards, Dunlop & Co., Ltd., Edward Street
Gordon & Gotch, Queen Street.
Watson, Ferguson & Co., Queen Street.
Webster & Co., Mary Street.

STATION REQUISITES.

BRISBANE.

Dalgety & Co., Limited, Creek Street.
Moreheads, Limited, Mary Street.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Eagle Street.
Rich, E., & Co., Ltd., Creek and Adelaide Streets.

SUGAR REFINING REQUISITES.

BRISBANE.

Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Eagle Street.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND CUTLERY.

BRISBANE.

Bunzli, G. A., Albert Street.
Savage, F., Edward Street.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRISBANE.

Bunzli, G. A., Albert Street.
Elliott Bros., Ltd., Eagle Street.
Hodge, John, George Street.
Taylor & Colledge, Charlotte Street.

TAILORINGS AND WOOLLENS.

BRISBANE.

Fraser, R., & Co., Charlotte Street.
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Walker, S.

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Edwards & Co., Queen Street.
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Ogg & Co., Eagle Street.
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Warren, C. C., & Co., Queen Street.

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Hanran, P. F.
Hulbert, S. J.
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Raymond, A. J., & Co., Stanley Street.

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Hyne & Son, Bolsover Street.
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Schuffenhauer & Co., Bolsover Street.
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TINWARE.

BRISBANE.

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Bond & Bell, Commerce Street.
Carr, Johnston & Co., Fort Street
Ellingham, E., Custom Street East.
Gunson, W., & Co., Custom Street.
Hall, T. H., & Co., Queen Street.
Hurst & Co., Queen Street.
Laxon, Neill & Co., Gore Street.
Martin, R. W., & Co., Custom Street East.
Macfarlane, J. B., Fort Street.

Owen, G. W., & Co., Custom Street.
Patterson, A. S., & Co., Shortland Street.
Robertson Bros., Symonds Street.
Sharpe & Co., Commerce Street.
Smith, F. W., Commerce Street.
Wheeler, J. E., Custom Street.
Whitley, W. S., Queen Street.
Young, R. O., Custom Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Collie Bros., St. Asaph Street.
Kaye & Carter, Cathedral Square.
National Mortgage & Agency Co., Hereford Street.
Treleavan, G., Armagh Street.
Stead, G. G., Triangle.
Wood Bros., High Street.

DUNEDIN.

Kirk, J. H., & Co., Bond Street.
Hopkins, M., Jetty Street.
Thomson, E., & Co., Bond Street.
Tothill, Watson & Co., Crawford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Henderson & Batger, Dee Street.
New Zealand Loan Co. Crescent.
Tothill, Watson & Co., Esk Street.
Ward, J. G., & Co., Crescent.
Wright, Stephenson & Co., Crescent.

OAMARU.

Darling & Milne, Tyne Street.
National Mortgage and Agency Co. of New Zealand, Tyne Street.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Tyne Street.
Sumpter, Geo., Tyne Street.
Townsend, F. H., Tyne Street

NAPIER.

Barry Bros., Port Ahuriri.
H. B. Farmers' Co-operative Association, Ltd., Port Ahuriri.
Murray, Roberts & Co., Port Ahuriri.
Wenley & Lanange, Port Ahuriri.
Williams & Kettle, Ltd., Port Ahuriri.

GROCERIES.

WELLINGTON.

Hume & Son, Willis Street.
Wardell Bros., Willis Street.

AUCKLAND.

Brown, Barrett & Co., Custom Street.
Ellingham, E., Custom Street.
Entrican A. J., & Co., Custom Street.
Gallangher, R. W., Victoria Street.
Hall, T. H., & Co., Queen Street.
Morton, H. B., & Co., Custom Street.
Parkinson, J. R., Queen Street.
Peet, W. & J., Karangahape Road.
Powell, F., Queen Street.
Reid, J., & Co., Fort Street.
Rew, R., Victoria Street.
Reynolds, R., Queen Street.
Schischka & Co., Elliott Street.
Smeeton, H. M., Queen Street.
Whitley, W. S., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Hubbard & Hall, Manchester Street.
Kincaid, Colombo Street.
Cook, F. A., Colombo Street.
Papps, T. H., High Street.
Payling, G., & Co., Lichfield Street.
Piercy, George, Colombo and High Streets.
Sclanders & Co., Hereford Street. London Office: Alex. Sclanders & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
Taylor, T., Cashel Street.
Wardell Bros. & Co., Cashel Street.

DUNEDIN.

Baxter, David, & Co., Crawford Street.
Gilmour Bros., Walker Street.
McFarlane, A. & J., Maclaggan Street, and 116, Princes Street.
Peterson, J., & Co., 15, George Street, and Walker Street.
Pinen, W., King Street.
Wilson Bros., King Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Barlow, J., Dee Street.
Baxter, J. S., Dee Street.
Hawson, H., Tay Street.
Matheson & Co., Dee Street.
McKerras & Hazlett, Crescent.
Meredith, R., Tay Street.
Roche, D., Dee Street.
Smyth, Geo., Tay Street.
Stirling, W. N., Dee Street.
Whittingham Bros., & Instone, Crescent.

OAMARU.

Bee, W., Tyne Street.
Co-operative Store, Thames Street.
Franci & Farquhar, Thames Street.
Familton, J., Thames Street.

Hamilton, R., Thames Street.
Headland, A. J. S., Thames Street.
Hill, W. J., Thames Street.
Milligan & Bond, Tees Street.
White, E., Tees Street.

NAPIER.

Neal & Close, Hastings Street.
Newton, W. M., & Co., Hastings Street.
Nesbitt & Co., Hastings Street.
Patterson & Co., Emerson Street.
Saunders, R., Hastings Street.
Spence, J., Carlyle Street.

GUM.

AUCKLAND.

Arnold, Cheney & Co., Custom Street East.
Carr, Johnston & Co., Fort Street.
Edmonds, E., Custom Street.
Foster, H., Kawa Kawa.
Garlick & Lyon, Fort Street.
Gilfillan, J. B., & Co., Fort Street.
Heather, A., Custom Street.
Hutchinson, C. J., Commerce Street.
Miller, H., & Co., Fort Street.
Mitchelson, E., & Co., Dargaville.
Patterson, G. W. S., Gore Street.
Whitley, W. S., Queen Street.
Wilson, P., & Co., Fort Street.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

WELLINGTON.

Tisdall, W. H., Lambton Quay.
Storer, Meek & Co., Featherston Street.

AUCKLAND.

Evitt, David, Queen Street.
Hazard, W. H., Queen Street.
Oldbury, Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Ashby, Bergh & Co., High Street.
Garrard, W., 158, Cashel Street.
Mason, Struthers & Co., Colombo Street.
Reece & Sons, Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Mills, William, Stafford Street.
Henry, C., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Broad, Small & Co., Esk Street.
McCarthy, A. & W., Dee Street.
New Zealand Hardware Co., Dee Street.
Thomson, Bridger & Co., Dee Street.

NAPIER.

Robjohns, Hindmarsh & Co., Waghorne Street.
Williams, H., & Sons, Hastings Street.

HARDWARE.

WELLINGTON.

Briscoe, McNeil & Co.
Duthie, John, & Co., Ltd.
Mills, E. W., & Co., Ltd.
Stewart & Co.
Wilkins & Field.

AUCKLAND.

Blakie, J. B., Victoria Street.
Burns, John, & Co., Custom Street.
Cruickshank, Miller & Co., Queen Street.
Lamb & Smith, Karangahape Road.
Lambourne, W., & Dewar, Ponsonby Road.
McEwan, Jas., & Co., Limited. Representative, T. Wingfield, Fort Street. London Office: 27, Lombard Street E.C.
Morpeth, W. H., Ponsonby Road.
Morrin, T. & S., & Co., Ltd., Queen Street.
Porter, E. & Co., Queen Street.
Prime, F., Karangahape Road.
Wingate & Co., 35 & 37, Lower Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Aitken & Roberts, Cashel Street.
Ashby, Bergh & Co., High Street,
Congreve, W., Colombo Street.
Farmers' Co-operative, Cashel Street.
Johnson, R., Victoria Street.
Mason, Struthers & Co., Colombo Street.
Morrow, Bassett & Co., Manchester Street.
Reece, E., & Sons, Colombo Street.
Watters, T. J., Tuam Street.

DUNEDIN.

Shacklock, H. E., Crawford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Broad, Small & Co., Esk Street.
Edmond, John, & Co., Tay Street.
Hall, W. H., & Co., Esk Street.
New Zealand Hardware Co., Dee Street.
Thomson, Bridger & Co., Dee Street.

OMARU.

Craig & Co., Thames Street.
Finch & Co., Tees Street.
Headland, A. J. S., Thames Street.
McCallum & Co., Humber Street.
Watson & Co., Tees Street.

NAPIER

Fryer, J. A., Hastings Street.
Niven, Jas. J., & Co., Waghorne Street.
Widerstrom, G., Waghorne Street.
Wiig, M. E., Waghorne Street.
Williams, H., & Sons, Hastings Street.
Wilson, A. H., Emerson Street.

HATS, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Browne, E. C., & Co., Queen Street.
Cooper, J. A., Queen Street.
Cox, R. G., Karangahape Road.
Fowlds, G., Queen Street.
Self, J. B., Queen Street.
Shackleford, J. W., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Ballantye & Co., Cashel Street.
Gray, C. M., High Street.
Parker, J. H., & Co., Cashel Street.
Strange & Co., High Street.
Walker, Bros., High Street.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

AUCKLAND.

Pond, J. A., 153, Queen Street. London House: The Pavement, Brixton Hill.

HOSIERY, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Bon Marche, Queen Street.
Browne. E. C., & Co., Queen Street.
Fowlds, G., Queen Street.
Moore, A. S., Pitt Street.
Moore, E., Queen Street.
Potter, W. H., Queen Street.
Self, J. B., Queen Street.
Shackleford, J. W., Queen Street.

DUNEDIN.

Adams, G. H., Dowling Street.
McWilliams & Co., Princes Street.
McIntosh & Co., Walker Street.
Renwick & Co., St. Andrew's Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Ross, W., & Co., Pine Creek.
Smith, J. & H., Dee Street.

IRON.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Anderson's Canterbury Foundry.
Crown Iron Works.
Hepburn & Sons.
Scott Bros.

NAPIER.

Niven, Jas. J., & Co., Waghorne Street.
Vulcan Foundry Co., Hastings Street.

NELSON.

Anchor Foundry Co., The Port.

IRONMONGERY, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Cameron & Christie, Lambton Quay.
Denton, George, Willis Street.
Duthie, J., & Co., Limited, Willis and Victoria Streets.
Mills, E. W., & Co., Ltd., Jervois Quay and Victoria Street.
Thompson, T. J., Cuba Street.
Wilkins & Field, Manners Street.
Winder, Geo., Manners and Cuba Streets.

AUCKLAND.

Blakie, J. B., Victoria Street.
Burns, J., & Co., Custom Street.
Cruickshank, Miller & Co., Queen Street.
Lamb & Smith, Karangahape Road.
Morrin & Co., Queen Street.
Porter, E., & Co., 102, Queen Street.
Reid & Gray, Customs Street.
Wingate & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Aitken & Roberts, Colombo Street.
Ashby, Bergh & Co., High Street.
Congreve, W., Colombo Street.
Farmer's Co-operative, Cashel Street.
Mason, Struthers & Co., Colombo and Lichfield Streets.
Reece, E., & Sons, Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Briscoe, A., & Co., Princes Street.
Couston, W., Rattray Street.
Hunter, Alex., & Son, Great King Street.
N.Z. Hardware Co., Limited, Cumberland Street.
Paterson & Barr, Princes Street.
Thomson, Bridger & Co., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Briscoe & Co., Esk Street.
Broad, Small & Co., Tay Street.
Hall, W. H., & Co., Esk Street.
Manson, James, & Co., Tay Street.
New Zealand Hardware Co., Don Street.
Thomson, Bridger & Co., Dee Street.
Wilkins, W. C., Tay Street.

OAMARU.

Bee, W. Tyne Street.
Craig, J., & Co., Thames Street.
Finch, J. G., & Co., Tees Street.
Headland, A. J. S., Thames Street.
McCallum & Co., Humber Street.
Watson, H., & Co., Tees Street.

NAPIER.

Fryer, J. A., Hastings Street.
Hardy, Jas., Emerson Street.
Niven, Jas. J., & Co., Waghorne Street.
Williams, H., & Sons, Hastings Street.
Wilson, A. H., Emerson Street.

NELSON.

Wilkins & Field, Hardy Street.

JEWELLERY.

AUCKLAND.

Bartlett, A. G., 154, Queen Street.
Henrickson, L., Queen Street.
Howden, Jas., Queen Street.
Kohn, H., Queen Street.
Prince, J., Queen Street.
Skeates, Bros., Queen Street.
Slaney, W. R., Queen Street.
Stewart, Dawson & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Benjamin & Co., Lichfield Street.
Coates, G., & Co., Colombo Street.
Gunderson, A., High Street.
Jones, G., Cashel Street.
Peterson, B., & Co., High Street.
Sandstein, M., Cashel Street.
Taylor & Co., High Street.
White, G. T., Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Benjamin, D., & Co., Dowling Street North
Hayman, P., & Co., Rattray Street.
Hyams, Frank, 14, Princes Street.

OAMARU.

Cathcart, R. H., Thames Street.
Hood, J. E., Itchen Street.
Marshall, W., Thames Street.
Moss, J., Thames Street.
Young, G. & T., Thames Street.

NAPIER.

Cooper, S. E., Hastings Street.
Clark, G. I., Hastings Street.
Ludwig, J. F., Hastings Street.
M'Lernon, S., Emerson Street.
Neilson, J., Emerson Street.
Williams, Thomas, Emerson Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Craig, Jas., Dee Street.
Ferguson, A., Dee Street.
Lumsden, G., Dee Street.
Lumsden, T. J., Dee Street.
Nichol, W., Tay Street.
Rein, N. J. M., Dee Street.

NELSON.

Brown & Kerr.
Hunter, A.
Moyes, W.

LEATHER.

WELLINGTON.

Hannah & Co., Lambton Quay.
Staples, W. & J., Ghuznee Street.

AUCKLAND.

Gittos, B., & Son, Wyndham Street.
Hoare, J. W., & Co., Wyndham Street.
Ireland Bros., Vulcan Lane.
Jagger & Parker, Grey Street.
Northern Boot & Shoe Co., Limited, Hobson Street.
Sutherland, W., & Co., Grey Street.
Suttie & Co., High Street.
Warnock Bros., Durham Street.
Wiseman, J., & Son, Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Skelton, Frostick & Co., Hereford Street.
Suckling, W., Tuam Street.

DUNEDIN.

Leslie & Co., Princes Street.
Michaelis, Hallenstein & Farquhar, Dowling Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Fraser, H. S., Dee Street.
Fairweather, C. D., Tay Street.

MACHINERY.

(See also Hardware.)

WELLINGTON.

Cable, William, & Co., Lion Foundry, Waterloo Quay.
Luke & Co., Limited, Manners Street.
Robertson & Co., Old Custom House Street.

AUCKLAND.

Bach & Co., Albert Street.
Chambers, J., & Son, Fort Street.
Fraser, G., & Son, Custom Street.
Louch, Son & Co., 91, Queen Street.
Masefield & Co., Albert Street.
Seager Bros., Custom Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Anderson, Alexander, Lichfield Street.
Anderson, John, Lichfield Street.
Andrews & Beaven, South Town Belt, near Railway Station.
Crown Iron Works, Armagh Street.
Scott Bros., Manchester Street South.

DUNEDIN.

Cossens & Black, Crawford Street.
Manning, F. R., Walker Street.
Morrison, A., & Co.
Schlaadt Bros., Great King Street.
Sparrow, Joseph, Rattray Street.
Thomson & Co., Crawford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Farmers' Implement Co., Dee Street.
Johnston & Sons, Dee Street.
Reid & Gray, Dee Street
Storrie, A., Dee Street.
Wylie & Scott, Forth Street.

NAPIER.

Niven, Jas. J., & Co., Hawkes Bay Foundry, Waghorne Street.
Vulcan Foundry Co., Hastings Street.

ASHBURTON.

Thomas, D.

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

DUNEDIN.

Jenkins, John, Rattray Street.

MALT AND HOPS.

AUCKLAND.

Campbell, Ehrenfried, & Co., Limited, Queen Street.
Hancock & Co., Queen Street.
Seccombe & Son, Khyber Pass Road.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Crown Brewery Co.
Manning & Co.
Ward & Co.
Wigram Bros., Cashel Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Crowther, J., Union Brewery.
Roope & Co., Southland Brewery.

NAPIER.

Robjohns & Co., Hawkes Bay Brewery, Wellesley Road.
White Swan Brewery Co., Hastings Street.

MONUMENTAL STONE.

WELLINGTON.

Helyer, Walter J., Manners Street.
McGill, W., Ingestre Street.

AUCKLAND.

Boushill & McNab, Symonds Street.
Buchanan, J. H., Victoria Street East.
Buchanan, J. & G., Wellesley Street.
Parkinson, W., Victoria Street West.
Harris, F., & Co., Victoria Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Hunter & Sons, Manchester Street.
Mansfield, J. B., Manchester Street.
Tait, J., Cashel Street West.

DUNEDIN.

Munro & Sons, Moray Place East.
Thomson & Co., Moray Place.

INVERCARGILL.

Kingsland & Ferguson, Spey Street.
Fraser & Co., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Waterworth, John W., Clive Square.
Mott, Chas. Dickens Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WELLINGTON.

Begg, Chas., & Co., Willis Street.
Castendyk & Focke, Featherston Street.
Dresden Piano Co., Lambton Quay.
Reichardt, George, Lambton Quay.

AUCKLAND.

British & Continental Piano Co., Queen Street.
Carter, T. E., Victoria Street.
Eady, A., & Co., Queen Street.
Eady, L. H., City Road.
Hoffman & Sons, Queen Street.
London & Berlin Piano Co., Shortland St.
Richardson, G., High Street.
West, J., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Corrick, Albert, Colombo Street.
Francis, A., Manchester Street.
Milner & Thompson, Manchester Street.
Spensely, J., & Co., High Street.

DUNEDIN.

Begg, Charles, & Co., Princes Street.
Dresden Pianoforte Manufacturing & Agency Co., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Dresden Piano Co., Esk Street.
Wesney Bros., Dee Street.

OAMARU.

Meldrum, W. F., Thames Street.
Oakden, J. T., Tyne Street.

NAPIER.

Dresden Piano Co., Emerson Street.
Hewitt, Frank H., & Co., Hastings Street,
Lyndon, Sidney, Emerson Street.
Richardson, J. W., Byron Street.

NELSON.

Huffam, T. B., Trafalgar Street.

ASHBURTON.

Gates, H. A.

OILS AND COLOURS.

WELLINGTON.

Martin, R., Manners Street.
Tustin & Co., Willis Street.

AUCKLAND.

Hill & Plummer, Queen Street.
Holland, J. L., & Sons, Victoria Street
Henderson, J., High Street.
Morris, A. H., Hobson Street.
Phillips, Wm., & Son, Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Allan, George, Victoria Street.
Bush & Sons, Cashel Street.
Button, B., Cashel Street.
Duggan, W., Cashel Street.
Lee, J., Manchester Street.
Paton, J. A., Colombo Street.
Sey, W., Colombo Street.
Summis, A. J., Durham Street.

DUNEDIN.

Lees, A., George Street.
Smith & Smith.
Wren & Co., Stafford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Dewe, A., Tay Street.

OAMARU.

Avery, A., Thames Street.
Frith, William Henry, Thames Street.
Kennedy, J., Thames Street.
Wansbrough, Jas., Coquet Street.

NAPIER.

Beecham, K., Shakespeare Road.
Black, James, Emerson Street.
McIlvride, P., & Co., Dickens Street.
Williams Bros., Emerson Street.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AUCKLAND.

Haslett., J. A., Queen Street.
Howden, J., Queen Street.
Peacock, T., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Proctor & Co., High Street.

NAPIER.

Williams, Alex. J.

PAPER BAGS, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Field, J. H., Albert Street.
Jenkins, J. E., & Co., Albert Street.
Trendall Bros., Upper Pitt Street.

NAPIER.

Robjohns, Hindmarsh & Co., Waghorne Street.

MATAURA.

Mataura Paper Co.

PAPERHANGINGS.

(See Oils and Colours.)

AUCKLAND.

Hill & Plummer, Queen Street.
Holland, J. L., & Sons, Victoria Street.
Phillips, W., & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Button, B., Cashel Street.
Duggan, C., Cashel Street.
Lee, J., Manchester Street North.

Lummis, J. A., 69, Durham Street.
MacMillan, D., Manchester Street.
Paton, J. A., Colombo Street.
Sey, W., Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Waghorn, R., Princes Street South.
Lees, Andrew, George Street.
Wren & Co., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Austen & Co., Spey Street.
Farnie & Co., Tay Street.
Wren Bros., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Beecham, K., Shakespeare Road.
Black, Jas., Emerson Street.
McIlvride, P., & Co., Dickens Street.
Smith, G. E., Emerson Street.
Williams Bros., Emerson Street.

NELSON.

Cooke, J. P., Hardy Street.
Louisson, Mrs., Bridge Street.
Savage & Son, Hardy Street.

PERAMBULATORS.

AUCKLAND.

Clarke, S. S., Karangahape Road.
McLeod Bros., Queen Street.
Smith, C., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Clegg, High Street.

INVERCARGILL.

August, H., Esk Street.
Dewe, A., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

White, W. L., Emerson Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

WELLINGTON.

Barraud & Son.
Wrigglesworth & Binns, Willis Street.

AUCKLAND.

Holland, J. L., & Sons, Victoria Street.
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co., Wyndham St.
Park, W., Wellesley Street.
Seegner, Langguth & Co., Fort Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Beardsley, A., Manchester Street.
Bonnington, George, High Street.
Crook, T., Colombo Street.
Kempthorne, Prosser, High Street.
Manning, C. H., Colombo Street.
Sorrell, W. E., Colombo Street.
Standish & Preece, High Street.
Suckling, W., Cashel Street.
Wheeler, E., & Son, Cathedral Square.

INVERCARGILL.

Hall, T. H., Dee Street.

NAPIER.

Eccles, Alex., Hastings Street.

NELSON.

Tyree, W.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

AUCKLAND.

British & Continental Piano Co., Queen Street.
Eady, A., & Co., Queen Street.
Eady, L. H., Liverpool Street.
Hoffman & Sons, Queen Street.
London and Berlin Piano Co., Shortland Street.
Richardson, G., High Street.
West, J., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Milner & Thompson.
Spensley & Co.
Francis, A., Manchester Street.

DUNEDIN.

Oakden & Howell, Octagon.
Dresden Co., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Dresden Piano Co., Esk Street.

OAMARU.

Oakden, J. T., Tyne Street.
Meldrum, W. F., Thames Street.

NAPIER.

Dresden Piano Co., Emerson Street.
Hewitt, Frank H., & Co., Hastings Street.
Lyndon, Sidney, Emerson Street.
Richardson, James W., Byron Street.

PICTURE FRAMINGS.

(See also Artists' Materials).

AUCKLAND.

Hill & Plummer, Queen Street.
Holland, J. L., & Sons, Victoria Street.
Leech, John, Shortland Street.
Morris, A. H., Hobson Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Beardsley, E., Manchester Street.
Fisher & Son, High Street.
Gibb, J. W., Cathedral Square.
McCormick & Pugh, Colombo Street.

INVERCARGILL.

McLean & Dewar, Kelvin Street.
Dewe, A., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Allen, E. T., Tennyson Street.

PLATE GLASS.

(See Oils and Colours.)

POTTERY.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Adams, Luke, 107, Colombo Road.

PLUMBING MATERIALS.

WELLINGTON.

Ballinger Bros., Waring Taylor Street.
Danks, Samuel, & Son, Brandon Street.

AUCKLAND.

(See also Gasfittings and Stoves.)

Conquer, H., Symonds Street.
Fowler, F. & W., Victoria Street.
Marks, W. J., 74, Chapel Street.
Miller, D. & J., Wellesley Street, East.
Petford, J., Custom Street.
Puachope, G., Wellesley Street, West.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Bigwood, J., Tuam Street.
Danks, T., Tuam Street.
Falklinder & Colville, Cathedral Square.
Hement Bros., Hereford Street.
Taylor & Oakley, Tuam Street.
Troupe & Co., Armagh Street.

DUNEDIN.

Anderson, J. & R., Moray Place.
Burt, A. & T., Cumberland Street.
Clark & Thomson, Dowling Street.
Corbett, J., & Co., Octagon.

INVERCARGILL.

Speirs, R. G., Dee Street.
Stewart, J., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Constable, J., Shakespeare Road.
Fryer, J. A., Hastings Street.
Williams. H., & Sons, Hastings Street.
Yates & Co., Emerson Street.

PRINTING MATERIALS, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Blundell Bros., Ltd., Willis Street.
New Zealand Times Co., Limited, Lambton Quay.
Routh, Frederick, Brandon Street.
Turnbull, Hickson & Palmer.
Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd., Lambton Quay.

AUCKLAND.

Abel, Dykes & Co., Shortland Street.
Berry, J. B., Wyndham Street.
Brett, H., Shortland Street—Proprietor of the "Auckland Star," "New Zealand Graphic," and "New Zealand Farmer."
Boynton, F. W., Fort Street.
Cleave, A., & Co., Vulcan Lane ("Sporting Review.")
Collins, Commerce Street.
McCullough, Hon. Wm., High Street.
Seegner, Langguth & Co., Fort Street.
Wilsons & Horton, Queen Street ("New Zealand Herald").

CHRISTCHURCH.

Collins Bros., Bedford Row.
Lyttelton Times Co., Limited, Gloucester Street.
Mitchell, G., Lichfield Street.
Press Company, Cashel Street.
Weeks, H. J., Manchester Street.
Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd.

DUNEDIN.

Caxton Printing Co., Manse Street.
Coulls, Culling & Co., Crawford Street.
"Evening Star" Proprietors, Bond Street.
Given, Andrew, & Co.
Gordon & Gotch (Prictor, agent), Princes Street.
Humffray, F., 178 and 180, George Street.
Matthews, Baxter & Co., Dowling Street.
Mills, Dicks & Co., Octagon.
N.Z. Tablet Co., Octagon.
Otago Daily Times & Witness Co., Dowling Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Craig & Co., Tay Street.
Feldwick, H. & J., "Southland News," Dee Street.
Lyon, W. J., & Co., Dee Street.
Southland Times Co., Esk Street.
"Southern Cross," Esk Street.

OAMARU.

Frew & Glen, "North Otago Times," Thames Street.
Jones, Geo., "Oamaru Mail," Tyne Street.

NAPIER.

Ball, W. G., Emerson Street.
"Daily Telegraph," (E. W. Knowles, Proprietor), Tennyson Street.
Dinwiddie, Walker & Co., Limited.
Rock & Co., Emerson Street.

NELSON.

Bond, Finney & Co., Waimea Street.
Lucas, R., & Son., Bridge Street.

ASHBURTON.

Ashburton Guardian (Proprietors of).

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, &c.

AUCKLAND.

(See also Grain.)

Entrican & Co., Custom Street.
Ellingham, E., Custom Street.
Hall, T. H., & Co., Queen Street.
Heather, Roberton & Co., Custom Street.
Laxon, Neill & Co., Commerce Street.
Macfarlane, J. B., Fort Street.
Reid, J., & Co., Fort Street.
Schischka, J., Elliott Street.
Smith, F. W., Commerce Street.
Whitley, W. S., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Adkin, Chas., S. Belt.
Bowron Bros., Manchester Street.
Christchurch Meat Co.—Hereford Street.
New Zealand Provision and Produce Co., Hereford Street.

DUNEDIN.

Fleming, P., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Henderson & Batcher, Dee Street.
National Mortgage & Agency Co., Crescent.
New Zealand Loan and Mortgage Agency Co., The Crescent.
Tothill, Watson & Co., Esk Street.
Ward, J. G., Crescent.
Wright, Stephenson & Co., Crescent.

PUMICE.

AUCKLAND.

Firth, J. C., Queen Street.

ROPE.

AUCKLAND.

Albion, J., Epsom.
Donaghy's Rope & Twine Co., Stanley Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Johnston & Cousins, Cashel Street.

SADDLERS' IRONMONGERY, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Evans, J. E., Lambton Quay.
Wiggins, William, Lambton Quay.

AUCKLAND.

Brace, Windle, Blythe & Co., Limited, High Street.
Bush, T. W., Queen Street.
Cooper, C. F., Upper Queen Street.
Jones, W. S., 183, Queen Street.
Knight, J., Lorne Street.
Wiseman, J., & Sons, 113, Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Admore, A., Cashel and High Streets; and at Rakaia.
Butler Bros., Lichfield Street.
Howell, C. S., Cashel Street.
Travis, A., Lower High Street.
White, A., Victoria Street.

DUNEDIN.

Brace, Windle, Blyth & Co., High Street.
Butler Bros., Rattray Street.
Reid & Maxwell, Princes Street South.

OAMARU.

Hodge & Jones, Tyne Street.
Robertson, Alex., Itchen Street.
White, G., Thames Street.

NAPIER.

King, A., Emerson Street.
McVay, John, Hastings Street.
Mills, J., Emerson Street.

NELSON.

Dickson, P. J., Bridge Street.
Jones, F. N., Trafalgar Street.

SALT, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Berry, H., & Co., Fort Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Berry, H., & Co., Lichfield Street.

SEEDS.

WELLINGTON.

Cooper, F., Manners Street.
Gibbons & Co., Lambton Quay.

AUCKLAND.

Gunson, W., & Co., Custom Street.
Hesketh & Aitkin, Queen Street.
Hurst, W. J., & Co., 175, Queen Street.

Mackay, G. J., Queen Street.
O'Leary Bros. & Downs, Queen Street.
Pilkington, J. C., & Co., Queen Street.
Wren, Chas. T., Remuera.
Yates, A., & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Bl[illegible]d, Hereford Street.
Canterbury [illegible] Co., Cashel Street.
Fletcher Bros., [illegible] Street.
Kaye & Carter, Cathedral Square.
Sawtell & Wachsmann, Cashel Street.
Stead, G. G., High Street.
Turner, T., Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Howden & Moncrieff, Princes Street.
Nimmo & Blair, High Street South.
Pressley & Co., Princes Street.
Pryor, James John, 62, Princes Street.
Reid, W., Princes Street.
Reynolds, Wm. E., & Co., Stafford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Cleave, Robert, Dee Street.
Froggatt, G., Dee Street.
Henderson & Batger, Dee Street.
Kirk & Co., Dee Street.
Lennie & Sons, Dee Street.
New Zealand Loan Co., Crescent.
Tothill, Watson & Co., Esk Street.

NAPIER.

Simmonds, A., Hastings Street.

OAMARU.

Brownlee, G., & Co., Thames Street.
Cooke, C. W., Tyne Street.
Main, J., Tees Street.

NELSON.

Bolton, S., Waimea Street.
Hale, Mrs., Hardy Street.
Moller, B. H., Bridge Street.

SEWING MACHINES, COTTON, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Beale, W. J., Queen Street.
Clarke, S. S., Karangahape Road.
Dennes & Co., Queen Street,
Direct Supply Co., Queen Street.
Seegner, Langguth & Co., Fort Street.
Scott, J. H., Victoria Street.
McLeod, Bros., Queen Street.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Queen Street.
Thompson, W. H., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH

Hallenstein Bros., Cashel Street.
Lochhead, R., Gloucester Street.
Malcolm, R., Lichfield Street.
Minson & Co., Colombo Street.
Singer Manufacturing Co., Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Melville, William, George Street.
Sidford, A. B., 4, Royal Arcade.

INVERCARGILL.

Todd, A., Yarrow Street.
Lockhart & Co., Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Beale, W. J., Emerson Street.
Hewitt & Co., Hastings Street.
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Atkinson, E., Custom Street.
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Hardie, Robert.

SHEEP DIPS.

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Dombrain, E., Cashel Street.
Lake & Evans, Hereford Street.
Sawtell & Wachsmann, Cashel Street.

OAMARU.

Hislop, George R., Tyne Street.

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AUCKLAND.

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Donald, A. B., Queen Street.
Ross & Ansenne, Lower Queen Street.

DUNEDIN.

Edmond, J., Princes Street South.

OAMARU.

Dimock, W., Tyne Street.
Grave, E., Tyne Street.

SOFT GOODS.

(See also Drapery.)

AUCKLAND.

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Allen, J., Elliott Street.
Clark, A., & Sons, Shortland Street.
Gentles, H., & Co., Victoria Street.
Macky, Logan, Steen & Co., Victoria Street.
Matthews, E. S., & Co., Queen Street.
Sargood, Son & Ewen, Victoria Street.
Thompson, H., & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Bing, Harris, Lichfield Street.
Butterworth Bros., Lichfield Street.
Duff, J. F., & Co., Cashel Street.
Hallenstein, Bros. & Co., Cashel Street.
Malcolm, R., & Co., Lichfield Street.
Ross & Glendining, Lichfield Street.]
Sargood, Son, and Ewen, Lichfield Street, W.
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Kaiapoi Woollen Co., Moray Place.
McKerrow, Lees & Co., Manse Street.
Ross & Glendining, High Street.
Sargood, Son & Ewen, High Street.
Taylor, John, Rattray Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Bing, Harris & Co., Tay Street.
Butterworth Bros., Don Street.
Ross & Glendining, Esk Street.
Sargood, Son & Ewen, Don Street.

OAMARU.

Snadden, Itchen Street.
Weddell, W., Thames Street.

STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

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Lankshear, W. J., Lambton Quay.

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Brown & Stewart, Fort Street.
Chapman, G. T., Queen Street.
Champtaloup & Cooper, Queen Street.
Collins Bros. & Co., Commerce Street.
Finch, Queen Street.
Hayman, P., & Co., Custom Street.
Mackay, C., Queen Street.
Murray, C. H., Queen Street.
Spreckley, R., Shortland Street.
Upton & Co., Queen Street.
Wildman & Lyell, Victoria Arcade.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Barber, F., High Street.
Collins Bros., Lichfield Street.
Mitchell, G., Lichfield Street.
Simpson & Williams, Ltd., High Street. Agents for Gordon & Gotch.
Whitcombe & Tombs, Cashel Street.
Wood, H. J., & Co., High Street.

DUNEDIN.

Ahlfeld Bros., Dowling Street.
Collins Bros. & Co., Crawford Street.
Fergusson & Mitchell, 76 and 78, Princes Street.
Livingston, A. R., Crawford Street.
Sligo, Alexander, George Street.
Stone, John, Son & Co., Crawford Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Gordon, Brown & Co., Tay Street.
Wesney Bros., Dee Street.

NAPIER.

Craig, J. W., Hastings Street.
Crerar, J. M., & Son, Hastings Street.
Howe Bros., Hastings Street.
Smythe, R. T., Hastings Street.
Wilson, J. E., Port Ahuriri.

NELSON.

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Jackson, H. D., Trafalgar Street.
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Jones, H. M.

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WELLINGTON.

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(See also Soft Goods.)

WELLINGTON.

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Edmondson & Dickerson.

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Direct Supply Co., Queen Street.
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Kemp, B. J. M., 128, Queen Street and Parnell.
McBride, G., Victoria Street.
Murchie, M., Shortland Street.
Possenskie, H. L., Shortland Street.
Woolams, A., & Co., Queen Street.
Wright, A., Shortland Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

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Hayward Bros., Cathedral Square.
Hobbs & Co., Colombo Street.

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Price & Bulleid, Tay Street.
Thomson & Beattie, Tay Street.

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Dodds, W., Emerson Street.
Horton & Sons, Emerson Street.
Martin, J., Tennyson Street.
Oakley, Albert, Emerson Street.
Reardon & Wright, Emerson Street.

NELSON.

Clear, J., Bridge Street.
Dee & Sons, Bridge Street
Short & Son., Hardy Street.

TANNERS' MATERIALS.

(See also Leather.)

AUCKLAND.

Hoare & Co., Wyndham Street.
Tyree & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Bowson Bros.
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TEAS.

(See also Groceries.)

WELLINGTON.

Nelson, Moate & Co., Ltd., Grey Street.
Empire Tea Company, Grey Street.

AUCKLAND.

Brown, Barrett & Co., Custom Street.
Colgrove & Co., Fort Street.
Kearns, Younghusband & Co., O'Connell Street.
Earle, John, & Co., Queen Street.
Gilmore & Co., Custom Street, E.
Heather, Roberton & Co., Custom Street.
Morton, H. B., Custom Street.
Nathan, A. H., Custom Street.
Nathan, L. D., & Co., Shortland Street.
Nelson, Moate & Co., Custom Street.
Noton, H. H., Queen Street.
Rew, R., Victoria Street.
Schischka, J., Market Square.
Whitehead, F., Victoria Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Hyslop, N., & Co., Hereford Street.
Jameson & Anderson, Colombo Street.
Nelson, Moate & Co., Colombo Street.
Wardell Bros., Cashel Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Baxter, J. S., Dee Street.
McKerras & Hazlett, Crescent.
Meredith, R., Tay Street.

OAMARU.

De Lambert, F. C., Hull Street.
Littlejohn, A., Thames Street.

TILES.

AUCKLAND.

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Carder Bros., Ponsonby Road.
Clark, R. O., Custom Street.
Craig, J. J., Fort Street.

TIMBER.

WELLINGTON.

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Stewart & Co., Courtenay Place.
Waddell, M'Leod & Weir, Waring Taylor Street.

AUCKLAND.

Goldie, D., Albert Street.
Kauri Timber Co., Custom Street.
Leyland, O'Brien & Co., Custom Street.
Macklow Bros., Mechanics' Bay.
Parker, Lamb & Co., Custom Street.
Waitemata Sawmill Co., Railway Wharf.

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Hargreaves, W. H., Cathedral Square.
Waller & Son, Tuam Street.
White & Co.
Williams & Stevens.
Wood, Laurie & Co., Manchester Street.

DUNEDIN.

Murdoch & Co., Cumberland Street.
Otago Saw Mills, Crawford Street.
Thomson, Bridger & Co., Bond Street.
Timber & Hardware Co., Cumberland Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Denby, B., Yarrow Street.
McCullum & Co., Clyde Street.
McPherson & Co., Esk Street,

OAMARU.

McCallum & Co., Humber Street.
Craig, J., & Co., Thames Street.

NAPIER.

Holt, Robert, Thackeray Street.
Holder, Henry J., Emerson Street.

TINWARE, &c.

AUCKLAND.

Harvey, A., & Sons, Albert Street.
Harkins & Moulden, Grey Street.
Waite & Lee, High Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Adcock, George, 108, Colombo Street.
Albrecht, G. H., 167, Armagh Street.
Calvert, J. P., Colombo Street.

NELSON.

Graham & Sons, Bridge Street.
Kidson, H., Hardy Street.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

(See also Groceries.)

WELLINGTON.

Batkin, E. C., Lambton Quay.

AUCKLAND.

Austin, Walsh & Co., Wyndham Street.
American Tobacco Co., Victoria Arcade.
Partridge & Co., 64 and 142, Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Davies & Lamb, Colombo Street.
Eslick Bros., Colombo and High Streets.
Francis, A., Manchester Street.
Walker & Co., High Street.

DUNEDIN.

Hayman & Co., Rattray Street.
Mendelsohn & Co., Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Black, A., Dee Street.
Hawson & Co., Tay Street.
McKerras & Hazlett, Crescent.
Stearn, F. A., Dee Street.

OAMARU.

Brady, J., Thames Street.
Johnston, W., Thames Street.
Probert, C. C., Thames Street.
Shand, James, Itchen Street.

NAPIER.

Eagleton, A. E., Hastings Street.
Freedman, Louis, Emerson Street.
Hyde, D. D., & Co., Hastings Street.
Ross, J. A., & Co., Hastings Street.

NELSON.

White, R., Trafalgar Street.

TOILET REQUISITES.

AUCKLAND.

Eagleton, R., 220, Queen Street.
Lloyd, Madame, Karangahape Road.
Mason, Thomas, Queen Street.
Neilsom, Madame, Queen Street.

TOOLS.

(See also Ironmongers.)

WELLINGTON.

Nees & Sons, Ghuznee Street.

AUCKLAND.

Cruickshank, Miller & Co., 224, Queen Street.
Morris, T. & S., Queen Street.
Porter, E., & Co., Queen Street.

DUNEDIN.

Neill, Henry, Rattray Street.

NAPIER.

Fryer, J. A., Hastings Street.
Hardy, James, Emerson Street.
Williams, H., & Sons, Hastings Street.
Wilson, A. H., Emerson Street.

UMBRELLA MATERIALS.

AUCKLAND.

Dixon, H., & Sons, Hobson Street.
Falkner & Co., Queen Street.
Thorne, C. B., Grey Street.
Williams, J., Wyndham Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Barnard, C., Cashel Street.
Vear, J. C., Armagh Street.

DUNEDIN.

Lethaby, H., Princes Street.
Martinelli, Mrs., George Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Lethaby, Tay Street.

NAPIER.

Briasco, J. D., Hastings Street.

WATCH MATERIALS.

WELLINGTON.

Freeman, H. J., Manners Street.
Grady F., Willis Street.
Littlejohn & Son, Lambton Quay.
Rash & Gooder, Willis Street.

AUCKLAND.

(See Jewellery.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

Coates, G., & Co., Colombo Street.
Benjamin, D., & Co., Lichfield Street.
Lezard, C., High Street.
Lonsdale Bros., High Street.
Petersen, B., & Co., High Street.
Sandstein, M., Cashel Street.
Shrimpton, T. G., Manchester Street.
Urquhart, A., Colombo Street.
White, G. T., Colombo Street.

DUNEDIN.

Hislop, John, Princes Street.
Young, G. & T., 88, Princes Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Ferguson, A., Dee Street.
Nichol, W., Tay Street.
Rein, J. M., Dee Street.

OAMARU.

Cathcart, R. H., Thames Street.
Hood, J. E., Itchen Street.
Marshall, W., Thames Street.
Moss, J.
Young, G. & T., Thames Street.

ASHBURTON.

Sale, R. S.

WATERPROOF MATERIAL.

AUCKLAND.

Belchamber & Co., Victoria Street.
Morran, J. M., Lorne Street.

DUNEDIN.

Rittenberg, J., High Street.
Taylor & Co., Stafford Street.

WINDOW BLINDS

AUCKLAND.

Brown, F., Ponsonby Road.
Busby, A. W., Market Square.
Hill, J., Karangahape Road.
Tucker, G., Karangahape Road.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Ranford, T., Cambridge Terrace.
Strange & Co.

DUNEDIN.

Scott, Wilson & Co., St. Andrew Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Chambers & Co., Dee Street.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WELLINGTON.

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Young, T. & W., Queen's Chambers.

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Campbell, Ehrenfried & Co., Limited. Queen Street.
Glen Var Wine Co., Fort Street.
Hancock & Co., Queen Street.
King, Jesse, Queen Street.
Kirkwood, John, Fort Street.
Nathan, L. D., & Co., Shortland Street.
Nathan, A. H., & Co., Custom Street.
Reid, J., Fort Street.
Walker & Co., Queen Street.

CHRISTCHURCH.

Bishop & Gardner, Armagh Street.
Bullock, T. A., Hereford Street.
Louisson Bros., High Street.
Shand, J., & Co., Hereford Street.
Warre, Hockley & Co., Limited, Hereford Street East.
Fletcher, Humphreys, Cathedral Square.

DUNEDIN.

Wright, William, Great King Street.

INVERCARGILL.

Harrison, H., Tay Street.
McCheney, L., Dee Street.
Roche, D., Dee Street.

NAPIER.

Brown, J. Vigor, & Co.
Neal & Close, Hastings Street.
Robjohns, Hindmarsh & Co., Spit.

NELSON.

Shields, J., Trafalgar Street.

ASHBURTON.

Zander, H.

WOOLLENS.

(See also Soft Goods and Tailorings.)

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AUCKLAND.

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Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Co., Elliott Street.

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Alger, C. E., 121, Manchester Street.
Ballantyne & Co., Cashel Street.
Begg, A., High Street.
Fletcher, George, Colombo Street.
Hobbs & Co., Colombo Street.
Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Co., Cashel Street.
Parker, J. R., Cashel Street.
Ross & Glendining, Lichfield Street.

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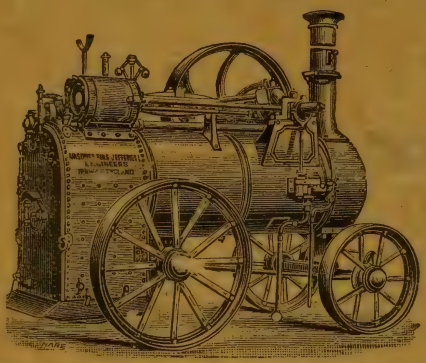
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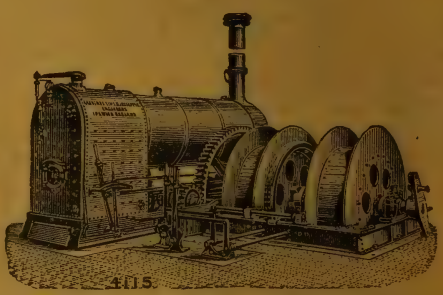
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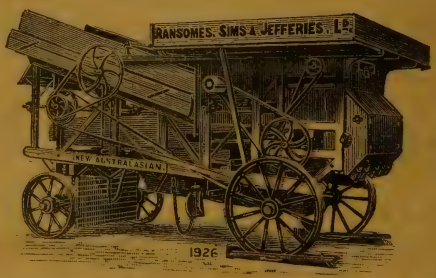


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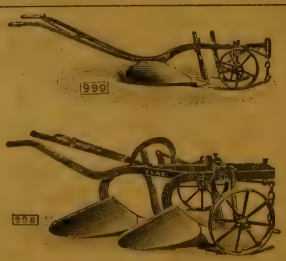
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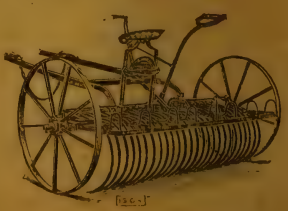
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1853.

PARIS



1855.

LONDON



1862.

PARIS



1867.

PHILADELPHIA

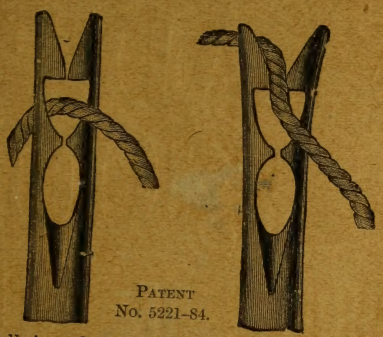


1876

FISHERIES
(Gold)



1883



PATENT
No. 5221-84.

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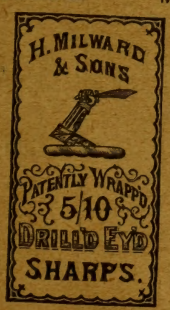
MELBOURNE.



MELBOURNE.



MELBOURNE.





LYONS



1872.

VIENNA



1873.

MERIT.

PARIS



1878.

SYDNEY



1880.

CALCUTTA
(Gold and Silver)



1884.

PARIS



1889.

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